

**ALL TOGETHER FOR THE REALIZATION OF OBJECTIVE 8.7
FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN ALBANIA
SDG AGENDA 2030**

REPORT

Date: 12 April

The meeting was held on April 12 at the premises of Tirana International Hotel. The meeting was organized in two panels.

Panel I "The expression of national commitment to the implementation of Objective 8.7 for Sustainable Development within the Agenda 2030" was attended by

Ms. Adriana Jaku, Deputy Minister of Health and Social Protection

Mrs. Merita Xhafaj, General Director of Policies and Development of Health and Social Protection, MSHMS

Mrs. Dajna Sorensen, Deputy Minister of Finance and Economy,

Mr. Alberto Cuttillo, Italian Ambassador to Albania,

Mr. Brian J. William, United Nations Resident Coordinator,

Mr. Robert Wilson, Deputy / Ambassador of the OSCE Presence in Albania,

Mrs. Nejlja Peka, Commissioner for the Protection of the Rights of the Child, Ombudsman.

Mrs. Merita Xhafaj - General Director of Health and Social Protection Development Policy, MSHMS welcomed all participants in the Technical Consultation Meeting on behalf of the Ministry and brought to the attention of September 2015, Albania approved the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), together with all other member states of the United Nations. Albania has embraced the Global Partnership, designed to make a strong contribution to achieving the Agenda 2030 and is fully committed to its implementation in the context of the implementation of the National Strategy for Development and Integration and the European Integration Process.

Ms. Xhafaj emphasized that Assistance 8.7 is a global partnership, organized to identify various priorities and initiatives, in order to accelerate progress towards achieving the 8.7 Sustainable Development Objective, within the 2030 Agenda.

During her speech, she presented the goals to Alliance 8.7, which seeks to unite all stakeholders in achieving the OZG 8.7 aiming for a world without forced labor, modern enslavement, human

trafficking and forced labor of children. Albania has been invited to be part of this Alliance. The Ministry of Health and Social Protection in cooperation with the ILO and the OSCE Presence in Albania, which supports institutions in the development of policies, legislation and coordination measures to address the issues of trafficking and economic exploitation of children, invited to cooperate with central institutions, representatives of trade unions, businesses, civil society, academics and other stakeholders.

The purpose of the meeting is to identify priorities and define national engagements to accelerate progress toward achieving Objective 8.7 of the MDGs within Alliance 8.7, aimed at addressing them by taking into account four main directions:

- Accelerating deadlines
- Encouraging innovative solutions
- Better co-ordination and monitoring
- Increasing accountability and accountability

In her speech, Ms. Adriana Jaku, - Deputy Minister of Health and Social Protection, presented a general overview of developments in the field of child protection from economic exploitation.

Since 2014, following the implementation of the national study on children in street situation in Albania, the signing of the Cooperation Agreement and the implementation plan "On the identification and protection of children in street situation", positive results have been achieved in enhancing cooperation between institutions in the identification and management of cases in need of protection, in meeting the legal framework and establishment of child protection structures.

Law 17/2017 "On the Rights and Protection of the Child" provided for the protection of children from economic use as a special category of protection.

Pursuant to the above agreement, the State Agency for Children's Rights and Protection with the support of the OSCE Presence in Albania has coordinated the design and implementation of local plans for street children in the 6 municipalities of Durrës, Elbasan, Fier, Shkodra, Vlora and Korça.

The next step towards drafting local plans is the inclusion of concrete objectives and activities for economically exploited children in any local municipal social plan.

A National Plan has been drafted for the protection of children from economic exploitation including children in street situation. It reflects the commitment of state and non-state institutions to prevent, identify and provide protection for any child who is at risk or in an economic exploitation situation, including children in street situation in the Republic of Albania.

The purpose of the draft plan is to guarantee the rights and protection of economically exploited children, including children in street situation through prevention, enhancement of services and enforcement of legislation by ensuring the protection of child victims of economic exploitation.

Pursuant to the Law "On the Rights and Protection of the Child", the DCM "On the Procedures for Identification, Immediate Assistance and Referral of Used Children, including Children in Street

Situation", has been approved, turning legal duty on establishing ground teams for identification of children in street situation and their economic exploitation. Also, the institutional obligations mainly of the Police, the Municipality and the Labor Inspectorate are clearly defined.

Identifying children in street situation

After identifying and referring to children in street situation near the Child Protection Unit, work on case management and provision of services is needed to remove it from the street and improve family life. For 2018, 32 field teams have been operational in the municipalities - Tirana, Durrës, Elbasan, Vlora, Shkodra, Korca, Kruja, Kavaja, Saranda.

For 2018, field teams have identified 305 cases of street children being used for work. After referral, the PMF starts the case management process. There are in the process of managing 286 cases identified in economic use situation, mainly begging, recycling of recyclable materials and involvement in other informal jobs.

Services provided to children identified in street situation

Cases are managed by the Child Protection Employee but a cross-cutting approach is required, an inclusion of all institutions and bodies to implement individual protection plans.

Among the services provided for cases identified in street situation are: Registration of each child identified as unregistered in the National Registry of Civil Status, vaccination and medical checks for children, enrollment in schools and kindergartens, parents' employment, referral for attendance at day care centers for the child, placement in the institution of social care

In cases where there is mistreatment of a minor under the Criminal Code, a criminal charge has been made for the beneficiaries.

The challenge remains to fully integrate these children into the education system so they will not abandon school. For this purpose, teachers, school psychologists, parents of other children and the community should be cooperative and supportive with children and their families.

For the first time, 30 measures of protection for cases of children used for work or begging were applied for the first time by the Law on Rights and Protection of Children. Supported by the State Agency for the Rights and Protection of the Child for Measure Proceedings such as and by the State Social Service for the definition of host institutions, these children today enjoy rights like all their peers.

At the conference, speakers included, Mrs. Dajna Sorensen, Deputy Minister of Finance and Economy, Mr. Alberto Cuttillo, Italian Ambassador to Albania, Mr. Brian J. Williamson, United Nations Resident Coordinator, Mr. Robert Wilson, Deputy Ambassador to the OSCE Presence in Albania, Mrs. Nejla Peka, Commissioner for the Protection of the Rights of the Child, Ombudsman.

The panelists welcomed the initiatives of the Albanian government in the framework of the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (MDGs), together with all other member states of the United Nations.

Representatives of foreign embassies in Albania showed support and cooperation with the Albanian government and confirmed their commitment to implement the plans under the Alliance's global project 8.7.

In particular, the Deputy Ambassador of the OSCE Presence in Albania, Mr. Robert Wilton, emphasized that after the much appreciated institutional efforts, the time has come for the punishment of child users.

The People's Advocate representative presented the work done and recommendations that the People's Advocate Office has given regarding the situation of children used for chrome collection near the mining areas in the municipality of Bulqiza. It is still a problematic situation that, despite the interventions of the municipality, requires deeper addressing to the solution of the problem.

Panel II "Alliance 8.7 Presentation and implications of being a "Pathfinder Country". Identification of National Priorities"

This session was moderated by Mrs. Alma Tandili, Chair of the State Agency for Children's Rights and Protection (ASHMDF) as the institution responsible for coordinating and organizing the integrated child protection system, as well as monitoring the implementation of children's rights in Albania.

Mr. Simon Hills, Expert ILO presented the Alliance 8.7 and the meaning of "Pathfinder Place" at the Fourth Global Conference on the Sustainable Worker Elimination of Child Labor.

He explained the engagement at the national level required by a member of the Alliance 8.7 Group and how this engagement can be implemented through the development of action plans, policies, pledges and human rights and labor standards.

In his presentation, Mr. Hills presented to the audience some key concepts related to child labor. International Convention (No. 29) (the mandatory labor ratified in 1930 was signed by 178 countries, among them Albania.

According to this convention, forced labor includes all works or services required from a person under threat, under penalty of punishment or which he does not perform at his will.

Forced labor is determined by the relationship between a person and an "employer" rather than the type of activity. Terminology about forced labor is often a source of confusion by confusing compulsory work with trafficking.

Trafficking of human beings is defined in the Protocol on the Prevention, Suppression and Punishment of Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children. The crime in which the victim is recruited, transported, transferred, sheltered or received by certain means, including

coercion, deception or the abuse of vulnerability for the purpose of exploitation is called forced labor.

Trafficking of human beings is closely related to forced labor, but the two concepts are not synonymous. An example may be the case of prison labor that is not related to trafficking. The opposite is when the trafficking is not related to forced labor such as trafficking (organ smuggling, false adoption, forced marriage) that are not related to forced labor.

Further on, he continued with the presentation of how child labor relates to forced labor, trafficking and migration. Data was enriched with statistics:

According to statistics from 24.9 million people involved in forced labor, 17% of cases, or 4.3 million, are children. Of the 40.3 million people involved in forms of modern slavery, including forced marriage, 37% or 5.7 million of those who are forced to marry are children.

Slavery or similar practices are one of the worst forms of child labor. Such are the sale and trafficking of children, the recruitment of children to be used in armed conflicts. Serious work for children is also associated with the vicious circle of debt that families inherit to children who have to pay off their jobs in agriculture.

Subsequently, participants asked several questions for discussion:

What are the Global Challenges? How can these challenges be addressed within Alliance 8.7?
How does the Alliance work?

Mr. Simon Hills explained the Alliance's functioning, basic structure, political engagement, GCG, action groups, employers' and workers' organizations, the UN and international organizations, regional organizations, civil society organizations, research institutions and multinational enterprises that are part of the Alliance.

He explained what national engagement is required by a member country of the Alliance Group 8.7 and how this commitment can be implemented through development of action plans, policies, pledges, and human rights and labor standards.

Alliance 8.7 is a global SDG partnership committed to reaching a world of forced labor, modern slavery, human trafficking and child labor by 2030 (2025)

The Alliance's objectives as a catalyst for the countries involved related to accelerating and coordinating actions for governments in terms of their obligations, commitments and promises by providing different partners together at national level to support their implementation. This will be achieved by providing policymakers with access to relevant data and best evidence-based practices, stimulating innovation through the search for new ideas, discussions, using technology and efficient financial resources.

Engage governments and partners in action groups

Governments and partners can engage in action groups by registering as members of the respective Action Group on the Alliance website: <https://www.alliance87.org/action/action-groups/si> and inviting actors to other important sites in the respective countries to enroll on the internet.

Country Co-ordination Groups should be associated with Relevant Action Groups to exchange technical knowledge, ideas and innovative information. All of these will impact the shaping of the Action Agenda of the Global Action Agenda

Ms. Juliana Rexha - Counselor for Anti-Trafficking, OSCE Presence in Albania spoke in her address on OSCE support for comprehensive addressing of child trafficking and exploitation.

OSCE institutional cooperation started since 2015, when OSCE provided assistance in drafting the Guidelines for Roadside Children. Training of professionals related to this instruction was provided. In addition, the OSCE has assisted in the implementation of the Agreement between the Labor Inspectorate, the LAG, the State Police regarding the identification of children working in the most severe forms of work.

In 2016-2017, the OSCE has been one of the key actors for consulting legal changes such as: Law 18/2017 "On Children's Rights and Protection", such as anti-trafficking provisions in criminal legislation and drafting of SOPs on victims of trafficking and potential victims of trafficking.

In 2017 and onwards, the OSCE has supported ASHDMF's co-ordinating work to launch local plans for street children in 7 municipalities in the country. For a year, it has been financially supporting a coordinator at ASHDMF and one in the Municipality of Tirana, who implement the project for children on the street and those who are used economically for work. Alleged cases of child trafficking are referred to the OSCE Assistance Unit by the Responsible Authority for Trafficking.

The National Plan for the Protection of Children from Economic Usage including Children in a Road Situation is supported by OSCE expertise. Four are the main pillars of this plan: prevention, protection, prosecution and awareness. Also underway with OSCE support, the drafting and adoption of a methodology for the inspection of child labor in the formal employment sector, in cooperation with the State Employment Inspectorate.

During 2018-2019, the OSCE has also engaged in the repatriation of unaccompanied minors and the harmonization of legal concepts and procedures.

Mrs. Rovena Voda, Deputy Minister of Interior, has presented anti-trafficking policies against trafficking in human beings and trafficking in children. The Interior Ministry has engaged in the fight against the economic exploitation of children since 2014 with the signing of the Cooperation Agreement "On the identification and protection of children in street situation".

The Ministry of Interior's main focus is the ongoing identification of victims of trafficking between individuals for prostitution and for forced begging, especially among unaccompanied children, street children and children crossing the border to beg,

Adoption of Standard Action Procedures for the Protection of Victims and Potential Victims of Trafficking has significantly increased efforts to address and enhance the identification of potential trafficking cases, the role of child protection mechanisms and proactive identification of trafficking victims.

At this session the participants discussed the problems that still exist in Albania, regarding the work of children, mainly children in street situation and those who are used for work, mining or work in agriculture. One of the questions asked was how Albania's membership in the Alliance will be affected to address the challenges in this regard. How will it be operated in the future, and what will be the engagement of the institutions and partners in this regard.

Based on the identified challenges and with the assistance of partners such as the OSCE, the Government has drafted an intervention plan for child protection against trafficking and economic exploitation, including children in street situation.

In the framework of trafficking protection, strategic goals:

1. Prosecution
2. Protection
3. Prevention
4. Coordination

More in detail, according to the pillars of the NAPs it is foreseen:

1. Investigation and prosecution

Trafficking in persons is a serious crime and Albanian legislation recognizes it as such. The activities of this Action Plan guide all relevant structures to strictly enforce the legislation in force. This Action Plan instructs the responsible authorities to supplement and improve legislation, to mobilize and utilize all possible mechanisms and to train relevant structures to enable the ban of all forms of trafficking condemning any form of exploitation of humans.

2. Protection and assistance of victims

Ambitious activities are envisaged in this Action Plan to provide protection to the victim, not only to those co-operating with justice, but to any person who has been identified as potential victim / potential victim of trafficking. Certainly, a particular importance is given to the identification of the grant by mobilizing all the possible identification mechanisms in the country and providing the guidance and resources needed for this purpose. Such an approach can not be achieved without strengthening partnerships between the parties responsible for identification and without strengthening and increasing the resources of the service structure.

3. Prevention

Preventive activities in this Action Plan address the raising of public awareness on national legislation and international anti-trafficking conventions, regarding all forms of trafficking of persons (internal trafficking, forced labor for children and adults, begging of children, children in street situation etc.), as well as its consequences.

4. Coordination

This Action Plan mobilizes and requires the involvement of many agencies operating in this field. Lack of coordination and monitoring of the foreseen activities makes it impossible to analyze and evaluate the implementation of new activities. Co-ordination and partnership also work together. State agencies need each other's support in carrying out many activities. Also, state agencies need the support of civil society mechanisms that complement the parties' obligations. For this purpose, the Office of the National Anti-Trafficking Coordinator takes full commitment to carry out a more efficient coordination of activities foreseen in this Action Plan.

Framework of action plan for the protection of children from economic exploitation including children in street situation

Objective 1
Prevent the economic exploitation of children, including children in street situation
Tools to achieve the objective: National database design, situation analysis, review of procedures, responsibilities, job descriptions, training, mentoring, awareness-raising meetings, ethical code approval for employment of persons under 18 years of age.

Sub-objective 1
 Data collection at the national level for child protection and management of national electronic records for economically exploited cases / including children in street situation
Implementing body (s)
 MSHMS, ASHMDF, DSHSB, SHSS, ISHPShSh, CPUs, NGOs,

Activities	Expected results	indicators
1. National study on the situation of children and children in street situation in Albania.	Updating the situation of children in economic use in the economic use situation to be used for planning implementation and monitoring of the situation	Baseline Document
2. Draft and approve indicators of economic exploitation of children by sectors, including children in street situation.	Institutional approval of the relevant guidelines with indicators for the economic exploitation of children.	Approved Indicators

3. Creating and updating the data database for children, at the national level and in each municipality.	AShMDF and Responsible Structures for Social Services in Municipalities have updated data on children in economic use, including children in street situation.	Updated database
4. Direct Monitoring of Data Collection and Retention	Each municipality is monitored on collecting and retaining data	Monitoring Reports
5. Include local plans for the protection of children from economic exploitation and SFRY in local child protection plans and further on the local social protection plan in all municipalities	Protection from economic exploitation is integrated into the local child protection strategy.	Plans

Sub-objective 2

Increase the capacity of child protection structures to implement the measures provided for in the legislation and mechanisms for the protection of children in economic use, including children in street situation.

Implementing body (s)

ASHMDF, DSHSB, SHSH, DPPSh, SHSR, NJA, NJVRN, CUU, NGOs

Activities	Expected results	Indicators
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1. Prepare a methodological guide with the responsibilities, definitions and steps of managing the cases of children at risk or victims of economic exploitation including children in street situation.	Detailed reflection on the responsibilities and actions the child protection structures should undertake to protect children from economic exploitation.	Content of the prepared documentation.
2. Appropriate methodological guidance (procedural) with all GTN members in the country.	Each GTN member recognizes the responsibilities under the applicable legislation.	Content of the prepared documentation.
3. ToT training for CSOs on the dangers and protection of children from economic exploitation including children in street situation.	The CPUs have the capacity not only to provide protection but also to assist other PFMs and field staff.	No. of trained CPUs, No. of trainings.
4. Trainings with CPWs, Social Workers, Community Brokers, HRU employees on the risks and protection of children from economic exploitation including children in street situation.	Trainings at the regional level with Trainings with CPWs, Social Workers, Community Brokers, HRU Employees on the Dangers and Protection of Children from Economic Usage including Children in Street Situation	No. of Trained Workers
5. Training with GTN members on the dangers and protection of children from economic exploitation including children in street situation.	Field Employees have the necessary skills and knowledge for child victims of economic exploitation	No. of trained employees

Objective 2

Ensure protection and intervention according to the needs of children at risk or in economic use

Tools to achieve the objective: Raising and strengthening of day-to-day services, situational assessment, situation monitoring, meeting basic needs, social responsibility of businesses, capacity building of child protection structures.

6. Periodic meetings with the Prefect's Institution, municipalities, mechanisms for transparency in the extractive industry to absorb from the municipalities the revenues from the rent of mines and the budgeting of services for the children from the rent income from mining	. Increase of local income for child protection services.	Meetings realized
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Sub-objective 3

Raise the awareness of the business community about the work of children

Implementing body (s)

ASHMDF, DSHSB, SHSH, SHSR, NJA, NJVRN, CUU, NGOs

Activities	Expected results	Indicators
1. Awareness raising with mining industry businesses.	Increase business transparency in the mining industry for child labor.	Number of awareness meetings
2. Awareness raising activities with businesses and posting of CPUs contacts.	Businesses have knowledge of child labor and enforce relevant legislation.	No. of businesses aware
3. Approval of the Code of Ethics for employment of persons under 18 years of age.	Businesses undertake a concrete commitment to the recognition of employment and protection legislation for persons under 18 years of age.	Number of businesses that adopt the Code and take concrete measures for its implementation

Sub-objective 1

Work organization and identification of economically exploited cases / including children in street situation.

Implementing body: ASHMDF, CPUs, LGUs, Businesses, NGOs		
Activities	Expected results	Indicators
1. Create a map of areas where the identification of economically exploited children will be carried out, including children in street situation.	Each municipality has an accurate overview of areas frequented by economically exploited children, including children in street situation.	No. of municipalities that have mapping
2. Establish field teams in each local unit and road / field work especially in high-hours and high-risk environments.	Formalization of the identification and referral process.	Number of identified cases and number of cases referred to.
3. Proactive identification and reference of all cases of children at risk of economic exploitation including FSRr.	Children at risk of economic exploitation are identified in countries where economic exploitation occurs.	No. of children identified and treated.
4. Provision of material resources from municipalities and others to field service workers	Municipalities provide specific budget for the functioning of field teams.	The municipal budget contains specific voices
5. Reflection on the identification database of each case identified in street situation.	There is regular documentation of the identified cases and the steps taken.	No. cases and relevant case information recorded in the database.

6. Continuous Training and Technical Support for Field Teams	Field team employees have the necessary skills and professional support throughout the work	No. training, mentoring, no trained and mentored persons, no assisted cases.
<p>Sub-objective 2 Fulfill the basic economic and social needs of children and families at risk or victims of economic exploitation including FSRr</p> <p>Implementing body (s) MSHMS, ASHMDF, DSHSB, SSS, CUUs, NGOs,</p>		
Activities	Expected Results	Indicators
1. Establish local mechanisms for providing direct assistance (food, clothing, etc.).	Accessibility of Children in Help	No. of assisted children.
2. Provide basic material packages.	Material assistance is provided on time	No. of children and families
3. Drafting and adopting standards for day-to-day services for children in street situation.	Children benefit from standardized quality services	Document of standards
4. Enforcement of existing day-to-day services targeting economically exploited children / children in street situation.	Increasing the quality and capacity of services	No of empowerment activities

5. Establish new services in identified municipalities with the highest number of child victims of economic exploitation including the FSRR.	Children benefit from services near the areas where they reside	No. of services raised, the number of children who have received services.
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Sub-objective 3

Immediate access to emergency services and residential services for all children and families at risk or victim of economic exploitation

Implementing body of

MSES, ASHMDF, SSS, LGUs, NGOs, CPUs, DPSH.

Activities	Expected Results	Indicators
1. Drafting and approving standards for social / emergency social services	Emergency social services are provided in the right quality	Approved Standards

2. Establishment and operation of emergency social services for each region and / or each municipality including emigrant teams, necessary material assistance and residential services.	Endangered children have immediate access to the Emergency Services,	No of the treated children
3. Specific plans and common procedures for emergency services for each local government unit.	The inter-institutional child protection cooperation is functional at the local level	Approved local Plans and Protocols
5. Management of every case in an emergency situation.	Any case identified at high and immediate risk is managed	No. managed cases
6. Capacity building of empowerment service workers for the treatment of economically exploited children - including FSRr.		
6. Inspecting, monitoring and evaluating emergency services		
7. Development and implementation of rehabilitation and reintegration programs for child victims of economic exploitation and SFRY beneficiaries of residential services.	Children in residential care services benefit the necessary services	No. of treated children, number of recovered cases
8. Capacity building of residential service workers for the treatment of child victims of economic exploitation including FSRr.		Positive developmental progress of children. No of reintegrated cases.

<p>9. Re-evaluation of deinstitutionalization procedures and case follow-up after exiting residential care services.</p>	<p>Children grow in a friendly environment for him and his / her best interests apply.</p>	<p>Reduce the number of cases returned to the exploitation situation</p>
<p>Sub-objective 4 Unconditional access to pre-university education and social activities that aid the normal development of the child for every child at risk of economic exploitation Implementing body (s) MASR, DAR ZA, ASHMDF, CUUs, NGOs, Schools</p>		
<p>Activities</p>	<p>Expected Results</p>	<p>Indicators</p>
<p>1. Field work in all inhabited areas and especially during summer in coastal areas, for the identification and provision of school enrollment and attendance.</p>	<p>Every child at school age is enrolled and attends compulsory education and is not endangered by economic exploitation.</p>	<p>Reduce the number of identified children who do not attend school.</p>
<p>2. Reviewing and setting up the "Second Chance" program according to the Guideline No. 29 02.08.2013 Basic part time attendance courses</p>	<p>The education system responds to the needs and opportunities of children who are delayed in the education system.</p>	<p>No. of children enrolled in second instance</p>

<p>3. Completing the needs of children with books and didactic tools throughout the academic year.</p>	<p>The child's dignity and participation in education is not conditioned by the lack of material</p>	<p>Number of assisted children</p>
<p>4. Registration of children in the pre-school system.</p>	<p>Review of documentation, all children identified in economic use / children in street situation attend preschool system</p>	<p>No. of registered children</p>
<p>Sub-objective 5</p> <p>Unconditional access to health and social services for children at risk of economic exploitation including FSRr.</p> <p>Implementing body (s)</p> <p>MSHMS, ASHMDF, Municipalities, Health Centers, NJRRN, CPUs</p>		
<p>Activities</p>	<p>Expected results</p>	<p>Indicators</p>
<p>1. Field work in all residential areas to provide vaccination and equipping of all resident children's health cards.</p>	<p>Every child in the area is vaccinated and has a health card</p>	<p>Reduction of the number of children identified as unvaccinated or without a health card.</p>

<p>2. The NJRR identify and refer in time to all cases of children at risk of economic exploitation including the FSRr with the need for health, social and wider services.</p>		
<p>3. The current procedures for access to social and health services are reviewed in order not to impede access to services by children, regardless of the actions or actions of adult guardians. PMF provides access when parents do not.</p>	<p>Children benefit on time health and social services.</p>	<p>Number of children served against the number of children who do not have access</p>
<p>4. Municipalities allocate budgets and take measures through the PMF and provide free medicaments and medical treatment for any child at risk of economic exploitation including the FSRr</p>	<p>Financial difficulties do not affect the access of children to health and social services</p>	<p>No. of assisted children, the amount of budget allocated</p>
<p>5. Coordination of municipal psycho-social services with psycho-social services of RED and DFS.</p>	<p>Recuperation services are accessible to all children in need of the</p>	<p>No. of treated children.</p>
<p>Sub-objective 6 Protecting children from economic exploitation in the surrounding mining areas. Implementing body (s) ASHMDF, MSHMS, MEI, ISHPShSh, Contracting Firms, Trade Unions</p>		

Activities	Expected results	Indicators
1. High level meetings with the participation of all public and private actors at all levels.	All actors are familiar with the current situation and everyone takes their responsibilities for ongoing interventions.	Concrete action plan
2. Map of areas near high risk mines.	High Risk Areas are identified	Situational Analysis
3. Physical security of the perimeter of mines for stopping the entry of children by besieging and setting guard.	Children do not enter high risk areas for health and life	No. identified children
4. Assessment of the Situation of Children and Families Working in Mines	Interventions Raised on Accurate Data	Situation Assessment Documents
5. Establish community-based services to meet the basic household needs (including food, wrapping, material assistance etc.).	The basic needs of children are met	No. of children treated, number of services raised
6. Meeting the economic and social needs of the families of children working on mines	Children no longer work to meet the basic needs of their own and their families	
7. Provide entertainment services and activities for children in towns or villages Mining residence	Children spend their leisure time and friendly activities for them	No of children attending activities, the number of children participating in activities that are not suitable for age and development.

Sub-objective 7

Access to employment of families of children identified in economic exploitation situation.

Implementing body of MSES, SAPCR, SSS, LGUs, NGOs, CPUs, DPSH

Activities	Expected results	Indicators
1. Increase employment opportunities by creating profiles for job seekers and job profile profiles in line with the capacities of parents of indifferent children in the economic exploitation / street situation.	Creating concrete Employment Opportunities	Number of Employed Parents
2. Participation of parents and young people in employment promotion programs and in vocational training courses.	Opening courses and attendance by parents.	Number of parents of children in economic use, who attend employment promotion programs and vocational training courses

3. Enabling small grants for families to encourage them to self-employment.	Empowering families through self-employment grants	Number of families who have received grants, no self-employed families
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Sub-objective 8: Protection of children from serious forms of labor and / or illegal employment in the formal sector.

Strategies to achieve the objectives: Increase the knowledge of labor inspectors, improve the methodology of child labor inspection, increase inter-institutional cooperation for information exchange and referral of cases.

Implementing body: CSIs, SAPCR, NJMFs, LGUs, Businesses, NGOs

Activities	Expected results	Indicators
1. Establishment of a methodology for the inspection of child labor.	Preventing the economic exploitation of children and increasing the quality of inspections	The methodology is approved by the General Directorate of Labor Inspectorate
1. Improving Inspection Procedures and Quality.	Reducing child cases of illegal employment;	Reviewed regulations, trained inspectors, general inspectors
2. Training of labor inspectors for the inspection of child labor.	Reducing child cases of illegal employment; SIDA refers to appropriate CPUs for eligible children who are in need of protection	

3. Periodic inspections and field coordination between the inspectorate and the CPAs.	The IShPSHSh refer to the appropriate CPUs for the children of employees who need protection;	Number of children referred to and followed No. of joint meetings; Number of protection plans for cases that need protection.
4. Awareness raising activities for children in the formal sector.	Children have information on their rights as well as the employment conditions for children; children's appeal and defense mechanisms.	No. of children aware

Sub-objective 9: Increase bilateral and regional cooperation on cases of identification, referral and management of children in cross-border economic exploitation situations.

Sub-objective 1: Implementation of bilateral protocols and SOPs for the identification and referral of cases of children in economic exploitation and at risk of trafficking.	
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Objective 3:
Increasing the number of successful criminal cases related to the economic exploitation of children, the obligation to work; Protection of children's rights by law enforcement structures.

Means to achieve the objective: Expertise on changes in criminal legislation regarding the economic exploitation of children; drafting of special institutional guidelines; coordination meetings between various law enforcement structures; training.

Sub-objective 1:

- Increasing the number of cases prosecuted for suspected children's economic exploitation.

Implementing body:

MB, MD, DPPSH, DPV, SAPCR, International Organizations, NGOs.

Activities	Expected Results	Indicators
1. Amendments to Articles 124 / b and 128 / b of the Criminal Code to clearly state the economic exploitation of children and internal trafficking of children.	Criminal legislation is consistent with the ILO Conventions; EC Convention on Measures Against Trafficking in Human Beings; The EU Anti-Trafficking Directive.	Amendments to the relevant provisions of the Criminal Code; Entry into force of amended articles
2. Training on proactive investigations for law enforcement staff (police structures).	Increasing the identification of cases and the punishment of perpetrators of criminal offenses of Child Abuse and Trafficking	Nr. of law enforcement officers trained to use proactive investigative techniques; Number of prosecutions for mistreatment and trafficking of minors.
3. Prepare guides and commentaries on trainings with prosecutors and judges.	Enhancing the knowledge of justice professionals on the economic exploitation of children and child protection mechanisms.	Approval of special guides and manuals from the School of Magistrates, General Prosecutor's Office.
4. In cooperation with the School of Magistrates, trainings of district judges and prosecutors for criminal offenses related to the economic exploitation of children.	Enhancing the knowledge of justice professionals on the economic exploitation of children and child protection mechanisms.	Number of judges and prosecutors who receive specialized training.

Sub-Objective 2

Improve inter-institutional cooperation and exchange of information regarding prosecution of offenses related to the economic exploitation of children.

Implementing body (s)

MB, DPPSh, ASHMDF, Local Police Directorates, Municipalities.

Activities	Expected Results	Indicators
1. Inter-institutional periodic meetings between MoHSP, MB.	Law enforcement and social assistance institutions regularly coordinate for identification, referral and prosecution of cases	Number of coordination meetings, minutes of meetings.
2. Trainings / workshops with the Faculty of Science and Technology and members of GTNs on criminal proceedings for cases of economic exploitation of children.	Increase the knowledge and skills of child protection structures on the protection of children from economic exploitation.	Number and percentage of child protection structures that are trained on legal and sub-legal acts related to the protection of children from economic exploitation; procedures for identification, referral and case management.
3. Coordination and exchange meetings inform every 3 months between SAPCR, LAG, State Police, STATE Health Inspectorate on the way of identifying and managing cases of economically exploited children.	Improve co-ordination for referral of cases; regular exchange of information.	Number of periodic meetings in each municipality.

Objective 4: Social and cultural barriers that promote economic exploitation have decreased.

Means to achieve the objective: Awareness campaign, information dissemination in the institutions serving children, campaigns in public areas frequented by children; Use of audio-visual and print media, social media, etc. Evaluation and review of curricula of pre-university education

Sub objective 1:

Children, parents and the general public are informed about all forms of economic exploitation, the risks that the child has to do, and the ways in which he or she is receiving help.

Implementing body (s)

MoHSP, SAPCR, MB, NGOs, Municipalities, Media, etc.

Activities	Expected Results	Indicators
1. National awareness campaign for days 12 April (Children in Street Situation Day (CSS), 12 June (day against child labor) 20 November - day of children's rights	The general public is aware of the dangers of economic exploitation of children including the CSS	No of campaigns, No of the informed citizens
2. Prepare and disseminate information materials on the risks of economic exploitation of children, including CSS.		No and the content of the prepared materials
3. TV programs on the useful jobs as against the economic exploitation including of CSS (local, national)		No of TV programs and articles
4. The national phone line for counselling is operations 24/7.		
4. Community aware raising activities		No of the community activities

Sub- objective 2

- Development of the topics on the risk and the protection of the children incl. CSS from the economic exploitation in the civic education subjects and the free classes in the preuniversity curricula.

Mof education, Sports and Youth, Regional Education Directorates (DARZA), State Agency for the Protection of the Children’s Rights (ASHMDF), NGOs, Schools.

Activities	Expected Results	Indicators
1. Design and approval of the complimentary curricula on the risks and protection from the economic exploitation for the students of preuniversity education (incl CSS).	School curricula contains the necessary information	New curricula
2. Teacher training on the risks and the ways to protect the children from the economic exploitation	The teachers teach the appropriate knowledge	No of trained teachers and the No of the topics discussed.

<p>3. Conduct of topics on the economic exploitation of the children in the regular classes / free classes.</p>	<p>The students get the necessary knowledge and understand the risks from the economic exploitation. They are aware of the existinf protection services.</p>	<p>No of students who have access to the knowledge on the children economic exploitation.</p>
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