

MAIN FINDINGS

EVALUATION FINDINGS OF THE REALIZING EFFECTIVE ACTIONS FOR CHILDREN TOGETHER (REACT) PROJECT

The REACT Project was implemented by Save the Children Mozambique, Fundacao Apoio Amigo, and Total Land Care in two tobacco-growing districts (Macanga and Angonia) of Mozambique between January 2013 and June 2017.

OUTCOMES ACHIEVED

626 FAMILIES IN VSLA GROUPS



292 TEACHERS AND VOLUNTEERS TRAINED



517 CHILDREN COMPLETED APPRENTICESHIPS



WHAT ECLT DID

- **WORKED** to withdraw and prevent children in or at risk of being in child labor.
- **TRAINED** community workers to refer child laborers to service providers.
- **FACILITATED** Child Protection Committees.
- **PROMOTED** awareness campaigns on child work versus child labor.
- **EQUIPPED** children aged 15-17 years with artisan apprenticeship training.
- **CREATED** Village Savings and Loans Association (VSLA) Groups.
- **INVESTED** in a safe school environment for a higher retention in education.

WHAT IMPAQ DID



DESCRIPTIVE OUTCOME ANALYSIS

Comparison of baseline statistics with endline survey results combined with comprehensive statistical analysis of the endline data.



IMPLEMENTATION STUDY

In-depth project document review, semi-structured key informants interviews, and focus group discussions to understand the project's relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, and sustainability.



“It is a human right for all children to attend school.”

-Tobacco Farmer



“When asked if they thought it was permissible for children to work in tobacco growing, all students unanimously said it was not.”

-REACT Report on FGD with Students



“After receiving training, community members were able to support the police efforts to combat child labor.”

REACT Report on FGD with Community Members.

DESCRIPTIVE OUTCOME ANALYSIS

BEFORE/AFTER THE INTERVENTION IN TREATMENT SUB-COUNTIES



Before: 1 in 2 children were in child labor (tobacco and non-tobacco).



After: 1 in 3 children are in child labor (tobacco and non-tobacco).



Before: 1 in 4 children were in child labor for the tobacco growing industry.



After: 1 in 8 children are in child labor for the tobacco growing industry.

↓ **45%**

The child labor in tobacco growing fell by nearly 45 percent

↓ **65%**

Child labor (tobacco and non-tobacco) fell by 65 percent

↑ **35%**

School attendance increased by nearly 35 percent



BETWEEN THE AGES OF 5 AND 11

- Child Labor in Tobacco Growing: decrease from 17.5% to 5.5%
- Overall Child Labor: decrease from 34.2% to 19.1%



BETWEEN THE AGES OF 12 AND 14

- Child Labor in Tobacco Growing: decrease from 30.8% to 14.6%
- Overall Child Labor: decrease from 73.2% to 43%



BETWEEN THE AGES OF 15 AND 17

- Child Labor in Tobacco Growing: decrease from 40.8% to 30.8%
- Overall Child Labor: decrease from 77.5% to 54%

IMPLEMENTATION STUDY



RELEVANCE

It was implemented in tobacco-growing districts where child labor was highly prevalent. The design used a holistic approach to combat the factors that enabled child labor.



EFFECTIVENESS

Local communities worked closely with school administrations to effectively identify and withdraw child laborers. After-school programs and apprenticeships kept children away from tobacco work and provided them with economic alternatives to tobacco growing. VSLAs improved livelihoods and farmers learned more productive methods.



EFFICIENCY

There were adequate levels of coordination between implementing partners.



SUSTAINABILITY

By combining VSLA methods and community oversight over child labor, members will increase savings to fund education and adult workers. Also, community members in schools stated their commitment and interest in continuing the feeding programs after REACT.



CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

The project aimed to change attitudes of parents and community members on the equal importance of educating girls and boys. Also, REACT aimed to empower girls by teaching them how to sew.



REMAINING CHALLENGES

- There were not enough bicycles for community workers to travel across different areas to identify and withdraw child laborers.
- There could have been more collaboration and transfer of knowledge and expertise across ECLT-funded countries and between tobacco companies and implementing partners.
- Increased school enrollment caused classroom congestion, and schools lacked resources, such as water and libraries.
- The frequency and types of training for community members differed across areas.