

# TANZANIA

## EXTERNAL EVALUATION REPORT SUMMARY PROSPER PROJECT (2011-15)



Making a better life for children in tobacco growing communities



## OUR STRATEGY FOR ELIMINATING CHILD LABOUR

The ECLT Foundation strives to give children every opportunity to reach their full potential. We do this by addressing the root causes of child labour in tobacco growing.

We focus our work on six **strategic objectives**:

- prevention
- withdrawal
- education
- awareness
- strengthening communities
- alleviating poverty

All of our projects take a comprehensive, inclusive approach to making a better life for children in tobacco-growing communities. The six core objectives are holistic and customized to the unique needs of the communities, and informed by the processes and strategies embedded in the project.

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Model farm school graduates tending their tomato field. The youths were withdrawn from hazardous work in tobacco growing by the PROSPER project and trained in good agriculture practices in a variety of crops. After graduation, the project assisted them to establish a tomato garden for income generation. A total of 1,611 students were trained in model farm schools by the PROSPER project.

13 Nov 2015

ECLT is delighted to present to you a summary of the independent evaluation of the Promoting Sustainable Practices to Eradicate Child Labour in Tobacco (PROSPER) Project. The PROSPER Project was implemented between July 2011 and December 2015 in Urambo, Kailua, and Sikonge Districts of Tabora Region, Tanzania. The public sharing of our independent evaluation results is a testimony to our commitment to accountability, transparency, continuous learning, and improvement.

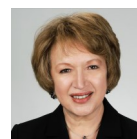
To us, these values are fundamental to the success of our programmes. The ECLT Foundation is committed to upholding the highest evaluation standards. We value the use of rigorous methods to understand how our programmes impact child labour, children, and the communities we serve. We believe that both qualitative and quantitative methods, in combination, can provide a better understanding of the child labour problem than either research approach can do alone.

The evaluations cover the overarching evaluation criteria of relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability, and impact.

The purpose of our project evaluations is to gain external, independent assessments of project achievement at outcome and impact levels, and to identify the supporting factors and constraints that have led to this achievement or lack of achievement. The evaluations inform recommendations on interventions that generate large effects on child labour, highlight good practices for further replication, and improve project design for future work, if necessary.

Results of the PROSPER Project presented in this summary independent evaluation report affirm the ECLT Foundation's approach to the elimination of child labour in tobacco growing. In particular, results underline the value of integrated area-based actions for child labour elimination. However, isolating the causal effects of individual elements of an integrated programme remains a challenge we will have to confront, particularly in this era of limited resources.

Results summarized in this report would not have been possible without the operational expertise and dedication of our implementing partners. The PROSPER Project was competently implemented by Winrock International, Tabora Development Foundation Trust (TDFT), and Tanzania Women Leaders in Agriculture and the Environment (TAWLAE). The unwavering support and commitment of the ECLT Foundation team and the Board also deserve special mention.



**Sonia Velazquez**  
*Executive Director*

### And the team



October 2016

# INDEPENDENT CONSULTANTS' EVALUATION APPROACH AND DESIGN



The main research question guiding the independent evaluation was: **What impact did the PROSPER Project have on child labour in tobacco in the targeted districts?**

To answer the research question, the final evaluation survey compared data collected in 2015 with baseline data that was obtained in 2011. Comparison of 2011 and 2015 data allowed us to measure the progress made under the PROSPER Project. The PROSPER Project was implemented in communities where tobacco companies are present and are implementing anti-child labour programmes. This scenario can distort the project impact and make attribution of results difficult. To obtain unbiased estimates, the independent evaluation compared child labour in households that benefited from the PROSPER Project (i.e. treatment group, with both PROSPER Project and company present) with nonbeneficiary households (i.e. comparison group, with company presence only). Hence, the only constant in the treatment and comparison groups was the tobacco company presence. This way, the difference in child labour rate between the treatment and comparison groups yielded an unbiased estimate of the causal impact of PROSPER Project.

The survey used mixed methods (i.e., quantitative and qualitative approaches). The sample of respondents for the survey was selected using a multistage approach. First, the study districts were selected by Winrock and the ECLT Foundation based on criteria such as high prevalence of child labour and intensity of tobacco production. Next, a statistically representative sample of 30 enumeration areas per district was selected

based on the list of enumeration areas developed for the 2002 National Population and Housing Census. A representative sample of 60 enumeration areas was randomly drawn from among the administrative wards in Sikonge District and Urambo District, with technical assistance from the National Bureau of Statistics.

A sample size of 301 households was randomly extracted from the National Bureau of Statistics of Tanzania. The treatment villages were randomly sampled proportional to size and on the basis of adoption rate in order to increase the generalizability or representativeness of the results.

Qualitative data was collected through field observation, key informant interviews, and focus group discussions with government officials, communities, children, parents, district officials, and others. Child labour was defined based on the ILO framework for the statistical measurement of child labour and Tanzania law. Hazardous work was defined using the list of hazardous work in tobacco growing that is used by tobacco companies in Tanzania.

## **About the Bureau for Industrial Cooperation**

*The Bureau for Industrial Cooperation (BICO) is a consulting firm under the College of Engineering and Technology (CoET), University of Dar es Salaam (UDSM), Tanzania. BICO was established in July 1990 with the aim of coordinating the use of the Faculty expertise and other resources to contribute effectively to the industrial and socio-economic development of Tanzania. It is registered with the Engineer's Registration Board (ERB) of Tanzania.*

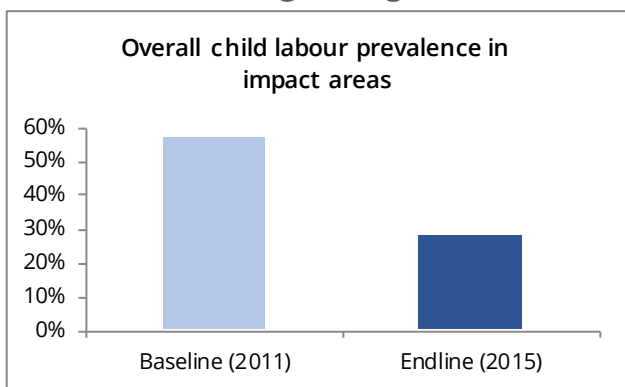
*The mission of BICO is to transmit the accumulated body of knowledge to the community through delivery of continuing professional development courses.*

**PROSPER PROJECT IMPACT ON OVERALL CHILD LABOUR PREVALENCE IN TOBACCO-GROWING AREAS**

Compared to baseline, child labour prevalence in all types of work declined from 57% to 27%.

**52.5%**

**reduction in overall child labour in tobacco growing areas**



“Focus Group Discussion and Key Informant Interview respondents attributed the decline of child labour to the availability of scholarships provided by the PROSPER Project and awareness campaigns by government and NGOs on the importance of education.”

**PROSPER PROJECT IMPACT ON CHILD LABOUR IN TOBACCO**

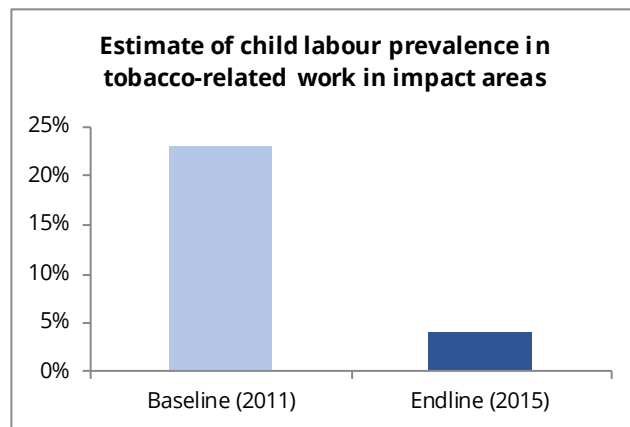
Hazardous work in tobacco growing was defined by stakeholders during the baseline survey in 2011 and validated during the kick-off meeting at the beginning of the final evaluation. Results show that, compared to baseline, the prevalence of child labour in tobacco-related work stood at 3.6 percentage points, which is more than an 84% reduction.



“To determine whether or not the observed child labour reduction in tobacco growing was due to the PROSPER Project, we compared child labour prevalence in treatment villages and control villages. The results show significant difference in child labour in tobacco growing between treatment and control villages ( $p$ -value  $0.015 < 0.05$  at 95% confidence level). Accordingly, we conclude that the PROSPER Project contributed to the reduction of child labour in the treatment villages.”

**84.3%**

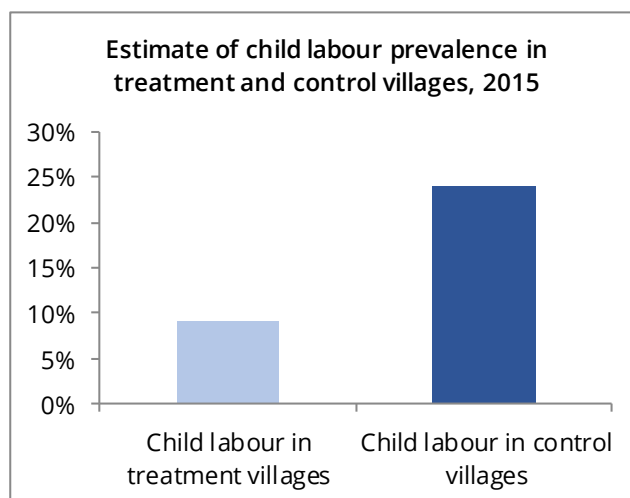
**reduction in child labour in tobacco-related work in impact areas**



In control villages (where only tobacco companies are working), child labour prevalence was 24%, while in treatment villages (where PROSPER and tobacco companies were both present), child labour prevalence stood at 9%. Therefore, the causal effect of PROSPER was 15.1 percentage point reduction in child labour.

**15.1**

**percentage point less child labour in PROSPER impact areas**



### PROSPER PROJECT IMPACT ON HOUSEHOLD INCOMES

To improve household incomes, PROSPER Project provided conditional loans to mothers. Under the conditional loan scheme, a loan is extended to a mother who has at least two children. One child receives scholarship support from the project. The mother benefits from the loan if she sends the other child to school by using her own resources.

Mothers used the loans to engage in small-scale businesses, such as retail trade and agriculture-related activities (e.g., horticultural production of food crops such as vegetables, sunflowers, and groundnuts; sale of maize, groundnuts, and tomatoes), and non-agriculture business ventures (e.g., restaurants, dry fish selling, selling pancakes and second-hand clothes).

In addition, they received business management and entrepreneurship training and support. The conditional loan recipients were also required to make monthly savings contributions of 7% of profits (of which 2% was social fund contribution). If these conditions were met, the loans did not need to be paid back.

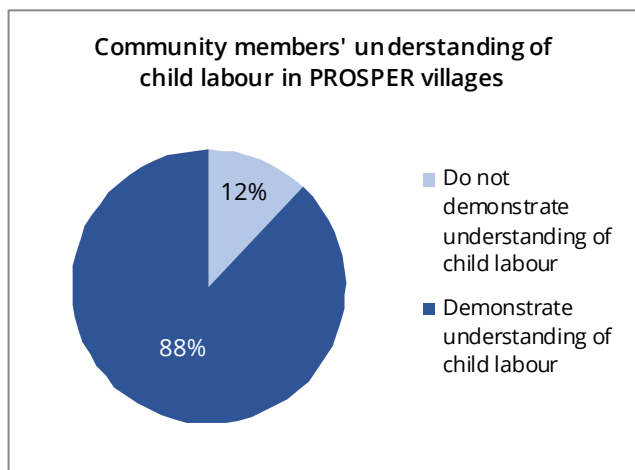


*“96% of mothers who received conditional loans reported that their income had improved since the start of the PROSPER Project. Mothers said they were now able to send their children to school, improve household nutrition, and re-invest in their small businesses.”*





## PROSPER PROJECT IMPACT ON KNOWLEDGE ABOUT CHILD LABOUR



*“Results show that adults and community members in treatment villages can differentiate child labour from child work much more than those in control villages.*

*This can be statistically proven by the Chi-Square test results (p-value of  $0.00 < 0.05$  at confidence interval of 95%), which indicate significant differences in understanding child labour between treatment and control villages.*

*Accordingly, we conclude that the PROSPER Project awareness-raising activities were effective in increasing knowledge on what is acceptable work versus work that is harmful to children.”*

The external evaluation found that the PROSPER Project was relevant to the international frameworks that have been put in place to address child labour. The project can rightfully be considered to have contributed to international goal to eliminate child labour, including its worst forms, and provided direct support for Tanzania to meet its international obligations on child labour.

PROSPER interventions were well-aligned with the national efforts related to the elimination of child labour. The interventions included removing children from child labour, assisting vulnerable children with educational support such as scholarships, supporting the convening of the National Intersectoral Child Labour Committee (NISCC), and supporting social dialogue to eradicate child labour such as the National Sustainability Conference held in 2015.

Interviews with district authorities, parents, school teachers, and children in the two districts came to similar conclusions: The PROSPER Project was correctly aligned and therefore helping address issues that drive child labour in those communities, particularly poverty (lack of access to finance), occupational safety and health practices, poor access to quality education, and the poor state of school infrastructure.

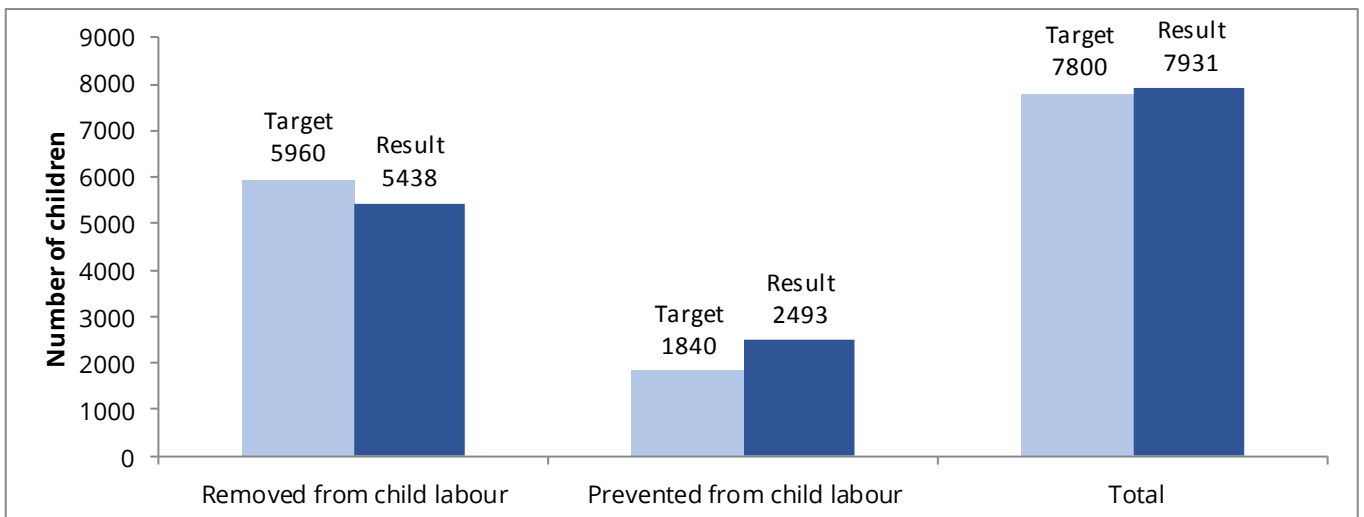
## CLEAR PROJECT RELEVANCE

Project relevance refers to the extent to which the objectives of a development intervention are consistent with beneficiaries’ requirements, country needs, global priorities, and partner and donor policies.

This section presents the project outputs, based on the ECLT’s online Monitoring and Evaluation System. The M & E system enables ECLT and its implementing partners to track, analyze and steer the performance on a quarterly basis.

## OBJECTIVE 1: IDENTIFICATION, WITHDRAWAL AND REFERRAL OF CHILDREN IN CHILD LABOUR

Read more details about how we identify working children, remove them from hazardous work and link them to referral services at <http://www.eclt.org/what-we-do/withdrawal>

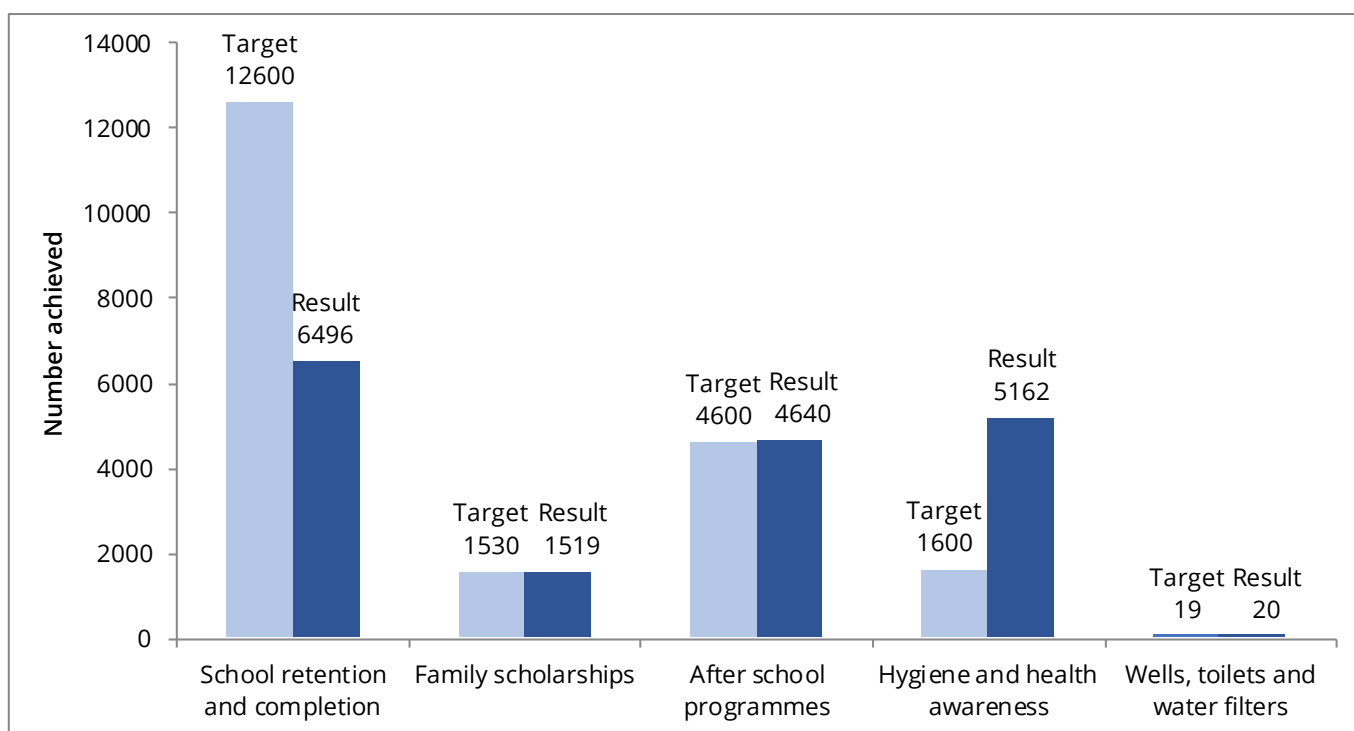


**INDEPENDENT ASSURANCE**  
 Actual cost per beneficiary was \$13.98 over the 54 months of the project, against a budget of \$15.85.



**OBJECTIVE 2: IMPROVING ACCESS TO EDUCATION AND BASIC SOCIAL SERVICES**

Read more about how we promote the right to education in tobacco-growing communities at <http://www.eclt.org/what-we-do/education>



**INDEPENDENT ASSURANCE**

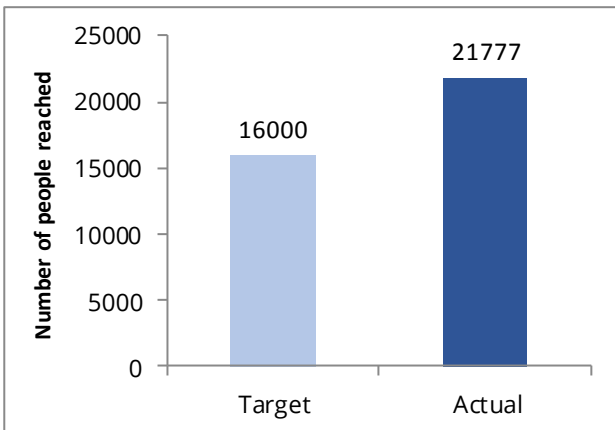
The actual cost per beneficiary of school retention, scholarships, after-school programmes, and health awareness programmes was \$14.95 over the 54 months of the project, against a budget of \$14.25. The construction of water wells and school toilets cost \$2,785 against a budget of \$3,370 per unit.

**5,162** children benefited from hygiene and health awareness, against a target of **1,600**



**OBJECTIVE 3: ADVOCACY AND AWARENESS RAISING**

Read more about how we raise awareness at <http://www.eclt.org/what-we-do/awareness> and our approach to influencing policy at <http://www.eclt.org/our-approach/influence-public-policy>



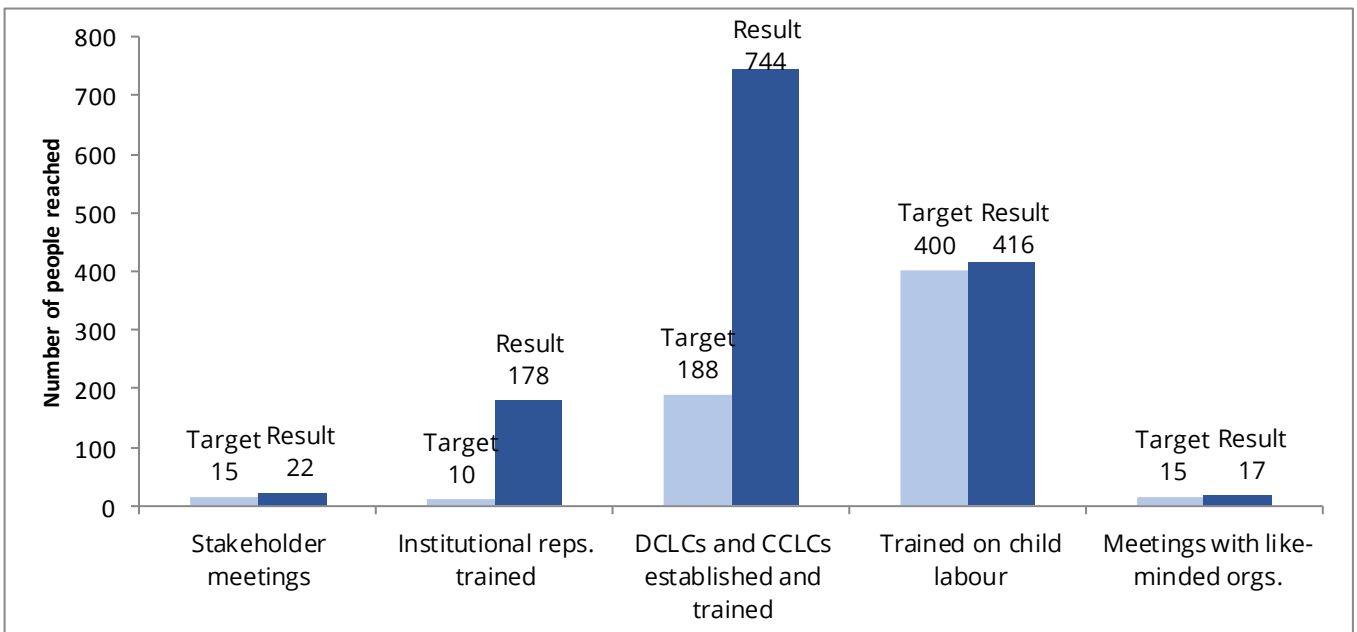
**INDEPENDENT ASSURANCE**

Actual cost per beneficiary was \$6.60 over the 54 months of the project, against a budget of \$8.06.

“Awareness campaigns on child labour issues by PROSPER project has raised significantly in the project communities. These awareness campaigns were done through meetings, seminars, campaigns, community and school debates, sports and game competitions.”

Child Labour Committee member – Urambo District

**OBJECTIVE 4: BUILDING CAPACITY OF COMMUNITY, DISTRICT AND NATIONAL STRUCTURES TO ADDRESS CHILD LABOUR**



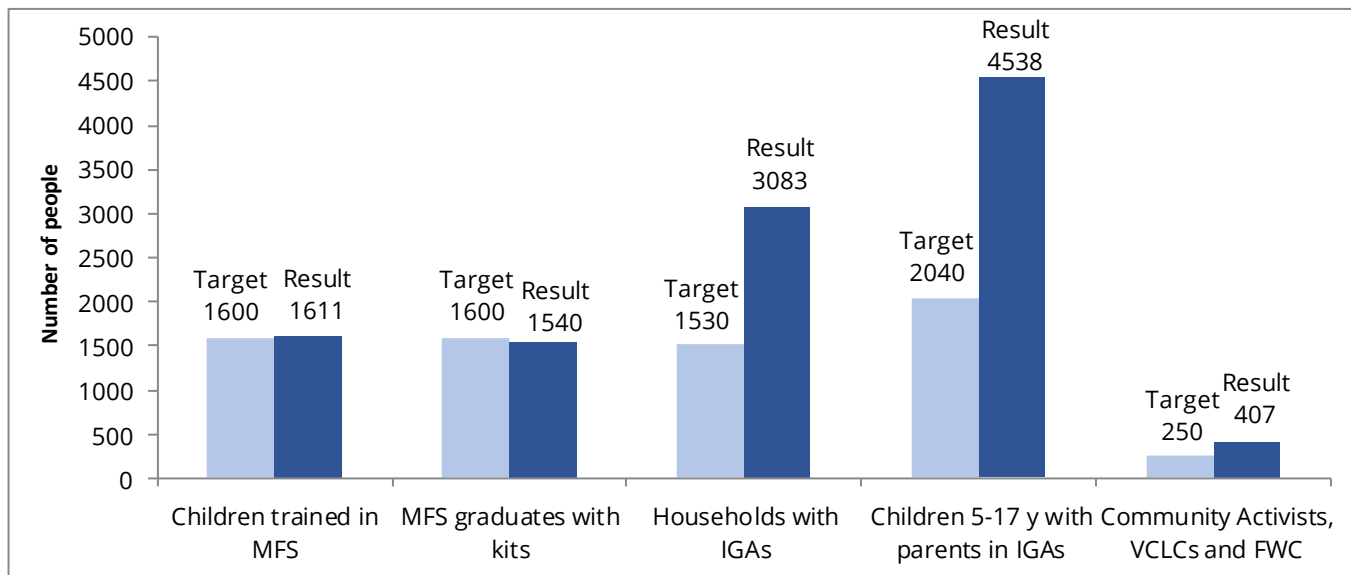
**INDEPENDENT ASSURANCE**

Actual cost per beneficiary was \$63.50 over the 54 months of the project, against a budget of \$135.10

**178** institutional representatives trained on child labour, against a target of **10**

**OBJECTIVE 5: IMPROVING LIVELIHOODS**

Read more about how we alleviate poverty at <http://www.eclt.org/what-we-do/alleviating-poverty>



MFS: Model Farm Schools; IGAs: Income Generating Activities; VCLCs: Village Child Labour Committees; FWC:



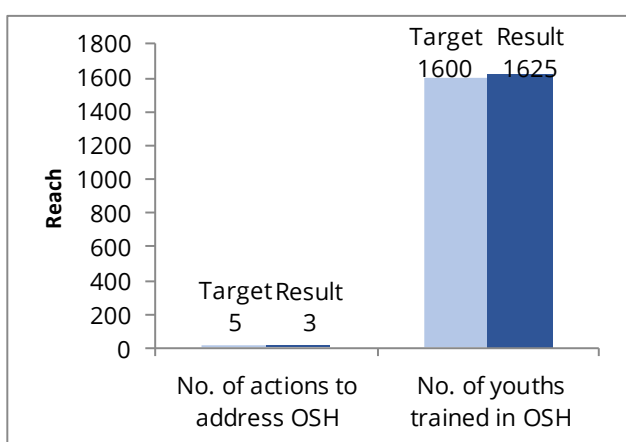
**INDEPENDENT ASSURANCE**  
 Actual cost per beneficiary was \$127.00 over the 54 months of the project, against a budget of \$188.38.

**3,083** households started income generating activities, against a target of **1,530**



**OBJECTIVE 6: OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH**

Read more about how we strengthen communities at <http://www.eclt.org/what-we-do/strengtheningcommunities>



**INDEPENDENT ASSURANCE**  
 Actual cost per beneficiary was \$1485.93 over the 54 months of the project, against a budget of \$2325.45.

**KEY LESSONS**

- ❶ **Multi-faceted causes of child labour require multi-faceted solutions:** Child labour in tobacco growing in Tanzania is driven by many interlinked causes: poverty, cultural practices and norms, ignorance of hazards and risks, lack of enforcement of labour laws, informality of rural agriculture, inadequate education facilities and distribution of rents from agriculture (including tobacco). Addressing all of these issues with one type of intervention (e.g. livelihoods support) would be futile. PROSPER correctly identified the child labour problem in Tanzania as multi-dimensional, thus allowing the project to address the problem at all levels.
- ❷ **Isolating individual causal effects on child**

labour: While an integrated child labour project has many benefits: (1) implementing it comes at a significant cost; and (2) it is a hard-sell to supply chain actors for reasons of cost and causality. Ultimately, estimating the individual effects of elements of a child labour programme requires an experimental project design. This will enable supply chain actors to isolate and take up what works and scale it up.

- ❸ **Targeting women and mothers is key to reducing poverty and child labour:** Interventions that empower entrepreneurial rural women (such as conditional loans to mothers) are effective in tackling poverty and can be a convenient vehicle for promoting other child labour interventions (e.g. awareness raising, education etc.) because they bring together mothers on a regular basis for at least a year and there is a financial stake for the beneficiaries.
- ❹ **Community ownership is vital for sustainability of interventions:** Even interventions that are manifestly beneficial to communities (such as the water wells by PROSPER Project) require community ownership if they are to be protected as common property. Community management structures need to be put in place and appropriate technology secured to ensure sustainability.
- ❺ **Training youths is the best guarantee for decent youth employment in agriculture:** The model farms schools model provides evidence that youth unemployment in rural areas can be easily tackled through public-private partnerships (PPP) at the local level. Agricultural training coupled with OSH can ensure that the youths can make money from agriculture. This way, a new generation of young and skilled farmers in decent work conditions in agriculture can be created.




**Thanks to our implementing partners:** Winrock International; Tanzania Association of Women Leaders in Agriculture and the Environment (TAWLAE); Tabora Development Foundation Trust (TDFT).

**WITH OUR PARTNERS, WE ARE COMMITTED  
TO PROGRESSIVELY ELIMINATING CHILD LABOUR  
IN TOBACCO GROWING COMMUNITIES  
TO MAKE CHILDREN'S LIVES BETTER**

 ecltfoundation

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 Eliminating Child Labour in Tobacco Growing Foundation

 [www.eclt.org](http://www.eclt.org)



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