



**Potentials of Landscape
Approaches for eradicating
child labour: learnings from
various case studies**

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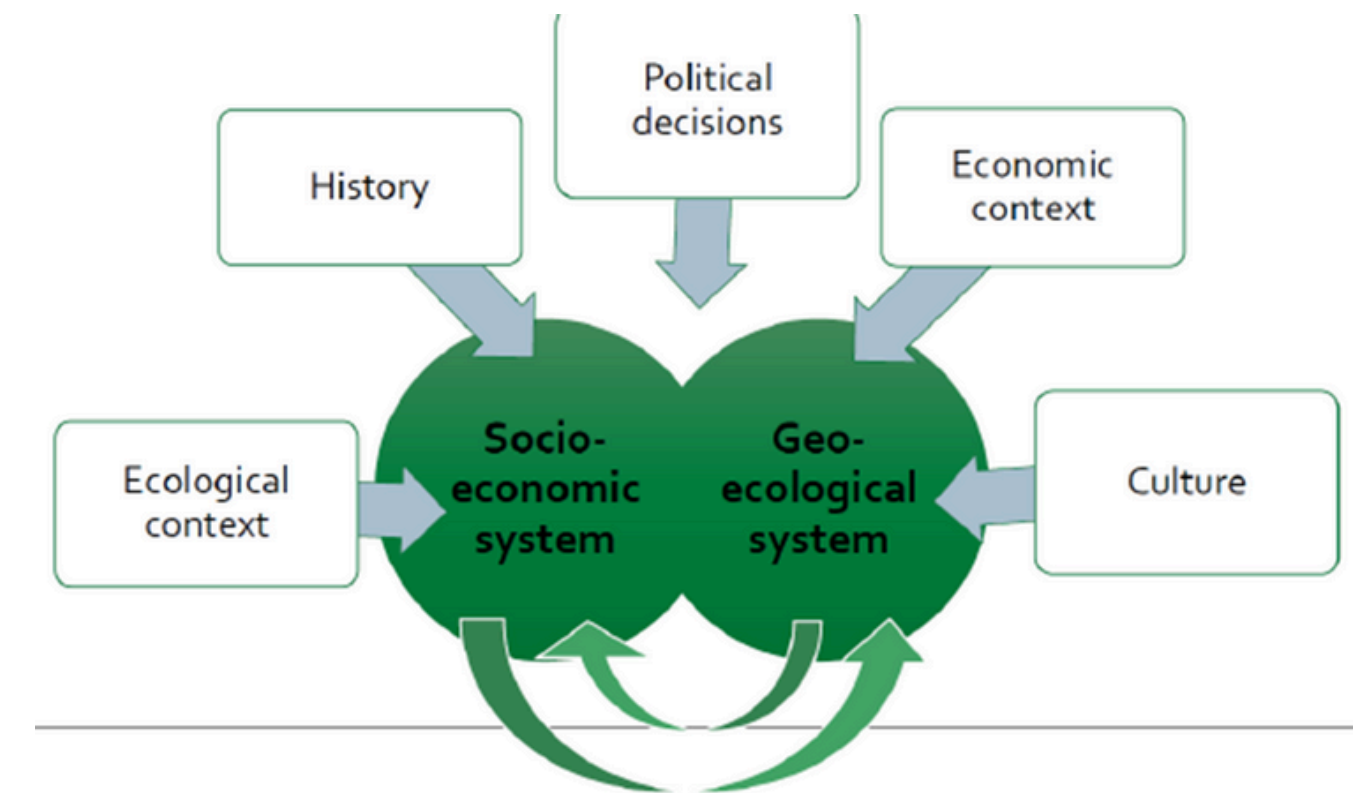
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Research objectives

- **What are examples of landscape initiatives** worldwide and specifically in the West Africa region, which have integrated measures to tackle child labour?
- **What can we learn from these case studies** about effective coverage, thematic scope, type of interventions, coordination mechanisms, financial setup, etc., what to avoid, and what challenges to expect?

Definitions

- **Landscape:** “A socio-ecological system that contains two layers: a social-economic and geo-ecological layer which interact and are influenced by internal – and external – influences.”
- **Landscape approach:** “An approach that aims to resolve issues by taking into account the interconnectivity and interaction of all stakeholders and layers within a certain geographical area, beyond the timeframe of the programme itself.”



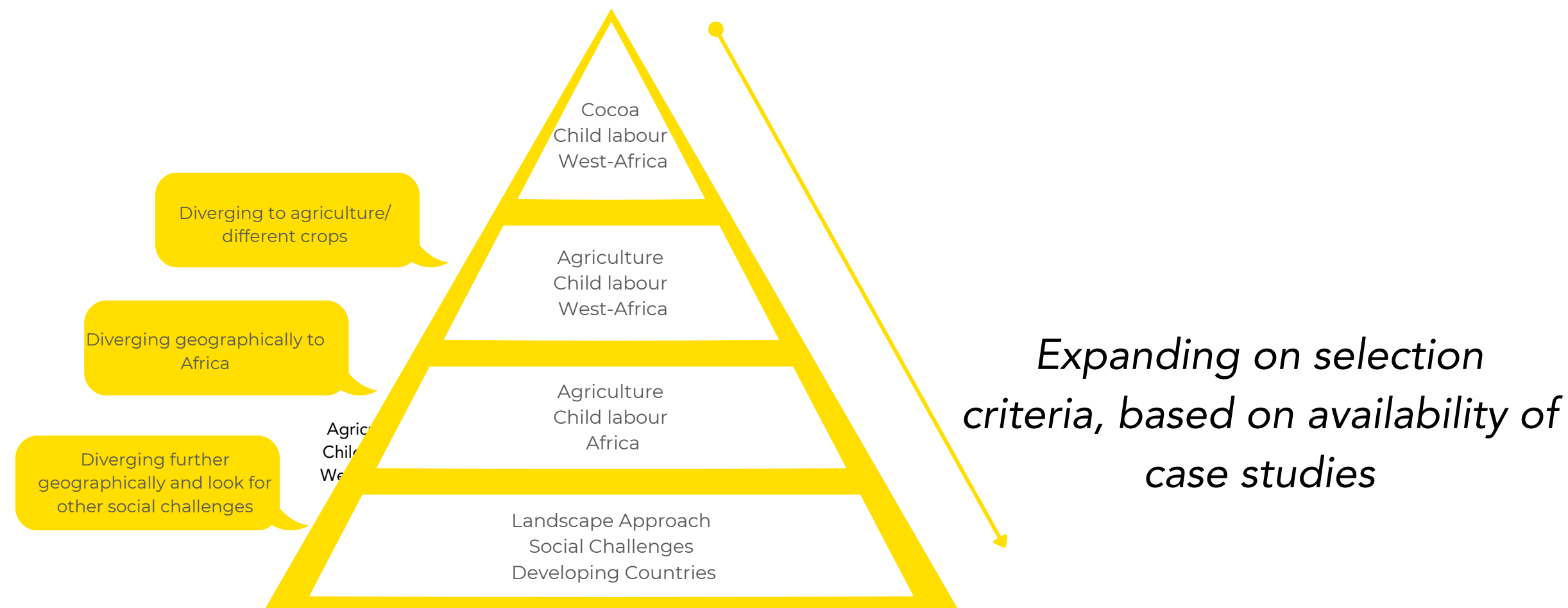
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Landscape approach vs. (integrated) area-based approach

- **Landscape** has two layers: socio-economic layer and geo-ecological layer
- **Landscape approach** has a primary focus on issues in the geo-ecological layer (e.g., deforestation, land degradation, water quality) and always creates an interaction between two layers
- **Integrated area-based approach** has a primary focus on issues in the socio-economic layer (e.g., child labour, education, gender equality, public infrastructure) and does not necessarily create an interaction between layers

Selecting case studies

- The selection of case studies was based on the relevance regarding geographical focus, commodity, focus on child labour, the use of a landscape approach or an integrated area-based approach, availability of documents, and has ended no more than five years ago



Overview of case studies

Research included six final case studies, which are divided between a landscape approach and an integrated area-based approach

Landscape approaches:

- Asunafo Asutifi (Ghana)
- Kakum (Ghana)
- Cavally (Côte d'Ivoire)



Integrated area-based approaches:

- Child Labour Free Zones West Nile (Uganda)
- Child Labour Free Zones framework (Ghana)
- Work, No Child's Business (Côte d'Ivoire)



Methodology

Projects were divided into different segments of interest

- Convening stakeholders
- Governance set up and coordination
- Financial management
- Implementation of activities
- Effectiveness
- Sustainability



Literature review of relevant documents

- Particularly focussing on good practices and challenges



Semi-structured interviews with relevant stakeholders and one focus group discussion

- Minimum of one interview per case
- Structure roughly followed the segments of interest
- Interviewees ranged from research staff to representatives of international institutes and private sector, to representatives of local communities and farmer groups

Challenges encountered during implementation

Several challenges surfaced during the research. Some are related to the approach specifically, while some are challenges that are inevitably linked to development programmes:

Overall challenges

- **Some elements take a long time to fix:** quality of teachers, social protection, governance, cultural norms and practices
- **Capacity:** knowledge, resources (human, financial)
- **Physical infrastructure:** Often overlooked element in development programmes

Approach-related challenges:

- **Time:** approach requires long term planning
- **Setting up governance structure:** complex, time and money intensive
- **Funding and financial management:** Not yet a clear silver bullet in financial mechanisms
- **Monitoring and evaluation:** With an entire landscape involved, correctly evaluating is challenging

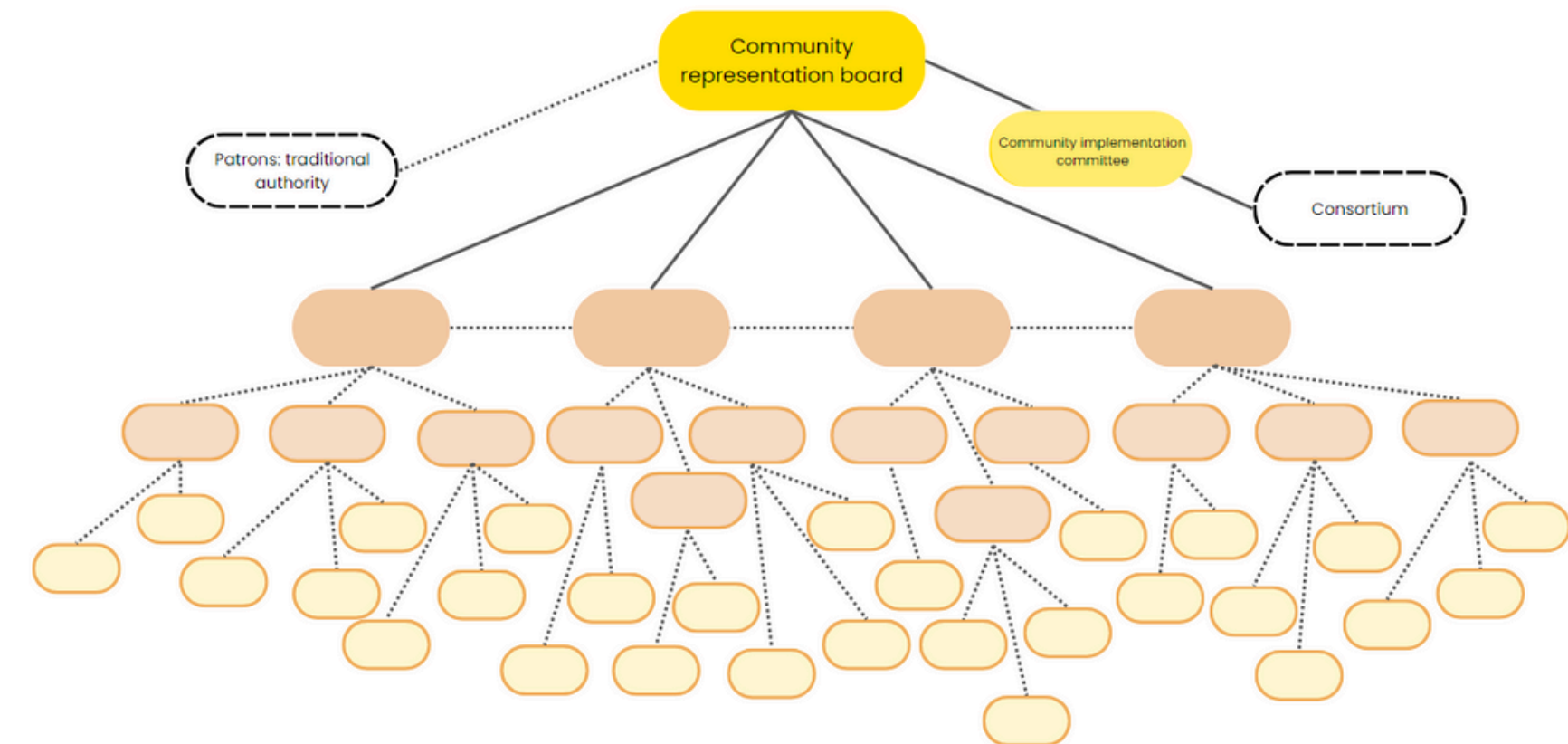
Good practices: Convening stakeholders

- **Needs a comprehensive approach**
 - All stakeholders are included, including stakeholders from the geo-ecological layer
 - Convene existing initiatives to improve landscape coherence, create synergies, and reduce intervention fatigue while avoiding to reinvent the wheel
 - Reduces the transfer of child labour between occupations/ commodities: forgotten stakeholders could perpetuate the use of child labour
 - Allows for an effective intervention that represents the local context

Good practices: Governance

- **Institutionalisation of agreements**
 - Invest in local stakeholders and local public authorities
 - Local governments have the authority to enforce laws
 - Ensures continuity beyond the programme
- **Representation and equal decision-making:**
 - Invest in a solid governance structure in which all stakeholders are represented equally, with equity in decision-making
 - Involve neutral entity
 - Ensures adaptability of decisions from top down
 - Ensures communication of needs from bottom up
 - Respect traditional authorities
 - Final decisions on beneficiaries in hands of communities

"Nothing about us without us"



Good practices: objective setting and intervention design

- **Approach and objectives**

- Holistic approach with a focus on direct and indirect root causes to an issue (child labour), as the issue in question is often linked to multiple interconnected elements
- Do not reinvent the wheel
 - Use existing initiatives and fill in the gaps

- **Activities and interventions**

- Address respective root causes simultaneously
 - Allows results to leverage on each other
- Intervene on different levels ranging from the household, to communities as a whole, and even representation towards the national government for lobbying

Good practices: financial management

- **Financial management**

- Not yet a silver bullet to what should be used
- Pooled funding: Allows for proportional contributions without discussions on who is responsible for what
- Disaggregated payment: Stakeholders pay for their own section of the programme
- Phased out core payments: over time, core funding will decline and will be replaced by new investors.

Good practices: scaling up and sustainability

- **Scaling up**

- Starting with a core area, while surrounding areas are already sensitised for future interventions through spillovers
→ Reduces costs and time investments of implementation over time

- **Sustainability**

- Institutionalisation of governance and funding
- Build on local public stakeholders as these are perennial organisations with the right mandate
- Invest in cultural change

Potentials: lessons from child labour cases and deforestation cases

- **Cross sectoral**

- Child labour does not stop at the borders of a supply chain or a household
- Approach does not leave behind stakeholders with risk of child labour
- Cultural change should include entire area, forgotten stakeholders could perpetuate child labour

- **Community centred**

- Community involvement is an integral point which contributes to the relevance and local ownership of the programmes
- Important (local) knowledge is included that otherwise might be forgotten

Potential of landscape and integrated area-based approach to address child labour

- **Hollistic approach**
 - Child labour cannot be addressed by focussing on one solution in isolation
 - Root causes of child labour are often connected
 - Approach acts as convener
- **Focusses on the interaction of two layers of the landscape (a Landscape Approach does this more than an Integrated Area-Based Approach)**
 - Effect of climate and health of natural (surrounding) resources to social issues and child labour cannot be ignored
 - Productivity of farm (e.g., through health of soil or trees) on income
 - Diseases of trees affect productivity
 - Positive effect of biodiversity on farms
 - Water quality effects productivity

Thank you!

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