



International
Labour
Organization

► E-learning Programme on Child Labour Pack

Module 9. Financing interventions

This module will help you identify the resources required and how to raise funds and finance the implementation of the National Action Plan (NAP) on Elimination of Child Labour.





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▶ Getting things done

World Day Against Child Labour event

Read the description below as Mohammed, Noe Noe and Phoe Wah prepare for the World Day Against Child Labour event.





How would you respond to Mohammed?

Lesson 2 of 6

▶ Learning objectives



Financing the National Action Plan (NAP) requires fundraising, identifying and mobilizing resources, and finding alternate funding sources.

This module will help you to:

- ▶ Understand how the costing of resources for an NAP activity can be done.
- ▶ Identify the steps needed to mobilize resources for an NAP activity.
- ▶ Recognize alternate sources of funding to implement NAP activities.

Ready to begin learning?

Lesson 3 of 6

► Costing of activities

Think about it!

Can you think of all the factors that would determine the cost of implementing a World Day Against Child Labour event?

Now think about the resources it takes to implement a full NAP.

Take a moment to consider these by yourself, then continue with the module to see whether you are on the right track!



A group of school children hold anti-child labour posters, Myanmar. © Marcel Crozet/ILO

Determining resources

The resources needed to implement an NAP depend on the number of activities included in the Plan. The type and nature of these activities determine the types of resources required and their sources.

Budgeting based on expected activities is called “activity-based budgeting”. Undertaking activity-based budgeting is made easier when the NAP has a solid results framework with specific activities, and when you have already identified the implementing partners.





When assessing the resources required for the NAP, you must remember that resources refer to both financial and human resources. These human resources are people with the skills and time to: implement NAP activities; coordinate interventions; monitor performance; and report on the progress. Additionally, NAP implementation usually requires logistical resources to be in place as well. These logistical resources include ensuring transport, communications, equipment, and so on.

Therefore, it is important to calculate and include staff time, training, communications, and more, when determining the cost of an NAP.

Many NAP activities cannot be fully budgeted for when the NAP is first designed, as budgeting has to follow national (government) budgeting cycles. It is alright if an NAP is not completely budgeted for from the beginning. However, finding resources for all activities gets easier if the NAP includes realistic resource requirement estimates from the onset.

The costing of an NAP can be done during the design phase as well as during the annual/budgeting exercises when the NAP is being implemented. Some basic principles can be used as a checklist while doing this costing.

See the table below to learn these principles.

	The more detailed the costing, the more accurate it will be. Budget at activity level but ensure that there is no double budgeting for a single activity.
	You must include capacity development needs, resources for running activities (such as transport), and human resources.
	You should try to identify everything, including what is already provided for in the operational budgets, in the NAP costing
	Accurate costing of the NAP is the base for the advocacy and negotiation for the increased resources in core services. It also helps in the inclusion of new budget lines into the government budget.

Learning milestone

The World Day Against Child Labour campaign is an activity under the NAP. Now that you know how resources are determined, think about the World Day Against Child Labour event again and the resources that may be required for such an activity.

Which of the following are appropriate ways to cost resources for a child labour campaign?

You can view the correct answer(s) at the back of this booklet, in the Answers Annex.

<input type="checkbox"/>	A	The cost of inputs must include the cost of transport, communication, and equipment.
<input type="checkbox"/>	B	Human resources costs should not be included, as it is a charitable event.
<input type="checkbox"/>	C	It's a one-day event, so costing need not be done according to specific activities.
<input type="checkbox"/>	D	The costing must be accurate and rounded up.

Once costing is done, how would you mobilize the resources?

► Mobilizing resources

Benefits of mainstreaming

Mainstreaming allows for mainstreamed resource allocation as well as for the implementation of the activity. In most cases, the NAP is implemented using resources that are already available, or resources provided by the partner agencies responsible for each activity. This is part of the idea behind mainstreaming/integration of NAP activities into organizational work plans.

Mainstreaming is the modus operandi for the NAP, that is, it is how the NAP operates. Still, you need to take specific steps to ensure that the required resources are made available. You may need to include advocacy with (among others):

- policymakers to ensure allocations in government budgets;
- Members of Parliament; and
- leaders in workers' and employers' organizations.

The leading organization could be the same agency that coordinates the implementation, monitoring and reporting. In many countries, the lead for NAPs on Child Labour is the Ministry of Labour.

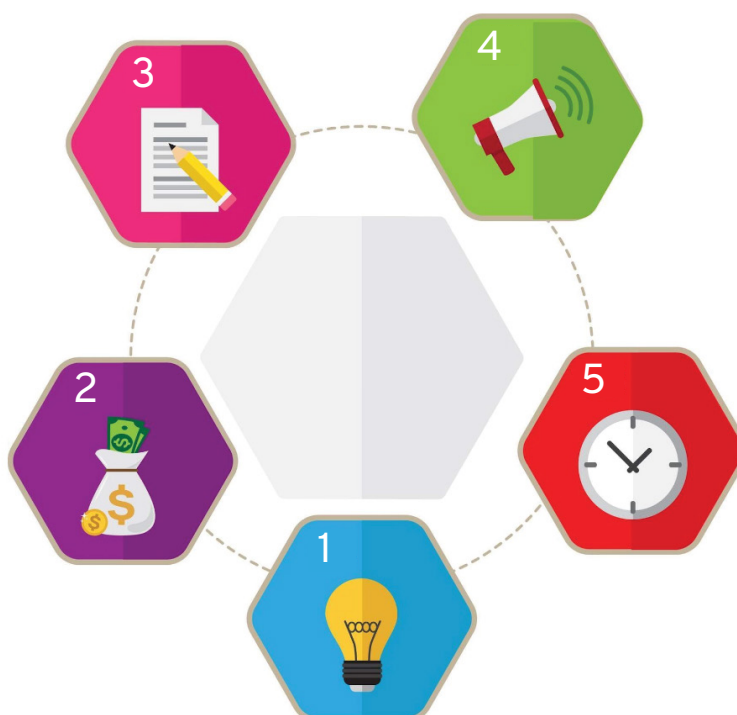
Alternatively, you may set up a taskforce with members from several implementing partners to coordinate resource mobilization.

Appointing a lead organization or taskforce will improve the resource mobilization experience, but may increase the meeting frequencies, so you must carefully consider the balance.

Ensuring success

The figure below presented some steps that can be taken by NAP implementing partners collectively and/or individually. These steps are to advocate for the allocation of resources in their own organizations and overall for the NAP.

See the explanation of each step below the figure.



1. Mapping of existing programmes

Step 1 is the mapping of existing programmes that can be used. This is an extensive exercise, and it should only be done when needed. For example, if all partners come together and identify the possible sources for allocations, it can be more effective. This will help to collate the maximum possible information and will ensure that all partners convey the same message to policymakers, development partners and others.

2. Drawing a strategy

Step 2 is to create a strategy for the integration of child labour into the existing budgets and programmes of each organization. This includes identifying the gatekeepers and champions who can support (or block) the effort to integrate the NAP activities within the programmes and budgets of the organization.

3. Aligning planning with budget cycles

Step 3 is to align the plan and requests for resources with the budget cycles. Aligning the NAP with the government budget cycle is helpful in the allocation of resources.

4. Mapping of the government budget

Step 4 is to map or study the government budget to identify appropriate areas for integration. This activity can be led by the Ministry of Finance (preferably with line ministries) or even by a consultant, an ILO staff member, or a partner staff member who has expertise in national budget processes.

5. Budgeting

The last step is budgeting, which is not necessarily difficult, but does require some specific knowledge of processes. Appointing focal persons among the implementing partners who have this knowledge and can support others is helpful.

Developing (additional) capacity for budget analysis may also help. This is also a way to hold the Government accountable, and may sometimes be supported by international organizations.

Learning milestone

Which of the following is not an appropriate step for mobilizing resources?

You can view the correct answer at the back of this booklet, in the Answers Annex.

☐
A

Aligning the NAP plan with the government budget cycle.

☐
B

Mapping the government budget to identify appropriate areas for integration.

☐
C

Avoiding existing programmes, as the additional data adds to the clutter.

Alternatives

Besides mainstreaming into government budgets and advocating policymakers to make the resources available, there could be other domestic sources of funding and other resources that can be used.

Read below to learn more about these alternatives.



A highway. © Marcel Crozet/ILO

Private sector donations

You can also look out for private sector donations. These donations can become a source of funding, especially in sectors where visibility matters and companies can demonstrate their commitment to social responsibility by supporting specific NAP activities, such as campaigns, or by providing direct support to schools, children and so on.

Mobilizing community resources

You may also try to mobilize community resources. These can make a significant contribution to NAP implementation. Many communities will not be able to support the NAP implementation financially, but they may be willing to contribute significant time, skills and expertise to the implementation of the NAP.

Public-private partnerships

You may try to build public-private partnerships to support NAP implementation and the elimination of child labour in specific sectors, such as garments.

Apart from these, you may also be able to secure external resources, such as grants, to supplement domestic resources.

Read the table below to learn how external sources can be approached and how they can contribute.



Internationals partners

International partners may contribute to the NAP through funding, technical advice, and capacity development. You must put together project proposals to obtain support from international organizations, bilateral development partners, foundations, and so on. You must also coordinate with other implementation partners to decide which organization(s) will receive the funding for certain activities and to put together joint funding proposals.

Experienced individuals

Among the implementing partners, try to identify those individuals who are experienced in putting together proposals for international partners, so that they may advise and guide proposal development. If a resource mobilization taskforce is put in place, these experienced individuals could become the taskforce members.



Regional resources

You may also use regional resources. Making use of experiences from other countries in the same region can help. For example, the ASEAN Road Map for Elimination of Child Labour is a starting point/framework for learning and sharing across the ASEAN Member States.

Lesson 5 of 6

► Self-evaluation

Well done!

You've almost completed **Module 9. Financing interventions**

Here is a self-evaluation with questions specially designed to help you identify any learning gaps. This is not a test because, while you will receive a score, there is no passing score. Use your score to identify what you may need to go back and review.

You can attempt this self-evaluation as many times as you like!

You can view the correct answers at the back of this booklet, in the Answers Annex

All the best.

Question 1 of 2

Ohma is responsible for the World Day Against Child Labour event to be observed by her organization. The organization wants to hold the best possible event, where children can learn about child labour by participating in different activities. This will need lots of facilitators, resources for transport, materials for use in performances and artwork, and so on.

What must Ohma do to cost and mobilize the resources?

Select the appropriate options below.

- | | | |
|--------------------------|----------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | A | Ohma should try to do the event at minimum expense and save for other events. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | B | Ohma must study the allocated budget and plan the activities accordingly. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | C | Ohma must assign different activities to individual experts, and take everyone's inputs for the costing and resourcing. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | D | Ohma must make a detailed and accurate budget for each activity. |

Question 2 of 2

The local authorities in a village want to do an awareness drive through which they can tell young children and their parents about small-scale business options for families to earn a decent income and non-hazardous part-time jobs so that children don't have to drop out of school. However, they don't have enough funds for the drive.

Which of the following options can help them implement this drive?

Select the appropriate options below.

- | | | |
|--------------------------|----------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | A | Writing a proposal to international agencies and asking for funds/capacity-development support. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | B | Asking local people like teachers and nurses to utilize their skills to help with the drive. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | C | Trying to get a donation from private companies in neighbouring cities. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | D | Contacting the local labour office to find out if there might be government resources available. |

Summary

Before you close this module, here's a recap of the key learnings.

Read below for the important takeaways.

Costing of activities

The costing of inputs must include all types of resources, be they financial resources, human resources or capacity-development. The costing must be detailed and accurate for each activity.

Mobilizing resources

Mainstreaming is the modus operandi for the NAP, but taking steps to mobilize the necessary resources is still essential. Appointing a lead organization or creating a taskforce that includes people from all organizations makes the process smoother.

Alternatives

Domestic sources can also be used to mobilize resources. These include public –private partnerships, private donations, and community resources. Apart from these, grants, technical support and/or capacity-development can potentially be sourced from international partners as well.

References and resources

- ILO. 2017. "Tool Kit for Development and Implementation of National Action Plans (NAPs) on Child Labour".

**Thank you! We hope you found this
learning module useful.**

**This module can also be accessed online at
<https://ecampus.ilo-yangon.org/>**

Answers annex

Lesson 3, Page 5

Which of the following are appropriate ways to cost resources for a child labour campaign?

If you selected options (A) and (D), your answer was correct. Well done!

Costing of inputs must include everything, including human resources as well as transport, communication and equipment. Costing is not just for the actual event; it includes preparations as well. So, even though it is a one-day event, the costing should be detailed for each activity and should be accurate. Also, human resource costs also include activities like training. So even if the volunteers work for free, other costs will be involved.

Lesson 4, Page 7

Which of the following is not an appropriate step for mobilizing resources?

If you selected option (C), your answer was correct. Well done!

Mapping existing programmes is the most effective way for all partners to come together and identify needed resources together.

Lesson 5, Page 10

Question 1 of 2

What must Ohma do to cost and mobilize the resources?

If you selected options (B), (C) and (D), your answer was correct. Well done!

Ohma must make a detailed and accurate budget for each activity; study the allocated budget and plan the activities accordingly; and assign different activities to individual experts and take everyone's inputs for the costing and resourcing.

Saving is not the preferred option in this case, as the organization wants to hold a big event and make a difference in people's lives. Instead, Ohma can look for additional funding.

Question 2 of 2

Which of the following options can help them implement this drive?

If you selected all four options – (A), (B), (C) and (D) – your answer was correct. Well done!

The local authorities can approach international agencies or private companies for donations or capacity-development help, and utilize the skills of local educated people too. They can also contact the local labour office to find out if there might be government resources available.

E-learning Programme on Child Labour Pack Booklet

Empowering Stakeholders and Community for Understanding and Combating Child Labour

In a world where millions of children are still deprived of their basic rights, education, and childhood, it's imperative to take a stand against child labour. The "Myanmar E-Learning Programme on Child Labour" offers a comprehensive e-learning course designed to shed light on the pervasive issue of child labour and equip learners with the knowledge and tools to combat it effectively.

Through engaging multimedia content, interactive modules, and real-life case studies, participants will explore the various forms of child labour, its root causes, and the profound impacts on children's lives, families, and societies. Delve into the complexities of supply chains, legislation, conflict and global initiatives aimed at eradicating child labour, and discover practical strategies for prevention and intervention.

Whether you're a concerned citizen, educator, inspector, teacher, policymaker, or industry professional, this course empowers you to make a difference. Join us in our mission to empower all stakeholders and community members to stop child labour, abuse, exploitation and ensure every child enjoys their fundamental right to a safe, nurturing childhood.

Together with us, become a champion for change in the fight against child labour.

In the current state of affairs in Myanmar, you are the most important individual fighting child labour.

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