Reduzir o Trabalho Infantil em Angonia [RETRAIA] Project 2019-2021

Final Evaluation Report

Disclaimer:

This report is not a legally binding document. It is a collaborative informational and assessment document and does not necessarily reflect the views of any of the contributing partners in all of its contents. Any errors are the sole responsibility of the authors.

Acknowledgements

RETRAIA Project 2019-2021 Summary

Name of Project	Reduzir o Trabalho Infantil em Angonia [RETRAIA] Project 2019-2021
Assignment Title	Reduzir o Trabalho Infantil em Angonia [RETRAIA] Project 2019-2021 - "RETRAIA External Evaluation".
Project Duration	January 2019-December 2021 (no-cost extension until March 2022).
Grant Coordinator	International Development Enterprises (iDE Mozambique)
Project Implementation Area	Seven Communities in Nkhame, Angonia District, Tete Province of Mozambique.
Implementing Agencies	International Development Enterprises (iDE) and Fundação Apoio Amigo (FAA)
Funding Agency	Eliminating Child Labour in Tobacco Growing (ECLT) Foundation
Project Goal	To reduce child labour in the selected communities
Evaluation Objective	To ascertain results and impacts in order to better understand the effectiveness of the project.
Strategic Project Objectives	1. To protect children 5-14 years from exploitative, hazardous and the worst forms of child labour. 2. To protect legally working children 15-17 years in hazardous work; and 3. To support the implementation of The National Action Plan for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour (PNAPFTI).
Project Implementation Objectives	1. Increase awareness and coordinated implementation strategies of the PNAPFTI and alignment of project activities. 2. Develop an enabling and supporting community-level system of social support. 3. Improve access to quality education for children and adolescents. 4. Increase income-generating capacity among parents and community members.
Final Evaluation Scope of Work	Assessment of the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability of project outcomes at beneficiary level, community level and household level).

Table of contents

List of tables

List of figures

List of acronyms and abbreviations

CCPCs	Community Child Protection Committees
CEC	Community Education Committee
COVID-19	Coronavirus disease 2019
ECLT	Eliminating Child Labour in Tobacco Growing Foundation
ILO	International Labour Organisation
MITSS	Ministry of Labour, Employment, and Social Security
MSC	Most Significant Changes
MRDC	Maendeleo Research and Development Consulting
NAP	National Action Plan
PCC	Parent Child Committee
PNAPFTI	National Action Plan for the Elimination of Worst Forms of Child Labour
PTA	Parent Teachers Association
RETRAIA	Reduzir o Trabalho Infantil em Angonia
SNA	System of National Accounts
SIMPOC	Statistical Information and Monitoring Programme on Child Labour
TOC	Theory of Change
TOR	Terms of Reference
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
US	United States

Executive summary

This document is an external final evaluation report is for the "Reduzir o Trabalho Infantil em Angonia [RETRAIA] Project 2019-2021" that was commissioned by the Eliminating Child Labour in Tobacco Growing [ECLT] Foundation in May 2022. ECLT is an independent Swiss foundation founded in the year 2000 with the purpose of fighting child labour. ECLT Foundation works with and for children, farmers, and families in areas where tobacco is grown.[1] ECLT strengthens communities, improves policies, and advances research so that tobacco-growing communities can benefit from agriculture and ensure that their children are healthy, educated, and safe. ECLT has been committed to fighting child labour in Mozambique and has collaborated with the Ministry of Labour of Mozambique to create a platform of interaction to strengthen the rights of children, particularly those in situations of poverty and vulnerability.[2] ECLT through its Mozambican local partners IDE and FAA implemented the RETRAIA Project 2019-2021 which included a series of interventions to end child labour in seven communities in Nkhame, Angonia District, Tete Province of Mozambique.

The goal of the RETRAIA project evaluation was to assess the project's achievements, identifying supporting factors and constraints, evaluating its relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability and impact, highlighting lessons learned, and identifying good practices and models for further replication while fostering a culture of learning and accountability. The evaluation process employed a mixed-methods approach, which combined both quantitative and qualitative methods of data collection and analysis. This approach allowed for a comprehensive and nuanced understanding of child labour in Tobacco growing areas in Mozambique.

The evaluation results indicate that several schools in the study have implemented effective strategies to attract students to their programs, resulting in increased enrolment. Kamilulu School achieved the highest percentage increase in enrolment at 34%, followed by Chimwang'ombe, Sakwera, and Camwanchere with increases of 26%, 18%, and 17%, respectively. These schools have benefited from various programs and initiatives aimed at improving access to education. However, non-beneficiary Nsasse School had a maximum increase of 15%, indicating the need for targeted programs to support schools in areas with low enrolment. The RETRAIA project in Mozambique aimed at reducing child labour in tobacco growing areas by training teachers in numeracy skills, among other interventions, which resulted in an increase in numeracy skills for both boys and girls.

Reducing child labour and preventing children from working in hazardous environments such as tobacco fields has been shown to have a positive impact on children's education and numeracy skills. The reduction in absenteeism due to child labour and children involved in tobacco fields has contributed to an increase in numeracy skills among children. By eliminating child labour and providing access to education, children are able to improve their numeracy skills and overall educational outcomes. For instance, the dropout rate for the beneficiaries' schools has significantly decreased from 13.6% to 4.8%, while the one for the non-beneficiaries has dropped from 7.4% to 6.3%. The project's interventions, such as withdrawing children from hazardous work, providing scholastic materials, ensuring the provision of clean drinking water, constructing modern toilets and classrooms, and strengthening or

---

[1] ECLT Foundation. https://www.eclt.org/en/about-eclt-foundation

[2] Mozambique: Agreement to Fight Child Labour in Tobacco Growing https://allafrica.com/stories/201806280081.html

establishing dedicated community child protection committees (CCPCs), have contributed to a decrease in the dropout rates for both beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries.

The tobacco related activities done by children have decreased over time. For instance, loading/unloading barns, which was at 17% at baseline, declined to zero percentage at midterm. Similarly, stitching leaves, which was at 10%, decreased to 1.83% at midterm. There has been a noticeable decline in the activities done by children over time. Both school-going children and parents from beneficiary and non-beneficiary groups have extensive knowledge of child labour. However, overall, beneficiaries have a higher level of knowledge about child labour than non-beneficiaries. This suggests that interventions and support programs aimed at eliminating child labour are effective in sensitizing children and parents about child labour.

Through the work of the Community Child Protection Committees (CCPCs), families have become more aware of child labor and the importance of education. The project has also contributed to the development of new agricultural production technologies, which has improved living standards in these communities. Furthermore, the CCPCs have been successful in their efforts to improve teacher attendance and resolve conflicts among teachers. They have also helped to construct new classrooms and teacher's houses, facilitate community access to water pumps, and acquire sewing machines. The RETRAIA project has also contributed significantly to the withdrawal of over 408 children from child labor (including tobacco farming), prevention of 2562 children from child labour and protection of 120 youth from hazardous work. This has been achieved through the enrollment of these children in schools and awareness-raising campaigns in the community. In addition to removing children from child labor, the project has also reduced early marriages by successfully withdrawing 18 girls from marriage. Children in beneficiary communities have performed well in exams, and many have been selected to pursue secondary school.

In conclusion, the evaluation assessment found that the project was successful in achieving its objectives, including improving access to education, creating economic opportunities, and reducing child labor in the targeted geographical area. The project also had positive impacts on the health, well-being, and empowerment of children and communities. However, the report also identified challenges and areas for improvement, such as the need for stronger government involvement and support, the importance of sustainability mechanisms, and the need for ongoing monitoring. The report concludes with recommendations for future programming and best practices, including the importance of clear communication, coordination, and collaboration, taking a holistic approach to project components, and engaging all stakeholders, particularly government and local structures, in the project's design and implementation. Overall, the RETRAIA project provided valuable lessons for future projects seeking to address child labor in Mozambique and beyond.

1.0   Introduction

Overview

This report provides findings from the End-of-Project Evaluation the "Reduzir o Trabalho Infantil em Angonia [RETRAIA] Project 2019-2021" in the seven communities in Nkhame, Angonia District, Tete Province of Mozambique. This independent external evaluation was conducted by Maendeleo Research and Development Consulting (MRDC), a Malawian research organization based in Zomba. The Eliminating Child Labour in Tobacco Growing [ECLT] Foundation supported the effort with financial resources. ECLT developed the Terms of Reference for the evaluation and also assisted with access and logistics. They also provided comments on the evaluation design and draft versions of this report. Full responsibility for the qualitative and quantitative analyses and the interpretation of those results resides with the MRDC team.

ECLT through its Mozambican local partners, International Development Enterprises (iDE) and Fundação Apoio Amigo (FAA), implemented the three-year RETRAIA Project beginning January 2019. The project included a series of interventions aimed at reducing child labour in tobacco industry in the seven communities in Nkhame, Angonia District, Tete Province of Mozambique.

The RETRAIA Project objectives were as follows:

    a) To protect children 5-14 years from exploitative, hazardous and the worst forms of child labour.
    b) To protect legally working children 15-17 years in hazardous work.
    c) To support the implementation of NAP (National Action Plan) for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour (PNAPFTI).

ECLT coordinated the implementation of strategies for the PNAPFTI and aligned the of project interventions to the following immediate objectives:

    a) To increase awareness and coordinated implementation strategies of the PNAPFTI and alignment of project activities in support of the PNAPFTI in 2019.
    b) To develop an enabling and supporting community-level system of social support.
    c) To improve access to quality education for children and adolescents.
    d) To increase income-generating capacity among parents and community members.

The RETRAIA Project particularly focused on ending child labour in tobacco in Mozambique. Child labour in tobacco rightfully falls under the category "worst forms of child labour" due to the hazardous nature of work in the tobacco sector.[3] The hazards of tobacco handling and toxic exposure to pesticides used in tobacco farming are undisputed. According to the government of Mozambique, rural provinces such as Tete were more likely to have more children working in the agricultural sector. For the purpose of the statistical measurement of child labour in the RETRAIA Project in Mozambique, our operational definition of child labour in the tobacco industry has been illustrated in Figure 1 below. It shows the activities in the tobacco industry and the roles performed by children aged between 5-17 which fit our operational definition of child labour.

---

[3] STOP. 2021. The Tobacco Industry: A Hindrance to the Elimination of Child Labour. STOP (Stopping Tobacco Organizations and Products) is a global tobacco industry watchdog whose mission is to expose the tobacco industry strategies and tactics that undermine public health. https://exposetobacco.org/wp-content/uploads/Child-Labour-Brief.pdf

Figure 1: The worst forms of child labour in Tobacco Production, Mozambican Law

Activities in Tobacco Production	Role of the Child	Child Labour Definition			
➤ Soil Preparing	Involves ploughing & fertilizer application. Children's involvement may range from ploughing the field using pick-axes & rakes to carrying the tools used for ploughing and the fertilizer(manure)	If the activities are performed by children aged 15 to 17 years old and are engaged for 43 or more hours per week.	If the activities are performed by children aged 15 to 17 years old	If the activities are performed by children aged 12 to 14 years old and are engaged for 14 or more hours per week.	If the activities are performed by children aged 5 to 11 years old.
➤ Preparing ridges	Preparing ridges by hand, hoe or ox ploughing				
➤ Opening holes for tree planting	Opening holes for planting trees to be used for erecting curing sheds/constructing barns or curing tobacco				
➤ Sowing seedlings	Sowing seedlings and transporting water cans from water source to field				
➤ Weeding tobacco fields	Weeding plants by hand				
➤ Harvesting plants	Using sharp knives to cut off the stalks of pesticide laden plants or using hands to pull individual leaves off plants as they ripen. Carrying sharp tools used for harvesting				
➤ Transport of green tobacco	Carrying green tobacco leaves from the field to loading areas, transporting green leaves to curing shed/barn				
➤ Loading/unloading barns	Loading and unloading green tobacco leaves to/from barns	These are hazardous activities for all categories of children (age group 5-17)			
➤ Curing green tobacco leaves	Cleaning & sorting pesticide laden leaves before curing, manipulating fire for curing, ensuring leaves are drying throughout the curing process				
➤ Applying fertilizer	Applying artificial fertilizer				
➤ Apply CPA on seedbeds	Backpack spraying: mixing the spray, filling the spray tank, spraying insecticides, washing out and disposing of empty containers, cleaning spray equipment, cleaning personal protective				
➤ Topping and Suckering	Use of hands and knives, application of sucker-side				

Source: Decree No 68/2017, of December 01-Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security (MITSS) Mozambique Available on: decreto 68 mozambique.pdf (ilo.org) [4]

---

[4] Decree No 68/2017, of December 01-Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security (MITSS) Mozambique Available on: decreto 68 mozambique.pdf (ilo.org)

The activities listed in Figure 1 above determined whether the child was still involved in child labour or not. The involvement in child labour was categorized based on the child age and time spent working in the tobacco fields.

ECLT engaged the services of the external evaluator, the Maendeleo Research and Development Consulting (MRDC) to conduct an end of project evaluation to ascertain results and impacts of the project. MRDC provided independent consultancy services in collaboration with a team of researchers from Malawi and Mozambique. The research team used a mixed methodology study design and collected qualitative and quantitative data. A survey questionnaire was used to collect data using Android Tablets and qualitative data was also recorded used a recording device. The following interviews were conducted with different categories of respondents: Children, Teachers, Religious Leaders, District Officials, Implementing partners and Tobacco Companies and Tobacco Associations.

In general, the RETRAIA project performance indicators show several positive impacts in the implementation community and beyond against the baseline and mid-term indicators as follows:

- School Enrolment
- School Attendance
- Dropout Rate
- Child Labour
- Causes of Child Labour in Tobacco Growing
- At Risk Children
- At Risk Children who were out of School
- Heads of Households who can Identify Child Labour
- Poverty
- Food Security
- Access to Loans
- Access to Bank Accounts
- Income Sources
- Government Awareness of Child Labour and NAP
- Program Relevance
- Program Effectiveness
- Program Efficiency
- Program Sustainability
- Programme Outcomes and Impact
- Coordination
- Lessons Learnt: Successes, Best Practices and Challenges
- Recommendations
- Conclusion

The summary of all findings in the final evaluation report are available in the indicator evaluation matrix table in Appendix 1.

The End of Project Evaluation for the RETRAIA Project was conducted between June and December 2022. The evaluation had the following objectives:

a) To get an independent assessment of the project achievements at outcome and impact levels, and
b) To identify the supporting factors and constraints that have led to this achievement or lack of achievement within the context of the country's National Action Plan (NAP).
c) To evaluate the projects relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability and impact.
d) To highlight lessons learnt with interventions that generated large effects on child labour and
e) To identify good practices & models for further replication and foster an environment of learning-by-doing and promote greater accountability for performance.

Background, context and rationale

The International Labour Organisation (ILO) define the term child labour is the engagement of children in prohibited work and, more generally, in types of work to be eliminated as socially and morally undesirable as guided by national legislation. Child labour is ratified by the following three conventions:[5] the International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention No. 138 concerning minimum age for admission to employment and Recommendation No. 146 (1973); ILO Convention No. 182 concerning the prohibition and immediate action for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour and Recommendation No. 190 (1999); and the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. These conventions frame the concept of child labour and form the basis for child labour legislation enacted by countries that are signatories.

According to the ILO[6] and the U.S. Department of Labour,[7] Children in Mozambique have been subjected to the worst forms of child labour, including in forced domestic work. Children also engage in dangerous tasks in the production of tobacco. UNICEF estimated that 52% of the Mozambican population are children under 18 years of age with 2 million children not living with biological parents. 23% of the population in Mozambique are Adolescents (10–19 years), For many, poverty, HIV/AIDS and limited education opportunities have made life of young people very challenging. About 48% of the children in Mozambique are living in absolute poverty, with about 200,000 Children living with HIV. About 1.2m children are out of school in Mozambique. Child marriage prevalence for girls below the age of 18 years is 48% and child labour percentage in Mozambique is estimated at 22%.[8] Mozambique has been making steady progress in reducing child labour in the past two decades with support from other donor agencies particularly the ECLT.

The ECLT is an independent Swiss foundation founded in the year 2000 with the purpose of fighting child labour. ECLT Foundation engages children, farmers, and families in areas where tobacco is grown.[9] ECLT strengthens communities, improves policies, and advances research so that tobacco-growing communities can benefit from agriculture and ensure that their children are healthy, educated, and safe. ECLT is committed to fighting child labour in Mozambique and has three projects in the country's three districts. ECLT collaborated with the Ministry of Labour of Mozambique to create a platform of

[5] https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO::P12100_ILO_CODE:C184
[6] ILO. (2008) Analysis of Child Economic Activity and School Attendance Statistics from National Household or Child Labour Surveys. Original data from Multiple Indicator Clustery Survey 3 (MICS 3).
[7] https://www.dol.gov/sites/dolgov/files/ILAB/child_labour_reports/tda2020/Mozambique.pdf
[8] The Situation of Children in Mozambique. https://www.unicef.org/mozambique/en/children-mozambique
[9] ECLT Foundation. https://www.eclt.org/en/about-eclt-foundation

interaction to strengthen the rights of children, particularly those in situations of poverty and vulnerability.[10]

In 2018, the Government of Mozambique made a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with ECLT to implement interventions to combat child labour and realize the rights of children, particularly those in situations of poverty and vulnerability in rural areas where tobacco is grown. The interventions focused on community education and training, awareness and communication, institutional capacity building and revising the legal framework. Since 2007, ECLT funded four projects in Mozambique: The Reducing Exploitative Child Labour in Mozambique (RECLAIM) project from 2007 to 2009, the Realizing Effective Actions for Children Together (REACT) project from 2013 to 2017 and currently, the Reduzir o Trabalho Infantil em Angonia (RETRAIA) Project from 2019 to 2021.

The RETRAIA Project was implemented in seven communities in Nkhame, Angonia District, Tete Province of Mozambique within the context of the country's National Action Plan (NAP). The project was implemented by a consortium of two national and international organizations that brought in their respective expertise in various fields and their extensive experience across development projects in Mozambique. International Development Enterprises (IDE) was the coordinator of the consortium and facilitated entrepreneurship and development of market-based solutions that supported youth and their families out of poverty while the Fundação Apoio Amigo (FAA), a community-based organisation, managed awareness and behaviour change activities, implemented all school-based activities and led the strengthening of community-level child protection structures. In order to be better informed in decision-making of the project implementation and foster an environment of learning-by-doing and promote greater accountability for performance, ECLT selected MRDC to conduct an independent external evaluation of the RETRAIA Project. The evaluation focused on the outputs, outcomes and impacts of activities carried out from January 2019 to December 2021.

2.0   Scope and methodology

Scope

The assessment focused on reviewing all RETRAIA activities implemented since January 2019. The MRDC team assessed the results and impact of the project on child labour to better understand the effectiveness and identified best practices that can inform ECLT for further replication. All aspects of the RETRAIA project in general were evaluated starting from community engagement, launching, local partnerships, linkages and the contribution of the project to the realization of the NAP and the ECLT's overall goal of elimination of child labour in tobacco growing.

Study approach and design

A mixed-methods approach consisting of both quantitative and qualitative data collection was used. Both techniques helped to better understand the perceptions around the status quo on child labour. The MRDC team was in cognizance of the fact that the interventions were likely to have had heterogeneous effects on the population they affected. ECLT would want to know about the differentiated impact that the program had in different groups in order to help understand and improve future program design and targeting, in particular, the following activities were carried out:

---

[10] Mozambique: Agreement to Fight Child Labour in Tobacco Growing https://allafrica.com/stories/201806280081.html

a) Analysis of existing data (e.g., the baseline and midline reports for the RETRAIA project, and literature to describe and review key (projected) trends in child labour particularly in Mozambique
b) A survey was used to collect quantitative data and respond to various indicators to compare baseline, mid-term and final evaluation data.
c) Different techniques of qualitative approaches (particularly Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs). were used to collect rich data on the impact of the project, as well as to capture the perceptions, ideas, opinions, attitudes and knowledge of farmers, children, government and social partners, community leaders and other project stakeholders involved in the RETRAIA project.

Sampling and sample size

The activities of the RETRAIA Project revolved around seven schools in Nkhame, Angonia. Therefore, the population of beneficiaries per school was the sampling frame for the child questionnaire. To ensure that key target populations of beneficiaries were represented in the sample, the beneficiaries were clustered based on the nature of project benefits received. Accordingly, the following clusters of beneficiaries was prioritized:

- Children withdrawn from child labour and re-enrolled into school
- Children withdrawn from early marriages
- Children in after school programs
- Children who received vocational training
- Households that grow tobacco
- Households that grew tobacco 5 years ago and they have stopped
- Households that benefitted from the extension services, financial and business training, improved seeds and bee keeping.
- Households participating in village savings loan groups

The table below summarizes the number of sampled respondents in each cluster.

Table 1: Sampled Respondents from Each Cluster

Project catchment area	Number of respondents from direct beneficiaries		Project catchment area	Number of respondents from control group	
	Households Heads	Children		Households Heads	Children
Labissone	29	51	Nsasse	78	69
Chokwe	38	89	Chipembere	71	110
Kamilulu	54	34	Nzimo	87	68
Sakwera	23	64	Ntindi	83	73
Chitokoto	41	59			

Camwanchere	39	55			
Chimwang'ombe	26	64			
Total	**250**	**416**	**Total**	**319**	**320**

The snowballing technique was used to identify respondents for qualitative interviews. The numbers of key persons and groups interviewed depended on data saturation - a point where new opinions and viewpoints were not coming from the interviewees. Overall the sample sizes for households' questionnaire was 250 while the one fore child questionnaire was 416. The non-beneficiary schools targeted sample size was 320 from the four schools and 319 for the household questionnaire as it has been presented in Table 1 above. Respondents for KII was sampled under the following categories:

Originally, the RETRAIA Project was planned to encompass five communities: Labissone, Chokwe, Kamilulu, Camwanchere, and Chimwang'ombe. However, due to the high level of interest and need expressed by the communities surrounding two additional schools, Chitokoto and Sakwera, the project implementation services were extended to include these communities as well. The ECLT team recognized the significance of community involvement and engagement in the project and responded to the expressed interest by including these two communities in the scope of the RETRAIA Project. This decision reflects the project's flexibility and responsiveness to the needs and aspirations of the communities it aims to serve. By expanding the project to include Chitokoto and Sakwera, the RETRAIA Project potentially made a broader impact and reached more communities in need.

Table 2: Sample for KII Respondents

Organization	Designations sampled	Number of KII	Comments
IDE	Program staff	2	Director, M&E and Field staff
FAA	Program staff	3	Director, M&E and Field staff
Schools	Head Teachers	11	Head teachers from the 11 schools
Government Officials	National & local officials	2	2 officials from each group
Community leaders	Chiefs, Faith based	4	
Total		**22**	

Respondents for KII have been listed in the Table 2 above. In total, 22 KII interviews were conducted, comprising of 11 head teachers, 5 programme staff, 2 national and district officials, and 4 community leaders.

Respondents for FGDs included the following groups:

- Community Child Protection Committees (CCPCs)
- Saving groups
- School clubs and Mother Groups
- School or Community Education Committees (CECs)
- Farmers involved in value chain businesses

Data collection and analysis

A team of experienced survey and qualitative researchers were involved in the data collection. Data collection was extended to include control schools and took three weeks.

All quantitative and qualitative data was collected using kobocollect application. The qualitative data was transcribed and coded using Excel and Atlas.ti, which allowed for a thorough analysis of the findings. Quantitative data analysis was done by using Stata and presented in infographics visuals for proper presentations and deriving meaningful insights. To ensure that the results are effectively communicated, the findings have been presented using infographics visuals. These visuals helped to make the information more accessible and understandable to the audience, thereby enhancing the impact of our evaluation.

Initially, we planned to conduct an in-difference-in-difference (DID) analysis to evaluate the impact of the RETRAIA project on eliminating child labour in tobacco growing areas. However, upon reviewing the baseline data collected in 2019, we discovered that the data did not contain the variable of beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries. This variable is necessary to distinguish the control and intervention groups, which are required for DID analysis. Therefore, we opted for a matching estimator analysis as an alternative approach to evaluate the impact of the project in eliminating child labour in Angonia district.

Therefore, the evaluation utilized various tools and methods to collect and analyze data to assess the impact of the RETRAIA project on eliminating child labour in tobacco growing areas in Nkhame.

Matching estimators

Unlike the other approaches, which require data before and after the intervention, the matching estimators require one single dataset with both treated units (people who had intervention) and those not treated (people without intervention). This method has been applied in similar circumstances such as Ghana and Sierra Leone (Chirwa, Suhrcke and Moreno-Serra, 2020; Mwale et al., 2021). To illustrate, let T=1 represent people who received the intervention and 0 if otherwise. The effect of the treatment is the difference in the outcomes of interest (as measured by the programme) is then represented as TE_i for each individual as:

Fixed effect estimators
$$Y_{it} = X'_{it}\beta + \gamma X_{it} + \alpha_i + \mu_{it} \qquad (1)$$

Where Y_{it} our outcome, X'_{it} is a vector of controls, β is a matrix of coefficients; γ will measure the impact of an intervention and X_{it} is zero if an individual did not receive an intervention and one if they received an intervention. α_i is the individual effect and μ_{it} is the error term.

$$TE_i = Y_i(1) - Y_i(0) \qquad\qquad (2)$$

The average treatment effect on the treated $(ATET)$ can be estimated as follows:

$$ATET = E(TE_i|T_i = 1, X_i) = E(Y_i(1)|T_i = 1, X_i) - E(Y_i(0)|pT_i = 1, X_i) \qquad (3)$$

Contextual risks and mitigation

The study was conducted during a period where the risk of spread of COVID-19 was high. The research team took necessary precautions to protect not only the study team but also the study respondents. Wearing of masks, social distancing and hand hygiene were enforced and maintained throughout the data collection period.

3.0   Results of the final evaluation

The study findings have been outlined as follows:

<u>Demographics of the sample</u>

Table 3: Demographics of the Evaluation Sample

School name	Beneficiaries				School name	Non Beneficiaries			
	Children		Household			Children		Household	
	Male	Female	Male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female
Camwanchere	26	29	19	20	Chipembere	53	57	40	31
Chimwang'ombe	31	33	8	8	Ntindi	43	30	50	33
Chokwe	43	46	18	20	Nsasse	30	39	40	38
Chitocoto	28	31	21	20	Nzimo	38	30	45	42
Kamilulu	16	18	30	34					

Labissone	24	27	19	10				
Sakwera	31	33	10	13				
Total	**199**	**217**	**125**	**115**		**164**	**156**	**175**	**144**
Response rate	**100%**		**96%**			**100%**		**100%**	

Table 3 illustrates the sample sizes of schools for both beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries. Among all the schools, Chimwang'ombe had the smallest sample size for household questionnaires. This was due to low turnout for interviews, as some selected individuals declined to participate in spite of the sensitization efforts made a week before data collection by evaluators. The first day of data collection yielded only five interviews with parents, but the following day the number increased to eleven after revisiting the area. Overall the sampling response rate for households' questionnaire was 96% for beneficiaries and 100% for non-beneficiaries, whereas for child questionnaire, it was 100% for both beneficiaries and beneficiaries.

Sample framework based on the interventions received

The interventions of RETRAIA project revolved around five schools at the beginning then later in December 2020 two schools were added. These new schools were Chitocoto and Sakwera. Therefore, the sampling frame for the Final Evaluation was drawn from these seven schools for the intervention schools and four schools from the non-beneficiaries' schools. To ensure that key beneficiaries were well represented in the sample the beneficiaries were clustered based on the intervention that they received. Consequently, the following clusters of beneficiaries were prioritized:

- Children withdrawn from child labour and re-enrolled into school
- Children in after school programs
- Children who received vocational training and scholastic materials
- Community Child Protection committees(CCPCs)
- Households that benefited from extension services, financial and business training and improved seed
- Household that participated in savings groups, and KIVA loan recipients
- Key Informants and FGD participants from project staffs, government stakeholders, tobacco company representative, school head teachers, school committees, teachers, religious leaders and chiefs surrounding the school.

Table 4: Sample size as per interventions they benefitted from RETRAIA

Cluster of beneficiary	Population as per project records	Achieved sample	Achieved sample as % of population
Children withdrawn	1000	213	21.3
Children in after school programs	136	22	16

Children who received vocational training and scholastic materials	134	76	57
Community Child Protection committees(CCPCs)	7	6 CCPCs and 5 School committees	100
Households that benefited from livelihood interventions	1016	158	16
Households that benefited from access to savings/loans	150	66	44

Out of the 416 beneficiary sampled children 213 were withdrawn from child labour, representing 21.3%. The CCPCs interviews were done in six beneficiary schools, one school reported they didn't form the CCPC group therefore we interviewed the school committee.

Programme relevance

RETRAIA project objectives were aligned with the needs, priorities and sectoral policies of Mozambican government as formulated in the NAP (National Action Plan) for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour (PNAPFTI) and ensured that the government's priorities were met. These objectives were also designed to align with international development agreements to ensure that the project was in line with the global efforts to address child labour as stated in the ILO Convention No. 182 framework. The project aimed to achieve these objectives by providing support to children and families affected by child labour, promoting awareness about the dangers of child labour, and advocating for policy changes to address the root causes of child labour in tobacco growing areas in the country.

One of the key strengths of the RETRAIA project was its flexibility and responsiveness to the emerging needs and challenges of the country. For example, the project was able to adapt to the political transition in the country and continued to provide support to children and families affected by child labour. Additionally, the project was able to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic and provide support to vulnerable families who were affected by the economic impacts of the pandemic.

The relevance of the RETRAIA Project relates to the objective being aligned to the country's development policies, needs of the beneficiaries and use of existing structures in implementation. To some extent, there seems to be little knowledge by the groups that were interviewed on alignment of the project to country development policies and needs of the beneficiaries. Most groups interviewed expressed ignorance of the national policy or law the project addressed or was aligned to; however, the KII with the Permanent Secretary for the district Angonia reported that the project was aligned to national policy and they also use international convention on rights of children. He further indicated that the National Action Plan was approved in the past 4 years and the objectives outlined in the plan had been achieved.

Programme effectiveness

All interventions were effective in achieving child labour outputs and outcomes, thereby contributing to the project's outcomes. Interventions supported and strengthened policy processes in strategic areas by addressing capacity needs at national, district and community levels. The consortium's

advocacy and high technical expertise was deplored in all strategic results both at service delivery and policy levels. RETRAIA project in Mozambique was seemingly successful in designing and implementing joint initiatives. The outputs achieved, partially achieved or not achieved demonstrates strong effectiveness of the interventions as presented in the log framework available in Appendix 1-Table 7.

According to Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) with staff members of implementing partners, the RETRAIA Project was effective in several ways. It raised awareness among farmers about children's rights and the significance of irrigation, resulting in a change in their behavior and enabling them to produce vegetables year-round. The project also improved infrastructure, making it safer and more appealing to students, and contributed to enhancing teachers' skills, which led to better educational outcomes and increased retention of children in schools. The distribution of educational materials also helped to reduce school dropouts. Furthermore, the project increased community awareness about child labour in tobacco-growing areas, facilitated the removal of children from child labour, provided them with school kits, and integrated them into schools.

Schools that participated in the program received a range of benefits, including learning materials such as books and notebooks, transportation support, improved toilets boreholes and other school supplies. Two out of the four Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) conducted with teachers indicated that their schools received additional support in the form of books, exercise books, bags, masks, sewing machines, bicycles, school uniforms, and other necessary materials, and that students were able to learn sewing skills through the program. These resources helped to reduce the financial burden on parents and enabled children to arrive at school on time.

During KIIs with implementing partners' staff from FAA and iDE to assess the extent of achievement of RETRAIA Project objectives, it was reported that FAA had successfully achieved the overall goal by increasing teachers' capacity, improving children's ability to learn, and strengthening civil society in child labour. From iDE's perspective, producers had experienced increased yields and income, but it was difficult to determine whether child labour had been eliminated. The other two implementing partners' staff reported that all objectives had been achieved except for the advocacy component related to public policy on child labour, as results at the macro level of advocacy were not visible. Additionally, a referral system to ensure follow-up of cases was not yet in place. However, the objectives were successfully achieved through the active involvement of community leaders, religious figures, and influential people from each community.

During an interview with parents in one KII (Key Informant Interview) and one FGD (Focus Group Discussion), the researchers inquired about how often their children miss school and drop out of school. The parents reported that their children no longer miss school or miss it only occasionally, indicating that they place a high value on their children's education. They also stated that they encourage their children to attend school regularly to avoid missing out on important lessons. However, they reported that previously (before RETRAIA project) they used to miss classes and work in various places such as tobacco farms and domestic work in the nearby trading center. When asked about the frequency of children dropping out of school, the parents responded that currently it is not a common occurrence in their community. They acknowledged that there may be individual cases of children leaving school early, but these are not widespread. The parents expressed their belief in the importance of education and the benefits it brings to their children's future, including increased opportunities and improved quality of life.

The RETRAIA Project, to some extent, has made improvements in school infrastructure, as reported by community leaders who were interviewed. Two of the five key informant interviews (KIIs) conducted with community leaders revealed that there have been significant upgrades to school infrastructure, thanks to the contributions of the FAA and government. These improvements could have resulted in the construction of new classrooms, the repair of existing ones, or the installation of new facilities.

However, in another KII, it was revealed that the community built a school in response to the long distances that children had to travel to attend classes. Unfortunately, the school is currently in a state of disrepair, with cracked walls and a dilapidated structure. This situation underscores the need for ongoing maintenance and support to ensure that the infrastructure remains in good condition. The Labissone beneficiary community cited various infrastructure problems such as a shortage of classrooms, library, teacher housing, and teaching staff. Whereas beneficiaries from the communities surrounding Chitocoto school reported that the infrastructure of their school was substandard and that there was no cement on the floor, while the Nsasse non-beneficiary community described the infrastructure as "poor."

These reports highlight the need for continued efforts to improve school infrastructure, especially in communities where there are infrastructure deficits. The RETRAIA Project could explore the use of various strategies to address these challenges, such as community involvement, collaboration with government agencies and other organizations, and the allocation of resources towards infrastructure improvement. Through these efforts, the project can achieve its goal of improving access to quality education in the communities it serves.

The success of the project can be attributed to its ability to design and implement joint initiatives that effectively addressed the issue of child labour in tobacco growing areas. The project's outputs were measured and presented in a table, which showed that most of the interventions were successful, partially successful, or showed progress towards achieving their objectives. Overall, the interventions implemented by the RETRAIA project demonstrated strong effectiveness in achieving their intended outcomes related to eliminating child labour in Mozambique. The project's focus on policy processes and capacity building, combined with its consortium's expertise and advocacy efforts, contributed to its success.

Programme efficiency

The RETRAIA project adhered to international procedures adjusted to Mozambique during its operation, resulting in impressive resource utilization. However, the Budget and Expenditure analysis was unavailable for review as the relevant documents had been moved to Tete since the office was closed when the reviewers were in Angonia.

According to key informant interviews with implementing partner staff, the project faced challenges in leveraging other resources due to the remote location and decreasing number of NGOs in the area. While the project conducted various trainings and sensitization meetings, it was limited to funding from ECLT and could not bring in other resources from other initiatives. Nonetheless, the project was able to mobilize other institutions for monitoring and capacity building.

Efficiency of the project was perceived differently among the informants. One implementing partner staff member found it difficult to assess due to the project having two components implemented by different entities. Another informant believed that the project was quite efficient, citing the highly qualified staff involved in its implementation. A third informant felt that the project lacked a clear link between children and parents in its design and implementation, thus making it inefficient. However, a fourth informant reported that the project was implemented as planned.

Programme outcomes and impact

The findings have been presented as follows: (Indicator table/figure with comparisons for Baseline, Midline and End-line. In cases where the baseline data is not available the mid-term data has been used to compare the results.

Project Objective 1: Increased awareness and coordinated implementation strategies of the PNAPFTI and alignment of Project activities in support of the PNAPFTI in 2019

Figure 2: Stakeholder awareness about the national action plan on child labour and interest in an institutionalised unit that addresses child labour

Figure 2 shows that all stakeholders, including the government, iDE, FAA, and community members, maintained a positive and collaborative working relationship aimed at reducing child labour. The organization's interventions, such as enrolling children involved in tobacco farming in schools and conducting awareness campaigns, contributed to the achievement of the child labour policy. However, there is currently no specific budget allocated for the elimination of child labour, and the government relies on donor funding to implement its plan to eradicate child labour throughout the country.

Project Objective 2: Develop an Enabling and Supportive Community-Level System of Social Support

Table 5: Activities done by children in the last Tobacco growing season

Activities done by children in the last season(n=241)	Beneficiary		Non beneficiary	
	Midterm	Final Evaluation	Midterm	Final Evaluation
Applying fertilizer	21	15	21	22
	13%	13.76%	14%	16.67%
Loading/unloading barns	21	0	21	2
	17%	0%	7%	1.52%
Weeding	21	0	21	1
	10%	0%	14%	0.76%
Planting	21	3	21	1
	6%	2.75%	7%	0.76%
Plucking tobacco	21	1	21	1
	10%	0.92%	7%	0.76%
Preparing land	21	9	21	3
	8%	8.26%	14%	2.27%
Stitching leaves	21	2	23	4
	10%	1.83%	7%	3.03%
Transporting	21	0	21	1
	17%	0%	7%	0.76%
Watering seedbeds	21	4	21	2
	10%	3.67%	7%	1.52%
Other(banding, currying tobacco leaves from the farm to the shed and curing)	20	75	21	1
	14%	68.81%	14%	0.76%
Total	21	109	21	132
	100%	100%	100%	100%

Based on the Table 5, it can be inferred that the activities done by children have decreased over time. The use of fertilizer by beneficiaries at midterm was at 13% (n=21) and at baseline it was at 13.76% (n=15). For non-beneficiaries, it was 14% at midterm and increased to 16.67% at the final evaluation. Moreover, in comparing the midterm and final evaluation results, it is evident that all activities done by children have decreased. For instance, loading/unloading barns, which was at 17% at baseline, declined to zero percentage at midterm. Similarly, stitching leaves, which was at 10%, decreased to 1.83% at

midterm. Overall, it can be concluded that there has been a noticeable decline in the activities done by children over time, which may have implications for the productivity and sustainability of the agricultural sector. Further analysis may be needed to identify the underlying reasons for this decline and to develop strategies to address this issue.

Knowledge of Child Labour among school going children

Figure 3: Knowledge of child labour among school-going children

	Beneficiaries		Non Beneficiaries	
	Mid-term	Final Evaluation	Mid-term	Final Evaluation
A person under the age of 11 who works with tobacco (growth or production) for one or more hours a week.	97	97	na	78
A person between the ages of 12-14 years old who works with tobacco (growth or production) for two and a half or more hours per day.	87	94	na	75
A person between 15 and 17 years old who works with tobacco more than 7 hours a day.	95	96	na	89
A person below the age of 18 who works with chemicals (such as pesticides or fertilizers) related to tobacco growth.	98	98	na	87
A person below the age of 18 who works in tobacco farming for several hours on a sunny day without protection from the sun.	99	98	na	73
A person below the age of 18 who uses tools for cutting.	96	98	na	77
A person between 15 and 17 years old who works with tobacco more than 7 hours a day.	81	93	na	68
A person below the age of 18 who works without pay (not including chores around the house that take less than 2 hours a day).	96	99	na	90

Both children from beneficiary and non-beneficiary groups have extensive knowledge of child labour. When school-going children were asked about their knowledge of child labour, both non-beneficiary and beneficiary groups showed a high level of understanding, with the exception of one question about working in tobacco farming without protection from the sun. This question demonstrated a slight decrease in knowledge from 99% during the midterm evaluation in 2021 to 98% during the final evaluation. Overall, non-beneficiaries also have a high level of knowledge about child labour, but they do not exceed the level of knowledge demonstrated by beneficiaries. Refer to Figure 3 for more information.

**Figure 4: Parents/guardians who can identify child labour**

Beneficiaries	Baseline	Final Evaluation	Non Beneficiaries	Baseline	Final Evaluation
A person under the age of 11 who works with tobacco (growth or production) for one or more hours a week.	97.6%	100%	A person under the age of 11 who works with tobacco (growth or production) for one or more hours a week.	na	90%
A person between the ages of 12-14 years old who works with tobacco (growth or production) for two and a half or more hours per day.	92.9%	100%	A person between the ages of 12-14 years old who works with tobacco (growth or production) for two and a half or more hours per day.	na	89%
A person between 15 and 17 years old who works with tobacco more than 7 hours a day.	95.2%	99%	A person between 15 and 17 years old who works with tobacco more than 7 hours a day.	na	92%
A person below the age of 18 who works with chemicals (such as pesticides or fertilizers) related to tobacco growth.	93.5%	99%	A person below the age of 18 who works with chemicals (such as pesticides or fertilizers) related to tobacco growth.	na	85%
A person below the age of 18 who works in tobacco farming for several hours on a sunny day without protection from the sun.	93.5%	98%	A person below the age of 18 who works in tobacco farming for several hours on a sunny day without protection from the sun.	na	87%
A person below the age of 18 who uses tools for cutting.	82.6%	100%	A person below the age of 18 who uses tools for cutting.	na	78%
A person below the age of 18 who works without pay (not including chores around the house that take less than 2 hours a day).	95.1%	97%	A person below the age of 18 who works without pay (not including chores around the house that take less than 2 hours a day).	na	72.5%
A person below the age of 18 who works in anything that is considered illegal by the Mozambican government.	97.4%	99%	A person below the age of 18 who works in anything that is considered illegal by the Mozambican government.	na	88%

Similarly, to the knowledge of child labour among both parents from beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries' groups is also high. Despite this, it is encouraging to see that overall, beneficiaries have a higher level of knowledge about child labour than non-beneficiaries. This suggests that interventions and support programs aimed at eliminating child labour are effective in sensitizing children and parents about child labour. Furthermore, the fight against child labour requires ongoing efforts to educate children and parents about the dangers of exploitation. It is encouraging to see progress being made, but there is still much work to be done to ensure that all children are protected from the harmful effects of child labour in tobacco growing areas.

Project Objective 3: Improve Access to Quality Education for Children between the ages of 5-17

School Enrolment

Figure 5: Percentage change in school enrollment for children aged 5-17 years (2018 vs 2022)
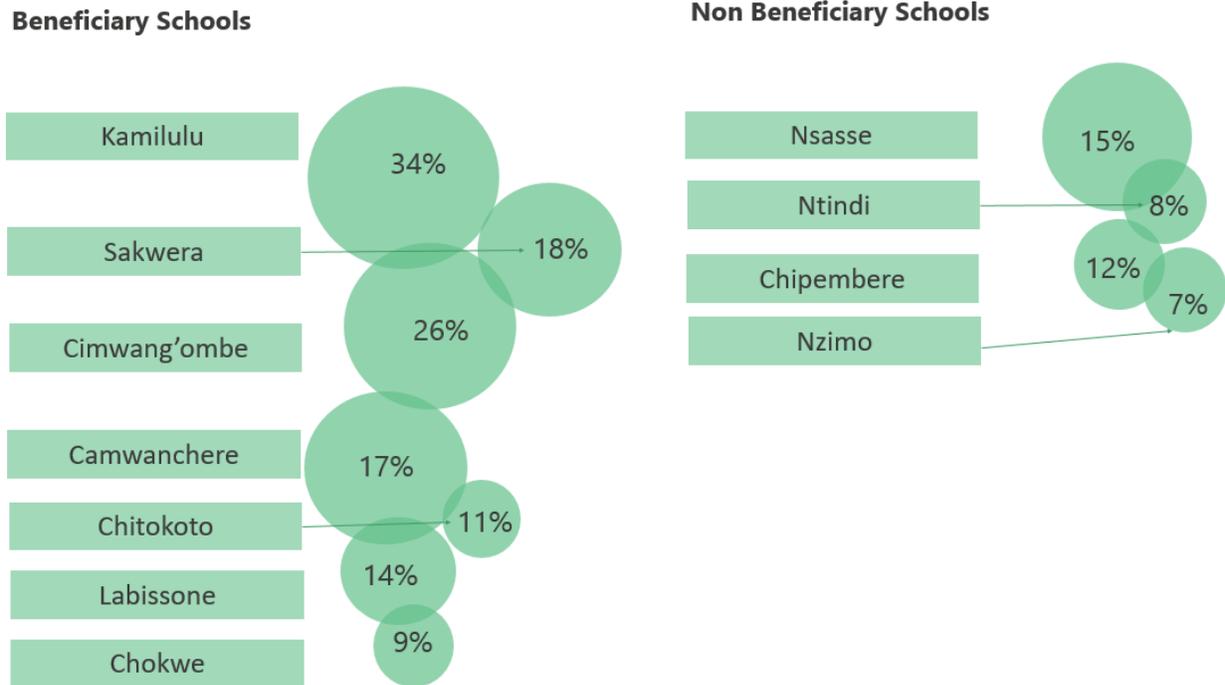
Kamilulu School achieved the highest percentage increase in enrolment at 34%, followed by Chimwang'ombe, Sakwera, and Camwanchere with increases of 26%, 18%, and 17%, respectively. These schools have implemented effective strategies and benefited from initiatives to attract students to their programs. However, non-beneficiary Nsasse School had a maximum increase of 15%, indicating the need for targeted programs to support schools in areas with low enrolment.

It is worth noting that the schools that experienced the highest percentage change in enrolment are the beneficiary schools. These schools have benefited from a surge in interest in education in their communities, as well as from the support of various programs and initiatives implemented by FAA and iDE aimed at improving access to education. In comparison, Figure 5 shows that non-beneficiaries' schools such as Nsasse School registered a maximum increase of 15% in enrolment. While this is still a positive development for the school, it highlights the importance of taking spill over into consideration and also the effort provided by government and other development partners in these schools.

School Attendance

Figure 6: Average attendance rate (whole school) 2018 vs 2021
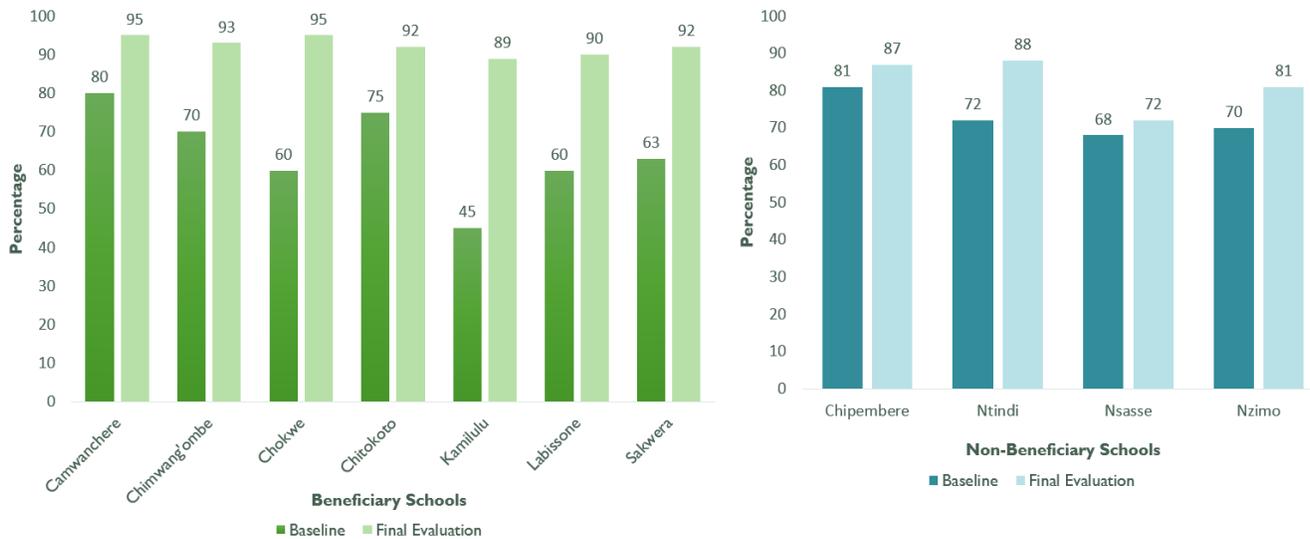
According to the Figure 6 above, both beneficiary and non-beneficiary schools have experienced an improvement in their average attendance rates. Beneficiary schools, however, have recorded higher attendance rates compared to non-beneficiary schools. For instance, Kamilulu School, a beneficiary school, showed an impressive increase in attendance rates from 45% to 89%, while Chokwe School, another beneficiary school, registered an increase from 60% to 95%. Meanwhile, Ntindi School, a non-beneficiary school, saw an improvement in attendance rates from 72% to 88%. The data highlights the need for targeted interventions to improve attendance rates in non-beneficiary schools and ensure that all students have access to education and attend classes regularly.

Figure 7: Percentage of children with improved literacy and numeracy
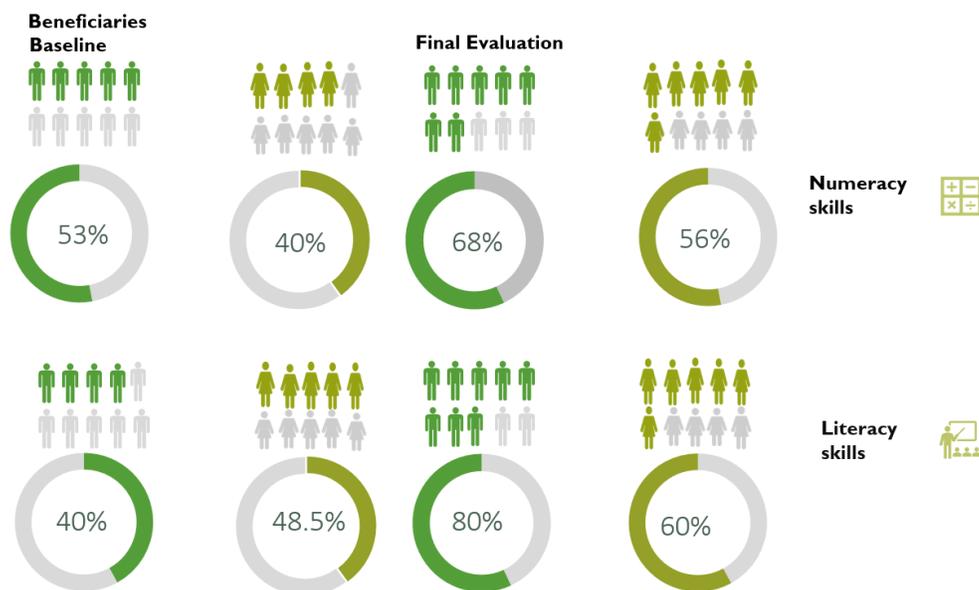
The RETRAIA project in Mozambique aimed at reducing child labour in tobacco growing areas by training teachers in numeracy skills in order to improve numeracy skills among primary school students resulted in an increase in numeracy skills for both boys and girls. Initially, boys had higher numeracy skills at 53% compared to girls at 40% (refer to Figure 7 above), but after an intervention that provided teachers with numeracy skills lessons and efforts to reduce child labour and improve access to educational materials, both groups improved their skills. The construction of school blocks and boreholes may have also contributed to the improvements observed.

Reducing child labour and preventing children from working in hazardous environments such as tobacco fields has been shown to have a positive impact on their education and numeracy skills. By eliminating child labour and providing access to education, children are able to improve their numeracy skills and overall educational outcomes. The reduction in absenteeism due to child labour and children involved in tobacco fields has contributed to an increase in numeracy skills among children, as they are able to attend school regularly and focus on their studies without the distractions and negative impacts of hazardous labour.

Dropout Rate (5-17 years old)

Figure 8: Average dropout rate (all school) 2018 vs 2022

13.6%

4.8%

7.4%

6.3%

Baseline   Final Evaluation   Baseline   Final Evaluation

Beneficiaries   Non Beneficiaries
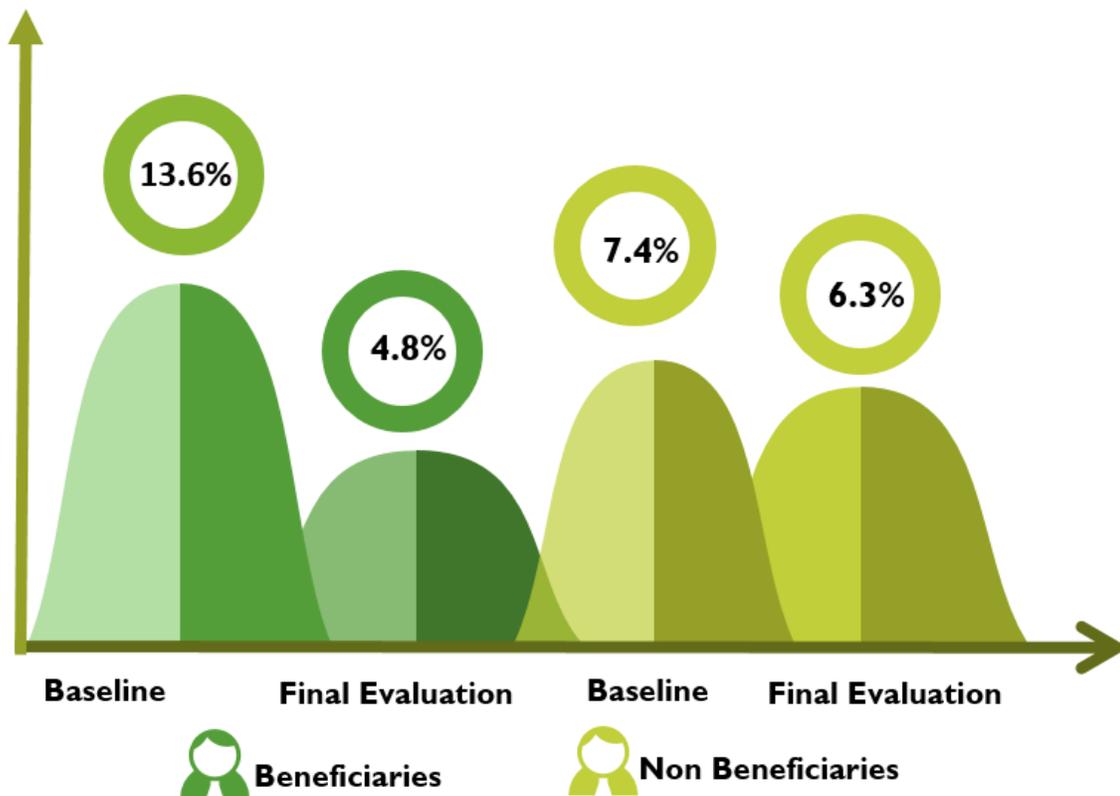
According to Figure 8 above the drop-out rate for the beneficiaries' schools has significantly decreased from 13.6% to 4.8%, while the one for the non-beneficiaries has dropped from 7.4% to 6.3%. These positive changes are attributed to the project's interventions in the catchment area. The project has withdrawn children from hazardous work, provided scholastic materials, ensured the provision of clean drinking water, constructed modern toilets and classrooms, and established dedicated community child protection committees (CCPCs) to safeguard the rights of children. These interventions have encouraged children to attend school regularly, improved their health and hygiene, and provided a conducive learning environment, thereby reducing the likelihood of dropouts.

The significant decrease in the dropout rate of beneficiaries is mainly attributed to the interventions mentioned above. However, the project's impact on non-beneficiaries is also noteworthy, indicating a positive spillover effect. By ensuring that all children have access to education, the project contributed to the development of the entire catchment area. The project's interventions have improved the quality of education and the learning environment, leading to a decrease in the dropout rates for both beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries. This success can be attributed to the project's holistic approach, which addresses not only the educational needs of the children but also their health and well-being, making education accessible, safe, and enjoyable for everyone.

Project Objective 4: Increase the income generating capacity of parents and community members

The third objective of the project aimed to increase the income-generating capacity of parents and community members and improve household food security for vulnerable families. The project planned to achieve this goal by conducting financial education training, undertaking a study on agribusiness potential and capacity, providing extension services to targeted farmers, upgrading the value chain position of farmers, establishing demonstration plots and NTTs, training of trainers, supporting SCFs, and promoting access to improved seeds.

Figure 9: Poverty (% of households classified as asset poor)

At baseline 22.5%(n=29) of sampled households had none of the listed assets.

At midterm 9.9%(n=8) of the sampled households had none of the listed assets

At the Final Evaluation 8.2%(n=7) of the sampled households had none of the listed assets
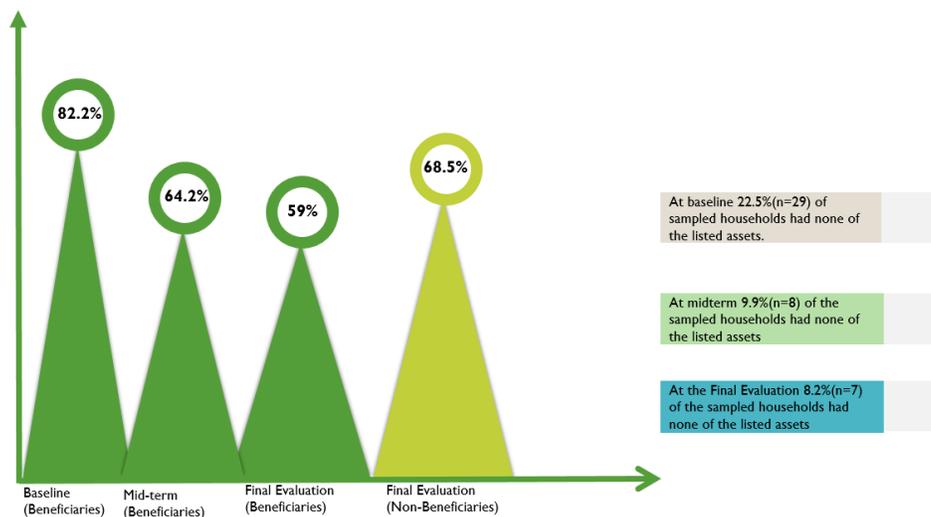
Figure 9 shows that during the baseline assessment, 82.2% of the households benefiting from the program were identified as asset poor. However, over time, this proportion decreased to 64.2% at the mid-term evaluation and further reduced to 59% at the final evaluation. It is not possible to provide the baseline data for non-beneficiaries, but the current asset classification of the households that did not benefit from the program is 68.5%.

Additionally, the assessment revealed that at the baseline, 22.5% (n=29) of the sampled households did not have any of the listed assets. However, at the mid-term evaluation, this proportion reduced to 9.9% (n=8) of the sampled households, and further decreased to 8.2% (n=7) at the final evaluation. These findings indicate that the program has had a positive impact on the asset ownership of households, with more households acquiring assets over time.

Therefore, the program has successfully reduced the proportion of households classified as asset poor over time. The proportion of households without any listed assets has also decreased significantly. These findings demonstrate the positive impact of the program on the asset ownership and economic wellbeing of beneficiary households.

Table 6: Food Security beliefs and behaviours for the households

Behaviour/Beliefs	Affirmative response(%)			Frequency	Percentage		
	Baseline	Mid-term	Final Evaluation	Frequency	Baseline	Mid-term	Final Evaluation
Worry that the household would not have enough food	59.7	17.2	15		N=77	N=81	N=32
				Rarely	16.9	11.1	15
				Sometimes	27.3	6.1	10
				Many times	55.8	0	0
Eating undesirable food because there are insufficient resources to obtain preferable options	72.1	22.8	12		N=93	N=79	N=32
				Rarely	11.8	16.5	13
				Sometimes	37.6	6.3	8
				Many times	49.5	0	0
Eating less food than preferred because there was not enough food	76.7	9.9	5		N=99	N=81	N=32
				Rarely	16.2	8.6	7
				Sometimes	32.3	1.2	4
				Many times	51.5	0	0
Lack of food entirely because of lack of resources to obtain food	71.3	9.9	0		N=92	N=81	N=
				Rarely	16.3	7.4	NA
				Sometimes	30.4	2.4	NA
				Many times	52.2	0	NA
Going to sleep hungry because there was not enough food	55.8	6.2	0		N=72	N=81	NA
				Rarely	16.7	4.9	NA
				Sometimes	29.2	1.2	NA
				Many times	52.8	0	NA

The findings from the assessment indicate a positive shift in the behavior and beliefs of households regarding food availability. At the baseline assessment, 59.7% of households reported worrying about the availability of enough food at the household level. However, over time, this worry decreased significantly to 17.2% at the mid-term evaluation, and further reduced to 15% at the final evaluation, as demonstrated in Table 6. These results suggest that the agriculture-related interventions implemented by the program have had a significant impact on household food security. All households reported that

they did not experience a lack of food and did not go to bed hungry due to insufficient food in their households.

The program has successfully helped households to secure more food at the household level, which has positively affected their overall wellbeing. The reduction in worry about food availability demonstrates the effectiveness of the program in improving household food security and reducing the prevalence of hunger. Therefore, the program's agriculture-related interventions have had a positive impact on the behavior and beliefs of households regarding food availability. The reduction in worry about food availability, coupled with the absence of hunger reported by all households, highlights the program's success in improving household food security.

Access to finance and willingness to take a loan from bank or microfinance institution

Figure 10: Percentage of beneficiary households with bank accounts, access to loan and willingness to take a loan
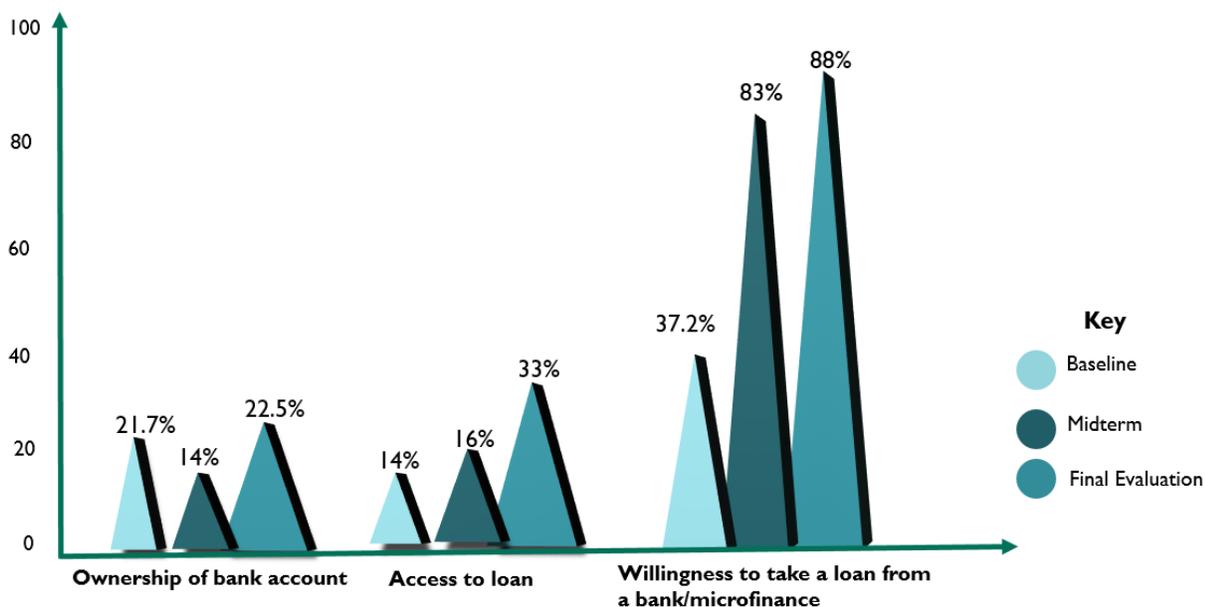
Figure 10 above shows that ownership of bank accounts slightly increased from 21.7% at baseline to 22.5% at the final evaluation, although it decreased to 14% during the mid-term evaluation. However, access to loans increased significantly from 14% at baseline to 16% at the mid-term evaluation, and further increased to 33% at the final evaluation.

Interestingly, despite the increase in access to loans, the willingness of households to take a loan from the bank or microfinance institution increased significantly from 37.2% at baseline to **88%** at the final evaluation. This finding suggests that the program has successfully addressed the barriers to accessing credit, and households are now more willing to take loans to support their economic activities. On the other hand, the evaluation assessment found that the saving groups program was well-received by the

participants, and many (75%) of them were actively involved in it. Additionally, 80% of the respondents believed in the continued existence of saving groups even after the project's phasing out is a positive indication for the program's sustainability and potential impact in the future.

In summary, the program has had a positive impact on increasing access to loans and promoting the willingness of households to take loans. Although the ownership of bank accounts slightly increased, the program has addressed the barriers to accessing credit, which is a significant step towards improving the economic wellbeing of households.

Households' sources of income

Figure 115: Household source of income within the past 12 months prior to the survey
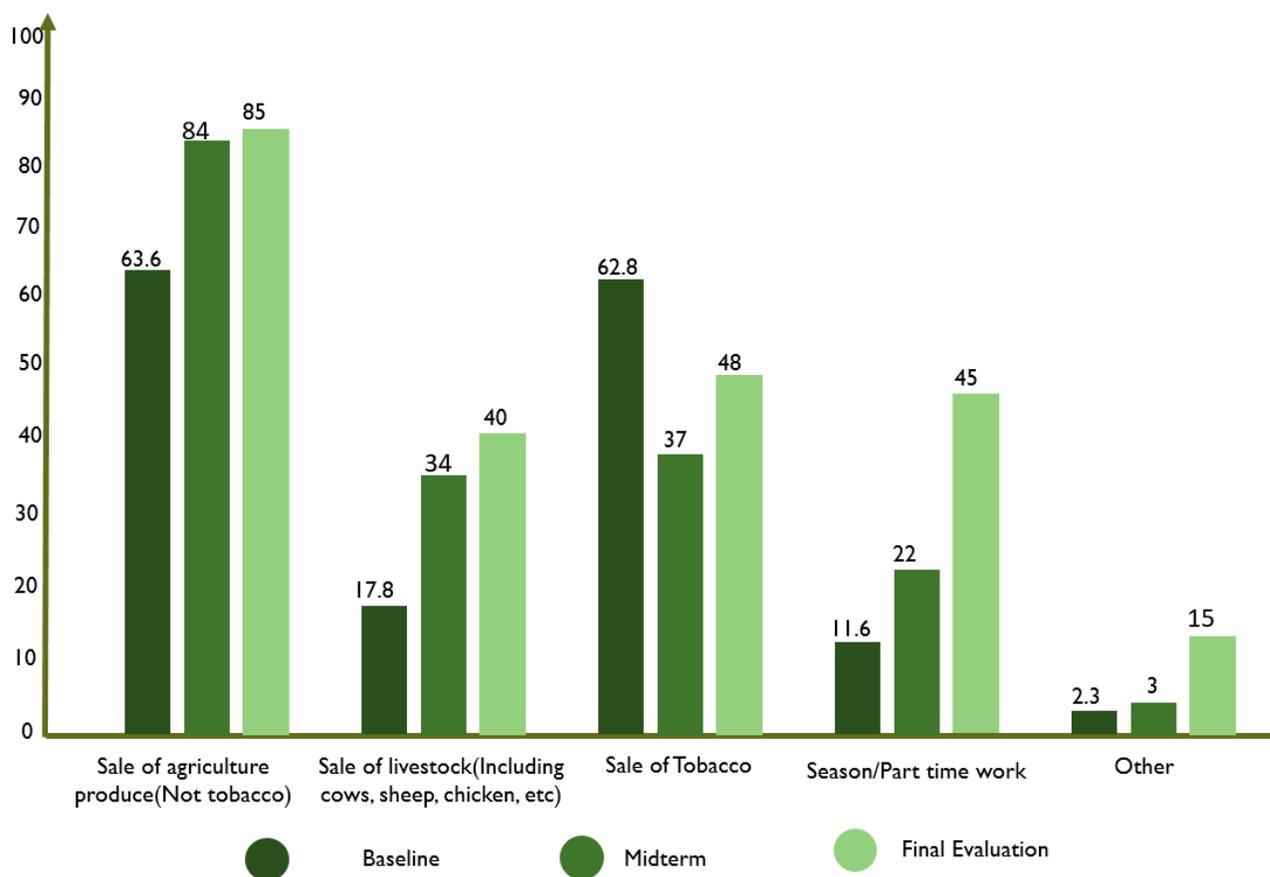
According to Figure 11, the proportion of income earned from the sale of agricultural produce has increased from 63.6% at the baseline evaluation to 85% at the final evaluation. Additionally, there has been fluctuation in income generated from the sale of tobacco, with a decrease from 62.8% to 37% at midterm evaluation and an increase to 48% at the final evaluation. Moreover, the percentage of income earned from seasonal or part-time work has increased from 11.6% at the baseline evaluation to 22% at midterm evaluation and 45% at the final evaluation. These findings indicate that households now have alternative sources of income to support their families, which may reduce the reliance on children to work in tobacco farms.

Impact of RETRAIA project on elimination of child labour in tobacco growing areas

In this analysis, the matching estimator was used to evaluate the impact of a program on child labour. To ensure the matching estimator is appropriate, the overlap condition needs to be satisfied. The overlap condition requires that the distributions of covariates in the treatment and comparison groups overlap. This means that there should be individuals in the comparison group who have similar characteristics to those in the treatment group. If the overlap condition is not met, the matching estimator may not be appropriate.

The common support condition is also necessary to ensure the matching estimator's accuracy. The common support condition states that there are no individuals in the treatment or comparison group whose covariate values fall outside the range of the other group. This ensures that individuals are similar enough to be matched accurately. Therefore, the Figure 12 below shows the distribution of covariates in the treatment and comparison groups overlapping and showing the common support. Hence the matching estimator is appropriate for estimating the impact of the RETRAIA project on eliminating child labour in tobacco growing areas of Nkhame.

### Figure 12: The matching estimator for the RETRAIA project
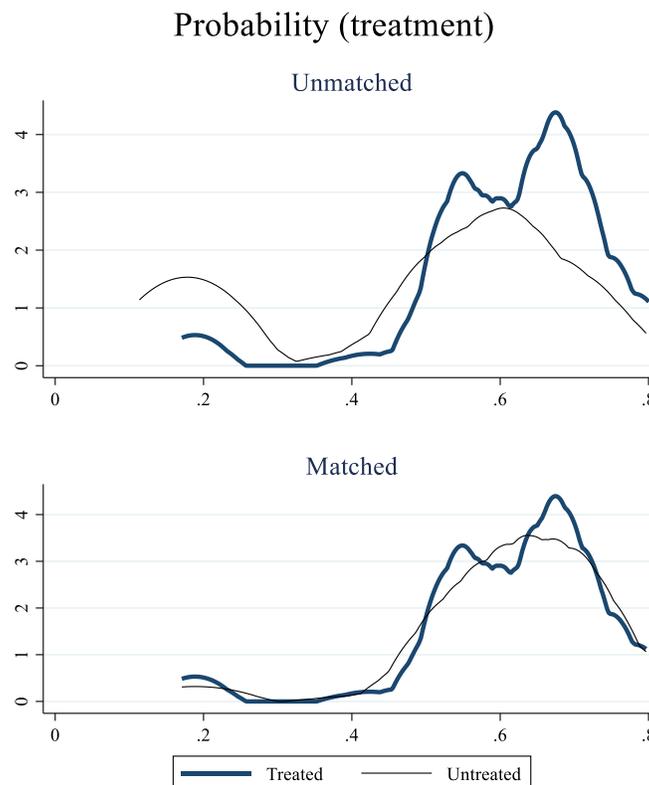
After satisfying the two critical conditions, we proceeded with the matching process using nearest neighbor matching, as presented in the Table 7 below. Our analysis indicates there is significant statistical difference between the treatment group and the control group. The coefficient of 0.02 is significant at any level.

Table 7: Effect of being beneficiary on child labour

childlabour	Coefficient	std. err.	z	P>z	[95% conf.	interval]
ATET	0.02	0.04	0.59	0.03	-0.06	0.10

The results of our analysis showed a statistically significant difference between the treatment group and the control group. Specifically, the coefficient of 0.02 was significant at any level, indicating that the treatment had a measurable impact on the outcome of interest. This finding suggests that the RETRAIA project had a positive impact on the elimination of child labor in the Angonia district. Through its comprehensive approach, the project has effectively addressed the underlying causes of child labor and provided viable solutions. It is important to note that the results of our analysis provide strong evidence in support of the effectiveness of the RETRAIA project in achieving its objectives and underscores the importance of continued efforts to combat child labor and promote education and skill development for children involved in tobacco growing in Angonia district.

Table 8: Number of the respondents on support and off support
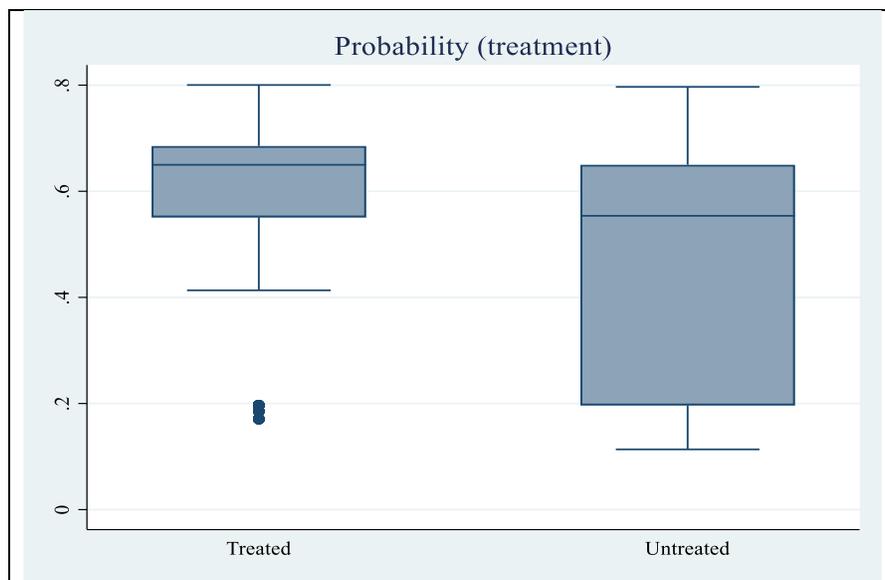
Assignment	Off Support	On support	Total
Untreated	14	305	319
Treated	1	383	384
Total	15	688	703

In Table 8, the data reveals that the number of respondents who were identified as having common support, meaning they shared similar characteristics and were suitable for comparison, was 383 in the treated group (beneficiaries) and 305 in the untreated group (non-beneficiaries). This implies that over 90% of the participants in both groups were well-matched and could be effectively compared in the analysis. When the treated and untreated groups are well-matched, it increases the validity of the estimated treatment effect, as it minimizes the potential bias arising from unobserved differences between the groups. Therefore, the high match rate observed in Table 8 suggests that the matching estimator used in this analysis is robust and reliable.

Impacts created by the RETRAIA project, evidence from the qualitative data

The descriptive and inferential analysis results highlighted the effectiveness and impacts of the RETRAIA project in the sections above. This positive impact shows the importance of implementing evidence-based interventions to address critical social issues, such as child labor, and underscore the need for continued support for eradicating child labor in Mozambique. Ultimately, by building on the findings of this quantitative analysis, interviews with KIIs and FGDs also concurs with these findings that the RETRAIA project has produced significant impacts. These impacts include greater awareness of child labour in tobacco growing farms in their communities, improved school infrastructure, stronger links between Community Child Protection Committees (CCPCs) and local authorities, and the removal of children from child labour. The project has also led to an increase in demand for improved agricultural inputs and horticultural production, resulting in increased income for farmers.

The formation of CCPCs has helped to reduce school dropouts, particularly among girls, and has increased community engagement. Families are now more aware of child labour, and the project has contributed to the development of new agricultural production technologies, which will improve living standards of the communities.

The formation of CCPCs has been particularly successful, with members reporting improvements in teacher absenteeism, early enrolment of children in school, conflict resolution among teachers, construction of three classrooms and a teacher's houses, facilitating the community's acquisition of a water pump and two sewing machines through the project. Furthermore, the CCPCs have also contributed to the withdrawal of 408 children from child labour (included tobacco farming), prevention of 2562 children from child labour, protection of 120 youth from hazardous work and reduced early marriages (18 girls were successfully withdrawn from marriage). The project has had a positive impact on learning outcomes, with children in beneficiary communities well-prepared to pass exams and many performing well enough and got selected to pursue secondary school. In contrast, the school committees among non-beneficiary schools reported no success in withdrawing children from child labour. Furthermore, in some communities of the non-beneficiaries' schools reported that lack of basic necessities such as teaching and learning materials has affected learning outcomes.

Community leaders reported that child labour practices and dropout rates have decreased, but some KIIs with teachers reported that child labour remains a serious issue in some areas outside the project's catchment area, particularly during the growing season. Despite these challenges, the RETRAIA project has had a significant positive impact on communities, improving the lives of children and families and contributing to the elimination of child labour. When asked about the potential benefits of partnering with ECLT, the Permanent Secretary of the District of Angonia explained that child labour would be

eradicated, children's rights would be respected, and the overall living conditions of families would improve. This would be achieved through the adoption of new agricultural production technologies.

The project has also made a significant contribution to improving learning outcomes. Four out of five KIIs conducted with community leaders in beneficiary communities revealed that children were well-prepared to pass exams, and many performed well enough to be selected for secondary school. This success was attributed to the encouragement provided by the project and the availability of learning materials. However, in Chitocoto, a beneficiary school, it was reported that children struggled to pass exams due to a lack of basic necessities, including teaching and learning materials. Regarding reading and math skills, KIIs with community leaders showed that four out of five schools were able to teach children at the level expected by the Ministry of Education. One KII reported that 80% of the children were able to read and solve math problems, while another stated that students in grades 5 through 7 demonstrated proficiencies in these subjects.

According to KIIs with community leaders, dropout rates and child labour practices may be decreasing. They reported that these issues have become less common over the last five years, particularly during the growing season, due to the impact of the government law and the FAA interventions. However, one KII mentioned that communities in other areas surrounding Tete province still look for child labourers from Malawi to work on farms while in the RETRAIA project area he estimated that it has decreased approximately to less than 10%. When asked about how frequently they encounter child labour issues, the responses of teachers were that it happens during the growing season, and some children even skip school to work, while another teacher believed that child labour occurs annually but is becoming less frequent.

The KIIs conducted with staff from implementing partners highlighted that the aforementioned positive effects were brought about by various activities. For instance, the implementation of FBAs and promotion of good agricultural practices enabled people to earn additional income. Sensitization programs, training sessions, and distribution of school kits helped to keep children in school and improve school infrastructure. Efforts to identify and eliminate child labour, as well as the establishment of peer educators, were also effective in reducing child labour. Additionally, the distribution of bicycles and allocation of sewing machines helped to strengthen the local craft industry. Through community sensitization programs, almost everyone became aware of the harmful effects of child labour. Finally, the provision of goods and rehabilitation of infrastructure had an immediate impact, while advocacy activities yielded medium to long-term results.

Coordination, engagement and collaboration with communities and other stakeholders during project design and implementation

Project design consultations and coordination

According to interviews conducted with project partners and teachers, the RETRAIA Project was a continuation of the REACT project and was designed to follow the recommendations made in the previous project. Community consultations were held during the evaluation phase of the REACT Project, rather than during the planning stage of the RETRAIA Project. This was supported by comments made by other project partners who stated that communities were not involved in the design phase of the project, but were involved in the implementation phase through various groups and councils. This is justified by discussion findings from other two KIIs with implementing partners' staff who indicated that 'Communities were not necessary engaged at the design phase' and '*I have nothing*

to say about the design phase, but in the implementation phase the project has economically empowered parents so that they can keep their children in school without involving them in tobacco cultivation,' and '*in the implementation of the project, the communities were involved in CCPC groups, school clubs and school councils, where both adults and children were members.*' The project also empowered parents economically to prevent their children from engaging in tobacco cultivation. Additionally, it was discovered that Mozambique Leaf Tobacco (MLT) played a role in identifying areas where the intervention was needed to address child labour. However, all KIIs and FGDs with stakeholders like CCCPs, Community and religious leaders reported that they were not consulted during the design of the project.

Project implementation coordination and collaboration

There seemed to be excellent coordination and collaboration between and/or among consortium partners and weak or not at all between and amongst consortium partners and other stakeholders like other government institutions such as the ones responsible for social welfare.

Implementing partners' staff KIIs indicated that the coordination and collaboration with ECLT was excellent. One KII said that it was super good with ECLT but the only problem was that there was no clear mechanism for data collection as ECLT had only one person in the field who by the way did not live in the target districts; the second partner staff pointed out that the coordination with ECLT was excellent and ECLT has covered a gap that should have existed between the two implementing organizations. The ECLT role was fundamental to cover the Project Manager role. Coordination with the community was also good because it involved community leaders and community members through CCPCs. The third partner staff KII also pointed out that the coordination with ECLT was very good, so much so that it suggested the allocation of funds to respond to the COVID 19 pandemic. The fourth KII with partner staff said that it was a healthy coordination, where the ECLT was always available to respond to any request linked to the project.

The coordination and collaboration between RETRAIA and the Mozambique Leaf Tobacco (MLT) appeared to be satisfactory, but not so much with other stakeholders in the project intervention areas who had different approaches. During a Key Informant Interview (KII) with partner staff, it was revealed that the coordination with MLT was not ideal, as the tobacco company did not allow for joint work and did not respond to any letters concerning child labour in tobacco production. Another KII participant stated that coordination was limited to MLT, the only tobacco company operating in the project intervention areas. MLT worked directly with local chiefs and penalized farmers who used child labour, but interaction with them was difficult, as they often kept information to themselves. However, the last KII participant reported that coordination was effective in the field, with joint planning and regular communication between field officers. Child labour cases were identified and reported to MLT, and vice versa.

The coordination and collaboration with other organizations in the RETRAIA project area was lacking, as reported in several Key Informant Interviews. Some KII participants noted that there were few organizations operating in the area such as World Vision, and none of them focused on child labour prevention measures. However, the government, through the permanent secretary to the district of Angonia, has taken steps to address child labour by broadcasting messages against it and conducting trainings to encourage the reporting of cases. The government also continues to raise awareness and mobilize communities to combat child labour.

Programme sustainability

Sustainability is a vital aspect of development, and it requires activities and mechanisms that can sustain outcomes. These activities and mechanisms are crucial to ensure that development efforts are not short-lived and that the benefits of development are enjoyed by future generations. However, even though sustainable activities and mechanisms exist, there are still challenges that hinder their full realization.

Systems in place to sustain the project activities/outcomes

One of the activities that is contributing to sustainability of the RETRAIA project is the investment in infrastructure. Infrastructure such as classrooms, libraries, toilets, green houses and improved water supply systems are essential for returning children in school as well as economic development of the communities surrounding schools. Furthermore, establishment of village savings groups is another sustainable mechanism. They have helped in promoting entrepreneurship and investment, leading to economic growth. Connecting farmers with agro-industries, hospitals, and jails is also a mechanism that is sustainable and it motivates them to increase their production, leading to economic growth. Also, the linkage to structured markets such as hospitals and jails to farmers ensures a steady market of their products, even after the phasing out of the project their businesses are still up and running.

Empowerment of the local structures such as CCPCs is also another mechanism for sustainability. Community-based committees have a deep understanding of local problems and are better placed to address them. When empowered, they can work with the government and other stakeholders to develop solutions that are tailored to the local context in withdrawing children from tobacco growing farms. One of the KIIs with teachers indicated that they think the efforts by CCPC are community driven and will go on and another pointed out that none of the activities will be sustainable as it was distribution of materials. On the same, FGDs with CCPCs concurs with implementing partners' staff. They reported that their empowerment through training was strong, which will spur them to continue; bringing the children to school, contributing their own funds in maintaining the borehole, and constructing temporary toilets in schools with poor/ unimproved toilets and conduct awareness of child labour to the community. Implementing partners' staff KII pointed out that although there is a structure at the district level, it is not efficient enough to deal with cases of child labour. There is a need to strengthen the capacity in terms of human resources. As an exit strategy, the project created a reference system so that the CCPCs can report the cases to each of these programs depending on their nature; and local structures such as Distrital Services for Economic Activities (SDAEs).

Government and tobacco companies' role in sustaining project outcomes

Three of the five implementing partners' staff KII provided meaningful responses to what they think will be the role of the government in sustaining project outcomes that have been realized. One KII indicated that the government with the knowledge and involvement it has on the project, is in a position to oversee the activities and replicate some initiatives considered as good; another KII pointed out that the role of the government for the sustainability of the project will be to monitor the activities of the CCPCs and follow up on all identified cases of child labour; yet another KII indicated that the government helping the producers in the planning of the activities and has responsibility to verify that children are not involved in child labour.

KIIs with teachers reported that Government has been working but there is still long way and think government should create a group to monitor this activities, in which community leaders, religious leaders, teachers, nurses should be part of; government working with tobacco extension agents and NGOs to sensitize communities against child labour; arrest perpetrators; and provide advice and threats but it doesn't change much because no one have ever been prosecuted.

One KII with implementing partners' staff indicated not to be sure as tobacco companies have never been very open about sharing information with RETRAIA project implementing team, another KII reported that MLT already has a department that works with the same objectives as the project (ALP - Agricultural Labour Practices) and will make use of project achievements such as CCPCs to strengthen its intervention in communities assisted by the project, yet another KII pointed that Tobacco companies should continue to penalize offenders. On the other hand, KIIs with Community leaders indicated that RETRAIA ended in December 2021 but they are still providing support in withdrawing children in tobacco growing areas.

Out of the five implementing partners' staff interviewed, three provided meaningful responses on their opinions regarding the government's role in sustaining the outcomes of the project. One interviewee suggested that the government, with its knowledge and involvement in the project, could oversee activities and replicate successful initiatives. Another recommended that the government monitor the activities of the CCPCs and follow up on cases of child labour, while another suggested that the government assist producers in planning activities and ensure that children are not involved in child labour.

Lessons learnt: Successes, best practices and challenges

The implementation of the RETRAIA Project provides valuable lessons for future projects. Key takeaways include the importance of establishing clear communication, coordination, and collaboration mechanisms from the outset of project implementation. This includes involving those responsible for or contributing to the issues that the project seeks to address. Additionally, it is critical to establish norms and maintain a commitment to addressing the issues that the project seeks to tackle. Taking a holistic approach by interlinking project components and interventions is also essential to ensure the effectiveness of the overall strategy. Engagement with the government at a high level and the establishment of empowered and collaborative local structures are also key elements in ensuring the success of projects like RETRAIA. By working together and involving all stakeholders, the project created meaningful and sustainable change in the communities of Nkhame in Angonia district. Therefore, effective communication and collaboration with all stakeholders, including government partners and beneficiaries, are crucial for the successful implementation of a project. A holistic approach, with sustainable mechanisms and interlinked components, is vital for achieving meaningful and lasting results. The involvement of local structures and a clear coordination structure are also essential for success.

Eliminating child labour requires the involvement of key perpetrators responsible for the problem. In interviews conducted with community leaders, it became clear that the involvement of the tobacco farmers and Inspector from Tobacco Leaf and CCPC advocacy efforts was crucial in addressing the issue. Despite complaints from implementing partners that the tobacco company was not willing to partner with them, the interview with the chief highlighted that the tobacco company worked well with chiefs in eliminating child labor in their localities. Reporting families that employ children to local leaders

such as chiefs, religious leaders, CCPCs, NGOs (FAA), and government employees, as well as setting up policies (bylaws), also contributed significantly to curbing child labour.

Head teachers and teachers follow up on absent children helped out in identifying children who were working in tobacco farms. Trainings provided by iDE, FAA, and the government, as well as arrests of those found using children in farms, have also been effective in addressing child labour. Additionally, training and empowering CCPCs to bring children back to school is critical. Therefore, addressing child labour requires the involvement of key perpetrators, such as families that employ children, and the collaboration of community leaders, inspectors, government employees, and NGOs. Policies and trainings, along with enforcement measures like arrests, can help to eliminate child labour. It is also essential to train and empower local structures like CCPCs to bring children back to school and prevent future instances of child labour.

4.0   Conclusion

The RETRAIA project was designed with specific objectives that aligned with the priorities and policies of the Mozambican government and international development agreements. Its flexibility and responsiveness to emerging needs and challenges allowed it to effectively address the issue of child labour in Mozambique. The data indicates that both beneficiary and non-beneficiary schools have experienced an improvement in attendance rates, with beneficiary schools registering higher rates. This underscores the importance of supporting schools in areas with low attendance rates to ensure equal access to education. The project's agriculture-related interventions have positively impacted households' beliefs and behavior regarding food availability. The project's success in reducing worry about food availability and eliminating hunger highlights its effectiveness in improving household food security thereby not engaging children in Tobacco farming as one way of sourcing income for purchasing food.

A cordial working relationship exists between various stakeholders who are committed to reducing child labour and raising awareness about its negative effects on children in tobacco growing areas. This partnership involved government agencies, non-governmental organizations, community leaders, and other entities who collaborate to create a safe and supportive environment for children, free from exploitation and abuse. The partnership aimed to identify the root causes of child labour, such as poverty and lack of education, and implement sustainable solutions to address these issues. They also aimed to raise awareness about the long-term consequences of child labour and promote child rights. Through their cooperation, they developed effective strategies to combat child labour and promote the well-being of children.

By working together in a collaborative and respectful manner, these entities created a more just and equitable society that prioritizes the welfare of its most vulnerable members. This involved implementing laws and policies that protect children from exploitation, providing access to education and vocational training (such as tailoring), and advocating for greater public awareness and support for anti-child labour initiatives. The stakeholders' partnership is crucial for reducing the incidence of child labour and promoting the well-being and rights of children. Overall, the partnership demonstrates the importance of working collaboratively to address complex social issues and highlights the potential of collective action to create positive social change.

The FAA and iDE were able to establish a stronger presence in the community, allowing them to better understand the unique challenges and opportunities that exist within the communities they serve. This has enabled them to develop more effective strategies and policies that are tailored to meet the specific needs of these communities. Additionally, the FAA's enhanced relationship with the community has led to greater transparency and accountability, ensuring that community members are informed and engaged in the FAA's decision-making processes. Overall, the FAA's improved relationship with the community has strengthened its ability to fulfill its mandate of ensuring safe and efficient learning environment, while iDE has promoted the well-being of the communities through economic livelihood activities such as village savings loan groups, bee keeping and agriculture inputs.

The organization's interventions, including enrolling children in schools and conducting awareness campaigns, have contributed to the success of the child labour policy by breaking the cycle of poverty, promoting children's rights, and raising awareness about the harmful effects of child labour.

Overall, the organization's interventions have been effective in addressing the root causes of child labour and promoting children's welfare. By enrolling children in schools and conducting awareness campaigns, the organization has contributed significantly to achieving the goals of the child labour policy. These interventions demonstrate the importance of a multi-faceted approach to addressing complex social issues such as child labour, which involves the participation of various stakeholders, including government agencies, non-governmental organizations, and communities themselves.

Recommendations

There is need to provide feedback to stakeholders and communities on the evaluation findings, this is crucial for transparency and accountability. It also enables the integration of lessons learned for potential future project funding. Additionally, feedback sessions can serve as planning sessions where stakeholders and communities can express their real needs, beyond what is revealed by the evaluation findings. During the assessment the evaluation team observed several factors that affects the elimination of child labour in tobacco growing areas in Angonia district. These factors are various social, economic, and cultural circumstances and some of these factors include:

1. Poverty-especially limited economic opportunities: Nkhame area is one of the remotest area in Mozambique, and many families rely on their children to work in order to make ends meet. Poverty reduction through increased economic opportunity strategies are therefore critical to addressing child labour in this area.
2. Education: Limited access to quality secondary school education is a significant barrier to the elimination of child labour. Many children who got selected to go to secondary schools drop out early because of long distance (the nearest secondary school is 60 kilometers away from the catchment area) to schools and this limits their opportunities for better paying, non-hazardous work once they reach the appropriate age for working. Therefore, there is need for a nearby secondary school as well as vocation school so that children can learn other skills that will enable them to penetrate the industry.
3. Cultural norms: In some communities surrounding the project catchment area, it is considered acceptable for children to work, and parents may not recognize the harmful effects of child labour on their children's health and development. Education and awareness-raising campaigns can help shift attitudes and promote alternative ways of supporting families.

4. Gender norms: Girls are more likely than boys to be engaged in domestic work and are also more vulnerable to sexual exploitation and trafficking. Addressing gender inequalities and promoting girls' education are important steps in reducing child labour and early marriages.
5. Enforcement of laws: Mozambique has laws in place prohibiting child labour, but enforcement is weak-there is need to intensify the punishment for the perpetrators. Strengthening legal frameworks and improving monitoring and enforcement mechanisms can help ensure that children are protected from exploitation.
6. Increase access to social protection: Lack of access to social protection programs, such as healthcare, education, and social security, can perpetuate poverty and push children into hazardous and exploitative work. Expanding social protection programs can help reduce the economic pressure on families and provide a safety net for children.
7. Migration and displacement: Children who migrates from neighboring villages (from Malawi) or are displaced are particularly vulnerable to exploitation and abuse, including child labour. Addressing the root causes of migration and displacement, and providing support to families in crisis situations, can help reduce child labour.

Appendix 1:RETRAIA Logframe

Indicators	Baseline Value	Target Value	Final Evaluation	Rating	Data collection methods
% of children 5-17y in child labour in tobacco growing in targeted areas	2%	999**	0.6%	🔵	Child questionnaire
# of legally working children (15-17yrs) protected from entering hazardous child labour through educational opportunities	0	999**	120	🟢	Child questionnaire
% of households classified as asset poor	82.2%	59%	59%	🟢	Household head questionnaire
National and district budgetary allocation to fight child labour	0	999**	999**	N/A	Document review and Government KII
# of RETRAIA Project activities taken up by national stakeholders as being a primary contributor towards demonstrating implementation of the National Action Plan on Child Labour	0	999**	4	🟢	Document review and Government KII
RETRAIA Project accepted as a leading Civil Society representative on the National Steering Committee contributing towards the development of the national child labour agenda	No	Yes	Yes	🟢	Document review and Government KII
% of functional DCLCs, CCLCs, VCLCs (actively meeting and monitoring children)	0	50%	140%	🟢	FGD, KII & Document review
% of project beneficiaries identified who have received targeted services	0	90%	100%	🟢	Child questionnaire & HH Questionnaire
% of adults who can distinguish between permissible and non-permissible work by children	93.5%	100%	99%	🟢	Household head questionnaire
% of key target groups who demonstrate a change in attitude (intention of practices) and behaviour towards early marriages/pregnancies	0%	0%	50%	🔵	Household head questionnaire, KII & FGD
% increase in enrolment	10%	>15%	18.4%	🟢	School questionnaire
Drop-out rate for beneficiaries (5-17 years)	13.6%	0	4.8%	🟢	School questionnaire
% of children with improved literacy and numeracy	Lit = 40% Num = 53%	999**	Lit = 80% Num = 68%	🟢	School questionnaire
Enrolment rate for beneficiaries (5-17yrs) in targeted communities	88.7%	95%	96%	🟢	School questionnaire
% of farmer beneficiaries with access to finance	14%	30%	33%	🟢	Household questionnaire

Indicator	Baseline	Target	Actual	Status	Data Source
% of households that are food secure	51.9%	80%	85%	🟢	Household questionnaire
% of RETRAIA Project indicators being received and reported on by the national stakeholders (National Steering Committee) and Government demonstrating implementation of the NAP	0	80%	999**	🟢	Document review
# of NAP dissemination workshops coordinated and/or supported by the Project	0	3	4	🟢	Document review
# of child labour good practices disseminated by the Project which are endorsed by National Steering Committee as effectively addressing and/or reducing child labour	0	6	999**	🟢	Document review
% of policy recommendations made during national meetings that are received by the National Steering Committee on child labour for adoption/implementation	0	50	999**	🟢	Document review
# of trainees attending Training Workshops (year 2)	0	80	105	🟢	Document review & HH Questionnaire
# new Community Child Protection Committees established and actively engaged in identifying and referring children involved in hazardous and exploitative labour to appropriate services	0	5	7	🟢	Document review & CCPC Questionnaire
# of Public and other professionals at the local and district level are engaged in assisting children whose basic rights are violated	0	20	345	🟢	Document review Government & Community Stakeholder KII Questionnaire
# of children ages 5–14 withdrawn from child labour	0	1000	408	🟠	Document review & CCPC Questionnaire
# of children ages 5– 14 prevented from entering child labour	0	1000	2562	🟢	Document review & CCPC Questionnaire
# of Community members, farmers, and district-level officials reached with awareness campaigns on child Labour	0	999**	72537	N/A	Document review & CCPC Questionnaire
# of children and parents/guardians reached by awareness campaign about early marriages, physical and sexual abuse	0	999**	5203	N/A	Document review & CCPC Questionnaire
# of campaigns against early marriages, physical and sexual abuse conducted	0	3	62	🟢	Document review & CCPC Questionnaire
# community leaders and other influencers (men and women) directly involved in community awareness and mobilization campaigns	0	100	625	🟢	Community Stakeholder KII Questionnaire

Indicator					Source
# of reports on premature marriages and / or premature marriages reported, referenced to the competent authorities and monitored	0	30	18	🟢	Document review, School & CCPC Questionnaire
# counter-references on complaints about premature marriages and / or reported premature marriages	0	15	11	🟢	Document review, HH & CCPC Questionnaire
# of schools with improved soft and hard infrastructures	0	5	5	🟢	School questionnaire
# of children receiving scholastic materials	0	2500	1809	🟢	School questionnaire
# of school clubs created and trained in children's rights, child protection, child labour, learning environment and extra-curricular activities	0	5	7	🟢	School questionnaire & Child questionnaire
# children (male and female) identified in tobacco production area participating in school clubs	0	0	115	N/A	Child questionnaire
# of schools' councils trained in children's rights, child protection and learning environment	0	5	7	🟢	School Questionnaire
# of children (male and female) identified in tobacco production areas participating in school boards	0	5	28	🟢	School and CCPC Questionnaire
# of parents or caregivers (men and women) involved in literacy and adult education activities	0	70	422	🟢	HH Questionnaire
# of teachers trained to Literacy and numeracy curriculum	999**	999**	191	N/A	School questionnaire
# pedagogical sessions conducted	0	27	39	🟢	School questionnaire
# training sessions for mentor teachers and other school officials	0	2	13	🟢	School questionnaire
# of training and meetings with School Councils	0	10	105	🟢	School questionnaire
# of smallholder farmers and small commercial partners trained by agriculture extension services (FBA model)	0	150	443	🟢	Document review

# of children benefitting from households engaged in alternative income activities	0	400	1051	🟢	Document review & HH Questionnaire
# of farmers who successfully go through a full cycle of non-formal microfinance	0	45	289	🟢	Document review & HH Questionnaire
# of reports on study on agribusiness potential and capacity	0	3	29	🟢	Document review & HH Questionnaire
# of targeted farmers provided with extension services	0	300	443	🟢	Document review & HH Questionnaire
# of farmers with upgraded value chain position	0	300	97	🟢	Document review & HH Questionnaire
# of demonstration plots and NTTs established	0	10	113	🟢	Document review & HH Questionnaire
# of training of trainers conducted and SCFs supported	0	10	35	🟢	Document review & HH Questionnaire
# of partnerships to access improved seeds established	0	10	30	🟢	Document review & HH Questionnaire

NB; 999**=missing   = Achieved   =Partially Achieved   = Note Achieved

Appendix II: References

1. ECLT Foundation. https://www.eclt.org/en/about-eclt-foundation

2. All Africa. Mozambique: Agreement to Fight Child Labour in Tobacco Growing. https://allafrica.com/stories/201806280081.html

3. U.S. Department of State. Trafficking in Persons Report- 2019: Mozambique: Tier 2. Washington, DC, June 20, 2019 https://www.state.gov/reports/2019-trafficking-in-persons-report-2/mozambique/

4. U.S. Department of Labour. Bureau of International Labour Affairs. Child Labour and Forced Labour Reports: Mozambique. https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ilab/resources/reports/child-labour/mozambique

5. The Global Child Protection Area of Responsibility. 2019. Child Protection Risks and Needs in Mozambique. Secondary Data Review - April 2019. https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/mozambique_sdr_-_21_april_2019_final.pdf.

6. Caliendo, M. and Kopeinig, S. (2008) 'Some practical guidance for the implementation of propensity score matching', *Journal of economic surveys*. Wiley Online Library, 22(1), pp. 31–72.

7. Chirwa, G. C., Suhrcke, M. and Moreno-Serra, R. (2020) 'The Impact of Ghana's National Health Insurance on Psychological Distress', *Applied Health Economics and Health Policy*, 18(2). doi: 10.1007/s40258-019-00515-1.

8. Gertler, P. J. *et al.* (2011) *Impact evaluation in practice*. World Bank Publications.

9. Khandker, S., B. Koolwal, G. and Samad, H. (2009) *Handbook on impact evaluation: quantitative methods and practices*. The World Bank.

10. Mwale, M. L. *et al.* (2021) 'Micro-finance and women's perception of domestic violence in a fragile state', *World Development Perspectives*, 24, p. 100374. doi: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.wdp.2021.100374.