Decision tree:



Selecting support to prevent and remediate child labour through a CLMRS

What is this tool?

Child Labour Monitoring and Remediation Systems (CLMRS) identify children in and at-risk of child labour and other rights abuses. The next step is to provide tailored support.

This operational tool was created to help **prioritise which** children should receive support and identify what type of support to provide.

How does it work?

The tool consists of simple flowcharts to guide decision-making and help plan prevention and remediation activities.

How was the tool developed?

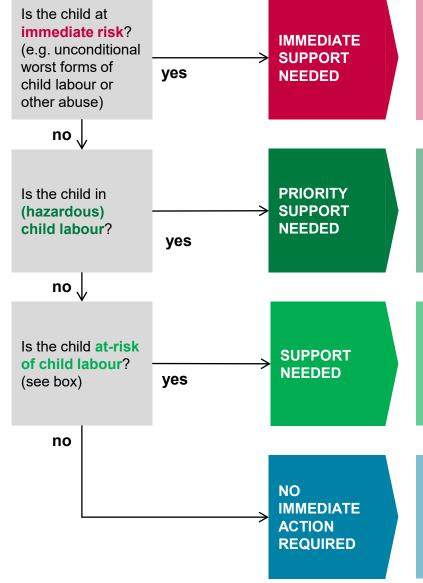
The tool draws on existing good practice in child protection case management, evidence on the root causes of child labour, as well as ICI's operational experience of implementing CLMRS.

How to use the tool?

This tool can be used in two ways:

- 1. To guide system set-up and implementation, by defining the frequency of monitoring, support and follow-up visits.
- 2. To support "remediation planning", by using the flowcharts to identify the right support for individual children, their families and communities.

How to prioritise which children receive support?



Within 24h:

Within 1 month:

raising visit

· Understand child's

situation & assess

further support needs

 Follow-up and ensure specialist support is provided (either directly or through referral to responsible authority)

· Household awareness-

Within a week, then monthly:

 Ensure follow-up is conducted (directly or through specialized services) to assess situation and identify further support needs

Within 6 months:

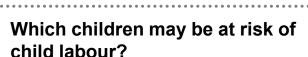
- Provide support
- Follow-up visit to assess situation and identify further support needs, continue until child is out of child labour

Within 3 months:

- Household awarenessraising visit;
- Assess further support needs

Within 1 year:

- Provide support
- Follow-up visit to assess situation and identify any further support needs



Internationa

Children not in child labour but falling into one of the following groups should be considered **at-risk of child labour** and prioritised for preventative support:¹

- Does **not attend school**/ is often absent
- Lives away from biological parents
- Lives in a single-parent headed household
- Lives in a child-headed household
- Lives in a household where the head of household is illiterate
- Lives in a community with no primary school
- Has a sibling in child labour
- Is a parent themselves

¹ Access to education is fundamental children's right; all other factors have been shown to be correlated with higher likelihood that children engage in hazardous child labour in cocoa.

Within 1-2 years:

- Re-assess child's situation (through visit or risk assessment)
- Continue community awareness-raising

How to select support for children?



At child level At community level Does the child **Explore:** obtaining no **Explore:** Are primary and ves a birth certificate / have a birth improving quality secondary schools **ID** documents certificate? of education: e.g. easily accessible school meals. yes↓√ by children in the teaching methods, community? school facilities. Is child of school Does the child no teacher housing, age? attend school? equipment, etc. yes yes [Does the child Is there a school of **Explore:** need any schoolthe right level improving access related support? nearby? to education: e.g. no yes yes bridging classes, school renovation. transport, etc. **Explore:** support to improve child's **Explore:** building access to quality Is child interested Is it challenging to ves boreholes, latrines, education: e.g., in vocational access clean ves pumps. school materials. training and could water in the maintenance of uniform, shoes. qualify? community? infrastructure, etc. tutoring, schoolno√ fees support, etc. Explore: setting up Is the availability **Explore:** Community or affordability of alternative support ves Service Groups, **Explore:** adult labour a at household or income generating vocational training challenge in the community level activities, savings or apprenticeships community? groups, etc.

At household level

Does the child's **Explore:** financial household struggle support, savings groups, labour to access basic ves services? vouchers. labour saving devices, registration for social Does the child's protection schemes, health insurance, household struggle adult literacy to afford adult ves labour? classes, etc. Does the child's **Explore:** livelihoods parent or guardian support, e.g. income have capacity and diversification or yes interest in starting generating activities a new activity?

- Consider preferences of child and household.
- Link the type of support provided to the situation of the child and household.
- Community interventions often require more time: consider waiting to see if many children share the same challenge before acting.
- Consider **combining remediation options** at all three levels: child, household and community.
- **Link** remediation, Community Action Plans and other programmes, wherever possible.

Additional considerations



How do we know if remediation has been effective?

Providing support to a child or their family does **not** automatically mean that their situation improves, nor that they are no longer in child labour or at risk.

It often takes time for support to bring benefits, and children and their families may require various support at different levels (child, household and community) for their situation to change. Children may go in and out of child labour over time.

This is why it is important to conduct **regular and repeated visits** to monitor children over time.

Children in need of PRIORITY SUPPORT... (ie. children in child labour)

- · should receive follow-up visits every six months
- visits continue until a child is not in child labour for two consecutive visits (at least three months apart)

Children identified as needing SUPPORT... (ie. children at-risk of child labour)

should receive follow-up visits at least every 12 months

All children should be assessed every 1-2 years (either through in-person visits or using a household level risk model based on up-to-date information), regardless of child labour status, until the child turns 18 or leaves the community.

How do we measure the outcomes of a Child Labour Monitoring and Remediation System?

A key aim of Child Labour Monitoring and Remediation System is **to protect children** and their rights, including the right to be protected from work that is harmful.

All systems should regularly report on the <u>CLMRS</u> <u>Benchmarking</u> indicators.

These include the following **outcome** indicators:

 # and % of children identified not engaging in child labour at <u>last</u> follow-up

The percentage is calculated as: the number of children identified who report not having engaged in child labour at their **most recent follow-up visit**, divided by the number of children identified in child labour who received at least **one follow-up visit**.

 # and % of children identified not engaging in child labour at <u>last two</u> follow-ups

The percentage is calculated as: the number of children identified who report not having engaged in child labour at their **two most recent follow-up visits**, divided by the number of children identified in child labour who received at least **two follow-up visits**.

What to consider when providing support through referral?

Support for children and their families can be provided either directly, or through referral to existing actors and services. These include public and private sector actors, NGOs and community groups.

Remediation through referral can help to strengthen local services and promote information sharing. But remember, this option still requires time, financial and logistical resources to plan and implement.

Checklist for remediation through referral:

- ✓ Map existing services and actors in the local area and check with each what type of support they can provide, based on which criteria
- ✓ Check their capacity to provide assistance is financial or logistical support needed for them to help a child or family referred to them?
- ✓ Budget for referrals, as it may not be possible for other actors to provide assistance without getting support themselves
- ✓ Record any children referred to local services in the monitoring system, including the date referred
- ✓ Follow-up with all children referred to local services, to check if they received support, understand how their situation has evolved, and identify further support needs.