



**Dialogue
Works**

Annual Report 2021

Annual Report 2021



February 2022

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and Development

Terre des Hommes
International Federation

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Kindernothilfe is a German children's rights organisation that supports vulnerable and marginalized children and youth to develop their full potential. We partner with local non-governmental organisations in 33 countries and empower children to lead independent, self-fulfilled lives.

Terre des hommes International Federation is a network of ten national organisations committed to realizing children's rights and to promote equitable development without racial, religious, political, cultural or gender-based discrimination.

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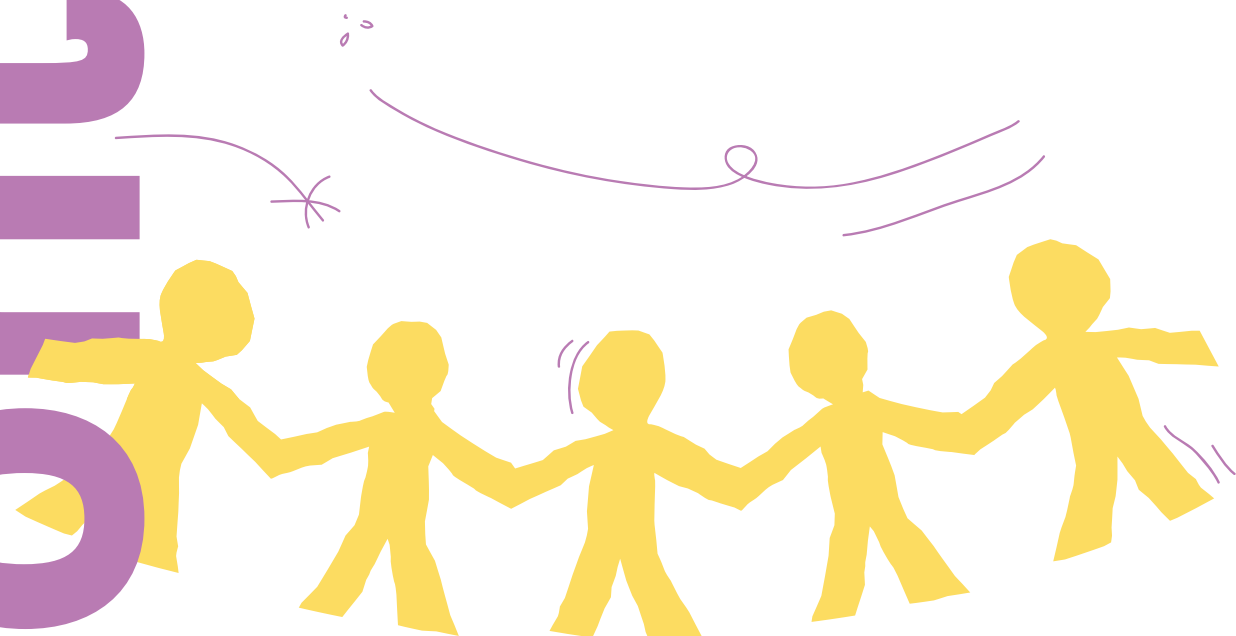
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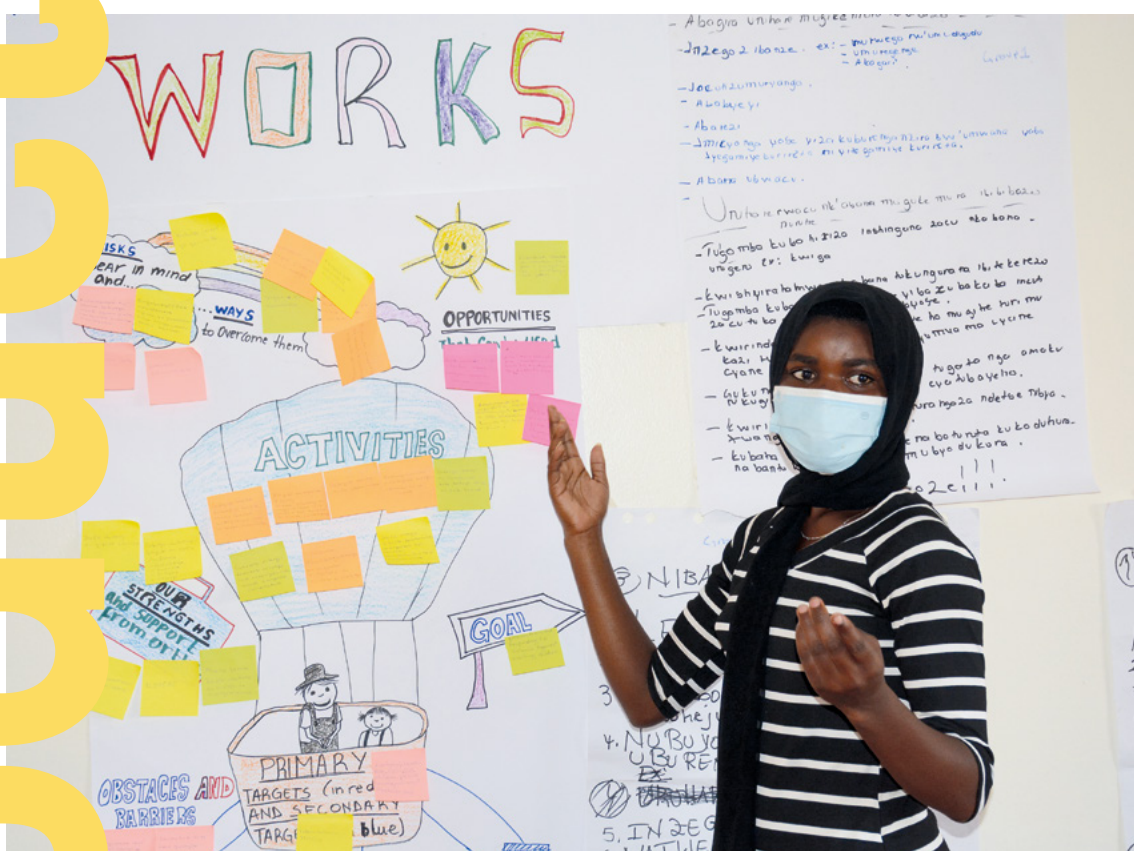
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| | |
|--|----|
| 1. Introduction and Background Information | 6 |
| 2. Key activities implemented at local to global level | 10 |
| 3. Emerging findings from the situation analysis on child labour and child participation | 14 |
| 4. Emerging findings from working children's priority issues for advocacy dialogue(s) | 16 |
| 5. Lessons learned, key challenges, successes and suggestions to improve | 26 |

1. Introduction and Background Information



Advocacy planning
(CVT, Rwanda)

This annual report for 2021 provides an overview of the main activities implemented under the Dialogue Works (DW) projects from local to global levels during 2021. It has a particular focus on emerging analysis from i) the country situation analysis, and ii) working children's priorities and their main advocacy dialogue(s), as well as iii) identifying key lessons learned to inform planning for 2022.

Dialogue Works supports over 30 Children's Advisory Committees (CACs) of working children in 15 countries, supported by 22 NGO partners:

Africa

FC - Facilitator for Change
(Ethiopia)



AfCiC - Action for Children in
Conflict (Kenya)



WCY - Welfare for Children and
Youth (Kenya)



CVT - Children's Voice Today
(Rwanda)



TAWLAE - Tanzania Women
Leaders in Agriculture
and Environment (Tanzania)



JCM - Jesus Cares Ministries
(Zambia)



CACLAZ - Coalition Against Child
Labour in Zimbabwe (Zimbabwe)



Asia

CSID - Centre for Services
and Information on Disability
(Bangladesh)



NIWCYD - National Institute
of Women, Child and Youth
Development (India)



VIGYAN - Vigyan Vijay Foundation
(India)



PKPA - Pusat Kajian dan Perlin-
dungan Anak (Indonesia)



CWISH - Children Women in Social
Service and Human Rights (Nepal)



Kaugmaon (the Philippines)



CAJDEN - Christian Advocates
for Justice and Development -
Negros (the Philippines)



Latin America

PASOCAP - Pastoral Social
Caritas Potosí (Bolivia)



CEIPA - Centro Ecuménico de
Integración Pastoral (Guatemala)



CESIP - Centro de Estudios
Sociales e Publicaciones (Peru)



Ifejant - Instituto de Formación
para Educadores de Jóvenes,
Adolescentes y Niños, Niñas
Trabajadores de América Latina
y el Caribe (Peru)



Middle East

NABAA - Development action
without border



AMURT - Ananda Marga
Universal Relief Team



SAMA



PWHO - Women's Humanitarian
Organization, supported by TdH
Lebanon (all Lebanon)



Members of the CACs are working children and young people aged 8 to 18 years.¹ Across the various countries, the CAC members include: girls and boys from urban and rural settings; school going and non-school going children; refugee, displaced and migrant children and children from host communities; working children with disabilities; children from indigenous communities and diverse ethnic backgrounds.



CSID, Bangladesh

The CAC members are engaged in different types of work, with the majority working in the informal sector, and/or helping their families with household and/or agricultural work. The types of work undertaken by CAC members include: household work (unpaid and paid); agricultural work (unpaid and paid); small scale vendors; waste collection; work in stone mines; brick or stone making; construction work; making handicrafts; work in a shop and shoe-shiners.

¹ Some CAC members were under 18 years they joined the CAC, but have now become 18 or 19 years old.



Members of the Children Advisory Committee supported by IFEJANT, Peru



The CACs include children who are part of existing organised working children's associations and movements, as well as children who are not movement members. For instance, CACs that are linked to existing working children's associations and movements include: the CACs supported by Pasocap in Bolivia, CEIPA in Guatemala, and Ifejant in Peru. Plus, WCY in Kenya, CVT in Rwanda and JCM in Zambia support CACs that are linked to the African Movement of Working Children and Youth (AMWCY). Furthermore, CESIP and CEIPA are part of the Global March movement. ●

2. Key activities implemented at local to global level

The main activities implemented as part of the DW project in 2021 included:

A. The development of guidance and training modules for NGO partners and CACs

- Guidance on the proposed flow of CAC meetings, providing an outline of the purpose of each CAC meeting and proposed activities drawing upon existing guidance and tools from the Time to Talk! Toolkit I and Toolkit II.
- Detailed guidance for CAC Meeting A: Get to Know was provided, with adapted instructions for use of activities in in-person meetings or online meetings.
- Training module on “Embedding and institutionalising children’s participation” in Part A: Organisational structures, and a separate Part B: in external institutional structures.
- Module on self-care, risk and disappointment for use with CAC members and facilitators
- A briefing paper on children’s participation, protection and resilience was produced
- Guidance for a CAC meeting in early 2022 for CAC members to review and update the overarching advocacy messages in the global document “Let our voices be heard.”



B. Training for NGO partners and supporting learning exchange through coordination meetings

- Online regional training workshops were organised in 3 time zones to reach DW coordinators across different regions. The trainings included:
 - A “kick off” orientation workshop (January 2021) about the DW campaign
 - A 4 hour Facilitator’s training (organised over two days, February 2021) to increase a common understanding of the DW project, and skills to implement CAC meetings A-C
 - A 2.5 hours Media training (May 2021) to improve video and photography skills
 - A 2.5 hour training on advocacy for NGO partners (July) and a follow up advocacy workshop (October 2021)
 - A 5 hour Facilitator’s training (September 2021) to increase skills to implement CAC meetings D & E; and training on the Self-Care module
 - A 1 hour Facilitator’s training (November 2021) on the module to embed and institutionalise children’s participation
- Quarterly coordinators meetings were also organised in each region allowing more informal exchange and peer learning. Some regions and countries have also established and used WhatsApp groups to exchange ideas and learning.

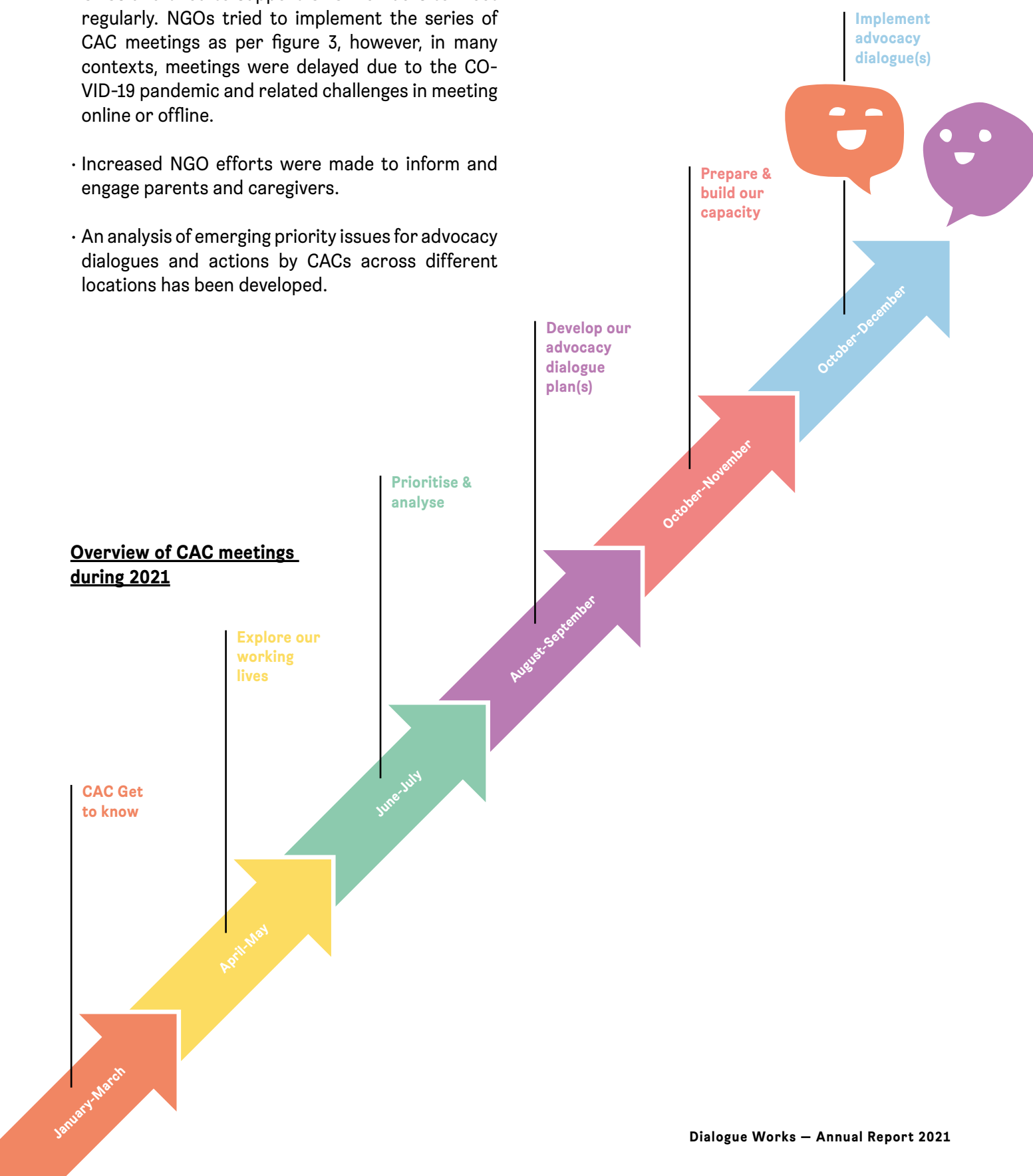
C. Country situation analysis on child labour and child participation

- To inform evidence-based and targeted advocacy efforts, country-specific analyses on child labour and children’s participation were undertaken in 8 countries, namely in Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Kenya, Lebanon, Nepal, Peru and Zimbabwe. Tentative steps to start a situational analysis have been made in Bolivia, and there are delays in developing reports in India and the Philippines.
- A guiding framework to support the implementation of the country (or sub-national level) situation analysis was developed. NGOs adapted the guidance to their specific socio-political context, and in some countries such as Ethiopia a regional level Situation Analysis was undertaken in their Amhara region.
- Most reports were undertaken in collaboration with national consultants and NGO staff.
- Countries are at various stages of developing and sharing child friendly versions of the report with CAC members to inform their advocacy dialogue(s). For example, child friendly versions were developed and shared in Ethiopia, Guatemala and Nepal.

D. Supporting CACs to explore priority issues, to plan and implement advocacy dialogue(s)

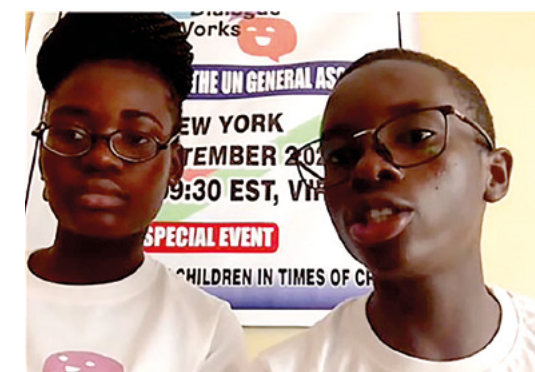
- Each NGO partner supported the formation of CACs and tried to support CAC members to meet regularly. NGOs tried to implement the series of CAC meetings as per figure 3, however, in many contexts, meetings were delayed due to the COVID-19 pandemic and related challenges in meeting online or offline.
- Increased NGO efforts were made to inform and engage parents and caregivers.
- An analysis of emerging priority issues for advocacy dialogues and actions by CACs across different locations has been developed.

Overview of CAC meetings during 2021



E. Working children's participation in regional and global level advocacy and campaigning

- The "Dialogue Works" website was designed and launched.
- A Global Campaign Communication Strategy was developed by the global advocacy consultants, drawing on insights from interviews with NGOs and DW Steering Committee members.
- A Briefing for children on the ILO Global Conference on child labour was developed and disseminated.
- Children's participation and representation in the UNGA High-Level event Violence against Children in Times of Crisis. CAC representatives from Kenya WCY & Zambia JCM had a dialogue with Special Representative on Violence against Children (September 2021).
- CAC representatives from Kenya and Zambia shared their views in a FAO Global Solutions Summit (November 2021)
- Opportunities for partner organisations to participate in the virtual pre-consultation for the regional consultation in Africa (in November 2021) and in the Arab States (December 2021) and also for CAC members participation in Asia in December 2021 leading up to the V Global Conference on Child Labour. There were greater opportunities for children to share their views in the Asia consultation due to the use of break-out rooms.
- Preparations were made to establish a Global CAC through a transparent selection process. The Global CAC has started meeting in January 2022.
- A series of preparatory calls have been undertaken by SC members to reach out to ILO, as well as to potential government, UN and civil society allies to open up opportunities for meaningful participation of working children in the V Global Conference on Child Labour (e.g. calls with ILO, members of the Committee on the Rights of the Child, permanent missions of Germany and South Africa in Geneva, German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, German Federal Ministry of Labour, African Movement of Working Children and Youth, Latin American movement, Concerned for Working Children, core members of the Children & Work network).



CAC Members, UNGA Event (JCM, Zambia & WCY, Kenya)

3. Emerging findings from the situation analysis on child labour and child participation

Common findings from the situation analysis across different countries:

- There are a range of common underlying and root causes of child labour including:
 - Poverty and family debt
 - Inadequate opportunities for decent work for parents and caregivers
 - Food insecurity and inadequate social protection schemes
 - Inadequate government investments in free quality education for all
 - Structural inequalities, discrimination and social exclusion
 - Globalisation and exploitation of labourers
 - Weak implementation and monitoring of laws and policies
 - Lack of birth registration documents
 - Conflict, disasters, COVID-19 health pandemic, climate change, migration and displacement
 - Family breakdown and circumstances (e.g. death, poor health of a family member)
 - Social norms (e.g. less value for girls to continue their education)
 - Children's motivation to help their families, to learn skills and to earn money to help meet their basic needs (food, health care, school materials etc.)
- National laws and policies exist to protect children from labour exploitation (including Labour Laws, Children's Acts, National Policies and Plans of Action to protect children from labour exploitation). But there are varying degrees of awareness on the details of these laws and policies among concerned stakeholders contributing to poor implementation.
- There is inadequate allocation of government budgets and insufficient human resources to monitor, implement and enforce existing laws and policies. Poor or inexistent guidelines/procedures on the roles and responsibilities of state institutions in protecting working children and responding to exploitation, and limited capacity building of relevant duty bearers, contributes to deficient law enforcement.
- There are additional weaknesses in monitoring working conditions for children working in the informal sector, despite the prevalence of such work.

- Low pay and exploitation of children is prevalent. Many working children are exposed to injury, health risks and violence (emotional, physical, sexual) in the workplace. Some risks are gendered (e.g. increased risks of sexual harassment and abuse of girls). There is an ongoing need to address the worst forms of labour, but greater efforts are needed to engage working children's representatives to consider their perspectives and to address social and gender norms that normalise harmful forms of work.

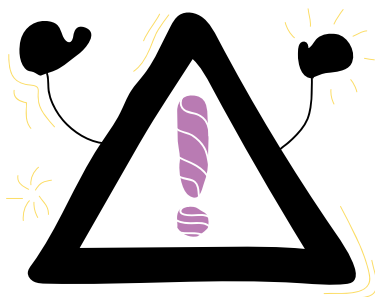
- Taking children's views into consideration requires policies to better distinguish harmful/ exploitative forms of work and decent forms of work (considering children's evolving capacity and best interests). It is relevant and important to listen to the views and suggestions of children and young people to identify light and safe forms for work, and ways to improve working conditions; while also ensuring family-centred policy and practice developments that support adult family members to have decent work and livelihoods, food security, and access to basic quality services, in order to take care of their children.
- Access to free quality education for every child, with holistic efforts to address discrimination and violence within schools is important to prevent school-drop out (and subsequent higher risks of child labour exploitation).

- In some contexts, civil society organisations are engaged in government-led platforms and networks addressing children's work. However, coordination remains a challenge within state institutions and even more between states and civil society organisations.
- Child-focused laws and policies often refer to the principle of children's participation, but there remain inadequate government investments (human resources and financial) in structures and processes for meaningful participation of working children in policies and practices that concern them.
- Where child participation structures do exist at national, sub-national or local level, they are not always inclusive of the most marginalised children.
- In some countries, especially in Latin America and in Africa there are existing associations, networks and movements of working children. Greater efforts are needed by government authorities, UN agencies and civil society organisations to collaborate with existing working children's associations and movements. ●



Example of child friendly report (CEIPA Guatemala)

4. Emerging findings of working children’s priority issues for advocacy dialogue(s)



Advocacy planning (CESIP, Peru)

| Priority issue(s) for advocacy by CACs | Focus by CACs in different countries and regions |
|---|--|
| Protection from labour exploitation and harsh conditions & allow children to do suitable dignified work | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protect from child labour exploitation (CAC, FC, Ethiopia) - Protect children from child labour (CAC, NABAA, Lebanon) - Low salaries of children, need to change the situation (laws and environment) of working children, (CAC, JCM, Zambia) - Low pay to children and too much work (CAC, Vigyan, India) - Stop using children as a source of labour on family’s tobacco fields (CAC, Tawlae, Tanzania) - Work should be protected not prohibited (CAC, Ifejant, Peru) - Fight for dignified work, the work I do is not a crime (CAC, Pasocap, Bolivia) - Child labour prevention and monitoring (CAC, CWISH, Nepal) - Improve conditions of working children with disabilities (CAC, CSID, Bangladesh) - Protect from child labour (CAC, CACLAZ, Zimbabwe & PKPA, Indonesia) |
| Prevention and protection from violence against children | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prevention and response to violence against children (CAC, CVT, Rwanda) - Drug and alcohol use and neglect of children (CAC, JCM, Zambia) - Gender based violence (gender discrimination/inequality) - Protection from physical abuse (CAC, PWHO, Lebanon) - Effects of violence on the mental health of working children and adolescents (CAC, Ifejant, Peru). - Safety and protection at work (protection from injury, violence, physical and mental health) (CAC, PKPA, Indonesia) - Reduce violence against children (CAC, TAWLAE, Tanzania) - bullying of working children (CAC, Kaugmaon, Philippines, SAMA & PWHO, Lebanon) |
| Ensure access to education | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure access to education of child labourers who are out of school (coordination with local government & employee) (CAC, PKPA, Indonesia) |
| Ensure health rights of working children, including mental health | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Work with local government and families (employers) to ensure health rights of working children – physical and mental health, and improve job opportunities of parents (CAC, PKPA, Indonesia) |
| Environmental care | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Environmental care – healthy water, no rubbish (CAC, Ifejant, Peru) |
| Respect children’s rights | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Understand working children’s realities and respect their rights to education, skill training, protection, health, food security (CAC, CEIPA, Guatemala) - Respect children’s rights to protection from labour exploitation, protection from violence, right to education, health rights and recreation (CAC, CESIP, Peru) |

Examples of local and national level advocacy dialogue(s)



Advocacy meeting (CSID, Bangladesh)

Bangladesh

In Barishal district, working children with disabilities from the CAC supported by CSID organised an **advocacy meeting on the importance of child labour and conditions of child labourers with disabilities**. Participants included representatives from the CAC, NGO, teachers, the local government (Labour Department, Women’s Affairs Office, Barishal City Corporation), as well as representatives from the Child Labour Monitoring Committee. CAC members shared their views and experiences in the workplace, challenges faced and the need for increased support to child workers with disabilities; and the CSID director shared key highlights from the Country Situation Analysis. As a chief guest for the meeting, the deputy director of the Labour Department shared ideas to prevent child labour and emphasised the importance of awareness raising on child labour among employers and among children so that they are aware of their rights and opportunities.



"Fighting for Dignified Work" (Pasocap, Bolivia)

Bolivia

A CAC supported by PASOCAP organised a **national advocacy dialogue** together with other representatives from UNATSBO (Union of Working Boys and Girls of Bolivia). The CAC members met for a march through the streets of La Paz with banners and messages to promote dignified work, spreading the messages that their work should not be considered as a crime. Dignified work should be supported. They also met with politicians, for example with the National Ombudsman’s Office who offered them support to continue in the struggle to enforce their rights and achieve the dignity of their work.



CAC advocacy planning (FC, Ethiopia)

Ethiopia

The NGO Facilitators for Change (FC) supports two CACs across two rural districts in Amhara State. Both CACs prioritised **advocacy dialogue** on child labour exploitation. In Machakel district an advocacy meeting took place in November 2021, engaging more than 300 participants including parents, school principals and teachers, members of the Parent-Teacher-Student associations (PTSA), members of civil society groups, district and local level government officials responsible for women, children and youth affairs, as well as district communication office media experts. The CAC members prepared and shared drama, drawings, poems and slogans to share their key advocacy messages. Adult stakeholders made commitments to support all school age children to attend and stay in school. The school teachers and principals also took responsibility to help strengthen school clubs and children’s media initiatives.

A similar **advocacy meeting** was also organised by the second CAC and FC in Sinan district involving more than 150 participants. The duty bearers in this district made commitments to fulfil their responsibilities to: provide basic services within the communities in order to respect the best interests of children; to support self-help groups to improve family incomes; to provide training about children’s rights and child labour exploitation to relevant stakeholders and an annual panel discussion on child labour exploitation.

India

Members of two CACs supported by Vigyan organized an **advocacy dialogue** in Lucknow, bringing together representatives from: CAC, parents, the School Management committee, government authorities, the State Commission for the Protection of Child Rights and child protection officers. In addition, CAC members from Vigyan, together with CAC members from 4 other states of India participated in a regional consultation on child labour in Bhopal that was organized by NIWCYD.



Advocacy dialogue
(Vigyan, India)

Indonesia

Child worker representatives from the CAC supported by PKPA were speakers in a **Radio Program in Medan** (Smart FM). They shared their experiences as working children and some of their key advocacy messages regarding protection and the need for ongoing access to education. The CAC also organised a **multi-stakeholder dialogue** with government officials from the Women's Empowerment and Child Protection and Social Department in Medan, to share their views and to seek responses on the CAC key messages.



Radio Show
(PKPA, Indonesia)



Mural on protection from violence
(PWHO, SAMA and TdhL, Lebanon)



CAC poster "When you learn more, you work better"
(NABAA, Lebanon)

Lebanon

In the Ein El Helwah camp for refugees, the CACs supported by NABAA organised **awareness raising sessions** on the causes and effects of child labour, and recommended solutions with groups of parents, employers, local committee members, and at-risk children. The CACs also interviewed members of child protection committees (CPCs) to prevent and protect children from labour, and they visited working children to monitor their situation. In addition, they developed and disseminated posters and pictures on social media under the hash tag (#stop_child_labor) (#save_our_childhood).

In another part of the country in the Saida municipality, the CAC members from SAMA prepared a **letter about bullying experienced by children working** on the street and in other fields. A representative from the group was nominated to present and discuss the content of letter with the municipality mayor, along with a shield with their key messages to protect working children from risks they are exposed to.

Kenya

A **sports programme** was organised by CACs supported by WCY, and local leaders, child protection stakeholders, parents, community leaders and administrators were invited as speakers and guests. During the event children shared key advocacy messages to stop child labour exploitation and work in hazardous environments, to promote talents and skill development of children and youth, to have more social activities for children with special needs, and for stakeholders to allocate enough budget for child protection, advocacy and child rights sensitization.

Based on drawings about physical abuse developed by CAC members supported by PWHO, SAMA and Tdh Lebanon worked together to gain permission from the local municipality and a local hospital to produce a **mural painting with messages about the need to protect children and women from violence**. They received positive feedback from the passersby. Furthermore, Tdh Lebanon, SAMA and PWHO and other partners have jointly prepared an action plan and strategy for the response and prevention of child labour in general, emphasizing on children working in the streets.



Collaborative action with local officials (CWISH, Nepal)

Nepal

CAC members supported by CWISH and a local secondary school organised **an advocacy dialogue and information sharing on the roles and responsibilities of local level government representatives to reduce child labour** in Kathmandu district in December 2021, involving local government ward officials, school teachers, principals, community health workers, police, employers, CAC members, and other representatives of school children and working children. Building upon information sharing about national laws, policies and the Constitution, the stakeholders prepared an action plan to implement at the ward levels.

In addition, in the neighbouring district of Lalitpur, CAC members supported by CWISH organised a **planning meeting with representatives from the local government (social development officials, police, teacher, ward officials), the National Child Rights Councils, and from NGOs in Lalitpur district**. The meeting resulted in joint planning and implementation of a **door-to-door campaign to monitor and prevent child labour** in seven different localities of Lalitpur District. In Lalitpur and Kathmandu, CAC members and other stakeholders encouraged activation of local Child Protection Committees in each ward and at the school level to prevent and monitor child labour.

Peru

Members of two CACs supported by Ifejant, united with other child worker representatives from REDN-NA, a National Network to **dialogue with the President of the Special Commission for the Protection of Children in Peru**. Furthermore, the Dialogue was presented live to the public as “Special Commission” event on the Protection of children on 26th November 2021.

One of the CACs supported by Ifejant, Peru, also organised a **festival & dialogue with local authority representatives to address violence against children**.



Festival & dialogue (Ifejant, Peru)



CAC members from Ifejant and movements met with the representatives of the Special National Commission for the Protection of Children

Rwanda

CAC members organised a **dialogue with government officials, labor inspector from the ministry of labor, representatives of community-based child protection volunteers, Civil Society Organisations, media practitioners, and youth mentors**. Their dialogue focused on prevention of harmful work and response to child labour cases. In addition, an art work workshop took place and a story board of children’s art work and key messages was developed.



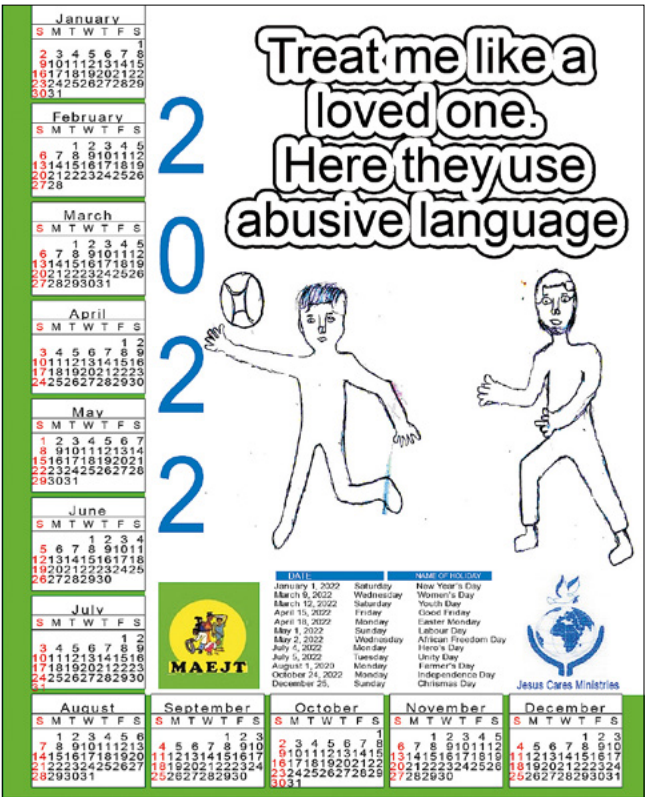
Dialogue with duty bearers (CVT, Rwanda)

Tanzania

CAC members supported by TAWLAE actively participated in an event on the World Day Against Child Labour (12 June 2021) involving village leaders, teachers, ward and district level officials, CSO members, CAC members, and the District Commission was a guest of honour. CAC members and others were part of rally, sharing messages through placards and songs. CAC representatives made a speech, which was responded to by the guest of honour.



World Day event (TAWLAE, Tanzania)



Advocacy message calendar (JCM, Zambia)

Zambia

The CAC supported by JCM organised dialogue with local councillors on working conditions and protection from exploitation. They also developed and placed posters – calendars with key advocacy messages at bus stations and markets. Plus, they developed and recorded a video of a powerful rap song to share their key messages.



Radio show (CACLAZ, Zimbabwe)

Zimbabwe

CAC members organised a radio show on child labour in a local radio station. The children had a discussion on the radio to share speeches, poems and songs about child labour prevalence in Zimbabwe and how it affects them. ●

5. Lessons learned, key challenges, successes and suggestions to improve

Key Challenges

The Covid-19 pandemic created challenges to organise regular CAC meetings offline or online, and created more difficult circumstances for children and their families.

Sanitation rules made it difficult for NGOs to organise regular in-person meetings. In some contexts, NGOs such as CESIP Peru, and PKPA Indonesia were able to organise initial meetings online, and CESIP organised some face-to-face and hybrid meetings with smaller groups of children in their workplace or homes. However, in other contexts, online meetings were difficult to organise as many working children did not have access to smart phones/ computers and/or internet data. Children prefer to meet in person. Especially for newly formed groups, it is harder to get to know one another and to build trust through online meetings, especially when children are not familiar with using online technology.

In addition, many of the CAC meetings drew upon existing T2T Toolkit I and Toolkit II guidance which was designed for in-person meetings. Thus, extra work was needed to adapt the methods for online meetings. These challenges made it very hard for NGOs to follow the timeline of the proposed CAC flow, and a couple of partners still face huge challenges conducting any CAC meetings.

The absence of in-person meetings also pose difficulties for training to build CAC facilitators capacity as well as CAC members capacities and confidence to organise advocacy, and it limits advocacy options if in-person dialogue(s) are not feasible.

Time management. Working children tend to be very busy juggling work, education and other responsibilities, as well as needing time to rest and engage in leisure activities. The CAC meeting plans often include too many activities for the time available and/or activities take longer than indicated.

The Country Situation Analysis took longer than expected. In some countries delays in completion of the Country Situation Analysis and delays in production and sharing of the child friendly version, meant that the findings did not necessarily inform CAC members' prioritisation regarding key issues to focus on for their advocacy dialogue(s). NGOs working in the same country were encouraged to collaborate to undertake the CSA, while this led to positive outcomes in some countries such as Kenya and Lebanon, it has created challenges in Peru, primarily due to differences in organisational positioning regarding child work and labour.

Actively engaging boys: In Zambia, the NGO reported that it was harder to actively engage boys compared to girls, that they need more time and different creative approaches to build the confidence level of boys.

Documentation: There are gaps and delays in documentation received by NGO partners concerning the status and key outcomes of CAC meetings.

Ad-hoc participation in certain high-level political meetings due to spontaneous requests and/or unreliable and untimely responses by organisers. Time needed and logistic hurdles to ensure meaningful participation of children are not often acknowledged or internalized by high level organizers.





Discussion with caregivers
(CEIPA, Guatemala)

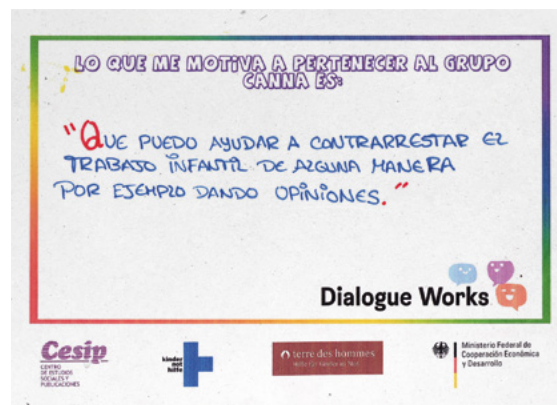
Key Successes

Engaging parents and caregivers: Many of the NGO partners are making increased efforts to inform and actively engage parents and caregivers which tends to increase parental support for children's active participation in the CACs, and for their advocacy initiatives.

Ongoing use and adaptation of existing Time to Talk! Toolkits for children to explore their working lives, to identify, prioritise and analyse issues affecting them. There has been feedback that children enjoyed using the body mapping, problem trees, win-win games and other tools in the toolkits. NGOs who were previously part of Time to Talk! are experienced in using these tools, and new partners have also managed to use the tools and guidance provided. Furthermore, CESIP (Peru) effectively adapted some of the activities to create activity sheets for use individually and online. In addition, the 9 basic requirements continue to be promoted as a tool to plan and monitor quality participation processes.

Children are motivated to be CAC members, to support one another and to organise advocacy. There is appreciation of the action-oriented opportunities for children to participate and do advocacy. Especially when children are allowed to come together in-person, the coordinators have described how children enjoy the CAC meetings, and there is a sense of solidarity as children realise they share common challenges.

Increased efforts by NGO partners and CACs to engage and collaborate with municipal and local government authorities, as well as school authorities. The focus on dialogue is enabling working children to discuss and share their priorities with relevant duty bearers, to listen to duty bearers' responses, and to identify further opportunities for follow up discussions and actions.



Example of activity sheet
(CESIP, Peru)



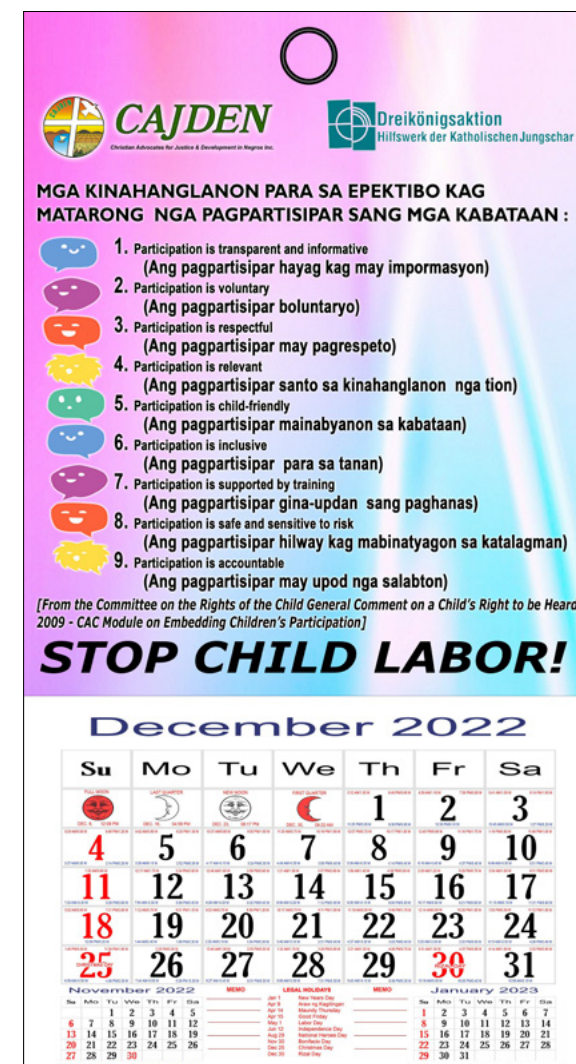
Enthusiasm for establishing a Global CAC. Applications to be a Global CAC representative were received by working children from CACs supported by 16 NGOs across 14 countries (Bangladesh, Bolivia, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Lebanon, Nepal, Peru, the Philippines, Rwanda, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe). To give everyone who applied a chance, half of the applicants will be Global CAC representatives for 2022, and the other half for 2023.

Exchange and learning among NGO partners through the regional check-in calls, (coordinator & advocacy calls) with intensified advocacy capacity building for partners. The informal way of organising regional check-ins has enabled greater opportunities for NGOs to share their experiences, concerns and challenges, to learn from one another and to unite in regional networks. Furthermore, some NGOs are integrating child participation structures and processes into their organisational structure and ways of working. The new modules on embedding participation support such efforts.

Opportunities taken forward for children's participation and representation in high-level meetings: Online preparations with young people's representatives and with the organisers, a clear agenda and clear information sharing contributed to powerful opportunities for children's participation and representation in the UN General Assembly High-Level event Violence against Children in Times of Crisis. In particular, the pre-meeting between the CAC representatives and the UN Special Representative on Violence against Children, who was moderating the discussion resulted in a meaningful and influential opportunity, with a commitment to follow-up collaborations.

Dialogue Works Website Relaunch which builds upon and brings forward Time to Talk! experiences and publications, while also ensuring prominent space for Dialogue Works activities and updates. The Dialogue Works logos have also been well received.

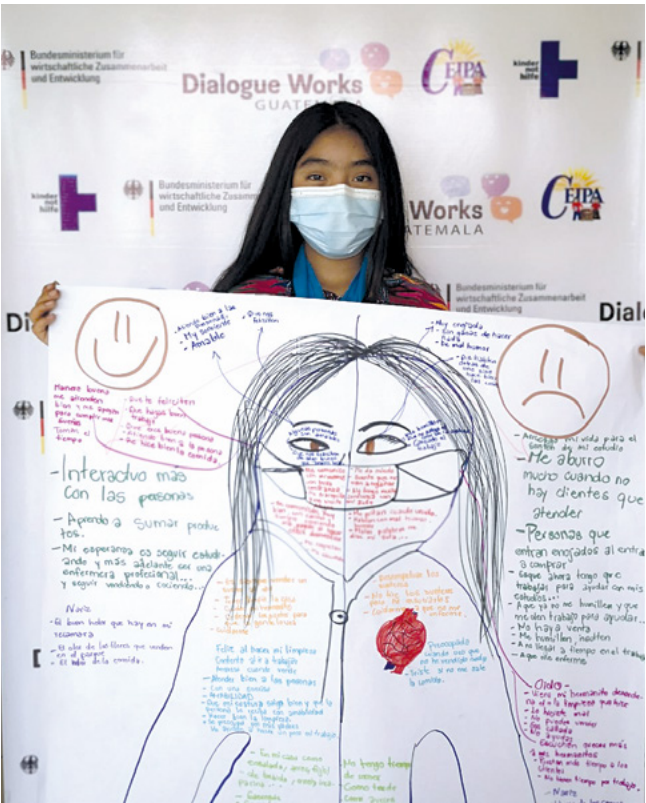
Good cooperation within the Dialogue Works Steering Committee and with consultants.



2022 Calendar
(Cajden, Philippines)

Lessons learned

- Having CAC coordinators has really helped improve communication and implementation processes.
- **Flexibility** is especially needed when working with children and NGOs during a pandemic. Both children and partners prefer and enjoy in-person meetings. Thus, if the pandemic does not allow in-person meetings, this significantly affects the timeline and implementation.
- Local facilitators from a few different countries identified how **using activities and games**, along with videos, drawing and pictures made it simpler for facilitators to demonstrate the different topics to the children, and helped the children focus and more easily understand and grasp the messages. Providing space for and using games that enhance the imagination and creativity of the children encouraged them to express themselves freely, with no judgement, encouraged their participation and increased their trust in the facilitators and their peers.



Body map of working children's experiences (CEIPA, Guatemala)

- We should continue to **encourage child-led creative approaches** to organise advocacy dialogue(s) and actions, as well as using a variety of creative approaches during the CAC meetings (e.g. music, drama, arts, radio etc.). There are good examples from the CAC Zambia developing and sharing a rap song to communicate their key messages, CAC Rwanda using art to create advocacy stories, and the Indonesia and Zimbabwe groups using radio broadcasts to raise messages, and to invite relevant duty bearers to be part of radio discussion with working children.
- A few NGOs were able to develop and share child friendly versions of the **Country Situation Analysis (CSA)** with CAC members in a timely way to inform the advocacy priority planning by CACs, but not all. However, overall, a lot of rich information has been analysed by NGO partners through the CSA process that can be strategically and practically used to enhance collaborative strategic advocacy and programming work. Further discussions are needed among NGOs, SC members and the consultants to identify how best to use the CSA findings for evidence-based advocacy at different levels.



Creative expression (AFCIC, Kenya)

Suggestions to improve

- Adapt the CAC schedule to better meet NGO and CACs feedback and needs
- Encourage more regular documentation and sharing by NGO partners
- Encourage exchange among NGO partners on inclusion (gender, disability etc.) and share guidance from CSID and other relevant agencies to support inclusion of working children with disabilities
- Continue to expand strategic partnerships and alliances with champions (e.g. members of the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, UN Special Representative on violence against children, existing movements etc.) who can help levy working children's access to policy and practice decision-making processes affecting them
- Explore opportunities to develop annual advocacy reports to showcase and exchange Dialogue Works advocacy initiatives (local to global, and vice versa)
- The mid-term evaluation could explore ways for strategic medium to long-term use of CSAs, including periodic opportunities to update the CSA ●



Action planning (NIWCYD, India)



**Dialogue
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Annual Report 2021

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