



## 5. Checklist: Do you use gender mainstreaming strategies in action against child labour?

This checklist can be used to assess to what extent gender mainstreaming strategies have been included in policies, programmes, projects, and budgets on action against child labour exploitation. If most of the answers to the following questions are 'yes', it means the programme/project is gender-responsive. If more than half of the answers are 'no' or 'not sure', more attention is needed to integrate gender concerns into the programme/project strategies.

**In your policy, programme, project and budget, do you do the following?**

What to do	Yes	No	Not sure
1. Ensure that equal chances and opportunities are given to all.			
2. Include gender-specific measures to redress inequalities between boys and girls or men and women, if these exist.			
3. Take gender equality concerns into account at the earliest stages of the programming cycle and at the highest levels of policy, programme and budget formulation.			
4. Address both the practical and strategic needs of girls, boys, and their mothers and fathers. -practical needs for food, clothing, healthcare, money and income to sustain basic livelihood and survival -strategic needs to overcome the subordinate position of girls and women and to enable all to have control over their own life, receive respect and participate in an equal and meaningful way in their family and community.			
5. Ensure the equal representation and active participation of boys and girls, men and women, at all levels and especially in decision making throughout the programming cycle.			
6. Carry out a gender analysis and disaggregate all crucial data related to child labour by sex and age before starting any intervention and during monitoring and evaluation.			
7. Target sectors where many girls are found working.			
8. Target the poorest and most disadvantaged households.			
9. Redress inequalities in access of girls and women to quality education and training.			
10. Target invisible child labourers, many of whom are girls by using a family- or area-specific approach. This is especially important in action against child labour in specific economic sectors focusing on visible hazardous child labour, e.g. in mining, fishing, street trade or small workshops.			
11. Provide alternative livelihood strategies to families prone to or already resorting to child labour through economic and social empowerment of the parents and children.			



What to do	Yes	No	Not sure
12. Involve both fathers and mothers in any programme or project against child labour and pay attention to the sharing of family responsibilities and other workload as well as decision making processes within the family.			
How to do it	Yes	No	Not sure
13. Promote gender awareness among all partners and stakeholders.			
14. Assess and strengthen the capacity of the intermediate partner organizations to address the needs of girls and boys, men and women and to promote gender equality.			
15. Mobilize women's, as well as men's groups and organizations and use their expertise and networks.			
16. Avoid linguistic and visual biases and gender stereotyping in all aspects of the programme.			
17. Assign responsibility to promote gender equality to all involved in the programme.			
18. If imbalances between men's and women's position exist, plan, budget and utilize specific gender expertise throughout the programming cycle.			
19. Analyse the different impact on girls, women, boys and men at the monitoring and evaluation stages and develop appropriate follow-up action.			
20. Involve employers and trade unions in evaluating labour market needs, promoting the use of proper contracts and observance of basic labour standards.			
21. Create a network of organizations with expertise on gender and child labour to share experiences and tools, and encourage cooperation and joint action among labour institutions and social partners to promote gender equality in their work as well as in the society at large.			