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Geneva



# IPEC action against child labour

## *Highlights 2006*

*October 2006*

International  
Programme on  
the Elimination  
of Child Labour

**IPEC action against child labour**  
**Highlights 2006**

**October 2006**

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## ABBREVIATIONS

|             |  |
|-------------|--|
| ACT/EMP     | Bureau for Employers' Activities   |
| ACTRAV      | Bureau for Workers' Activities   |
| ACP         | Asia-Caribbean-Pacific (refers to Lomé Convention countries)   |
| APEC        | Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation  |
| CDL         | child domestic labour  |
| CLM         | child labour monitoring  |
| CLMS        | child labour monitoring system   |
| CSR         | corporate social responsibility  |
| DECLARATION | Programme on Promoting the Declaration (ILO)   |
| DED         | Design, Evaluation and Documentation Section (IPEC)  |
| DIALOGUE    | Social Dialogue, Labour Law and Labour Administration Department   |
| DWCP        | Decent Work Country Programme  |
| EFA         | Education for All  |
| GENDER      | Bureau for Gender Equality (ILO)   |
| GTF         | global task force  |
| HIV/AIDS    | Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome  |
| HLG-EFA     | High Level Group-Education for All   |
| HQ          | headquarters   |
| ICLS        | International Conference of Labour Statisticians   |
| SKILLS      | Programme on Skills, Knowledge and Employability (ILO)   |
| ILC         | International Labour Conference  |
| IRIS        | Integrated Resource Information System   |
| IUF         | International Union of Food, Agricultural, Hotel, Restaurant, Catering, Tobacco and Allied Workers' Associations |
| LAC         | local action committee   |
| MDGs        | United Nations Millennium Development Goals  |
| MIGRANT     | Internal Migration Programme (ILO)   |
| MOU         | memorandum of understanding  |
| NORMES      | International Labour Standards Department (ILO)  |
| NCLP        | National Child Labour Project (India)  |
| NFE         | non-formal education   |
| NGO         | non-governmental organization  |
| NSC         | National Steering Committee  |
| PARDEV      | Department of Partnerships and Development Cooperation (ILO)   |

|          |   |
|----------|---|
| POM      | Programme and Operations Manual   |
| PROGRAM  | Bureau of Programme and Management (ILO)                                |
| PRSP     | Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper  |
| RBF      | results-based framework   |
| RO       | regional office   |
| SAFEWORK | Programme on Safety and Health at Work and the Environment (ILO)        |
| SCREAM   | Supporting Children's Rights through Education, the Arts and the Media  |
| SEAC     | SIMPOC External Advisory Committee                                      |
| SECTOR   | Sectoral Activities Department (ILO)                                    |
| SIMPOC   | Statistical Information and Monitoring Programme on Child Labour (IPEC) |
| STAT     | Bureau of Statistics (ILO)  |
| STEP     | Strategies and Tools against Social Exclusion and Poverty (ILO)         |
| TC RAM   | Technical Cooperation Resource Allocation Mechanism (ILO)               |
| TBP      | time-bound programme  |
| TRAVAIL  | Conditions of Work and Employment Programme (ILO)                       |
| UCW      | Understanding Children's Work   |
| UNDAF    | United Nations Development Assistance Framework                         |
| UNESCO   | United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization        |
| UNICEF   | United Nations Children's Fund  |
| WDAFL    | World Day against Child Labour  |
| WFCL     | worst forms of child labour   |
| WFP      | World Food Programme  |
| YEN      | Youth Employment Network  |
| YET      | Youth Employment Team   |

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report is the mid-term implementation report of the International Labour Organization's International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC) for the biennium 2006-07. Part I reviews the current state of knowledge on child labour and summarizes IPEC's response to the problem and its strategies to assist ILO member States to prevent and eliminate it. It also highlights the Programme's many partnerships, assesses the progress being made towards meeting the ILO's Programme and Budget target for child labour, and reviews trends in IPEC's technical cooperation, advisory services and programme management. Part II focuses on three selected themes of current interest for IPEC's work.

### Part I: Implementation report

#### Chapter 1: Child labour update

The ILO's second Global Report on Child Labour, *The end of child labour: Within reach*<sup>1</sup>, published in May 2006 summarized the results of IPEC's analysis of trends in child labour worldwide from 2000 to 2004. According to the new estimates, the number of child labourers fell by 11 per cent from 2000 to 2004 to about 218 million. The 26 per cent decline in the number of children involved in hazardous work was cited as a particularly hopeful sign of progress. The impressive decline recorded in Latin America and the Caribbean is in large part behind the overall fall in child labour, as the reduction for Asia and the Pacific was more restrained and the number of child labourers in Africa actually increased. In terms of sectors, agriculture employs the largest number of children; nearly 70 per cent of all child workers are found in this category. The Report also noted that with a more determined focus on eliminating child labour in Africa the goal of eliminating all worst forms of child labour by 2016 should be attainable.

#### *IPEC's response and strategy*

The ILO Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138) and Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) have now been ratified by 147 and 162 member States, respectively. The need to assist governments with the implementation of these has led IPEC to progressively reorient its strategy towards an emphasis on upstream work. This involves intensified support to the development of national plans of action, updating and enforcement of national legislation as well as strengthening of capacities of key players at the policy, planning, and implementation levels. IPEC also continues to support downstream interventions that demonstrate viable strategies for the prevention of child labour, withdrawal of children from it, and the rehabilitation of former child labourers.

It has been recognized for some time that for action to be sustainable, child labour concerns must be mainstreamed into socio-economic development frameworks on the national and global levels. Creating awareness at all levels and mobilizing a wide range of alliances and partnerships to take action remain key strategies. These concepts are built into IPEC's national time-bound programme approach for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour that has been adopted by 23 countries since 2001. IPEC's current strategy is incorporated in the proposed Action Plan for 2006-10, which is summarized in Section 1.3.3.

#### *Key partnerships*

Sections 1.4-1.5 review the numerous partnerships IPEC has developed thus far in 2006-07. These include collaboration with the ILO's tripartite constituents (governments, employers' and workers'

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<sup>1</sup> ILO: *The end of child labour: Within reach*, Global Report under the Follow-up to the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work 2006 (Geneva, 2006).

organizations), other departments in the ILO and the relevant programmes of other United Nations organizations.

Working with the ILO's tripartite constituents is important to the Programme and is built into IPEC's approach from the start in each country where it has operations. IPEC believes that governments should be the driving force behind the elimination of child labour and a number of examples are provided that show how some of IPEC's partner governments are taking charge of eliminating child labour. IPEC recognizes that more employers' and workers' organizations need to be integrated in its work and further discussions should focus on the most efficient and appropriate roles for the social partners. This topic is taken up in greater detail in Part II, Chapter 2.

Within the ILO, IPEC calls on the competencies of other ILO units to maximize the effectiveness of its efforts to eliminate child labour. This has taken on increasing importance in view of need to better coordinate IPEC's activities within ILO Decent Work Country Programmes.

IPEC's strategy to mainstream child labour concerns and integrate the goal of eliminating child labour within larger poverty reduction frameworks and the United Nations Millennium Development Goals has led to more intensive collaboration with other United Nations organizations. Identifying synergies and developing joint projects with UN programmes has become common practice both in the field and at headquarters.

### ***Knowledge development and sharing***

IPEC releases numerous studies, synthesis reports, guidelines, good practices and training packages each year. Many are produced in IPEC's field offices in relation to projects and are intended to better design and target programme interventions. Others provide background and policy advice for decision-makers. IPEC's research continues to add to the large body of knowledge on child labour and how to eliminate it. Section 1.6 reviews several studies and resource tools for policy-makers and field workers that became available in 2006. Also highlighted is on-going work on knowledge management to increase the use of IPEC's acquired knowledge and improve its accessibility.

### ***Gender mainstreaming***

Considerable effort has been put into mainstreaming gender into all of IPEC's work since 2000 when the Programme established a plan of action on the issue and began capacity building for all staff members. In many circumstances gender differences will have an impact on how well or equally interventions reach girls and boys in need. In section 1.7, some of the recent efforts to incorporate gender concerns in research, training and direct action are discussed.

## **Chapter 2: Progress relative to the ILO 2006-07 Programme and Budget's target for child labour**

IPEC is responsible for ensuring Outcome 1a.2 of ILO's 2006-07 Programme and Budget: "Member States undertake targeted action against child labour in line with fundamental ILO Conventions, giving priority to the urgent elimination of the worst forms of child labour and the provision of alternatives to boys and girls, as well as to their families." Interventions that ILO member States carry out to implement the two ILO Conventions on child labour serve as indicators of progress towards achieving this. These interventions can be related to the following areas: the time-bound programme approach; legal reform; formulation of specific child labour policies and programmes; mainstreaming of child labour concerns into development policies; data collection; or the introduction of child labour monitoring mechanisms.

For this outcome the 2006-07 Programme and Budget set the target of 10 additional member States to undertake such action against child labour. This target for the biennium should be easily reached: two additional member States have already implemented two or more interventions and seven have

implemented one intervention. It should also be noted that 48 of the countries that were already mentioned in the 2004-05 report continued to implement interventions as well.

### **Chapter 3: Operational and organizational issues**

IPEC currently has operations in 88 countries. The bulk of IPEC's work and funding continues to be organized through projects, most of which are carried out in the field. These range from regional capacity building programmes, to traditional country programmes, to the more comprehensive projects of support for national time-bound programmes. From a regional perspective, there has been a gradual reduction in IPEC support to Latin American countries over the past two years as governments in the region have taken on greater ownership of the child labour problem. The portion of IPEC's resources earmarked for Africa continued to grow with the inclusion of new groups of countries, including the Portuguese-speaking countries and countries emerging from conflict.

In terms of project delivery, expenditures for 2006 are conservatively projected to remain at about the same level as in 2005 at about US\$ 70 million. As of 30 September 2006, donors pledged US\$ 44.8 million to IPEC, and based on current negotiations it is expected that the total for the year will amount to US\$ 60-70 million. The United States, Norway, Denmark and the Netherlands are currently the Programme's largest donors.

#### ***Technical advisory services and global campaigns***

A wide range of technical services are required from IPEC headquarters and child labour specialists in the field to provide state-of-the-art support to countries in the implementation of Conventions No. 138 and No. 182. IPEC's legal unit's work to assist ILO member States with the reform of labour laws is highlighted in Section 3.1.3. An update of the activities of IPEC's statistical unit, SIMPOC, is also presented, including its strategy for intensifying efforts to build national capacities in generating and using child labour data.

IPEC supports the worldwide movement against child labour at all levels, from participation in international forums to support for grassroots campaigns and mobilization. The Programme has several specific international campaign activities to raise awareness among the general public both in industrial and developing countries, notably: World Day against Child Labour, Red Card to Child Labour, the 12 to 12 Partnership Initiative and SCREAM (Supporting Children's Rights through Education, the Arts and the Media).

#### ***Programme evaluation and impact assessment***

Fifty-two evaluations were completed during 2006 and a similar number are anticipated for 2007. Added together this represents a 25 per cent increase over 2004-05. IPEC's Design, Evaluation and Documentation Section continued to consolidate experience on project evaluations, implement new approaches to evaluation of time-bound programmes, and work on impact assessment methodologies concerned with policy development, institution building and social mobilization. DED has begun strategically combining evaluations of linked projects for broader assessment of achievement. Impact assessment studies are also now regularly being added to final evaluations to give a better picture of a given project's long-term impact. IPEC evaluation methods are fully compatible the new ILO policy framework.

#### ***Programme management, personnel and finance***

Follow-up to the various audits and reviews of the Programme carried out in 2004 and 2005 continues to be an area of focus in 2006 and will remain so for the remainder of the biennium. Programme management is working to distil the findings and recommendations from the global evaluation of the Programme in 2004, the review of its business process in 2005, and the recommendations offered in the various project audits undertaken by the internal and external auditors in 2005.

IPEC currently has 88 offices in 75 countries and worldwide staff of 474 professional and general service personnel. Only 11 per cent of IPEC's staff works at headquarters in Geneva. Nonetheless, the Programme continues to face a challenging staff resource situation at headquarters resulting from the heavy reliance on extra-budgetary funding.

## Part II: Thematic highlights

Part II of the report examines three topics of importance to IPEC in the current biennium:

- Chapter 1, “**Child labour in agriculture**”, discusses the significant challenges associated with eliminating child labour in agriculture in view of the 2016 target for the elimination of all worst forms of child labour worldwide.
- Chapter 2, “**The role of employers’ and workers’ organizations in combating child labour**”, describes how these organizations have participated in efforts to eliminate child labour over the years and suggests additional ways the ILO social partners can contribute in the future.
- Chapter 3, “**Conditional cash transfers and child labour: Experiences and opportunities**”, reviews the effectiveness of these schemes in reducing child labour in Latin America and discusses the potential for their adaptation in other areas of the world, particularly in Africa.

IPEC welcomes suggestions and guidance from the members of the ILO Governing Body Committee on Technical Cooperation, the IPEC International Steering Committee, as well as other stakeholders on issues discussed and raised in these chapters.

# PART I

## Implementation Report 2006

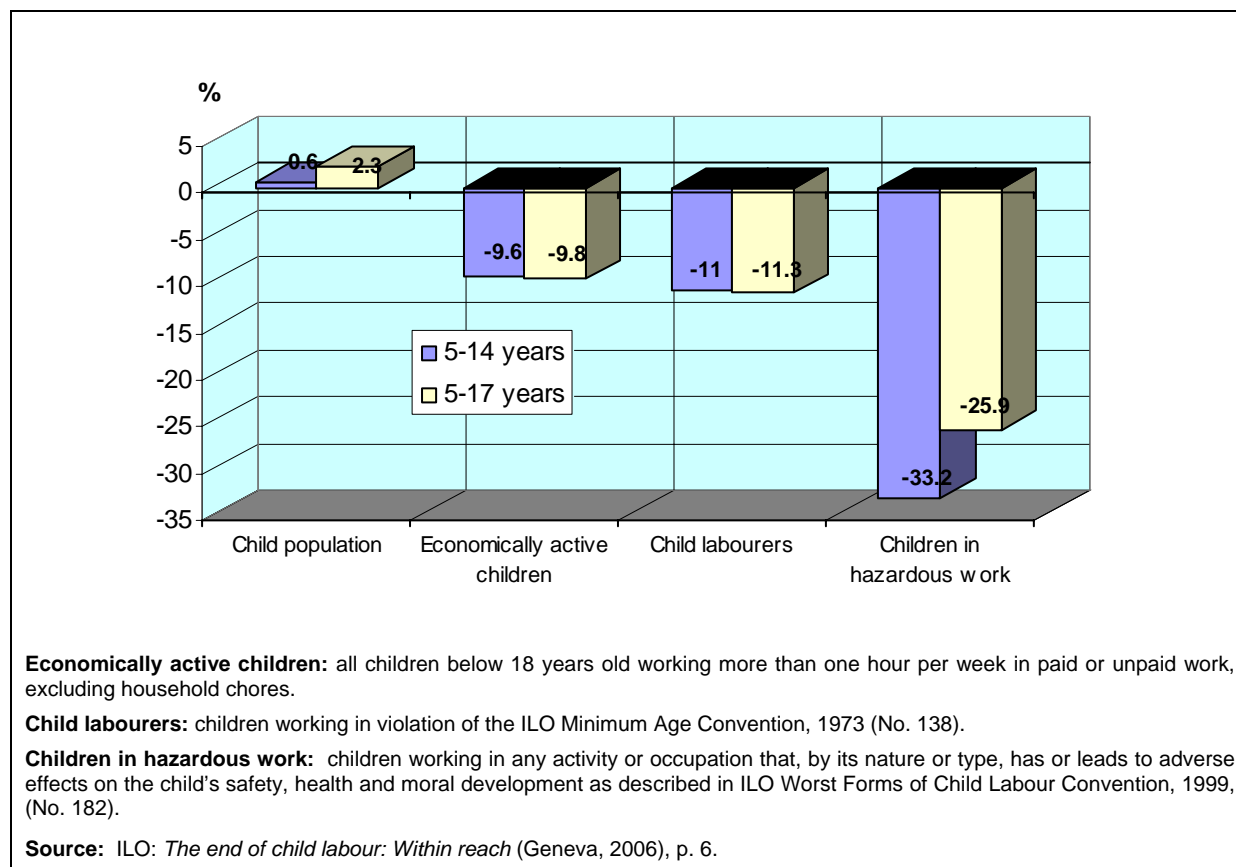


## 1. CHILD LABOUR UPDATE

### 1.1 Progress in reducing child labour worldwide

In May 2006, the ILO published its second Global Report on Child Labour – *The end of child labour: Within reach*.<sup>2</sup> The report summarized the results of an analysis carried out by IPEC on trends in child labour worldwide.<sup>3</sup> According to the new statistics, the number of child labourers fell by 11 per cent from 2000 to 2004 to 218 million (figure 1). The report cited several significant trends in this reduction, among them substantial declines in child labour among younger children below age 15 and in hazardous labour for all children up to age 18. The most striking change, however, was the large drop in the number of working children in the Latin America and the Caribbean region to less than half of the level in 2000.

**Figure 1: Percentage changes in child population and working children from 2000 to 2004**



<sup>2</sup> ILO: *The end of child labour: Within reach*, Global Report under the Follow-up to the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work 2006 (Geneva, 2006).

<sup>3</sup> The estimates are based on extrapolation of child labour data from 60 national household surveys according to form of children's work, age group, sector of activity and region. The results were published in F. Hagemann, Y. Diallo, A. Etienne and F. Mehran: *Global child labour trends 2000-2004* (ILO, Geneva, 2006).

## 1.2 What is behind the decline in child labour?

The Global Report noted that the overall decline in child labour is probably due to a combination of several factors. Many countries around the world have enacted policies and programmes which have had an important impact on reducing child labour and changing attitudes about the need to respect children's rights. Since 1999, 162 of the ILO's 179 member States have ratified ILO Convention No. 182 on the worst forms of child labour. The rate of ratification of Convention No. 138 on the minimum age for admission to employment also picked up substantially over the same period and now stands at 147. The mobilization of governments, employers, workers, international agencies, parliaments, non-governmental organizations, local authorities and the public at large has engendered a true worldwide movement to eliminate child labour. The ILO, through IPEC, plays a substantial role in this global movement and has helped to keep momentum strong. Around the world the message seems to be taking hold – it is no longer acceptable for children to be deprived of their childhood and an education because they are poor and have to work.

The decline in the number of children involved in hazardous work is a particularly hopeful sign. From 2000 to 2004, the number of children from 5 to 17 years of age in this category fell by 26 per cent. There was an even greater decline of 33 per cent for younger children from 5 to 14 years old. As the Global Report observed, if such a pace can be maintained it should be possible to eliminate all worst forms of child labour by the target date of 2016. Preserving momentum is a big part of the challenge ahead and there will be no room for complacency. An estimated 126 million children are still being exploited in work that gravely endangers their safety, health and well-being, and about 74 million of them are under the age of 15. The majority of these children live in sub-Saharan Africa and Asia and are desperately poor. Most live and work in rural areas, often making them much more difficult to reach than their urban counterparts.

### 1.2.1 Latin America turns the corner; a redoubling of efforts needed for Africa and Asia

The new estimates allowed a regional breakdown for children in the 5-14 year age group. While the economic activity rate<sup>4</sup> declined in all regions, the progress recorded in Latin America and the Caribbean was unparalleled. In this region, the activity rate of children plummeted to 5.1 per cent in 2004 compared to 16.1 in 2002 (table 1). It was thus fitting that the ILO Global Report was launched in Brasilia by the Director-General of the ILO, Juan Somavia, and a representative of President Luis Inacio Lula da Silva of Brazil. The nearly 70 per cent decline child labour in the Americas registered for the period 2000 to 2004 represents a victory of political will and hard work by many governments and organizations in the region. Several important factors favoured this decline region wide, in particular strong national policies and programmes that have torn at the roots of child labour. Notable among these are conditional cash transfer schemes<sup>5</sup> in Brazil and Mexico that target school attendance and retention. Dramatic as the change in the child labour situation appears, it must not be forgotten that there are still 5.7 million working girls and boys in Latin America and the Caribbean region who are under the minimum age for employment or are engaged in work that must be abolished according to ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention No. 182.

In sub-Saharan Africa, the region with the highest incidence of child labour, the small decline in the activity rate of 5-14 year-olds from 28.8 to 26.4 per cent was not caused by a drop in the number of economically active children – which in fact rose somewhat. It is explained by the high rate of population growth. Extreme poverty, the effects of the HIV/AIDS pandemic and conflict have in fact exacerbated the child labour problem in Africa. There are now nearly 50 million children under the age of 15 estimated to be working in the region.

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<sup>4</sup> The proportion of economically active children to the total child population.

<sup>5</sup> Please see Part II, Chapter 3: “Conditional cash transfers and child labour: Experiences and opportunities” for an overview of these schemes.

Asia and the Pacific registered declines both in the child population and the number of economically active children, but only a very small decrease in the activity rate. At 122 million, the number of working children in the Asia Pacific area is by far the largest in the world. About 18.8 per cent of the 650 million 5-14 year-olds in the region are economically active. Many worst forms of child labour are still important concerns, including child trafficking, commercial sexual exploitation, bonded child labour, child domestic labour, hazardous child labour and the recruitment and use of children for armed conflict or drug trafficking.

Chapter 3 of this report provides additional information on specific issues facing the five regions where IPEC is active and IPEC's major programmes and projects in them.

**Table 1: Global trends in children's economic activity by region, 2000 and 2004 (5-14 age group)**

| Region                          | Child population (million) |        | Economically active children (million) |       | Activity rate (per cent) |      |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|--------|--|-------|--------------------------|------|
|                                 | 2000                       | 2004   | 2000                                   | 2004  | 2000                     | 2004 |
| Asia and the Pacific            | 665.1                      | 650.0  | 127.3                                  | 122.3 | 19.4                     | 18.8 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | 108.1                      | 111.0  | 17.4                                   | 5.7   | 16.1                     | 5.1  |
| Sub-Saharan Africa              | 166.8                      | 186.8  | 48.0                                   | 49.3  | 28.8                     | 26.4 |
| Other regions                   | 269.3                      | 258.8  | 18.3                                   | 13.4  | 6.8                      | 5.2  |
| World                           | 1199.3                     | 1206.6 | 211.0                                  | 190.7 | 17.6                     | 15.8 |

Source: F. Hagemann, Y. Diallo, A. Etienne and F. Mehran: *Global child labour trends 2000-2004* (ILO, Geneva, 2006), p. iv.

## 1.2.2 Most working children are in agriculture

The new global estimates also provided breakdown of working children by broad sector for the first time. Agriculture, which also includes activities related to hunting, forestry and fishing, is by far the sector employing the largest number of children. Nearly 70 per cent of all child workers under the age of 15 years old are found in this category. This is followed by services, including wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels, transport, personal services, etc., at 22 per cent, and industry, including mining and quarrying, manufacturing, construction, accounts for the remaining 9 per cent.

Not only is agricultural work the most prevalent form of child labour, it is one of the most hazardous – only mining and construction are considered to be more dangerous in terms of work-related injuries or death due to accidents.<sup>6</sup> Although children working on farms may not be the first form of child labour that comes to mind, the potential hazards are numerous. IPEC has been building up experience and know-how to begin confronting the problem on a large scale. Several major multi-country projects in Africa and Latin America have been undertaken over the past three years and the World Day against Child Labour 2007 has been dedicated to raising awareness about the issues involved. An overview of the specific issues associated with child labour in agriculture and IPEC's current and future work in this sector is provided in Part II, Chapter 1 of this report.

<sup>6</sup> ILO: *Safety and Health in Agriculture: Report (VI) I*, International Labour Conference, 88<sup>th</sup> session, Geneva, 2000, p. 3.

## 1.3 IPEC's response and strategy

### 1.3.1 The goal

The ILO and its constituents are firmly committed to the elimination of child labour. IPEC was formed in 1992 to support the work of the ILO to help member States fulfil their obligations under the ILO Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138). In a Resolution concerning the elimination of child labour, the 1996 International Labour Conference (ILC) outlined the Organization's overall strategy for total elimination of all child labour while giving priority to the rapid elimination of its worst forms. This goal, which was reinforced by the unanimous adoption of Convention No. 182 on the worst forms of child labour in 1999, has been pursued by IPEC ever since.<sup>7</sup>

#### *Target group priorities*

While the goal of IPEC is the *elimination of all forms of child labour*, the direct interventions of IPEC seek to first reach those children who are worst off. The worst forms of child labour are defined in Convention No. 182 as:

- all forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, such as the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom and forced or compulsory labour, including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict;
- the use, procuring or offering of a child for prostitution, for the production of pornography or for pornographic performances;
- the use, procuring or offering of a child for illicit activities, in particular for the production and trafficking of drugs as defined in the relevant international treaties;
- work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children.
- Also guided by Convention No. 182, IPEC gives special priority to the youngest children and pays special attention to the situation of girls.

### 1.3.2 From principles to action: A strategy honed by experience and lessons learned

From the very beginning, the ILO's response to the child labour challenge has been based on available knowledge about the problem – including its size, scope and nature – as well as experiences on how to tackle it. After the introduction of substantial technical cooperation in the ILO's work on child labour, the experiences from the work on the ground also had a marked influence on ILO policy. In particular, the view that there is a need for priority setting focused on those most at risk was formulated in the 1996 ILC Resolution on child labour and again emphasized in the 1999 Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention No. 182.

With the rapid rates of ratification of both Conventions No. 138 and No. 182, IPEC has been faced with increasing demands for assistance from ILO member States in their implementation of these. This has led IPEC to reorient its strategy towards a greater emphasis on upstream work involving intensified support to the development of national plans of action, updating and enforcement of national legislation, as well as strengthening of capacities of key players at the policy, planning, and implementation levels. This does not mean that IPEC has scaled back the downstream direct action targeted at communities and families, however. Interventions continue to be supported so as to demonstrate viable strategies for the prevention of child labour, withdrawal of children from it, and the

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<sup>7</sup> For a discussion on goal formulation in the current ILO Programme and Budget 2006-07, please refer to Chapter 2.

rehabilitation of former child labourers. Furthermore, the replication and expansion of successful strategies and models of interventions are encouraged, while experiences are documented and information on good practices and lessons learned is disseminated.

It has been recognized for some time that for action to be sustainable, child labour concerns must be mainstreamed into socio-economic development frameworks on the national and global levels. Creating awareness at all levels and mobilizing a wide range of alliances and partnerships to take action remain key strategies. This concept is built into IPEC's national time-bound programme (TBP) approach for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour that has been taken up by 23 countries since IPEC began promoting and supporting it in 2001. It also applies to IPEC's subregional projects. For example, IPEC's multi-country projects to combat cross-border trafficking of children and the use of children in armed conflict also encourage international agreements and cooperation. IPEC has learned that projects work best if they lead to sustainable policy change and their goals are incorporated into national or international programmes and priorities.

Both the Action Plan for 2002-06 elaborated after the first ILO Global Report on child labour and the 2004 ILO programme evaluation of IPEC called for greater integration of child labour activities with other ILO activities being carried out across the globe. This is gradually being fulfilled through the integration of child labour concerns in the ILO Decent Work Country Programmes (DWCP). At the same time, IPEC field projects are being harmonized to an ever greater extent with other United Nations activities, either through the DWCPs or directly through mechanisms like the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF).

While child labour is not explicitly mentioned in the United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the work to prevent and eliminate child labour has always been seen to contribute to a number of MDGs, particularly the second MDG on achieving universal primary education. In the last several years, this link has become more explicit, and contribution toward MDGs is now used as criteria for selection of interventions at country level. This process has been prompted by the importance of the MDGs in UNDAF and United Nations coordination overall, as well as by the ILO's own work on linking its goals more closely to the MDGs.

The recent Global Report on child labour acknowledges the substantial progress made on many fronts in the four years since the first Global Report, *A future without child labour*, in 2002. The challenge of the next four years will be for the ILO and IPEC to work in a more focused and strategic way to act as the catalyst of a re-energized global alliance in support of national action to abolish child labour. The overall strategy for this next phase of IPEC's work carries on the approaches described above that have been formulated and tested in recent years. This strategy is the essence of the proposed Action Plan for 2006-10, which is summarized in the next section.

### **1.3.3 Looking ahead: The proposed Global Action Plan 2006-10**

The new Action Plan for 2006-10 proposed in the recent Global Report starts from the premise that effective elimination of child labour can only be achieved at the country level and that member States must be at the forefront of this effort. The Plan calls for the adoption of time-bound targets to meet the goal of eliminating the worst forms of child labour – and eventually all its forms – and identifies various means by which the ILO can support this process through IPEC.

The action plan proposes that the ILO and its member States continue to pursue the goal of the effective abolition of child labour by committing themselves to the elimination of all worst forms of child labour by 2016. To this effect, all member States would, in accordance with Convention No. 182, design and put in place appropriate time-bound measures by the end of 2008.

In pursuit of this ambitious goal, IPEC will look to strengthen its efforts to develop coherent and comprehensive approaches to abolishing child labour worldwide. The proposed Action Plan rests on three pillars:

1. supporting national responses to child labour, in particular through more effective mainstreaming of child labour concerns in national development and policy frameworks;
2. deepening and strengthening of the worldwide movement as a catalyst; and
3. promoting further integration of child labour concerns within overall ILO priorities.

For the ILO to be the centre of excellence on knowledge on child labour, all three pillars will have to be backed up by solid research, particularly in regard to the relationship between child labour and other relevant issues, such as education, national employment, population growth and poverty reduction. IPEC will help build and strengthen research capacity at the national level and promote networking among research institutions.

IPEC also recognizes the need for a special emphasis on Africa, where the least progress has been made. To this end, IPEC proposes to devote a larger proportion of its efforts to this continent.

### ***Supporting national responses to child labour***

Comprehensive action against child labour requires a multiplicity of interventions at the policy and programme levels and different degrees of involvement and support from a range of institutions. A focus on policy approaches and a dedication to upgrading successful pilot programmes to the national level are the most effective means to achieve this.

A key message in the 2006 Global Report is that the Government is the most important actor and the right mix of policy choices and programmes is the most important guarantor of success. This is why IPEC promotes the TBP approach as one of its leading implementation strategies. The TBP is a *national* plan of action that the Government of a member State has developed and is implementing in cooperation with constituents and civil society. IPEC is supporting implementation of such plans of action through its “projects of support”, which mirror the TBPs in dividing attention between upstream and downstream work.

Through its role as a repository of knowledge and building on its years of experience with interventions across a range of countries and types of child labour, IPEC is in a position to provide crucial technical support to member States and national partners to develop their own strategic approaches to the problem. Major emphasis will be put on strengthening capacities and instruments at the national level as appropriate. Direct action in the form of targeted interventions will receive less emphasis and be limited to very specific situations, such as those involving certain worst forms of child labour for which the knowledge base is not yet adequately developed.

Specific IPEC support for national action will include:

- further development of the time-bound programme (TBP) approach;
- mainstreaming child labour concerns in national development and policy frameworks, including human rights frameworks;
- development of knowledge, tools and capacity; and
- resource mobilization.

### ***Deepening and strengthening the worldwide movement***

The surge in the awareness since the 1990s about the need to abolish child labour worldwide has been accompanied by greater international attention to poverty reduction and economic development. This is evident in the creation of the MDGs, growing concern for the plight of Africa, and the linking of poverty and security issues. Maintaining international attention on child labour and translating this into concrete global support for action at the country level calls for new approaches to the worldwide

movement that would emphasize, inter alia, accumulation of evidence to demonstrate that child labour is an impediment to development that can be eliminated, and that its elimination is a precondition for achieving the goals espoused by the international community, in particular the MDGs.

National activities are part of the worldwide movement if the local actors feel that they are part of the movement and the actions they undertake fit into a global framework for action. IPEC has long realized that some problems are by their nature international and can not be effectively addressed by national measures only. IPEC's efforts are again two-fold: on the one hand large, multi-country projects that aim at helping the affected countries address a particular issue together; and on the other hand, emphasis on international cooperation and networking, in particular in the areas of legal reform, law enforcement and awareness raising.

The ILO's advocacy efforts will require greater strategic targeting so that child labour is registered within both the dominant development frameworks, such as the MDGs and PRSPs, and within appropriate human rights mechanisms. Although the growing number of examples of successful integration of child labour elimination within PRSPs is encouraging, this trend needs constant reinforcing through policy support from the international financial institutions at the global level. Among other measures that the IPEC will pursue are:

- promoting the integration of child labour concerns in the MDGs, PRSPs, and Education for All (EFA), among other development-related policy frameworks;
- strengthening the human rights impact of other bilateral and external assistance frameworks, including strengthening reporting mechanisms and instruments to assess their impact on human rights, more particularly on child labour;
- preparing a technical report and draft proposals for the 18th International Conference of Labour Statisticians in 2008 suggesting an operational statistical definition of child labour that may be universally applied for measurement and programme intervention purposes;
- strengthening advocacy on neglected worst forms of child labour, such as child domestic labour;
- seeking to place child labour on regional agendas, such as that of the European Union, in a coherent fashion; and
- promoting dialogue and collaboration at the international level within the United Nations family and the regional institutions as well as with international non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

### ***Further integration of child labour within overall ILO priorities***

The Decent Work Country Programmes will be the ILO's main technical assistance delivery vehicle at the country level in the coming years. DWCPs will thus provide the principal entry point for the more effective mainstreaming of child labour concerns within the overall priorities of the ILO. To this end, the Office will concentrate its efforts on two fronts. In the first instance, IPEC needs to analyse more intensively the conceptual links between child labour, on the one hand, and such other concerns as education, poverty and youth employment, on the other, as part of the life-cycle approach of the Decent Work Agenda. Secondly, from an operational perspective, IPEC will need to review its technical cooperation and donor funding modalities to facilitate integration and synergy with the DWCPs. Decentralizing the control and management of child labour projects allows better mainstreaming of child labour elimination into the overall country programme framework. Integrating single programmes with other technical programmes and policy advice at national level will become even more important with decent work country programming.

The work of the ILO supervisory bodies – most notably the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations – provides an instructive overview regarding areas of high activity by member States and those where more action is required. While this should guide countries

in setting their priorities, the ILO's supervisory work should also help give direction to the technical cooperation agenda of the Organization. In order to ensure greater coherence between technical cooperation and normative action in the field of child labour, regular coordination exercises will be held, bringing together the parts of the Office active in these two areas.

### 1.3.4 Follow-up to the ILO programme evaluation of IPEC

The 2004 ILO evaluation of the IPEC programme mentioned above in Section 1.3.2 identified areas of action that IPEC should refine and adapt going forward. The evaluation concluded that IPEC was both innovative and effective in meeting new challenges. Thus, many of the recommended follow-up activities centred on elaborating strategies and approaches already in place. These included, among others, the greater focus on mainstreaming of child labour concerns into the ILO's work and into national and international development agendas; the further creation of strategic partnerships with employers' and workers' organizations; and the definition of an explicit knowledge management strategy. Over the last two years, work has proceeded to follow up on all of the recommendations made. In 2006 concrete steps were taken in the areas of enhancing mainstreaming and improving knowledge management. In addition, IPEC has advanced work on the introduction of a results-based framework (RBF) to monitor IPEC's global impact, an additional recommendation of the evaluation. Further information on the progress made towards implementing the evaluation's proposed actions is provided in Annex I.

#### *Using a results-based framework to plan and count IPEC's global achievements*

The ILO evaluation of IPEC recommended the creation of a detailed results-based framework for IPEC that is linked to objectives of the ILO Programme and Budget for 2006-07 (See Chapter 2). The RBF is essentially a planning and monitoring tool that identifies what results and strategies are needed at each level of action – local, national and regional – to achieve global outcomes, in this case the achievement of Outcome 1a.2 of the ILO Programme and Budget: “*Targeted action against child labour*”.

IPEC evaluation follow-up work on the RBF has focused on integrating the RBF in the strategic planning cycle that IPEC is using at the global and regional level through a series of workshops over the biennium. The first version of the IPEC RBF has been used to identify the global outputs for the Programme in 2006-07. It also defines outcomes for both IPEC and its partners at the national, subregional and regional level and what IPEC will need to do in order to reach those outcomes. The RBF is also being linked to reporting and monitoring for the preparation of Technical Progress Reports for individual programmes and the global monitoring exercise for the Programme.

## 1.4 Tripartite cooperation

Promotion of tripartism<sup>8</sup> is built into IPEC's approach from the start in each country where it has operations. The National Steering Committees on child labour – set up to oversee IPEC programmes as required by the Memoranda of Understanding between IPEC and individual governments – cannot function without representation from government, employers, and workers. Tripartite consultation is also mandatory for drawing up the list of hazardous occupations required under Convention No. 182 and is in general pursued when adapting national legislation to conform to Conventions No. 138 and No. 182.

IPEC also encourages the formation of tripartite bodies as part of building national capacity and uses tripartite meetings to ensure the participation of all three ILO constituents in consultation at the

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<sup>8</sup> “Tripartism” at the ILO refers to the interaction of government, employers and workers (through their representatives) as equal and independent partners to seek solutions to issues of common concern.

national and international levels on various issues concerning child labour. Four such meetings have taken place in Africa and Asia in 2006 on topics including good practices in cocoa production in Africa; trafficking in South-East Asia, implementation of the Child Labour Conventions, and the role of education in combating child labour. Plans for the rest of 2006 include a subregional tripartite meeting in Lahore, Pakistan on the application of the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work for South Asia and a study tour to St. Petersburg, Russia for tripartite delegations from the IPEC project countries in Central Asia.

### **1.4.1 Governments**

IPEC believes that governments must be the driving force behind the elimination of child labour. Not only do they need to make the necessary policy and legal changes to fulfil their obligations under the Conventions, but they should also identify and commit resources to scale up successful programmes and make sure that child labour concerns are mainstreamed into other relevant socio-economic programmes. The TBP approach, in fact, was designed to assist governments with putting in place a framework for coordinating such efforts.

#### ***Expansion of NFE centres in El Salvador***

A recent example of this “national ownership” comes from El Salvador, where the Ministry of Education will take over 98 non-formal education (NFE) centres that were created and are currently run by IPEC. These centres were set up as part of the project of support for El Salvador’s TBP to assist children withdrawn from or at risk for hazardous work in fishing, trash picking, and urban work. As a pilot initiative, the Ministry will provide funding for the staff and materials while IPEC provides technical assistance and training. In the coming years, the Ministry has pledged to scale up the project so that it becomes a centrepiece in El Salvador’s effort to eliminate child labour nationally and make quality basic education available to all.

#### ***A national plan of action in Morocco***

The Government of Morocco, while not implementing a TBP at this stage, has made several important steps in this direction with the harmonization of its labour codes in line with Conventions No. 138 and No. 182, including raising the minimum age for employment from 12 to 15 years of age and consulting with employers’ and workers’ organizations to establish a list of hazardous occupations to be prohibited to minors. In 2006 the Moroccan government also elaborated a National Plan of Action for children’s welfare that encompasses the elimination of child labour. It also launched an initiative against the exploitation of girls as child domestic labourers, which will be supported with government funding.

#### ***Countrywide expansion of programmes in India***

In another significant example, the Government of India has committed substantial resources to eliminate child labour. For nearly 20 years the Indian government has implemented a policy to reduce child labour, principally through its flagship National Child Labour Projects (NCLP). Thus far, 150 NCLPs have been launched across the country to provide educational and other rehabilitation services to children withdrawn from hazardous work. The programme covers 250 districts and is supported by a budgetary allocation of Rs. 6020 million (about US\$ 131 million) during the current Tenth Five-Year Plan (2002-2007). With IPEC’s assistance, the Government of India has embarked on a major push to eliminate the worst forms of child labour under the INDUS project, which covers 20 districts of four major states plus the National Capital Area of Delhi. This US\$ 40 million project is being equally funded by the United States Department of Labor and the Indian government. Proposals for the Eleventh Five-Year Plan (2008-13) to include expansion of NCLP coverage to all 601 districts of the country and to mainstream key elements of the INDUS project within the Plan (vocational training, NFE, child labour monitoring, etc.) appear to be gaining support.

### *Child labour monitoring in Albania*

In Albania, the Minister of Labour and Equal Opportunities signed Memoranda of Understanding with the mayors of Tirana, Berat and Korca on setting up and implementing child labour monitoring systems (CLMS). In this context, local action committees (LACs) and CLMS multi-disciplinary groups were set up in these cities and members were trained on CLMS, including occupational safety and health (OSH) issues. Partnership agreements between the main collaborating institutions of the LACs at the local level (educational directorates, municipalities, employment offices, labour inspectorate offices, vocational training centres and police offices) for the implementation of the child labour monitoring system and child labour referral system plan were signed in the three districts. Working children are identified through workplace inspections, visits to communities and review of school attendance records. Children below the legal working age found to be working are withdrawn and referred to rehabilitation services. For older children who can legally work, risk reduction proposals may be made to improve OSH standards. Follow-up of these children is also ensured after their rehabilitation.

### *Policy reform and resource mobilization in sub-Saharan Africa*

A number of African countries have put in place reforms to create an enabling environment for eliminating child labour. In Uganda, four labour bills were enacted into law. These include the Occupational Safety and Health Act, the Employment Act, the Labour Unions Act and the Labour Disputes (Arbitration and Settlement) Act. The laws prohibit employment of children and make it an offence to engage children in hazardous activities. Some countries have also contributed their own financial resources for projects. Cote d'Ivoire paid almost US\$ 300,000 to set up child labour monitoring last year with the technical support from IPEC, and Ghana is funding its national programme on the elimination of child labour in cocoa growing.

### *Inter-governmental agreements*

In addition to the many examples that can be cited on government ownership of the fight against child labour, several inter-governmental agreements have been concluded in 2006 which reinforce the efforts of individual countries. For example, the eight members of the Community of Portuguese-Speaking Countries formulated a joint declaration of cooperation to combat child labour (box 1). One member of this Community, Brazil, which has made great strides in eliminating child labour in recent years, will share its acquired know-how as well as provide financial resources for an IPEC project in Angola and Mozambique. In another example, IPEC's project to combat trafficking in West Africa, in cooperation with the interagency Regional Working Group to Combat Trafficking, was able to bring to fruition an inter-regional multilateral agreement among 24 African countries to forge a common approach for combating trafficking in persons, especially women and children. Insufficient interstate collaboration in cross-border trafficking has been a key impediment to ending the practice. It is hoped that this agreement will serve as the foundation for a possible Pan-African Convention against trafficking in persons.

#### **Box 1: Portuguese-speaking countries unite to combat the worst forms of child labour**

A ministerial conference entitled "Combating Child Labour in the Portuguese-Speaking Community" was held in Lisbon in May 2006 with delegations from the eight countries of the Community of Portuguese-Speaking Countries\* (CPLP), the ILO and the Programme for the Elimination of Child Labour in Portugal (PETI). The Conference was jointly organized between the Portuguese Ministry of Labour and Social Solidarity, through its national programme against child labour - PETI, the CPLP Secretariat and the ILO Lisbon Office, with the technical support of the IPEC offices in Brasilia and Geneva.

In addition to confirming the collective and individual commitments of the CPLP countries to combat child labour, the conference also served as a platform for discussions on a new IPEC project funded by Brazil in Angola and Mozambique on combating the worst forms of child labour through educational programmes, research and capacity building. As part of this initiative, good policy practices and tools from Brazil's extensive experience are to be shared in a South-South cooperation perspective.

Another outcome of the conference was the joint declaration of the Ministers of Labour and Social Affairs of the CPLP to:

- combat against child labour and its causes as a political priority;
- promote the ratification of ILO Conventions No. 182 and No. 138;
- involve social partners, private sector and other civil organizations, in order to prevent and eliminate child labour and its worst forms;
- share experiences and good practices with ILO and IPEC assistance;
- promote multilateral technical cooperation and solidarity; and
- adopt an action plan during the next Labour and Social Affairs Ministers CPLP Meeting (September 2006 - Guinea Bissau); which foresees the adoption of time-bound programmes for the elimination of child labour by 2008 and the worst forms of child labour by 2016, as per the Global Plan of Action included in the Global report on the child labour.

It is worth noting that the Programme of Action was actually endorsed in the “Bissau Declaration” of 4-5 September 2006 by all the Ministers of Labour of Portuguese-Speaking Countries.

\*Angola, Brazil, Cape Verde, Guinea Bissau, Mozambique, Portugal, Sao Tome and Principe and Timor Leste.

### ***Donor governments contribute to the fight against child labour at home as well***

Many industrialized countries’ governments are not only donors to the IPEC programme, they also raise the awareness of their own populations as well. Italy, always the foremost supporter of IPEC’s SCREAM<sup>9</sup> campaign, has included SCREAM in the national curriculum and implemented a number of activities, often with the support of local or municipal governments. France has also implemented awareness-raising campaigns with posters in trains and buses. The US Department of Labor has published a number of publications on the worst forms of child labour, research reports as well as awareness-raising materials. The Swiss Confederation has arranged several events where Pakistani artists have given impressions about child labour in Pakistan, and the Canton of Geneva is a regular supporter of concerts that focus on child labour.

#### **1.4.2 Employers and workers**

Over the past several years, collaboration with the social partners has been an important priority for the IPEC. Cooperation between the Programme and the social partners is well established in most of the countries where IPEC is supporting projects. Collaboration with these constituents has in part been directed at capacity building and in part at direct action where the constituents are present in the communities or workplaces where child labour exists. A key point for IPEC is to take advantage of their positions in influencing policy development and reform within the sphere of key socio-economic areas, such as employment, trade, social welfare and education.

There is still a need to integrate more employers’ and workers’ organizations in IPEC’s work. Discussion also needs to continue on which roles are the most efficient and appropriate ones in terms of the types of action needed and skills and strengths that the social partners can contribute – whether in working with IPEC or as independent actors within the worldwide movement. Part II, Chapter 3 of this report takes up these issues in more detail and provides some lines for discussion and further investigation.

#### ***Sectoral alliances***

Trade unions and the private sector also in many instances form alliances as joint worker-employer initiatives. Such sectoral alliances can operate through foundations as is the case in the tobacco and cocoa sectors, or they can focus on the implementation and monitoring of codes of conduct or other

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<sup>9</sup> Supporting Children’s Rights through Education, the Arts and the Media.

agreements reached through negotiations between trade unions and multinational enterprises. IPEC continues to work with these alliances and to encourage new ones.

### ***12 to 12 Community Portal***

IPEC's 12 to 12 partnership initiative will soon launch an interactive community portal which will provide a space for all partners and concerned individuals from governments, employers' and workers' organizations, universities, international organizations and interested young people to work together against child labour. The portal will be a place to share action and experiences with regard to child labour from one World Day against Child Labour (12 June) to the next, hence "12 to 12". The site will be available in English, French, Spanish and Italian.

## **1.5 Other partnerships**

### **1.5.1 Intra-ILO collaboration**

In the implementation report for 2004-05<sup>10</sup>, IPEC reported extensively on its cooperation with some 25 technical units across the ILO. Much of this cooperation is on-going. In the current biennium, joint work between ILO departments and sections is now being formally registered through the resource linking function of the Strategic Management Module of the ILO's Integrated Resource Information System (IRIS) and will form part of the Programme and Budget from the 2008-09 biennium. This will in turn form the basis for reporting based on the Programme and Budget cycle.

Several new collaborative efforts have been developed in 2006. The following examples show some of the varied ways IPEC has been able to call upon the competencies of other ILO units to maximize the effectiveness of its efforts to eliminate child labour.

#### ***Sensitizing employers of small enterprises hazardous child labour***

Over the last two years, IPEC has been working with the Conditions of Work and Employment Programme (TRAVAIL) on three products designed to raise awareness on child labour among small and medium-scale entrepreneurs. TRAVAIL brings to the partnership its extensive and long-standing network, entitled "WISE" (Work Improvements in Small Enterprises). With IPEC assistance, child labour is being introduced into the WISE training manuals, training programmes conducted by WISE and the WISE employer handbooks and promotional materials. A new joint product, *Tips for small enterprises that employ young workers* is now in the field-testing stage. This brochure and the training activities that will accompany it will help to sensitize employers to the fact that 15-18 year-olds must be protected from hazardous tasks, conditions, and processes, even though the young workers are of legal working age. This type of collaboration helps to expand IPEC's reach in a cost-efficient way as well as permitting the Programme to gain from the technical expertise and field experience of another ILO department.

#### ***Lead-up to the draft resolution on child labour statistics***

IPEC-SIMPOC<sup>11</sup> and the Bureau of Statistics (STAT) are collaborating on activities related to the preparation of a technical report and draft resolution on child labour statistics for the 18<sup>th</sup> International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) to be held in late 2008. Plans are underway to jointly organize an official tripartite ILO Experts meeting with the support of the Bureau for Workers' Activities (ACTRAV) and the Bureau for Employers' Activities (ACT/EMP) in the run up to the ICLS.

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<sup>10</sup> IPEC: *IPEC action against child labour 2004-2005: Progress and future priorities* (Geneva, ILO, 2006).

<sup>11</sup> Statistical Information and Monitoring Programme on Child Labour.

### ***Exploring the link between child labour and youth employment***

The IPEC programme in Indonesia has been working closely together with the ILO Jakarta office and other technical cooperation projects in Indonesia. Early in 2006, IPEC and ILO office collaborated on a youth employment project to implement a major survey on the links between early school dropout and child labour to future performance in the labour market. The results of the survey provided valuable information, which have been utilized by ILO Jakarta in developing programme concepts for work related to child labour and youth employment. This is only one example of a cooperation pattern that is global and includes IPEC, the ILO's Youth Employment Network, the ILO's Youth Employment Team, and other parts of the Employment Sector.

### ***Mainstreaming gender concerns***

IPEC and the ILO Gender Bureau have intensified their cooperation on several fronts. In the field of staff capacity building, the Gender Bureau has joined IPEC on the briefings of the IPEC staff, in particular programme officers and chief technical advisors of projects. In addition, IPEC has represented the Gender Bureau in an important expert group meeting on violence against girls for the preparation of the next Commission on the Status of Women in March 2007. Finally, in the area of technical cooperation the Gender Bureau and IPEC have been working together on modalities to mainstream gender systematically into project design, implementation and reporting. Pilot cases have been undertaken in the Danish government funded projects and the Dutch TC RAM<sup>12</sup> projects.

### ***Children in armed conflict***

IPEC is strengthening cooperation with several ILO programmes in four core countries of its current project on prevention and reintegration of children in armed conflict. These countries are Burundi, Congo, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and Rwanda. The other ILO projects present in these countries include: the Employment Intensive Investment Programme (EIIP) and the Strategies and Tools against Social Exclusion and Poverty (STEP) programme in Rwanda; the Micro-finance project of the Employment/Social Finance Unit in Burundi; the STEP and Cooperative Branch entrepreneurship development programmes in the DRC; and the Cooperative Branch entrepreneurship development programme in Congo. Many of the IPEC beneficiaries are above 15 years of age and thus the IPEC project has put a strong emphasis on economic reintegration through vocational training of former child soldiers. Strengthening of the obvious linkages between the IPEC project and the ILO projects in these countries will be one of the main expected outputs of the proposed IPEC project extension. This component is directly linked to the objective of strengthening the integration of the project's objectives into global and sectoral development policies and programmes and is expected to contribute to increase the sustainability of the impact of the project.

## **1.5.2 Work with other international organizations**

IPEC's strategy to mainstream child labour concerns and integrate the goal of eliminating child labour with larger poverty reduction frameworks and the MDGs has led to more intensive collaboration with other United Nations organizations. Identifying synergies and developing joint projects with United Nations programmes has become common practice both in the field and at headquarters. A number of new collaborations have been developed in 2006 covering a wide spectrum of issues related to child labour. The following examples are but a few examples of this increasingly important part of IPEC's efforts to widen the reach of the Programme's work.

### ***The Global Task Force on Child Labour and Education for All***

Launched in 2005, the Global Task Force (GTF) on Child Labour and Education for All (EFA) is a partnership of the ILO, UNESCO, UNICEF, the World Bank, and the Global March against Child

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<sup>12</sup> Technical Cooperation Resource Allocation Mechanism.

Labour. The GTF was created in 2004 to explore the important links between achieving EFA and eliminating child labour. Its purpose is to facilitate collaboration on a number of fronts – policy reform, direct action, research, and resource mobilization, etc. – and exploit the particular strengths of the various interested organizations towards reaching both goals simultaneously. The ILO as the secretariat of the GTF hosted the task force's first meeting in Geneva in January 2006.

At the 7th Meeting of the Working Group on EFA held from 19 to 21 July 2006 in Paris, a proposal for joint initiatives to be undertaken by the GTF was presented. The GTF members present at the meeting agreed to work towards the elaboration of two to start with: one on child domestic work and education, and another on mainstreaming child labour issues in the EFA and EFA-supporting frameworks, such as Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers and the EFA Fast Track Initiative. Discussions are underway to select pilot countries for these initiatives.

### ***IPEC and the inter-agency Understanding Children's Work project***

The inter-agency Understanding Children's Work (UCW) project continued to be an important implementing partner during the reporting period. Collaboration with UCW focussed on three main areas: (1) the process to develop a draft resolution on child labour statistics to be submitted to the 18th ICLS in 2008; (2) TBP development; and (3) partnership for capacity building.

UCW provided a forum for inter-agency discussion on new child labour statistical standards as part of a broader process of consensus-building among ILO constituents in the lead-up to the 18th ICLS in 2008. UCW will follow up the initial inter-agency consultation held in Washington in July 2006 with a series of more in-depth inter-agency discussions on specific technical dimensions of the child labour measurement challenge. UCW will also lead country-level consultations on child labour measurement in four pilot countries (Bangladesh, Brazil, Cambodia and Senegal) in order to help generate input from national counterparts to SIMPOC's work on new statistical standard for child labour.

UCW research support to TBP development was extended to Mali, building on a similar effort in Cambodia described last year. UCW research (based on SIMPOC data) is helping to inform strategy formulation and programme design during the planning phase of the Mali TBP, both by identifying forms of child labour requiring priority attention and by establishing baseline estimates for target-setting. During the TBP implementation phase (beginning in 2007), UCW research will support the identification of policy approaches for accelerating national progress towards national child labour reduction targets. Similar efforts are planned for Zambia and a number of other TBP partner countries in the coming one to two years in what is a growing area of IPEC-UCW collaboration.

UCW continued to serve as an important partner in capacity building efforts, at both the country and regional levels. A regional training course on child labour statistics was organized by SIMPOC together with UCW in Cairo in April 2006, modelled on previous similar joint IPEC-UCW regional training activities held in Bangkok (November 2004), Tanzania (April 2005) and Senegal (July 2005). A joint country-level training activity was held in Phnom Penh in November 2005 as part of broader IPEC/UCW cooperation in Cambodia. The courses covered child labour concepts and terminology, as well as the processing, analysing and application of child labour survey data.

### ***Tackling trafficking for labour exploitation in the Ukraine***

In the Ukraine IPEC teamed up with ILO-MIGRANT to pursue joint activities with the International Organization for Migration (IOM). These focus on raising the capacity of Ukraine's trade unions to combat trafficking in human beings and the worst forms of child labour. The three largest trade unions in the country – Trade Unions of Ukraine (FTU), Confederation of Free Trade Unions of Ukraine (CFTU) and the All-Ukrainian Union of Workers' Solidarity (VOST) – have joined the initiative and participated in a series of well attended regional capacity-building seminars for trade union activists. In view of the success of the seminars and related follow-up activities, discussions are underway to replicate this partnership model in the Republic of Moldova.

### ***Joint targeting between WFP and IPEC in Kenya***

Within the framework of the TBP in Kenya, IPEC has begun collaboration with the World Food Programme (WFP) to improve the learning environment of children withdrawn from child labour or those at risk of dropping out to become child labourers. The success of WFP school feeding programmes in improving school enrolment and retention is an asset in the fight against child labour, and there are numerous potential synergies that can be exploited. Collaboration with WFP can help IPEC reach parents, teachers, school managers and community leaders in parts of the country where the WFP has school feeding programmes, which are often districts with high incidences of child labour. As a first step, a chapter on child labour has been added to the *School Feeding Programme Handbook* being prepared for stakeholders involved in the WFP programme. IPEC will also work with WFP to distribute information, education and communication materials to primary schools countrywide.

IPEC and the WFP are also currently hammering out the details for running joint programmes in IPEC target schools in districts where the WFP is also active. As part of this initiative, WFP would create or maintain feeding programmes in schools where former child labourers or children identified to be at risk are enrolled. The rural district of Kwale and urban slum of Mathare in Nairobi have been chosen for pilot programmes. The Ministry of Education will act as the lead government ministry and local IPEC partners brought in to implement the action programmes.

### ***IPEC and UNICEF promote local ownership and engagement in Madagascar***

IPEC-Madagascar and UNICEF in collaboration with the Commune Urbaine d'Antananarivo (CUA) and five local implementing partners are in the process of developing a pilot initiative in the capital city Antananarivo to assist children who are victims or at-risk for commercial sexual exploitation, child domestic labour or unhealthy and unsafe informal sector work. The five partners are working in 22 of the city's *Fokotany*<sup>13</sup> on withdrawal and prevention activities centred on vocational education and professional training. To make these activities more sustainable, the implementing partners have committed to working with authorities at the local level to raise their awareness, encourage the creation of local child labour monitoring mechanisms, promote local employment initiatives and strengthen local protection networks. IPEC and UNICEF are also working with the CUA to maintain their commitment to these efforts at the commune level, and are already exploring the possibility of expanding this initiative to the tourist region of Nosy Be.

### ***The United Nations Secretary-General's study on violence against children***

The report of the United Nations-led global *Study on Violence against Children* was released in October 2006 and its recommendations presented to the UN General Assembly. The Study aims to promote action to prevent and eliminate all violence against children at the international, regional, national and local levels. The ILO, as a key partner of the Study, contributed on issues related to violence against children who are working. IPEC coordinated this contribution in close collaboration with PARDEV, TRAVAIL and DIALOGUE, making most of ILO's knowledge and experience concerning violence at work and sectoral action against it.

Children are frequent victims of maltreatment, physical and psychological violence or abuse by supervisors, co-workers and outsiders in places where they work – in factories, fields, mines, private homes and informal settings. Adolescents who have reached the minimum working age are also more vulnerable to workplace violence than adult workers because they may be inexperienced and have little job security. Child labour and violence at work both need to be eliminated. Action on one of these fronts does not justify inaction on the other. Where older children are legally working in line with international standards, violence at work must be eradicated and prevented. Where there is no violence at work, underage children

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<sup>13</sup> The *Fokotany* is the lowest administrative level in Madagascar, starting from Regions, to Districts, to Communes, and then *Fokotany*.

must still be rescued. In the launching of the UN Study, ILO sent out a message that violence at work is unacceptable and must be tackled with “zero tolerance”, whether against children or adults.

## 1.6 Knowledge development and sharing

IPEC releases dozens of studies, synthesis reports, guidelines, good practices and training packages each year. Many of these are produced in IPEC’s field offices in relation to projects and are intended to better design and target programme interventions. Others provide background and policy advice for decision-makers. IPEC’s actionable research continues to add to the large body of knowledge on child labour and how to eliminate it.

IPEC sees as one its key roles the managing and sharing of this body of knowledge acquired in over 14 years of action against child labour. Indeed, if the ambitious goal of eliminating the worst forms of child labour by 2016 is to be met, replication of successful strategies by others and mainstreaming of child labour concerns into social and economic policies by countries around the world are essential. In view of this, many of the global outputs for IPEC in the Programme and Budget 2006-07 and the planned outputs for 2008-09 are “knowledge products”. IPEC is also focusing on how best to support the use of knowledge and how to make sure that it reaches those who can benefit from it in a format that fits their needs. Under a current three-year knowledge management project, IPEC is stepping up the knowledge-gathering and knowledge-outreach mechanisms to speed up collection, analysis, training and outreach. This effort is being integrated with ongoing improvements in the IPEC Programme Database and the revamping of all of the ILO and IPEC web sites.

### 1.6.1 New and noteworthy IPEC research in 2006

The following are just a few samples of IPEC’s latest research. These were chosen as representative of the wide scope of the child labour themes the Programme is currently examining.

#### *Child labour trends 2000 to 2004*

The recently released ILO Global Report that announced a promising decline in child labour worldwide is based on estimates and analysis of child labour trends from 2000 to 2004<sup>14</sup> prepared by IPEC’s statistical unit, SIMPOC. Using the same underlying definitions and comparable methodologies as the previous estimates four years earlier, the new estimates are based on an extrapolation from a globally representative sample of 60 datasets from 43 countries. Survey sources included the IPEC’s SIMPOC surveys, the World Bank’s Living Standards Measurement Surveys, UNICEF’s Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys, and national labour force surveys. The interagency UCW project provided access to non-ILO data and assisted in the analysis.<sup>15</sup> Key results were presented according to form of children’s work; age group; sector of activity; and region.

SIMPOC was also able to calculate new global estimates on children’s involvement in hazardous work. Data and trends were derived from a sample of 38 national household surveys from 30 countries. Nineteen surveys formed the basis of the 2004 estimate. Variables taken into account included the age of the child, hours of work, type of activity and characteristics of work performed. The classification was guided by a minimum list of hazardous industries and occupations, derived from national legislation around the world.

New estimates on the unconditional worst forms of child labour, such as children in bonded labour or trafficked children, could unfortunately not be made available. Because of the sensitivity of the issues involved, there are hardly any micro-data from stratified sample surveys available. Due to these limitations,

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<sup>14</sup> F. Hagemann, Y. Diallo, A. Etienne, and F. Mehran: *Global child labour trends 2000 to 2004* (Geneva, ILO, 2006).

<sup>15</sup> UCW, or “Understanding Children’s Work”, is a joint project by the ILO, UNICEF and the World Bank.

a repetition of the 2002 exercise would not have allowed SIMPOC to assess trends reliably. Note that SIMPOC is currently working on the development of survey instruments to assess the magnitude and characteristics of selected unconditional worst forms of child labour at the national level. New estimates in this area should become available for the next global estimation to be conducted in 2010.

### *Measuring attitudes towards child labour*

When parents, employers and others in a community understand and accept just how harmful child labour is both for children and society, an important barrier to ending child labour falls. Those working to reduce child labour know this very well and IPEC's field experience has demonstrated it time and time again.

IPEC has begun carrying out attitude surveys in a number of countries on various issues that have a link to child labour, such as education and HIV/AIDS. The objective of these is to develop a number of baseline measures against which future shifts in attitudes and behaviour can be compared by developing profiles of households where children are more prone to drop out of school to work. The information gathered can be used to develop and more finely target awareness campaigns. Taking education as an example, if we know how much of the problem relates directly to the cost of sending children to school in a particular region as opposed to ignorance of the hazards or the potential harm to children's long-term development or future prospects, awareness raising efforts can be made more relevant and programmes can be developed accordingly.

One such attitude survey focussing on education was recently carried out in Indonesia.<sup>16</sup> Conducted by an experienced market research firm, the study queried some 1,200 households across six districts/municipalities in five provinces. The target group was composed of poorer households with children of junior secondary school age, as these are the children most likely to become child labourers. One striking result of the survey was that half of the parents did not know that compulsory schooling lasts until age 15 in Indonesia (box 2). Analysis of the survey outcomes also allowed identification of communities at high risk for child labour and thus in need of closer attention.

#### **Box 2: Study in Indonesia measures attitudes towards child labour and education**

While access to education in Indonesia has been improving, poverty and other factors still result in many children dropping out of school to join the labour force. The ILO is running a number of projects with partners in the country and it was believed that a better understanding of parents' attitudes would improve the efficiency of communication and awareness raising.

The study found that among the target group:

- Nineteen per cent of school age children below 15 years old were not attending school.
- The average costs of keeping one child in elementary school and one in junior secondary school for one year can equal up to three months of gross salary at the provincial minimum wage.
- Seventy-one per cent of respondents whose children were out of school cited education costs as the main factor.
- Only 50 per cent of respondents know that the government's policy is for all children to complete nine years of school to the age of 15. Thirty-nine per cent thought it was six years (completion of elementary education).
- Despite cost factors, there is a high commitment to the idea of education. This implies that if cost issues could be addressed, then education participation would increase.
- Sixty-one per cent of respondents thought it acceptable for a child below 15 years old to work four hours or more per day, whilst research suggests that such hours reduce school attendance significantly.
- Whilst the vast majority of respondents agreed that children below 18 should not be allowed to work in illicit sectors (prostitution, drugs), the numbers were much smaller when it came to sectors regarded by law as hazardous.

<sup>16</sup> IPEC: Attitudes to Child Labour and Education in Indonesia (Jakarta, ILO, 2006).

A part of the IPEC HIV/AIDS and child labour project Uganda, a recent knowledge and perception (KAP) survey has clarified the extent of knowledge/perceptions about child labour and HIV/AIDS. This information has proved useful in informing planned actions in terms of awareness raising and advocacy campaigns. These campaigns will focus on the impact of HIV/AIDS on child labour, which is not widely understood either at the community level or among policy-makers. In the long run, research-based programming will maximize impact and increase efficiency through spending on campaigns that address specific issues.

### ***Spotlighting the links between child labour and youth employment***

IPEC recently wound up a six-year project<sup>17</sup> with the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Forum targeting awareness raising and education in selected APEC member countries. As part of this project, a large-scale study on the promotion of youth training and employment as a strategy against the worst forms of child labour was undertaken in Indonesia, the Philippines and Viet Nam. National studies were commissioned on youth training and employment focusing on young people 15-17 years covering a number of topics – the profile of the youth labour market; the overall policy environment in each country; working conditions of youth and the relationship to worst forms of child labour; assessment of existing training and apprenticeship programmes for young people; and mapping of the activities of concerned agencies and donors. The results these studies have been synthesized in a report, *ILO-APEC Regional report on youth training and employment to combat worst forms of child labour*<sup>18</sup>, which also provided recommendations for further research and policy action. The report found that, despite pronounced differences between the three countries in terms of demography and socio-economic development, all three faced problems of poor access and quality of education and skills training, particularly for vulnerable youth. A lack of human and financial resources to support appropriate education and training programmes in these countries was also noted.

The report argues that youth employment is vital in the life-cycle of decent work, and the transition from school to work is very important for young women and men. How easily and effectively they make that leap depends on how well prepared they are for the labour market. This particularly affects the 15-17 age group who fall below the 18-year limit in respect of worst forms of child labour as set by ILO Convention No. 182 but who have often dropped out of school and struggle to find decent work. According to latest ILO estimates, there are around 52 million 15-17 year-olds working in worst forms of child labour. Therefore, in addition to the need to promote a better functioning of labour markets to reorient the demand away from children and towards youth, there is also clearly a need to focus on the job situation for 15 – 17 year olds. One can remove 15-17 year-olds from hazardous work, or remove the hazards from the workplace. In both cases it is necessary to monitor that young workers are not exposed to hazards and enjoy sufficient protection and labour rights. The ILO needs to give more attention to the job quality of young workers, in addition to the focus on creating jobs.

### **1.6.2 Tools for policy-makers and fieldworkers**

Many IPEC projects produce guidelines, training manuals and good practices compendiums that become tools used in the later replication of successful strategies and action programmes. Examples of tools originally developed for use by IPEC projects include the *Child labour teachers' kit*, the *SCREAM Education pack* and the *Training resource pack on the elimination of hazardous child labour in agriculture*. The *Resource kit on child labour monitoring* published in 2005 has proven popular with IPEC's partners and was also recently translated into French and Spanish. Among some of the significant products released in 2006 are a series of guidebooks on tackling child labour in agriculture that provide policy guidelines for action; guidelines dealing with HIV/AIDS; and syntheses of good practices on child

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<sup>17</sup> For further information about this project, please see APEC and ILO: *Out of work and into school: Publication of Project Experiences, 2001-2006* (Bangkok, ILO, 2006).

<sup>18</sup> IPEC: *ILO-APEC Regional report on youth training and employment to combat worst forms of child labour* (Bangkok, ILO, forthcoming).

domestic labour. Resource kits on trafficking and education and skills training are also currently in the works. Several of these new tools are described in further detail below.

### ***Agriculture: Guidance on policy and practice***

*Tackling hazardous child labour in agriculture: Guidance on policy and practice*<sup>19</sup> is intended to help policy-makers ensure that agriculture is a priority sector for the elimination of child labour. The five guidebooks in the package provide an in-depth introduction to the problem of child labour in agriculture and descriptions of the many hazards and risks for children that are found in this sector. They review IPEC's work to date in this area and some of the more significant initiatives of other international agencies and employers' and workers' organizations. This package also includes resources for trainers who will be using the guidebooks for training workshops and awareness raising.

### ***HIV/AIDS manual for Uganda and Zambia***

The training manual was produced for work in Uganda and Zambia, the two pilot countries of IPEC's project to combat and prevent HIV/AIDS-induced child labour in sub-Saharan Africa. The role of HIV/AIDS in aggravating child labour cannot be underestimated: HIV/AIDS has had dire consequences for children and their communities in sub-Saharan Africa. Many children have been orphaned or forced to become family breadwinners to take care of sick parents. Teachers have been struck down by the disease as well, leaving schools without enough teachers, which can also drive children to child labour. While there have been many efforts to address these and other related issues, in most cases they have been neither systematic nor well coordinated. In addition, such efforts may not have been well documented or publicized, leading to an information gap although information on good practices exists. From a practical point of view, the manual equips trainers and other staff from national-level agencies down to the grassroots level organizations with basic knowledge on HIV/AIDS and child labour issues and strategies for planning interventions and mobilizing others to work in this area.

### ***Good practices on action to combat child domestic labour***

Consolidating and disseminating of the mass of knowledge and experience in combating child labour is an important part of IPEC's strategy to facilitate the work of partners and others on eliminating child labour. Over the past few years, IPEC has synthesized good practices and a number of child labour issues: education, gender mainstreaming, hazardous child labour, and others. In 2006, IPEC released two good practices studies on child domestic labour (CDL) in Anglophone Africa and East and South-East Asia. These complement an earlier study prepared in 2005 in Central America.

CDL is a common form of exploitation that involves taking in of children – both boys and girls – by a third party to work as a domestic labourer. Due to the fact that the work takes place in households behind closed doors, children working as domestic servants easily become victims of exploitation, including physical, emotional and sexual abuse. In East Africa, poor children are commonly sent to work for an extended-family member who may live in an urban area far from the child's home village. Some of these children are AIDS orphans. The report *Emerging good practices on action to combat domestic child labour in Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia*<sup>20</sup> credits the important work undertaken by IPEC and the social partners as having been fundamental in raising the awareness about CDL in East Africa and having contributed to making significant changes in the lives of many, many children. The good practices cited range from community mobilization to effective protection of older children working as domestic servants. In Uganda, for example, a code of conduct was developed and labour contracts created to protect older children working as household domestics. In the United Republic of Tanzania, vocational schools were renovated in rural areas to discourage children from migrating to urban areas where they might become victims of CDL.

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<sup>19</sup> IPEC : *Tackling hazardous child labour in agriculture : Guidance on policy and practice* (Geneva, ILO, 2006).

<sup>20</sup> IPEC: *Emerging good practices on action to combat domestic child labour in Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia* (Geneva, ILO, 2006).

The report for Asia, *Child Domestic Labour in South-East and East Asia: Emerging good practices to combat it*, reviews the characteristics of the practice of CDL in six Asian countries – Cambodia, Indonesia, Mongolia, Thailand, the Philippines and Viet Nam. It then explores the experiences in combating CDL in three of these: Cambodia, Indonesia and the Philippines, noting the different responses required in light of the diverse contexts in which children become domestic labourers in these countries. The report cites the Philippines as a country where, while the practice of children working as domestic servants is still common, action against it is particularly well developed both in terms of policy on the national level and direct interventions to rescue and rehabilitate domestic child labourers. The long-standing IPEC partner Visayan Forum, a Philippine NGO, has been active for over 10 years in this area and has been particularly strong in promoting legislation to protect domestic workers of all ages and mobilizing society and the workers themselves to prevent exploitation.

The results of these regional studies have been synthesized into a compendium<sup>21</sup> which has already found an important practical application in the field. The government of India will be using this material in a series of workshops it has convened to discuss the implementation of a newly approved ban prohibiting children below 14 years of age being engaged as domestics.

### ***SIMPOC's new model questionnaires and sampling procedures***

In 2006 SIMPOC embarked on an important exercise of revising and refining its model questionnaires and sampling procedures for national child labour household surveys. Three draft questionnaires – a concise catalogue of questions to be embedded in household surveys and two comprehensive questionnaires for children and adults for use in stand-alone child labour data collection – were developed and pilot-tested in different world regions. New and more child labour appropriate sampling procedures are also under development and will be soon published in a comprehensive SIMPOC manual on the issue.

### **1.6.3 Information systems for knowledge management and sharing**

IPEC will launch a new integrated information system before the end of 2006. This system will be a key infrastructure for IPEC knowledge sharing that will fully utilize the ILO Content Management System and the IPEC Programme Database, providing substantially greater access to information on IPEC, its programmes and its knowledge base. As part of the new information system, IPEC's web sites, both the Geneva and field-based sites, have been revised and updated with a uniform structure and graphics, making information searches easier and more coherent among sites than in the past. Each new field web site provides access to a comprehensive system-wide electronic library, which will help preserve IPEC's institutional memory and encourage use of knowledge tools, research and advocacy materials. The IPEC Programme Database is now contains over 8000 documents and information on over 2300 implementing partners and close to 500 individual partners and consultants. Entry and updating directly by projects and field offices as part of the new integrated information system is expected to greatly increase the availability and accuracy of information about projects and outputs.

## **1.7 Gender mainstreaming**

Gender equality is a shared objective of the ILO and has been a strategic priority for over a decade. Within IPEC, considerable effort has been put into mainstreaming gender into all of IPEC's work since 2000 when the Programme established a plan of action and began capacity building for all staff members. Over the past few years, IPEC has benefited from close collaboration with the ILO Gender Bureau in its gender work both at headquarters and in the field. Furthermore, the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention No. 182 directs ILO member States to pay particular attention to the needs of the girl child in their own plans of action and interventions to eliminate the worst forms of child labour.

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<sup>21</sup> IPEC: *A collection of good practices and lessons learned on combating child domestic labour from experiences worldwide* (Geneva, ILO, forthcoming).

IPEC recognizes that children are more than that: they are “boys and girls” that belong to a family and a community. In many circumstances gender differences will have and impact on how well or equally interventions reach those who are in need. In certain types of child labour boys predominate, in others girls. Cultural traditions can dictate who does what and under which circumstances. There may be biases and taboos that regulate the opportunities that girls and boys have in acquiring an education, for example. In some regions of the world, additional barriers to schooling that girls must face compared with boys put them at a higher risk for child labour (See box 3).

### **Box 3: Assisting girls withdrawn from urban informal labour in Bangladesh**

Many girls in Bangladesh face strong barriers in access to education due to ingrained traditional gender roles that make girls' education a low priority. Whereas schooling for boys is perceived as an investment in their future careers and prospects, for girls, schooling is not deemed important because they likely have no other prospects than early marriage. For many, household work is considered more valuable in preparing a girl for the future. Thus, it is not uncommon for girls to be withdrawn from school after acquiring basic literacy to participate in home-based employment or be placed in third-party households as child domestic labour. Due to lack of accessible day care facilities, older girls from mono-parental households are particularly at risk of having to forego education help with domestic chores. Girls may also be sent to work in other types of informal settings where they are very often paid less than boys for the same work and are exposed to worst forms of child labour. Several informal occupations are known to have a very high incidence of girl child labourers. These include, for example, battery recycling and the more traditional female trades such as tailoring and embroidery.

A current IPEC project on child labour in the informal economy attempts to address the particular disadvantages confronting girls in several ways:

- Priority is given to the most vulnerable amongst its target groups to ensure equal access to and equal benefit from project interventions.
- Priority in enrolment in non-formal education or skill development training is given to girl child labourers.
- Special care is provided to female-headed households in order to prevent girls from being withdrawn from school to help with household responsibilities. These include micro-credit support for selected income-generating activities that are home-based and/or community-based and targeted at female guardians. Also included are non-formal education programmes for older girls with flexible hours that accommodate the needs of their working mothers as well.
- Guardians of child labourers are motivated to send their daughters to school through social empowerment orientations that cover the issues related to gender (roles), the discrimination of women and girl children, early marriage and dowries.

## **1.7.1 Recent examples of IPEC's work to incorporate gender concerns**

### ***Child labour data disaggregated and analysed by sex***

In many of the early child labour surveys carried out with IPEC support, a breakdown by gender of the data was done, but not analysed: tables were generated with aggregated figures that did not permit examination of the differences between girls' and boys' work. With the growing awareness that a gender analysis is indispensable for a good research outcome, greater attention has been paid to separating and reporting data according to sex. A recent example of this is the publication in 2006 of *Latin American child labour data review from a gender perspective*. This review is based on data from the ILO's child labour surveys, the World Bank's Living Standards Measurement Surveys and UNICEF's Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys. The review permits a better understanding of some of the socio-economic factors – gender, ethnicity, class – that contribute to discrimination and sex-based divisions of labour. It also brings to light and the work vs. school patterns dominant for girls and boys in the countries studied. It is interesting to note, for example, a higher level of girls' educational enrolment in the Caribbean countries compared with those in Latin America. The review also shows that throughout much of Latin America girls are expected to perform household work in addition to

school, which can put a heavy burden on them. Boys were also found combining domestic chores with work, but to a smaller extent than girls.

### ***Elaboration of tools on gender and child labour***

A set of guidelines entitled: *Gender equality and child labour: A tool for facilitators* was translated into several languages in 2006 (English, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Arabic and Russian, among others). A particular challenge was testing of the Arabic version in Lebanon and Yemen in 2006. This was carried out by the ILO gender specialist and the IPEC staff locally. In translating the guidelines for the Arab region, many of the gender concepts required a culturally sensitive adaptation. This had to be accomplished, of course, without losing sight of the fundamental message: that girls and boys should have equal opportunities to study and equal access quality education, be it formal or non-formal. The pilot testing was a very positive experience and demonstrated a practical way to work with the IPEC programme beneficiaries.

The importance of having a gender lens in educational programmes promoted by IPEC, is key, as there is a tendency to follow existing gender-based divisions of labour, gender roles and biases. A real effort must be made to provide training for children that does not replicate conventional patterns – i.e. boys in carpentry, girls in cooking. In this regard, the needs assessment carried out in 2006 of the ongoing work on career counselling for adolescents in the United Republic of Tanzania has integrated a gender dimension in its initial programming, including consultations with the Gender Bureau's helpdesk. Gender analysis has been integrated in several other ILO-IPEC educational and training manuals as well. For example, the *Manual on training of artisans on child labour*<sup>22</sup> was recently used to instruct artisans in Kenya on how to provide skills training to girls in male dominated employment sectors (See box 4).

#### **Box 4: Girls receive skills training in traditionally male occupations in Kenya**

ILO-IPEC skills project in Kenya is working with local artisans in the urban informal sector, known popularly as the *jua-kali* sector ("hot-sun" sector). The aim is to train these artisans to train female apprentices using an ILO manual developed for this purpose. The manual includes information on occupational health and safety, child labour, child rights, labour rights, teaching methods, gender sensitivity, and project management, among other topics. In Kisumu, Kenya's third largest town, IPEC's implementing partner, the Kisumu Centre Jua-Kali Association, has removed 20 girls ages 15 to 18 years from urban informal work and provided them with apprenticeships. The project seeks to train girls in male-dominated skills and has so far placed girls with artisans specializing on automobile seat cushioning, motor-vehicle mechanics, motorcycle mechanics and spray painting. By the project's end in 2007, 120 girls will have been removed from the worst forms of labour and trained in these and other traditionally male occupations.

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<sup>22</sup> Nairobi, ILO, 2006, unpublished.

## 2. PROGRESS RELATIVE TO TARGETS

IPEC's work is guided by the principles enshrined in the ILO Minimum Age Convention No. 138 and the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention No. 182. IPEC contributes to the strategic and operational objectives of the ILO as a whole, specifically those concerned with fundamental principles and rights at work. For the 2006-07 biennium IPEC's operational targets were incorporated into those for the new Department of Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, which encompasses both IPEC and ILO-DECLARATION.

With respect to the ILO's overall Programme and Budget for 2006-07, the new department is responsible for fulfilling ILO Operational Objective 1a (See table 2). This objective has two key outcomes, one of which directly concerns IPEC:

"Member States undertake targeted action against child labour in line with fundamental ILO Conventions on child labour, giving priority to the urgent elimination of the worst forms of child labour and the provision of alternatives to boys and girls, as well as to their families."

Interventions that member States carry out to implement the two fundamental ILO Conventions on child labour serve as indicators of progress towards achieving this outcome. These interventions can be related to the time-bound programme approach, legal reform, formulation of specific child labour policies and programmes, mainstreaming of child labour concerns into development policies, data collection, or the introduction of child labour monitoring mechanisms.

For the child labour outcome cited above, the Programme and Budget 2006-07 sets the target of 10 additional member States to undertake "targeted action". In practical terms, this means the expansion of IPEC's work to include more countries. While this expansion is important as follow-up to the large number of ratifications of Conventions No. 138 and No. 182, it must be remembered that real progress in eliminating child labour as called for in the Global Report, for example, requires not only a broadening of action to new countries, but also a deepening of the action in countries already on the path to the elimination of child labour. IPEC is not required to report on progress made in 2006-07 by countries counted in previous years. However, IPEC is making this information available in this implementation report in the interest of clarity and transparency.

**Table 2: IPEC's performance indicators, biennial targets and progress in 2006 towards achievements for 2006-07**

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>Strategic Objective No. 1:</b><br><i>Promote and realize standards and fundamental principles and rights at work</i>  |   |
| ↑  |   |
| <b>Operational objective 1a: Fundamental principles and rights at work</b><br><i>ILO member States give effect to the principles and rights concerning freedom of association and collective bargaining and the elimination of forced labour, child labour and discrimination in employment and occupation</i>   |   |
| ↑  | ↑ |
| <b>Outcome 1a.2: Targeted action against child labour</b><br><i>Member States undertake targeted action against child labour in line with fundamental ILO Conventions on child labour, giving priority to the urgent elimination of the worst forms of child labour and the provision of alternatives to boys and girls, as well as to their families.</i> |   |
| <b>Indicator 1a.2</b><br><i>(i) Member States make progress in applying Conventions Nos. 138 and 182 through at least two interventions</i>  |   |

associated with the time-bound programme approach, including legal change, data collection, time-bound targets, child labour monitoring systems and mainstreaming of child labour in relevant development policies.

**Target: 10 member States, in addition to the number reached at the end of 2004-05.**

Progress will be measured based on commitments made under Conventions Nos. 138 and 182.

### Progress towards achievement

❖ **Two** additional member States have already undertaken two interventions in 2006.

❖ **Seven** additional member States have already undertaken one intervention in 2006.

For the purpose of this indicator, the interventions associated with TBP's have been defined as follows:

- the adaptation of the legal framework to the international standards, including the definition of a list of hazardous occupations for children;
- the formulation of WFCL-specific policies and programmes, considering the special situation of the girl child and setting time-bound targets;
- the inclusion of child labour concerns, considering the special situation of the girl child, in relevant development, social and anti-poverty policies and programmes;
- the collection and analysis of data on the child labour situation; and
- the establishment of a credible and comprehensive child labour monitoring and reporting mechanism.

## 2.1 Progress towards reaching IPEC's operational target in 2006

Table 3 shows progress towards IPEC's 2006-07 target as set in the Programme and Budget. The table shows that two member States, in addition to those reported in 2004-05, have already implemented two or more interventions in 2006. Seven additional member states have implemented one intervention so far in the current biennium. Annex II.1 provides specific examples of interventions undertaken in 2006.

**Table 3: Summary of the progress in achieving Indicator 1.2.a – by country**

| Member State <sup>1</sup>   | Legal framework | Policies and Programmes | Mainstreaming | Data collection | CLMS |
|---|-----------------|-------------------------|---------------|-----------------|------|
| <b>Member States where at least <u>two</u> interventions were implemented during 2006</b> |                 |                         |               |                 |      |
| Cameroon  | X               |                         |               |                 | X    |
| South Africa  | X               | X                       | X             | X               |      |
| <b>Member States where <u>one</u> intervention was implemented during 2006</b>            |                 |                         |               |                 |      |
| Botswana  |                 |                         |               | X               |      |
| China   |                 |                         | X             |                 |      |
| Honduras  |                 | X                       |               |                 |      |
| Kazakhstan  |                 |                         |               | X               |      |
| Kyrgyzstan  | X               |                         |               |                 |      |
| Niger   |                 |                         |               | X               |      |
| Tajikistan  |                 |                         | X             |                 |      |

<sup>1</sup> Includes all countries that have initiated interventions in 2006 but have not been reported previously.

### 2.1.1 Countries that continue to make progress by implementing interventions

The target for Indicator 1.2.a in the Programme and Budget for 2006-07 includes only new or additional countries – countries that have not been reported as having implemented two or more interventions in any previous biennium. Table 4 shows further progress in 2006 for countries that were already cited in the 2004-05 implementation report. Sixteen member States have implemented at least one further intervention in the current biennium in areas of intervention not previously reported. A further 48 countries have implemented one or more interventions in 2006 in areas of intervention already reported in 2004-05 for that country. Of these, 12 countries have now reported interventions in all five areas of intervention.

**Table 4: Further progress made by member States reported previously**

| Member State  | Legal framework | Policies and programmes | Mainstreaming | Data collection | CLMS |
|---|-----------------|-------------------------|---------------|-----------------|------|
| <b>Member States where at least two interventions have been implemented during 2006</b> |                 |                         |               |                 |      |
| Brazil  | Y               | Y                       | X             | Y               | X    |
| Guinea  | Y               |                         | X             | Y               | X    |
| Moldova   | Y               | X                       | X             | Y               | X    |
| Uganda  | X               | Y                       | Y             | Y               | X    |
| <b>Member States where one interventions have been implemented during 2006</b>          |                 |                         |               |                 |      |
| Albania   | Y               | Y                       | Y             |                 | X    |
| Congo, Dem. Rep.  | Y               | y                       | x             |                 |      |
| Dominican Republic  | Y               | Y                       | Y             |                 | X    |
| Jordan  |                 |                         | Y             | Y               | X    |
| Kenya   | Y               |                         | Y             | Y               | X    |
| Mexico  | Y               | Y                       |               | X               |      |
| Mongolia  | X               | Y                       | Y             | Y               |      |
| Pakistan  | X               |                         | Y             | Y               | Y    |
| Peru  | X               | Y                       | Y             |                 |      |
| Senegal   |                 | X                       | Y             | Y               |      |
| Togo  |                 | X                       | Y             | Y               |      |
| Turkey  | Y               |                         | X             | Y               | Y    |

X: Not reported previously. Y: Reported in the 2004-05 implementation report.

## 2.2 Reporting on other indicators of importance to IPEC

In previous biennia IPEC was required to report on three additional indicators. These concerned: (1) the increase in the number of constituents that use ILO methodologies, research or good practices to eliminate child labour; (2) the number of new ratifications of Conventions No. 182 and/or No. 138; and (3) the number of children who directly or indirectly benefit from ILO projects or those of its partners. IPEC continues to collect information on these indicators as they help provide a fuller picture of the Programme's reach and impact. The following sections describe the progression of the indicators related to methodologies and ratifications. However, as was the case in past mid-term reports, information on the third concerning direct and indirect beneficiaries will only be provided in the report for the full biennium 2006-07.

The IPEC Global Monitoring Plan reports on both the Programme and Budget indicator for IPEC and the additional programme indicators mentioned above. It is also used to keep track of progress in achieving targets and maintain a common understanding of the established indicators.

### **2.2.1 Constituents use tools, methodologies, research and good practices**

The use of ILO-produced methodologies, approaches, research and good practices on child labour is widespread. Research studies, data collection, baseline studies, school-based surveys, rapid assessments, policy studies, evaluation reports (particularly thematic evaluations), good practices compendiums, desk reviews, progress reports and other documents remain key sources and means for building and sharing knowledge. Several of these that IPEC has produced in 2006 for future use were described in Chapter 1, Section 1.6, "Knowledge development and sharing". Additional illustrations of how countries are using IPEC methodologies and knowledge products can be found in Annex II.2.

### **2.2.2 Ratifications of ILO Child Labour Conventions**

From 1999 to 2005, the ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) had the most rapid rate ratification of any Convention in the history of the ILO. The momentum this created was also helpful in efforts to boost ratifications of the Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138). With universal ratification now in sight for both, on IPEC must focus on assisting member States to fulfil their obligations under the two instruments.

As of 30 September 2006, 162, or nine out of ten ILO member States representing nearly 80 per cent of the world's children, had ratified Convention No. 182. A total of 147, or four out of five member States representing over 60 per cent of the world's child population, had ratified Convention No. 138. Annex III shows countries that have yet to ratify one or both. As of the end of September 2006, only 14 of the ILO's 179 member States had not yet ratified either Convention.

In the discussion on the 2006 Global Report in the 2006 International Labour Conference, a number of speakers a number of speakers urged those member States that have not yet ratified the child labour Conventions to do so, and the ILO to put more efforts into achieving universal ratification.

### 3. OPERATIONAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL ISSUES

#### 3.1 Technical cooperation, advisory services and global awareness campaigns

IPEC currently has operations in 88 countries in the five regions of the world where it is active. Sixty-one of these countries have signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the ILO. In the remaining 27 countries that have not yet signed an MOU, IPEC is providing support for various activities to prevent and eliminate child labour (table 5). The number of projects has continued to expand from previous years. Over the course of the biennium 2006-07, approximately 250 projects will have been active.

**Table 5: The IPEC participating countries 2006**

| Region<br>(88 countries)           | Countries that have signed an MOU<br>(61 countries)   | Countries associated with IPEC<br>(27 countries) <sup>1</sup>   |
|------------------------------------|---|---|
| <b>Africa</b>                      | Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa, Togo, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia | Angola, Botswana, Burundi, Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Rwanda, Zimbabwe |
| <b>Arab States</b>                 | Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Yemen   |   |
| <b>Asia</b>                        | Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand   | China, Viet Nam   |
| <b>Europe and Central Asia</b>     | Albania, Bulgaria, Kosovo, Moldova, Romania, Turkey, Ukraine  | Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, , Kyrgyzstan, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan                                   |
| <b>Latin America and Caribbean</b> | Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela           | Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Guyana, Mexico, Surinam, Trinidad and Tobago   |

<sup>1</sup> In previous years, other countries that implemented IPEC activities (associated with IPEC) were Estonia, Syria, West Bank and Ghaza.

The bulk of IPEC's work and funding continues to be organized through projects, most of which are carried out in the field. These include, among others, traditional country programmes, regional capacity building programmes and the comprehensive projects of support for national time-bound programmes. All projects have components directed at creating an enabling environment for child labour action. Such components focus on legal reform, national planning, capacity building and awareness raising, although the relative importance each varies from project to project. Some of the large subregional projects have a thematic focus, such as trafficking, commercial sexual exploitation, commercial agriculture, vocational training through apprenticeships, etc. Managing this diverse set of projects and programmes is challenging because of the large number of inputs needed, including technical advice from IPEC headquarters and child labour specialists in the field and various approvals from different ILO administrative departments for contracts and budget revisions.

A number of global thematic projects covering issues such as child labour and education, child domestic labour, and cooperation with the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation ended in 2006. New global programmes approved at the end of 2005 through 2006 include a project to improve the knowledge sharing on lessons learned and good practices, a project to enhance national capabilities on child labour data collection and a project to strengthen methodologies and IPEC's capacity to assess

impact. The thematic focus and knowledge sharing and management also continue to be secured through the specialized units at IPEC headquarters and their internal networks.

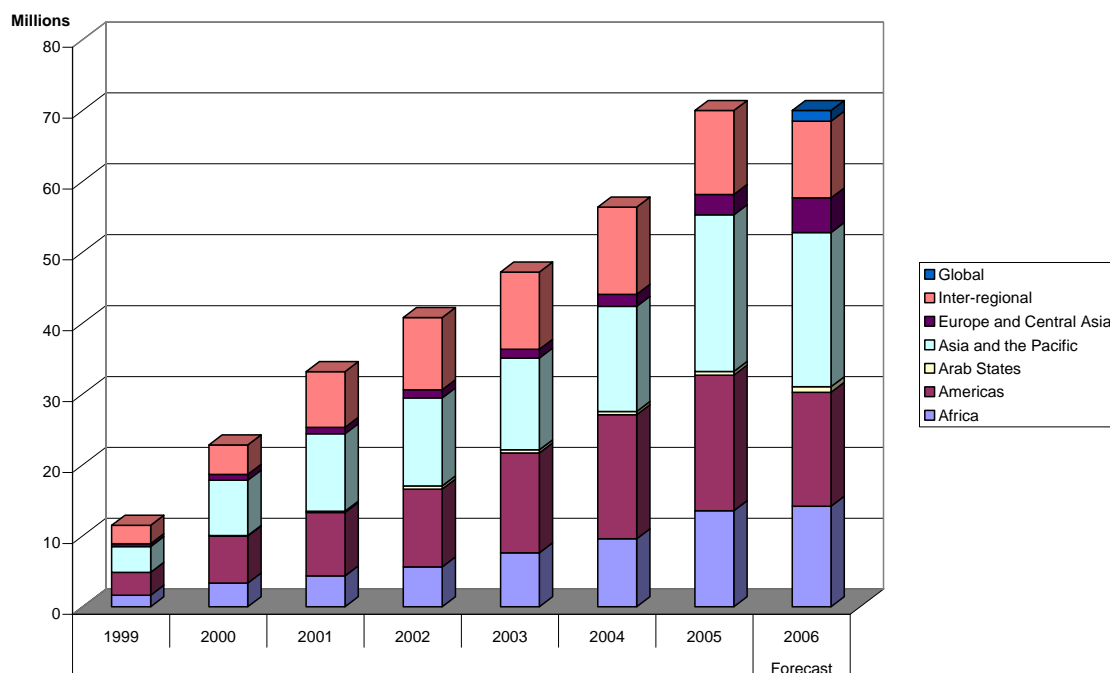
Among different implementation modalities, the time-bound programmes and the associated IPEC projects of support have expanded to include a greater number of countries. There are now a total of 23 projects of support for TBPs, including four in preparatory or inception phases. One TBP project of support, in Nepal, has closed, and there are three others in a second phase, including two of the first generation of TBPs for El Salvador and the United Republic of Tanzania.

From a regional perspective, the past two years have seen a gradual reduction in IPEC support to Latin American countries as governments in the region have taken on greater ownership of the problem of child labour. The focus on Africa continued to expand in terms of resource allocation, with the inclusion of new groups of countries such as the Portuguese-speaking countries and countries emerging from conflict (Mozambique, Angola, Liberia, Sierra Leone and Sudan).

### 3.1.1 Programme delivery

As noted in previous reports, IPEC's share of the ILO's total technical cooperation programme has increased markedly over the years. Ten years ago, IPEC represented some 10 per cent of the ILO's total technical cooperation programme, as compared to approximately 45 per cent today. Figure 2 reflects the sustained growth of the Programme and provides details on the geographical distribution of expenditures.<sup>23</sup>

**Figure 2: Delivery of IPEC technical cooperation resources by region 1999-2006 (US\$)**



Total delivery in 2005 reached US\$ 70 million, bringing the 2004-05 biennium level to US\$ 127 million compared with US\$ 88 million in 2002-03. This represents an increase of 44 per cent for the

<sup>23</sup> In the 2006-07 biennium, the ILO introduced a new category of technical cooperation projects: "Global". Global projects relate to activities of a global nature, such as advocacy and research, and contribute to global outcomes. In prior years, global projects were categorized as "Inter-regional". The new category has been applied only to those projects begun in 2006.

2004-05 biennium. For 2006, expenditures are conservatively projected to remain about the same as in 2005. The delivery rate, which is the percentage of actual expenditures compared with allocated funds increased from 63 per cent in 2004 to 68 per cent in 2005 and is expected to stay at this level or slightly exceed it in 2006.

### 3.1.2 Donor support

From a figure of about US\$ 45 million in 2000, approvals over the last five years have averaged about US\$ 67 million per year with only relatively small variations between fiscal periods. As of 30 September 2006, donors pledged US\$ 44.8 million to IPEC, and based on current negotiations the total for the year will likely amount to US\$ 60-70 million (table 6). As noted in recent reports to the International Steering Committee, the vast majority of contributions to IPEC are now tied to specific project agreements and core funding appears to be a donor modality of the past. IPEC will continue to encourage core funding due to the increased flexibility and scope it allows for programming, for integrating IPEC's work into the DWCPs, and for lowering the costs of development and implementation. The management of project-specific contributions from a wide range of donors continues to be a heavy task. It requires developing a large number of detailed project documents and complying with many different donor-specific requirements during implementation and evaluation, including variations in procedures and from standard ILO formats in the areas of budgeting and reporting. As of 30 September 2006, IPEC had produced some 30 project-specific documents. Following the United States, the next largest donors in 2006 were Norway, Denmark and the Netherlands. In addition to a large project for Turkey funded by the European Union in late 2005, two additional EU projects, one to support the TBP in Pakistan and the other focusing on education in the ACP<sup>24</sup> (Lomé Convention) countries, are expected to be approved shortly. This will make the European Commission IPEC's second largest donor.

**Table 6: Evolution of approvals since 2000 (US\$ millions)**

| 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006<br>(as of 30.09.06) |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|--------------------------|
| 44.7 | 60.3 | 76.4 | 68.9 | 66.3 | 61.6 | 44.8                     |

Donor support continued largely on a geographical basis by country or region, and in some cases it was linked to a particular target group (e.g. child soldiers, children working in mining or agriculture), while in still others it focused on specific IPEC strategies (e.g. education, campaigning). Donors also continued to provide resources for IPEC support for national time-bound programmes, either through full-fledged support projects or anchoring new activities within the framework of IPEC's TBP support projects.<sup>25</sup>

The extra-budgetary resources to IPEC are allocated mainly by governments of member States. There are, however, a number of non-government donors as well, including employers' and workers' organizations, joint and tripartite initiatives, foundations, and other private sector entities. For example, the Urambo Tobacco Sector Project in Tanzania is funded by the Foundation to End Child Labour in Tobacco (ECLT). This is a joint employer-worker initiative made up of tobacco multinationals, tobacco growers' organizations, and International Union of Food, Agricultural, Hotel, Restaurant, Catering, Tobacco and Allied Workers' Associations (IUF) as the global union federation that organizes workers in both tobacco farming and processing. A second phase of the project will be starting shortly.

Table 7 lists IPEC donors since 1992, including those that made additional contributions or firm pledges in 2006.

<sup>24</sup> Africa, Caribbean and the Pacific – the countries that are party to the Lomé Convention.

<sup>25</sup> As is the case of EC-funded projects under negotiation for Pakistan and Turkey.

Table 7: IPEC donors (1992-2006)

| Donors                              | 1992-93 | 1994-95 | 1996-97 | 1998-99 | 2000-01 | 2002-03 | 2004-05 | 2006 |
|-------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|------|
| <b>Governmental</b>                 |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |      |
| Australia                           |         | X       |         | X       |         | X       |         |      |
| Austria                             |         |         |         | X       |         |         |         |      |
| Belgium                             | X       | X       | X       | X       | X       | X       | X       | X    |
| Brazil                              |         |         |         |         |         |         | X       | X    |
| Canada                              |         |         | X       | X       | X       | X       | X       | X    |
| Denmark                             |         |         | X       | X       | X       | X       | X       | X    |
| European Commission                 |         |         |         | X       |         |         | X       | X    |
| Finland                             |         |         |         | X       | X       | X       | X       | X    |
| France                              |         | X       | X       | X       | X       | X       | X       | X    |
| Germany                             | X       | X       | X       | X       | X       | X       | X       | X    |
| Hungary                             |         |         |         |         | X       |         |         |      |
| Italy                               |         |         | X       | X       | X       | X       | X       | X    |
| Japan                               |         |         |         | X       | X       | X       | X       | X    |
| Luxembourg                          |         |         | X       |         |         |         |         |      |
| Netherlands                         |         |         | X       | X       | X       | X       | X       | X    |
| New Zealand                         |         |         |         |         | X       |         |         |      |
| Norway                              |         | X       | X       | X       | X       | X       | X       | X    |
| Poland                              |         |         |         | X       |         |         | X       |      |
| Republic of Korea                   |         |         |         |         |         | X       |         |      |
| Spain                               |         | X       | X       | X       | X       | X       | X       | X    |
| Sweden                              |         |         |         | X       |         | X       | X       |      |
| Switzerland                         |         |         |         | X       |         | X       |         |      |
| United Kingdom                      |         |         | X       | X       | X       | X       | X       |      |
| United States                       |         | X       | X       | X       | X       | X       | X       | X    |
| <b>Non-governmental</b>             |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |      |
| ACILS <sup>1</sup>                  |         |         |         | X       |         |         | X       |      |
| ECLT <sup>2</sup>                   |         |         |         |         |         | X       |         | X    |
| FIFA <sup>3</sup>                   |         |         |         |         |         | X       |         |      |
| Hey U MultiMedia AG                 |         |         |         |         |         |         | X       |      |
| ICA <sup>4</sup>                    |         |         |         |         |         | X       |         |      |
| Italian Social Partners' Initiative |         |         |         | X       |         |         |         |      |
| JTUC – RENGO <sup>5</sup>           |         |         |         | X       |         |         | X       | X    |
| <b>Private individuals</b>          |         |         |         |         |         |         | X       |      |

<sup>1</sup> American Center for International Labor Solidarity. <sup>2</sup> The Foundation to Eliminate Child Labour in Tobacco. <sup>3</sup> Fédération Internationale de Football Association. <sup>4</sup> International Confectionery Association. <sup>5</sup> Japanese Trade Union Confederation.

To help meet the increasing demand from member States for assistance, IPEC continued to diversify sources and explore new approaches to resource mobilization. The list in Table 7 does not include

governments, non-governmental organizations or private sector entities that have provided substantial counterpart contributions at country level to specific IPEC activities, details of which are provided in the financial tables in Annex IV.

### 3.1.3 Technical advisory services at the country level

A wide range of technical services are required from IPEC headquarters and child labour specialists in the field to provide state-of-the-art support to countries in their efforts to implement Conventions No. 138 and No. 182. Apart from the technical inputs provided by IPEC headquarters and delivered through projects, IPEC also responds to requests for advice on legal issues and data collection even in countries where IPEC does not have operations.

#### *Legal advice to member States*

IPEC's legal unit contributes to the supervision of compliance with Conventions No. 138 and No. 182 by comparative analysis of law and practice among ILO member States. IPEC also assists ILO member States with the reform of labour laws to put these in line with international labour standards. It does this by contributing to the official advice on labour law revisions coordinated by ILO-DIALOGUE and assisting with legislation on child labour within IPEC projects on specific themes, such as trafficking or hazardous work. With regard to hazardous work, in 2006 a CD-ROM was prepared so as to share the accumulated information on the actual lists of hazardous work prohibited to under-18 year-olds in 109 countries.

In order to help member States that have ratified one or both of the ILO Child Labour Conventions with their reporting obligations, IPEC published the *Practical Guide to Child Labour Reporting* in collaboration with ILO-NORMES and Turin Centre. While principally meant to help government officials prepare regular reports to the ILO on the Conventions, the guide is also useful for others seeking explanations of the contents and practical implications of each Article of Convention No. 138 and No. 182. In addition to the English, French and Spanish versions, the guide has also been translated into Arabic, Romanian and several other languages. The guide is also being used in training courses aimed at enhancing national capacity at the ILO-Turin Centre, again in collaboration with NORMES.

#### *SIMPOC assistance to child labour data collection*

Since its inception in 1998, SIMPOC has provided technical assistance to over 50 countries in the collection, processing and analysis of child labour data and information. More than 250 child labour surveys have been supported to date, 56 of which were national in scope. An additional 80 baseline surveys and 100 rapid assessments were supported targeting specific groups of child labourers in particular geographical locations. SIMPOC data enabled ILO to publish global and regional child labour estimates for the 2000 and 2004 reference years, and a first-ever analysis of child labour trends for the 2000-2004 period.<sup>26</sup> Despite this important progress, a number of countries remain without reliable statistics on child labour needed to guide policies and operational activities. Worst forms of child labour constitute a particularly important remaining information gap in many national contexts.

SIMPOC is currently intensifying its efforts to build national capacity in the generation and use of child labour data. To this end a large-scale programme of regional and subregional training for national counterparts was carried out in the reporting year.<sup>27</sup> Moreover, a large number of national child labour surveys were conducted or are being set up with SIMPOC's technical and financial

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<sup>26</sup> F. Hagemann, Y. Diallo, A. Etienne, F. Mehran: *Global child labour trends 2000 to 2004* op. cit., and ILO: *The End of Child Labour: Within Reach*; op. cit.

<sup>27</sup> Efforts to date include regional, subregional and national training events for counterparts from national statistical offices and other State bodies held in Cairo (May 2006), Phnom Penh (January 2006), Tanzania (April 2005), Senegal (July 2005) and Bangkok (November 2004).

assistance in 2006. These include surveys for Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Mali, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania in the African region; Indonesia, Mongolia and Vietnam in the Asian region; Jordan and Yemen in the Arab countries; Azerbaijan in the European region; and Argentina, Bolivia, Chile and Peru in Latin America.

In April 2006, SIMPOC presented a Strategy Note outlining five priority areas of work for the period 2006-08:

1. preparatory technical work for the successful adoption of a resolution on child labour statistics at the 18th ICLS;
2. capacity-building of national partners;
3. mainstreaming of child labour statistics;
4. regular trend reporting; and
5. selected survey assistance.

Discussions are on-going about how to better integrate SIMPOC with overall data collection and analysis efforts of the ILO.

### **3.1.4 IPEC global awareness campaigns**

IPEC supports the worldwide movement against child labour in work on all levels, from participation in international forums down to support for grassroots campaigns and mobilization. IPEC's work in over 80 countries helps keep momentum high, and nearly all projects have awareness raising and capacity-building components. IPEC also has specific international campaign activities to raise awareness among the general public both in industrial and developing countries, notably: World Day against Child Labour (WDACL), Red Card to Child Labour, the 12 to 12 Partnership Initiative and SCREAM<sup>28</sup>.

#### ***World Day against Child Labour***

In 2006 the World Day against Child Labour (12 June) brought attention to the new estimates on child labour released in the Global Report and took advantage of the Soccer World Cup to spread the "Red card to child labour" message. With World Cup fever in full swing, the ILO waved a "Red Card" against child work as part of a series of global events to mark World Day. From Addis to Albania, from Bolivia to Burkina Faso, from Sialkot to Sao Paulo, the World Day 2006 marked a new high point in the global mobilization against child labour. Events took place around the world in more than 70 countries and involved over 100 projects. These ranged from football games, theatre plays, art exhibits, nationwide round tables, TV programmes, media debates, street performances, after school programmes, and musical and cultural events, among hundreds of different activities.

In Geneva, tripartite delegates to the International Labour Conference reviewed progress and identified challenges ahead on the way to eliminating the hazardous forms of child labour over the next decade. A special round-table event was organized in conjunction with the discussion of the ILO Global Report. In addition, ministers of eight Portuguese-speaking countries in all regions of the world announced the adoption of a joint declaration against child labour and its worst forms. The event celebrated both the WDACL and the tenth year of the Community of Portuguese-speaking countries in a spirit of cooperation and solidarity.

The ILO also marked the day symbolically with an event in Geneva featuring football World Cup legend Roger Milla who came to "Kick the Ball" against child labour in a friendly match with local

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<sup>28</sup> Supporting Children's Rights through Education, the Arts and the Media.

girls soccer teams. In Sialkot, Pakistan, a town where IPEC has been eradicating child labour in the football stitching sector with the support from, among others, FIFA, children commemorated World Day as well. Children who used to stitch footballs now play football during school breaks as part of a new programme that includes of sport as part of rehabilitation of former child labourers worldwide.

### ***12 to 12 Partnership Initiative***

From one World day to the next, momentum for action-oriented social and political commitment to eliminate child labour in both industrial and developing countries is maintained through the efforts of IPEC's Global Awareness Campaign through the *12 to 12 Partnership Initiative*. There are significant examples of this commitment in Albania, France, Italy, Jordan, Spain, Turkey and Zambia. Extensive programmes and international artistic events jointly organized with IPEC partners raised awareness within communities.<sup>29</sup> As the number of partners and activities continues to grow, the need for a means to share information and create synergies is becoming increasingly apparent. For this purpose, the 12 to 12 Community Portal will be launched on the internet by year-end 2006.

### ***Scream – Supporting Children's Rights through Education, the Arts and the Media***

Within the context of the SCREAM programme, an increasing number of children, young people and committed educators are creating offshoot initiatives endorsed and supported by local governments, including extensive teachers training programmes, involvement of artistic groups and translation of materials into local languages. The SCREAM *Education pack* is now available in 16 languages and the Japanese trade union confederation JTUC-RENGO, which has funded the pack's translation into Khmer and Nepali, will support additional translations into Sinhalese (Sri Lanka) and Bahasa Indonesian.

Within the context of SCREAM, university students are taking an active role sustaining advocacy social mobilization initiatives. Young team leaders have brought training-of-trainers workshops to several countries in the context of IPEC field projects and in the process have created links with university students locally. In 2006 workshops were carried out in Egypt, in Zambia, Uganda, Nigeria and Ghana (See box 5). Using a Youth-to-Child approach, university students in industrial countries, in partnership with different stakeholders in the community, are organizing activities with school children using visual, literary and performing arts as a means to raise awareness about child labour. Teachers' trade unions are also becoming actively involved.<sup>30</sup>

#### **Box 5: Changing attitudes about child labour in Anglophone Africa with SCREAM**

As part of SCREAM's focus on empowering youth to demand respect for children's rights, young team leaders have successfully led training-of-trainer workshops throughout the world. To support the Lusaka-based IPEC Subregional Capacity Building Programme, one committed young SCREAM trainer from the UK worked for four months as the SCREAM key resource person to kick-start implementation in the region. The SCREAM trainer, along with ILO-IPEC colleagues in the field and key partners, conducted training-of-trainers workshops in Zambia, Nigeria, Uganda and Ghana.

The strategy followed to implement SCREAM at the national level provides experiences and valuable lessons learned that can be used in other IPEC country programmes to empower young people to change the attitudes and behaviour of the societies in which they live.

The results of this initiative were particularly significant in Zambia where a network of SCREAM facilitators and trainers was created. Led by the Ministry of Education and ANPPCAN-Zambia (an NGO), the network has

<sup>29</sup> The Suzuki Child to Child Solidarity Concert "A Future Without Child Labour" in Turin, the Global Education Festival/Global Education Award 2006 in Sanremo, the Florence Film Festival, the ISTA Theatre Initiative in Ethiopia, the Sciences Po Initiative in Paris, the Visual and Performing Programme in Spain, deserve special mention among the outstanding international events which brought attention to the cause.

<sup>30</sup> Following IPEC workshops, Albanian teachers' trade unions have started to pilot SCREAM in formal and informal education settings. In Guatemala, following IPEC workshops, teachers from the trade union STEG (Sindicato Trabajadores de la Education) are organizing SCREAM activities in schools in San Raimondo Villanueva and Guatemala City.

been active in expanding SCREAM coverage within communities and the education sector. The network facilitated a number of SCREAM-based activities to commemorate WDAFL 2006. Ministry of Education requested 2000 education packs for use in training teachers. The level of media attention given SCREAM was also high and was featured on several TV news programmes plus an educational children's programme.

The ILO's participation in key international conferences has sparked a series of multi-lateral initiatives. The interaction with other organizations engaged in promoting arts education and child participation at the UNESCO World Conference on Arts Education which was held in Lisbon this year, led to the organization of a concert in Canada to raise awareness on child labour. Following the annual Glocalization Conference in Ankara in July 2006, Glocal Youth Parliamentarians from 70 cities are integrating SCREAM in their programmes, becoming team leaders and motivating artists in their communities to get involved in relevant initiatives.

### 3.1.5 A regional perspective of IPEC's programmes and projects

Important events in 2006 have already influenced and will continue to influence IPEC's distribution of activities from a regional perspective. The 2006 Global Report reported a substantial reduction of hazardous child labour in Latin America, and called for increased attention to child labour in sub-Saharan Africa. In Regional Meetings held in 2006, the ILO members in Latin America and the Caribbean, as well as in Asia and the Pacific, reconfirmed their commitment to the elimination of child labour.

IPEC is in the process of finalizing an agreement with the European Commission to support ACP countries to combat child labour through education and training. This interregional project is to cover activities in Angola, Fiji, Guyana, Jamaica, Kenya, Mali, Madagascar, Sierra Leone, Sudan, and Zambia. However, these activities are not likely to start in 2006, and they are not included in the following tables.

#### AFRICA

The latest global estimates indicate that in sub-Saharan Africa progress towards the elimination of child labour is lagging behind other regions of the world. Sub-Saharan Africa has the greatest incidence of economically active children: 26.4 per cent of all 5-14 year-olds, compared to 18.8 per cent for Asia and the Pacific and 5.1 per cent for Latin America. It ranks second behind Asia in absolute terms, with 49.3 million children working. The persistent challenges of widespread and extreme poverty, high population growth, the HIV/AIDS pandemic, recurrent food crises, and political unrest and conflict clearly exacerbate the problem.

In its report for the biennium 2004-05, IPEC made the case for higher priority to be given to eliminating child labour in Africa. The 2006 Global Report reiterated this need to focus on Africa and proposed several areas of IPEC's work in the region that should be significantly strengthened. In particular, it cited the need for:

- enhancing the knowledge base on child labour, particularly through greater cooperation with African research institutes and networks, notably the research units of social partners;
- providing technical assistance to member States in the development of national child labour policy where it does not exist;
- promoting the mainstreaming child labour concerns in broader policy frameworks;
- emphasizing the links between education and child labour and universal primary education as an important goal in itself and a crucial pillar of a strategy to eliminate child labour; and
- strengthening capacity for action, notably for the social partners, including the various levels of the government, and other major stakeholders.

These orientations are also being incorporated into the ILO Decent Work Country Programmes for Africa. To facilitate this, IPEC must develop modalities for providing technical assistance that enable it to support, as needed, national efforts in a much larger number of African countries. Clearly, however, IPEC action can only be effective in an environment where member States are committed to putting in place appropriate policies and backing them up with internal resources in addition to those from the international community. Particular attention also needs to be paid to incorporating measures against child labour in programmes addressing various crises such as the HIV/AIDS pandemic.

Numerous worst forms of child labour continue to victimize children in many countries in the region. Of particular

concern are child trafficking, the use of children in armed conflict, small-scale mining, hazardous work in agriculture, commercial sexual exploitation and domestic labour. Children trapped in bondage and slavery are still reported in some areas.

A new regional agreement on child trafficking was signed in 2006 by 26 countries from West and Central Africa to combat child trafficking, demonstrating a growing willingness of countries concerned by the problem to take a leading role in tackling it. Efforts also continue to encourage further ratifications of Conventions No. 182 and No. 138 and to assist member States to fulfil their obligations under these. Many African countries have also requested IPEC's assistance to implement time-bound measures against the worst forms of child labour.

### IPEC projects 2006

**TBP support projects – 8:** Ghana, Kenya, Madagascar, Mali (began 9.06), Senegal, South Africa, U.R. of Tanzania, Zambia (began 9.06)

**Country programmes – 7:** Burkina Faso, Benin, Malawi, Mali, Morocco, Niger, Togo

**SIMPOC national surveys – 6:** Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Mali, Niger (begins 12.06), Senegal

#### Regional projects focusing on children in specific worst forms: 6

- Armed conflict – Phase II: (Burundi, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Rwanda)
- Trafficking in children – Phases I & II (Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Ghana, Mali, Nigeria, Togo)
- Cocoa/commercial agriculture in West and Central Africa (Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Nigeria)
- Child domestic labour (Kenya, U.R. of Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia)
- Prevention and Elimination of Child Labour in Mining in West Africa (Burkina Faso, Niger)
- Combating the worst forms of child labour in Lusophone countries in Africa (Mozambique, Angola)

#### Other regional projects: 4

- Regional capacity building (Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, Uganda and Zambia, with some activities in Ethiopia, Malawi, South Africa and U.R. of Tanzania)
- Regional project on skills training and vocational education (Ghana, Kenya, U.R. of Tanzania)
- Regional project on vocational training and apprenticeship (Benin, Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger, Togo, Madagascar, Morocco, Senegal)
- Subregional project on combating HIV/AIDS and child labour in sub-Saharan Africa (pilot projects in Uganda and Zambia)

#### Country sectoral or area-based projects focusing on children in specific worst forms: 2

- Morocco: Worst forms of child labour in rural areas (integrated into the country programme)
- U.R. of Tanzania: Eliminating child labour in tobacco plantations in Urambo (integrated into the TBP project of support)

## ARAB STATES

In the Arab States, children and young people represent half the population that now stands at 280 million. By 2050, the inhabitants of this region are set to grow to over 550 million, 300 million of whom will be children and young people below 22 years of age. This population explosion, along with downward economic trends, increasing levels of poverty and the weak performance in the education sector, push children to enter the labour market at an early age.

In the Arab world, an estimated 13.4 million children are child labourers. This represents about 15 per cent of all children. The real level of child labour may be much higher, however, because of the predominance of child labour in the informal sector, which is difficult to measure. Work in the urban informal sector, seasonal agriculture, street work, domestic labour as well as gender inequity in school enrolment are of particular concern.

One of the most predominant worst forms of child labour in the Arab States is child trafficking, and efforts to address the issue are underway in several countries. The Government of Yemen has signed trafficking agreements with neighbouring countries, provided training to security and border officials on how to recognize and care for trafficked children, raised awareness among parents about the dangers of child trafficking, and

established a reception and rehabilitation centre on the border with Saudi Arabia for returned child victims. The United Arab Emirates is trying to return children involved in camel racing, many of them victims of trafficking, back to their home countries. The draft Constitution of Iraq includes prohibitions on trafficking of children.

IPEC is supporting the Governments of Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon and Yemen to adopt and implement an explicit child labour policy and to directly withdraw children from the labour market in line with the objective to reach an end to the worst forms of child labour by the year 2016.

### IPEC projects – 2006

**TBP support projects – 2:** Lebanon, Yemen

**Country programmes – 3:** Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon

## ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

The recent ILO Global report on Child Labour found that the number of working children under the age of 15 years in Asia and the Pacific declined by 5 million to 122.3 million from 2000 to 2004. Despite this positive development, the region still faces major challenges. The number of working children in Asia Pacific is by far the largest in the world and represents 18.8 per cent of the 650 million 5-14 year-olds in the region. Furthermore, the progress in eliminating child labour is still modest as compared to progress in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Many worst forms of child labour are still important concerns, including child trafficking, commercial sexual exploitation, bonded child labour, child domestic work, hazardous child labour and the recruitment and use of children for armed conflict or drug trafficking. A high tolerance for child labour in many countries and political volatility and conflict in certain others (e.g. Afghanistan, Nepal, Indonesia and Sri Lanka) exacerbate the problem and can hinder the implementation of action against it. In addition, a large number of children in areas affected by natural disasters – tsunami (India, Indonesia, Sri Lanka) and earthquake (Indonesia, Pakistan) – are vulnerable to entering child labour.

Strategies such as capacity building for social partners and IPEC implementing agencies, advocacy for adherence and implementation of ILO Conventions, awareness raising of the public and target groups and focused direct assistance are slowly but surely making inroads into the child labour problem. Awareness and support for the eradication of child labour in a comprehensive manner is on the rise. Seven countries in the region have set time-bound targets to end selected worst form of child labour and national time-bound programme projects are now being implemented to help reach these. Progress is also being made at regional level. A regional tripartite seminar on the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and Its follow-up theme, elimination of child labour, was held in July 2006 in Jakarta. A range of regional sectoral programmes addressing child trafficking and child domestic work are being implemented.

IPEC strategies in Asia are consistent with the ILO's Decent Work priorities for the region. IPEC continues to mainstream child labour into government policies, strategies, plans and budgets. Child labour issues have been included in the national Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers in Cambodia, Indonesia, Nepal and Pakistan, and mainstreaming is being pursued in other countries, such as the Philippines and Viet Nam. There are efforts to integrate child labour and trafficking concerns into Education for All initiatives in Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sri Lanka and Viet Nam. Ten countries have already identified targeted actions against child labour as one of the outcomes of their Decent Work Country Programme for 2006-07. At the Fourteenth Asian Regional Meeting held in Buzan, Korea (29 August - 1 September 2006) all participating countries committed to an Asian Decent Work Decade for the period up to 2015. Agreed priorities for national action included combating all forms of child labour as defined in Convention No. 182 and Convention No. 138, promoting Education for All, and promoting decent work opportunities for young women and men, especially through facilitating the school-to-work transition.

### IPEC projects – 2006

**TBP support projects: 6 + 1** Cambodia, Nepal, Philippines, Indonesia (includes response to tsunami in Aceh province), Pakistan, Mongolia, Bangladesh (preparatory phase),

**SIMPOC national surveys: 2** *Completed:* Bangladesh, Mongolia

**Country, sectoral or area-based projects focusing on children in specific worst forms: 17**

- Bangladesh (2): Hazardous sectors, urban informal sectors
- China (1): Trafficking in children and women in China

- Philippines (1): Child soldiers
- Pakistan (6): Carpet weaving, soccer ball stitching, surgical instruments, education and training, media project, earthquake response (coordinated with TBP project of support)
- India (3): Hazardous sectors covering four states, Andhra Pradesh State-based project, sericulture industry in Karnataka State
- Nepal (1): Bonded labour
- Sri Lanka (2): Child soldiers, prevention of child labour in the tsunami affected areas
- Thailand (1): Support for national action to combat CL and its worst forms (targeting immigrant and migrant children)

#### Regional sectoral projects: 5

- APEC Awareness raising campaign on WFCL and educational opportunities (Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand, Viet Nam) )<sup>1</sup> (ended 6.06)
- Child domestic workers (Cambodia, Indonesia, Pakistan, Sri Lanka) ) (ended 2.06)
- Child trafficking for labour and sexual exploitation, TICSА Phase II (Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Indonesia, Thailand) (ended 3.06)
- Trafficking in children and women in the Mekong countries (Cambodia, Lao PDR, Thailand, Viet Nam, and Yunnan province in China), Phase II
- Economic and social empowerment of returned victims of trafficking (Thailand, Philippines).

<sup>1</sup> This inter-regional project also included components in Mexico and Peru. It was managed from the Regional Office in Bangkok

## EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

New child labour estimates cited the 2006 Global Report suggest a decline in the number of children working in the transition economies in Europe and Central Asia. Economic growth and poverty reduction linked with political commitment to combating child labour have led to significant progress. Europe's rate of ratification of both the ILO Child Labour Conventions has been very encouraging. Only five of 49 countries have yet to ratify the ILO Minimum Age Convention No. 138 and only three have not yet ratified the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention No. 182. With the support of national partners, IPEC has begun to elaborate and integrate exit strategies in projects carried out in Central and Eastern Europe.

Despite the positive picture overall, there are still some areas where child labour is endemic. In Central Asia and the Caucasus, many street children fall victim to the worst forms of child labour and many rural children perform hazardous work in agriculture. In addition, children from rural areas are commonly trafficked to urban centres or wealthier countries for labour exploitation, including commercial sexual exploitation.

### IPEC projects – 2006

**TBP support project: 1** Turkey

**Country programmes: 3** Albania, Russia, Ukraine

**SIMPOC national surveys: 2** *Completed: Georgia, Ongoing: Azerbaijan*

**Country sectoral or area-based projects focusing on children in specific worst forms: 3**

- Street children project, Phase II (St. Petersburg, Russia) (ended 9.06)
- Worst forms of child labour (Leningrad region, Russia)
- Worst forms of child labour (selected provinces in Turkey)

**Regional sectoral projects: 4**

- Trafficking in children in selected Balkan countries and the Ukraine, Phase II (Albania, Moldova, Romania, Ukraine)
- Worst Forms of Child Labour in Central Asian Republics (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan)
- Child Labour and youth employment in Central Asia (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan)
- Worst forms of child labour projects in selected Stability Pact countries of Central and Eastern Europe Phase II (Core countries: Albania, Bulgaria, Kosovo, Moldova, Romania, Ukraine)

## LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

While child labour has declined substantially in Latin America and the Caribbean in recent years, there are still 5.7 million working girls and boys who are under the minimum age for employment or are engaged in work that must be abolished according to ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention No. 182. The majority of these children work in agriculture, but there are also many thousands of girls and boys working in other high-risk sectors such as mining, dumpsites, domestic labour, fireworks manufacturing and fishing. Support to defining and mapping hazardous labour, developing child labour monitoring systems and involving the social partners in these processes are priorities for the region. In many countries, domestic labour in third party homes is the second largest sector in which children, mostly girls, work. Subregional programmes are being implemented in Central and South America to address this difficult issue. Indigenous girls and boys, who are often the poorest of the poor and suffer from discrimination and lack of access to social services, are also a priority target group for research and action.

The unconditional worst forms of child labour, such as commercial sexual exploitation, trafficking of children for labour, and use of children in armed conflict and in the drug trade pose particular challenges since they involve criminal activities that are hidden and difficult to tackle. Some of these also pose particular risks to girls, who are often more vulnerable due to prevalent cultural and social patriarchal norms in Latin America. IPEC is working to develop intervention models to address these worst forms and ensure that adequate legal frameworks are in place and national capacities are strengthened to enforce them.

IPEC has a strong regional and subregional approach to its activities in Latin America. Through regional groups, such as MERCOSUR, it has fostered the promotion of joint legislation on combating child labour and its worst forms. One example of this is the trilateral agreement signed by Argentina, Paraguay and Brazil late in 2005 on combating sexual exploitation of children in the tri-border area. At the fourth Summit of the Americas in November 2005, 34 nations signed the Mar del Plata Declaration and Plan of Action committing all member States to focus on expanding educational and economic opportunities for the disadvantaged. As part of this effort, they have pledged to eliminate the worst forms of child labour by 2020 and promote of gender equality and youth employment. This initiative was reinforced in 2006 by the Declaration and Action Plan of Portuguese-Speaking countries against the Worst Forms of Child Labour announced in Lisbon in May.

IPEC's priorities include decent youth employment, poverty reduction, education for all, gender equality, strengthened mechanisms for social cohesion, decent work, and social protection for workers. Mainstreaming of CL concerns into government policies and programmes in Latin America, especially those concerned with poverty eradication and education, including conditional cash transfers schemes, will continue to be a strong focus of IPEC's work.

### IPEC projects – 2006

**TBP support projects: 4 +1** Brazil, El Salvador (Phase I ended 9.06, Phase II begins 10.06), Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Argentina (preparatory phase)

**Country programmes: 2** Colombia (ends 12.06), Panama (Phase I ended 5.06. Phase II begins 10.06)

**SIMPOC national surveys and research: 3** *Ongoing:* Argentina, Bolivia, Peru

#### Regional projects: 3

- Elimination of child labour in Latin America (AECI, Phase II)
- Combating Hazardous child labour in Central America (ended 3.06)
- Elimination of child labour in Latin America (AECI, Phase III)

#### Country sectoral or area-based projects: 5

- Brazil: Combating trafficking and sexual exploitation
- Colombia: Mining, urban informal sector, child soldiers (ends 12.06)
- Costa Rica: Supporting the time-bound programme against the worst forms of child labour (ended 6.06)
- Haiti: Child domestic labour (ended 9.06)
- Mexico: Commercial sexual exploitation of children

**Regional sectoral projects: 10**

- APEC Awareness raising campaign on WFCL and educational opportunities (Mexico, Peru) (ended 6.06)
- Child domestic labour in Central America and the Dominican Republic (Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama) (ended 6.06)
- Child domestic labour in four counties of South America (Brazil, Colombia, Paraguay, Peru)
- Child scavengers (El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras) (ends 12.06)
- Combating the worst forms of child labour in the English and Dutch-speaking Caribbean (Bahamas, Belize, Guyana, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago)
- Commercial sexual exploitation of children and child domestic labour (Chile, Colombia, Paraguay, Peru)
- Commercial sexual exploitation of children in Central America and the Dominican Republic (Belize, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama) (Phase I ended 4.06, Phase II ongoing)
- Eradication and prevention of child labour in agriculture in Central America and the Dominican Republic (ended 6.06)
- Prevention and elimination of the worst forms of child labour in Honduras, Nicaragua, Guatemala and Costa Rica (ended 6.06)
- Plan for the eradication of child labour in MERCOSUR and Chile (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, Uruguay)

### 3.2 Programme evaluation and impact assessment

IPEC's current evaluation work has several facets: consolidation of experience on project evaluations, implementation of new approaches to evaluating TBPs, and refinement of impact assessment methodologies concerned with policy development, institution building and social mobilization. IPEC evaluation methods are fully compatible the new ILO policy framework on evaluation, and IPEC's Design, Evaluation and Documentation (DED) Section has been consulting with the ILO's central evaluation unit to share experiences and ensure consistency in approaches.

Fifty-two evaluations were completed during 2006, including four self-evaluations and three expanded final evaluations. A similar number of evaluations are expected to be carried out in 2007, which would bring the number of projects evaluated in the 2006-07 biennium to about 100. This represents a 25 per cent increase over 2004-05. DED has begun strategically combining evaluations of linked projects for broader assessment of achievement, which in light of resource constraints also provides a cost-effective way to deal with a large and growing number of projects needing evaluation. Annex IV lists evaluations carried out in 2006 by region and type.

#### *Impact assessment*

The format of final evaluations has been modified to combine conventional project evaluations with detailed impact assessment studies, such as target group surveys. These surveys provide a more solid basis for assessing potential long-term impact of a given project on children and their families. Efforts continue to ensure that baseline studies carried out at the start of a project can be used for this purpose. Emphasis is also placed on including the impact of policy-level work and capacity building as part of final evaluations.

The final evaluations of the first generation projects of support to time-bound programmes have been produced as expanded final evaluations based on a standard format with a core set of questions. The intention is to assess the achievements of individual projects of support as well as provide the basis for an assessment of the time-bound programme concept in general. National partners are being approached to explore how these evaluations can become joint initiatives to better demonstrate achievements of the TBP in the country and evaluate the contributions of individual development partners. This, of course, provides opportunities to link to evaluations of Decent Work Country Programmes.

Tested methodologies for tracking children and families as beneficiaries during a project and tracing the outcomes for past beneficiaries to identify longer term impact are now systematically included in projects. Tracking systems provide information for the evaluation of the current projects, while tracer studies help demonstrate whether or not the models of interventions developed are effective over the long run. A four-year project begun in 2006 will provide the basis for further development and application of IPEC's Impact Assessment Framework, focusing in particular on developing approaches to planning and assessing impact of enabling environment interventions such as policy development and institution building.

### **3.3 Programme management, personnel and finance**

During 2006, IPEC continued to build on the improvements to programme strategy and management implemented as follow-up to the global evaluation of the Programme in 2004, the review of its business process in 2005, and the recommendations offered in the various project audits undertaken by the internal and external auditors in 2005. However, the large size of the Programme, its continued growth and the complexity of interventions required have also had a significant impact on working methods and administrative support requirements.

Follow-up to the various reviews and audits of IPEC has been an area of focus in 2006 and will remain so for the remainder of the biennium. IPEC management is working to distil further the findings and recommendations from the many sources. One outcome of this is the publication of updated procedural guides and changes to training materials in areas requiring improvement. The developments in the areas of strategic budgeting and resource planning and reporting as a result of the introduction of IRIS have meant less time could be devoted to further innovation of IPEC-specific operational procedures, although these changes should improve efficiency in the near future.

#### **3.3.1 IPEC at headquarters**

At headquarters in Geneva, IPEC is part of Sector 1, Standards and Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work. The organizational structure changes related to 2006-07 Programme and Budget remains unchanged from the last implementation report to the International Steering Committee. The Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work Department (FPRW) was created with the aim of generating synergies from the work of IPEC and DECLARATION by placing the two Programmes in the same departmental structure with each of them maintaining their operational independence and visibility. Financial and administrative support services are provided at the Department level. Directors of the respective Programmes report to the Executive Director of the Sector.

As mentioned in many past reports, IPEC faces a challenging staff resource situation at headquarters resulting from the Programme's heavy reliance on extra-budgetary funding. The introduction of biennial staff resource planning for the whole team since 2002 has improved transparency. It also ensures a minimum level of contract security for TC staff. Nevertheless, for the second consecutive biennium, the 2006-07 Staffing Plan had to provide for a reduction of professional and to a lesser extent general service staff despite a tremendous growth in absolute delivery. The need to secure staff resources for headquarters through projects adds to the management costs of field projects, thereby reducing IPEC's competitiveness relative to other executing agencies.

#### **3.3.2 IPEC at the field level**

While there has been an increased focus on upstream policy work and global, evidence-based campaigning in recent years, IPEC remains first and foremost a field-based Programme. The 2006 Global Report reinforced the notion that the effective elimination of child labour can only be achieved at the country level and that members States must be at the forefront of such efforts.

Field structures and mechanisms available to IPEC to support member States in this task include the ILO offices (country, subregional and regional), IPEC staff in field offices and the child labour specialists and subregional coordinators in Addis Ababa, Bangkok, Dakar, Lima, New Delhi and San José. A variety of technical assistance staff, ranging from Chief Technical Advisers for regional projects to specialists in evaluations, surveys, and programming, are currently located in regional, subregional and country offices.

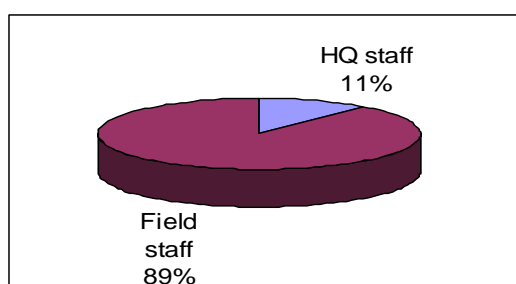
IPEC's commitment to the financial decentralization of projects from Geneva to ILO offices continued during 2006. Since some projects are global in nature and since Geneva is the Regional Office for Europe, including project countries in Eastern Europe and Central Asia, 100 per cent decentralization is neither a goal nor a possibility. The financial decentralization of IPEC's portfolio seems to have stabilized between 70 and 75 per cent. The decentralization rate of ILO extra-budgetary funding without IPEC's portfolio is 60 per cent for 2006. Technical decentralization to the field has gradually been stepped up in tandem with the growing number of ILO child labour specialists in the field. In addition, a first-line technical decentralization to seasoned chief technical advisors of projects has increased responsibility at the field level.

In each country where IPEC is active, work is facilitated by National Steering Committees (NSCs) and Project/Programme Advisory Committees (PACs). Some countries have multiple IPEC projects and this has resulted in challenges for coherence, coordination and efficiency. Over the years, IPEC has taken measures to organize the various projects and activities so that the result is a coherent and consistent IPEC Country Programme that is closely linked to the ILO country programmes, including the Decent Work initiatives in the country. In addition, coordination and pooling of resources available to IPEC projects at country level has resulted in some efficiency gains, but has also led to challenges in terms of donor reporting.

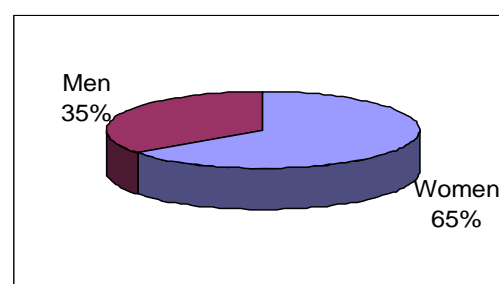
### 3.3.3 Development of human resources

IPEC currently has 88 offices in 75 countries and worldwide staff of 474 professional and general service personnel. Fifty-three, or 11 per cent, of IPEC's employees work at ILO headquarters in Geneva (figure 3). Sixty-five per cent of IPEC's worldwide staff are women (figure 4). The programme has been able to attract many women professionals at the international and national level. For example, women international professionals now outnumber men by 38 to 34.

**Figure 3: IPEC HQ and field staff**



**Figure 4: IPEC staff by gender**



IPEC's recruitment and selection process seeks to attract a pool of highly qualified international and national candidates. IPEC's policy is to advertise vacancies for all international positions on technical cooperation (TC) projects on the ILO website, even though this is not a procedural requirement in the ILO. This said, the short lifespan of TC projects (often two to three years) means that the potential

staff turnover is high, and if experienced staff cannot be kept on the programme's skill base and institutional memory are eroded. Therefore, all other factors being equal, priority in filling vacancies is given – through succession planning – to serving IPEC staff. So far in 2006 IPEC has filled 14 international and 41 national staff positions. Twelve of the 14 international staff vacancies were filled by internal transfers or promotions, while the majority of national staff positions were filled by external candidates.

With the ILO Department of Human Resources Development's (HRD) recent policy on decentralizing training funds to each Sector or Department, a learning coordinator has been appointed for the Programme and an IPEC Learning Strategy has been developed in consultation with the staff members. The focus is on developing the staff's technical and core competencies with consideration also being given to personal developmental needs when these are of longer-term interest of the ILO. All new staff members receive a comprehensive orientation on ILO values and principles, relevant technical topics, strategic planning, and evaluation, reporting, finance and administrative procedures.

Regular staff consultations and seminars remain an important feature of the Programme both for the purpose of involving the field staff in strategic planning exercises as to ensure optimal sharing of new experiences and lessons learned.

Following a major effort to train all IPEC staff in all regions on gender mainstreaming, IPEC has now adopted a more ad hoc approach as suggested by the ILO gender audit (2004-05). This includes small briefs on gender issues on different topics, as well as training of all new staff and IPEC Chief Technical Advisers on gender issues pertinent to child labour, during their orientation programmes.

#### **3.3.4. Operational procedures**

Overstretched human resources and the introduction of IRIS have resulted in less time devoted to work on further innovation of IPEC-specific operational procedures. As noted in last year's report, IPEC's work on operational procedures is now being pursued within the framework of the changes brought about by IRIS. Over the course of the last year, the bulk of IPEC's work on operational procedures has been directed at adapting to IRIS and working with the IRIS team and Management and Administration Sector staff on improving and stabilizing the new system at headquarters. While very important, this process has proven to be extremely time consuming, absorbing most of IPEC's efforts during the year. The ILO has also assembled a number of teams to prepare for the rollout of IRIS to the field, and IPEC staff has been heavily involved in this process.

The evolution of IPEC's web-based Programme and Operations Manual (POM) continued during the year. Three years have passed since the POM was first introduced and it is now being refined through continuous updating rather than experiencing large scale changes. During the last year, further guidance on the closure of action programmes was added, the HRD section was expanded and the communication chapter was updated.

Work continues with Procurement and Finance to update the Office's procurement circulars. This will result in simplified procedures, improved documentation and a further mainstreaming of IPEC's working methods into those of the Office.

## PART II

### Thematic highlights



## 1. CHILD LABOUR IN AGRICULTURE

The vast majority of world's working children are not toiling in factories and sweatshops or working as domestics or street vendors in urban areas, they are working from sun up to sun down planting and harvesting crops, spraying pesticides and tending livestock on rural farms and plantations. According to the ILO's Global Report, 2006, *The end of child labour: Within reach*, an estimated 70 per cent of the world's child labourers are agricultural workers. Many of these children carry out work that endangers their safety, health and even lives, and deprives them of an education.<sup>31</sup> Unless a concerted effort is applied to reducing agricultural child labour, it will be impossible to achieve the goal of elimination of all worst forms of child labour by 2016.

While great progress has been made in many countries in reducing hazardous child labour in other sectors, a number of factors have made agricultural child labour a particularly difficult one to tackle – the importance of agriculture in many developing economies and ingrained attitudes and perceptions about the roles children in rural areas not the least among them. In the discussion on the Global Report at the June 2006 International Labour Conference, there was a broad consensus among governments, employers and workers that there needs to be a significant increase in ILO's work on elimination of child labour in agriculture over the next four years.

### 1.1 Making the elimination of child labour in agriculture a priority

For many, the thought of growing up on a farm evokes images of an idyllic childhood with girls and boys working alongside their parents or grandparents in the fresh air and being taught the values and satisfaction of work. The reality, however, is often altogether different. Around the world today, millions of children are harshly exploited on farms and plantations of all types and sizes, toiling in poor to appalling conditions and performing dangerous jobs with little or no pay.

Irrespective of age, agriculture is one of the three most hazardous sectors along with mining and construction in terms of fatalities, accidents and ill health. According to ILO statistics, half of all fatal accidents occur in agriculture.<sup>32</sup> The potential hazards are numerous and levels of risk high. In many situations, children are forced to work long hours, use sharp tools designed for adults, carry loads too heavy for their immature bodies and operate dangerous machinery. They are exposed to toxic pesticides, diseases and harsh weather. They may also work in unsanitary conditions and suffer harassment and psychological abuse.<sup>33</sup> The list goes on and on.

It must be emphasized that not all work that children undertake in agriculture is bad for them or would qualify as work to be eliminated under the ILO Minimum Age Convention No. 138 or the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention No. 182. The ILO is not looking to ban all work by children under age 18 on farms. Age-appropriate tasks that are low risk and do not interfere with a child's schooling and right to leisure time are not at issue here. Indeed, many types of work experience for children can be positive, providing them with practical and social skills for work as adults. Improved self-confidence, self-esteem and work skills are attributes often detected in young people engaged in some aspects of farm work.

Child labour is another matter, however, and given the inherently hazardous nature of many types of agricultural work, the line between what is acceptable work and what is not is easily crossed. This problem is not restricted to developing countries and can occur in industrial countries as well. Whether

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<sup>31</sup> ILO: *The end of child labour: Within reach*, Global Report under the Follow-up to the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work 2006 (Geneva, 2006), p. 8.

<sup>32</sup> ILO: *Safety and Health in Agriculture: Report (VI) I*, International Labour Conference, 88<sup>th</sup> session, Geneva, 2000, p. 3.

<sup>33</sup> For more information on the hazards of agricultural work for children, please see *Guidebook 3: Eliminating hazardous child labour* of IPEC's recently published guidebook series *Tackling hazardous child labour in agriculture: Guidance on policy and practice* (Geneva, ILO, 2006).

child labourers work on their parents' farms, are hired to work on the farms or plantations of others, or accompany their migrant farm-worker parents, the hazards and levels of risk they face can be worse than those for adult workers. Because children's bodies and minds are still growing and developing, exposure to workplace hazards can be more devastating and long lasting for them, resulting in lifelong disabilities. Furthermore, children's inexperience and lack of mature judgement can heighten their risk of accidents and other types of physical and psychological harm. Box 6 describes how exposure to pesticides and other agrochemicals is particularly harmful to children.

### **Box 6 Pesticides exposure – a grave danger for children**

Children's exposure to pesticides and other agrochemicals is of particular concern. Children's bodies have a higher capacity to absorb toxic substances, whether through breathing, through the skin or swallowing. They have a higher skin surface area to weight ratio. Children also have greater exploratory and "hand-to-mouth" behaviours and are more likely to come into contact with and ingest pesticide/chemical residues, and they are also vulnerable to accidents when pesticides and other chemicals are improperly stored (e.g. in drink bottles and food containers) or when empty but still contaminated chemical containers are used to store water.

In cases of chemical poisoning, an important vulnerability factor is the body's ability to detoxify and excrete pesticides. A child's metabolism can differ in important ways from adults. For example, considerable laboratory research has demonstrated increased susceptibility to organophosphate pesticides in juveniles.<sup>1</sup>

Adolescence is the last period of rapid cell growth as well as the time of complete differentiation of the organs of reproduction. Exposures during this critical period may be especially dangerous.<sup>1</sup>

While there is still a significant level of uncertainty about the safety of many chemicals, it is known that a number of factors contribute to a child's unique vulnerability to chemicals, including a typical child's biology, physiology and behaviour.

- **Biology:** The central nervous, immune, reproductive, hormonal, and digestive systems, as well as kidneys and lungs, of a foetus, infant, and child are immature and are constantly developing. Depending on the state of development and a variety of other factors, a child's ability to successfully detoxify and excrete toxins differs from that of an adult, sometimes offering them greater protection and sometimes increasing their vulnerability.
- **Physiology:** Young children breathe faster, and eat and drink more in proportion to their body weight than do adults, and their skin absorption may be higher.
- **Behaviour:** Children spend more time outdoors than do adults, playing and experiencing life closer to the ground where contaminants often accumulate. They also typically engage in hand-to-mouth behaviour as part of their normal development. They are unaware of potential risks around them and therefore are less able to protect themselves from potential exposures.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Natural Resources Defense Council: *Trouble on the farm: Growing up with pesticides in agricultural communities*. (Washington, DC, 1998).

<sup>2</sup> National Research Council of the Institute of Medicine: *Protecting Youth at Work: Health, Safety, and Development of Working Children and Adolescents in the United States* (Washington DC, National Academy Press, 1998).

## **1.2 Reducing child labour in agriculture – overcoming some formidable obstacles**

Agriculture is a difficult sector to tackle for a number of reasons. Apart from the sheer magnitude, there has been traditionally been resistance across cultures and regions of the world to the idea that "helping out" on the farm, particularly on family farms, can qualify as child labour. More than almost any other sector, agriculture is a way of life where children work to learn their future trade. This "family farm" element in agriculture that is so bound up with culture and tradition makes it difficult to acknowledge that children can be exploited in such a setting and difficult to reach for child labour action. Unfortunately, "helping out" in some parts of the world begins at about the age that a child should be entering primary school. Many poverty-stricken rural children in developing countries, girls in particular,

become farm labourers while still very young – even as young as 5 years. In some countries, children under 10 are estimated to account for 20 per cent of rural child labour.<sup>34</sup>

Another obstacle in reducing agricultural child labour is that is often invisible and unacknowledged. A child's labour for third parties may be hidden because it is carried out as piecework or contributes to a quota required of a migrant farm-worker family on larger farms or plantations. Similarly, labour subcontracting arrangements used by agricultural enterprises in some countries can disguise child labour and allow employers to disclaim responsibility for any child labour found on their farms or plantations.

Agriculture is also historically and traditionally an under-regulated sector in many countries. This means that child labour laws, if they exist, are often less stringent in agricultural industries than in other industries. In some countries, adult and child workers in agriculture are not covered by or are exempt from safety and health laws covering other categories of adult workers. Children, for example, are generally allowed to operate machinery and drive tractors at a younger age in agriculture than in other sectors.

A further barrier to reducing agricultural child labour is the limited availability of free, good quality education in remote rural areas. Where schools exist, they may be of low quality and have problems in retaining teachers and in keeping up attendance rates and standards of educational performance and achievement. For poor farming families, schooling, especially secondary schooling, is either an unaffordable luxury or just seems irrelevant, particularly if parents and children do not see that schooling will improve their future prospects or give them other career options.

Added to the above-mentioned obstacles is the overarching problem of rural poverty. It is now widely acknowledged that child labour cannot be reduced sustainably unless it is linked to rural development and poverty reduction efforts. In many instances, children in rural areas represent a plentiful source of cheap farm labour that can suppress wages and discourage the implementation of more productive methods or technologies to improve farm productivity. Raising incomes of adult agricultural workers and farmers will in the long term reduce child labour by ensuring that these groups have the economic means to support their families and ensure their children's access to education.

### 1.3 IPEC's work in the agricultural sector

Having contributed to the substantial inroads made in eliminating child labour in many other sectors, IPEC is now in a better position to direct its resources at the immense and complex task of eliminating hazardous child labour in agriculture. As a proportion of all IPEC projects and action programmes to date, those focussing specifically on agriculture account for less than 15 per cent. However, several important multi-country pilot projects in commercial agriculture in Africa and Latin America have been carried out in the past five years and a number of other recent IPEC projects in rural areas in these and other regions of the world have components focussing on the elimination of child labour in agriculture. These agricultural projects have a strong community focus: they generally aim to build the capacities of stakeholder groups to tackle child labour issues, raise awareness at the village/community level and involve community members in activities such as child labour monitoring. The projects also bring in employers' organizations and trade unions wherever possible with a view strengthening social dialogue between these groups. They may also involve non-governmental organizations. Box 7 describes how an IPEC project in Turkey is assisting children of migrant workers who work with their parents.

#### **Box 7: A pilot programme for working children from migrant farm families in Turkey**

In Turkey, about 65 per cent of all working children under the age of 15 are involved agricultural work. In cotton growing areas in the south of the country, there are many children of migrant farm workers who work alongside their parents and migrate with them from their home villages according to the crop cycles. It is very difficult for these children to go to school as the cotton season runs from May to November and

<sup>34</sup> IPEC: *Child labour: Targeting the intolerable* (Geneva, ILO, 1996).

overlaps with the school year. Most end up dropping out of school. Some have never been enrolled.

In the Karatas region near Adana, The Turkish Ministry of National Education (MONE) is currently implementing an ILO-IPEC programme (2005-07) to address the specific needs of children involved in seasonal agricultural work and its impact on education. At the heart of the programme are the creation of year-round boarding school programmes and a school-based child labour monitoring (CLM) system that brings educators and parents, employers (farmers), social workers and local authorities together to identify working children and follow up so they do not return to work. Younger siblings are also taken care of with special pre-school programmes, year-round kindergarten and other services to keep them from starting to work.

The project consists of two principal components. The first aims to create an enabling policy environment for achieving Turkey's goals of education for all and the elimination of the child labour. The second targets children directly, withdrawing them from hazardous labour in agriculture, preventing them from entering seasonal agricultural work and placing them into formal/non-formal educational programmes or pre-vocational/vocational training. These components incorporate crosscutting dimensions such as gender and advocacy.

A community-based social support centre (SSC) has been established in Karatas to cater to the specific needs of the children targeted by the programme and help integrate them into the various alternatives that have been put in place for them. The centre has also been mandated to keep track of the children as they move up through the education system.

Another important activity of the project is an outreach service to assist working children in remote rural areas in innovative ways, including peer education programmes and networking with other programmes focussing on children's welfare.

The programme started in 2005 and so far over 1,400 children (45 per cent girls) have been identified and registered. About half of them have been withdrawn from agricultural work and enrolled in primary schools. Over 100 children (mostly boys) have been withdrawn from work and registered to boarding schools in Karataş, Kozan, Mustafabeyli and Hilvan. The rest have benefited from complementary education programmes and social activities that were organized by SSC and surrounding primary schools within the framework of the programme.

A recent trend in efforts to eliminate child labour in agriculture has been the emergence of multi-stakeholder initiatives concerning a specific crop and involving stakeholders along the food/commodity supply chain for that sector. Some focus mainly on direct action to assist children and their families, awareness raising and capacity building of local agencies. Others concentrate efforts on a national and global level and feature codes of conduct and labelling schemes to pressure exporters and suppliers to ban the use of child labour and monitor its elimination. IPEC has supported several such sectoral alliances in the past few years, including those created in the banana, cocoa, and tobacco industries.<sup>35</sup>

## 1.4 The way forward

In order to scale up work on eliminating child labour in agriculture, IPEC is developing new strategies based on closer cooperation and collaboration with international agricultural organizations and employers' and workers' organizations and an expanded communication effort centred on the World Day against Child Labour 2007, which will focus on agriculture. IPEC will also seek mainstream the issue into current ILO work on youth employment and rural development and employment.

### 1.4.1 Cooperation with international agricultural agencies and organizations

International agricultural agencies and organizations can play important roles in eliminating of child labour in agriculture, especially hazardous work. These organizations represent an important conduit

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<sup>35</sup> For more information on multi-stakeholder initiatives, please see *Guidebook 3: Initiatives to tackle* of the series *Tackling hazardous child labour in agriculture: Guidance on policy and practice* (Geneva, ILO, 2006).

to the national level because of their close contacts with national ministries or departments of agriculture, agricultural extension services, farmers' organizations and cooperatives, agricultural producer organizations, agricultural research bodies and so on.

In building IPEC's agricultural work, cooperation on elimination of hazardous child labour in agriculture is actively being developed with international agricultural organizations, notably the Food and Agriculture Organization, the International Fund on Agricultural Development, the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research, the World Food Programme, the International Federation of Agricultural Producers (representing farmers/employers and their organizations) – and the International Union of Food, Agricultural, Hotel, Restaurant, Catering, Tobacco and Allied Workers' Associations (representing workers and their organizations).

At a policy consultation on elimination of child labour in agriculture which IPEC held in May 2006 with these organizations, it was agreed that building policy coherence on child labour is essential. The organizations unanimously supported the idea that World Day of Action against Child Labour (WDAAL) is a good way of raising awareness and sending a strong common message on elimination of child labour in agriculture.

A second joint consultation in Rome in September 2006 identified the need for a communications strategy and field level activities and programmes that could be jointly promoted at the WDAAL and beyond.

#### **1.4.2 World Day against Child Labour 2007**

World Day against Child Labour 2007 will provide an important communications platform for awareness raising about child labour in agriculture. Among the key messages IPEC will promote during this event include:

- Eliminating the worst forms of child labour worldwide by 2016 will only be possible if greater efforts are made to reduce child labour in agriculture, which is the economic sector where most child labour is found.
- Certain agricultural activities are so hazardous that all children must be banned from participating in them. For example, children should not handle or apply pesticides or other agrochemicals and should be protected from incidental exposure to them. Neither should they operate certain types of dangerous farm machinery.
- Creation of youth employment can help end child labour in agriculture, promote rural employment and development, and help eliminate/reduce poverty.

#### **1.4.3 Youth employment and agriculture**

Another important element of IPEC's work will be promoting youth<sup>36</sup> employment in agriculture within a decent work framework as a means of reducing child labour. Creation of youth employment in this sector could help end child labour, promote rural employment and development, and help reduce poverty by raising incomes. However, many young persons do not want to work in agriculture because the pay is often low, the hours are long, the work is arduous and dangerous and career prospects are perceived as minimal.

To entice youth (15+) to this sector, the work must be based on appropriate training, good employment and career opportunities, decent employment conditions with decent levels of remuneration, and good health and safety standards. The challenge will be to put these conditions and standards in place.

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<sup>36</sup> Of minimum legal age for employment as per ILO Convention No. 138.

Another issue that will need to be addressed is how to find safe and creative ways for youths who have attained the minimum age for employment to work in agriculture without it interfering with education.

#### **1.4.4 Links with rural employment and poverty reduction**

In June 2008, the 97th session of the International Labour Conference will discuss the issue of promoting of rural employment for poverty reduction. Elimination of child labour in agriculture is very much linked to creating rural employment for both adults and youth within the context of decent work. Children are being exploited as cheap labour for jobs that should rightfully create employment for adults. IPEC is currently participating in the inter-departmental working group to prepare the ILC discussion paper.

### **1.5 Conclusion**

Eliminating child labour worldwide by 2016 will only be possible if greater efforts are made to reduce child labour in agriculture. IPEC has a good track record of working on elimination of child labour in this sector which needs to be built on, especially as all the commercial agriculture projects in Africa and Latin America have ended.

A key way of building IPEC's work is through developing partnerships with international agricultural organizations: the strong commitment from the Rome-based international agricultural agencies along with the farmers/employers and agricultural workers/trade unions, offer ILO and IPEC a formidable opportunity to take a lead role on elimination of child labour in agriculture. A joint agencies communiqué, joint information, and well thought out programmes of activities could be developed and launched on WDACL and carried on beyond.

Agriculture could be a good sector for promotion of youth employment and decent work. This will also send an important message to farmers, international agricultural agencies and others who often think that banning child labour also means banning any form of work by children in agriculture, even on family farms.

In conclusion, a massive information and advocacy campaign – spearheaded by IPEC and ILO – is needed on elimination of child labour in agriculture if the target of eliminating the worst forms of child labour by 2016 is to be achieved.

## 2. THE ROLE OF EMPLOYERS' AND WORKERS' ORGANIZATIONS IN COMBATING CHILD LABOUR

Employers' and workers' organizations are indispensable in the struggle against child labour. The recent ILO Global Report<sup>37</sup> on child labour emphasizes the strong role the social partners have in the worldwide movement against child labour. The Report puts a premium on revitalizing and strengthening the worldwide movement as a central strategy in achieving global goals.<sup>38</sup> However, the Report also recognizes that there are still some challenges to achieving this and calls on the social partners to deepen and widen their commitment to the elimination of child labour and for the ILO to enhance their capacities.<sup>39</sup>

The challenges are: first, improving the capacity of the social partners, particularly to operate in the informal economy where most child labour is found. Second, as the worldwide movement has grown in the last decade, it has attracted a diversity of actors, leading to a danger of a duplication of efforts. In this context, employers' and workers' organizations have to rigorously define their respective roles and comparative advantages. Third, IPEC itself has its own capacity constraints, particularly time pressure in delivering outputs and in implementing action programmes.

### 2.1 The central role of employers' and workers' organizations in the worldwide movement against child labour

What do the social partners bring to the worldwide movement? To begin with, both employers' and workers' organizations have a very strong vested interest in combating child labour. For employers, eliminating child labour from supply chains helps ensure continued market access and productivity. For trade unions, child labour flies in the face of their basic objectives – more jobs and rights at work – and opportunities for adult workers to take home a living wage. Both have an interest in better functioning labour markets<sup>40</sup> that guarantee decent work.

As mass membership and vertically integrated organizations that link the local with the global, trade unions and employers' organizations bring considerable potential to the worldwide movement against child labour. There are comparative advantages at each level that can be utilized. Sectoral and local trade unions and employers' organizations are better placed to work at the grassroots level supported by their national centres that can play a convening role and act in policy arenas with governments. At the international level, bodies such as the International Organization of Employers, the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, the World Confederation of Labour and global union federations can support the national centres and lobby within global policy debates.

Each constituent brings particular tools to bear in the fight against child labour as, for example, through the use of collective bargaining by trade unions and codes of conduct by employers' organizations.

The most effective means of engaging in child labour elimination is for trade unions to be true to their comparative advantages and goals as workers' organizations. Indeed, it is the attainment of basic labour rights that provides an organic and sustainable means of eliminating child labour.

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<sup>37</sup> ILO: *The end of child labour: Within reach*, Global Report under the Follow-up to the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, ILC, 95<sup>th</sup> Session, Report I (B), 2006.

<sup>38</sup> The action plan reaffirms the global goal of the effective elimination of child labour as set out in the International Labour Conference Resolution of 1996.

<sup>39</sup> ILO, 2006, op. cit., p. 87.

<sup>40</sup> Grimsrud, B, and Noonan, T, "The next steps" in Grimsrud (ed.): *The Next Steps: Experiences and analysis of how to eradicate child labour* (Oslo, Fafo, 2002), p. 123.

Employers' organizations have also played an important role in developing international labour standards and in regulating child labour. As enterprises of various kinds may contribute to the demand for child labour by hiring children, they can be instrumental in helping to eliminate it. Enterprises, as corporate citizens, need to conduct themselves ethically. They have an obligation to respect the law of the land. Corporate social responsibility (CSR) is a voluntary means at the disposal of enterprises to go beyond legal compliance to make a positive contribution consistent with their role in society.<sup>41</sup>

## 2.2 Types of engagement by employers' and workers' organizations

Employers' and workers' organizations, supported by IPEC, have entered into a broad range of engagements with the problem of child labour. These can be examined using the typology set out below:

- Awareness raising and campaigning
- Social dialogue and sector alliances
- Capacity building
- Child labour monitoring
- National policy making
- Promotion of international standards
- Work with regional bodies
- Participation in global task forces
- Direct support to working children and their families
- Networking with other civil society partners
- Research
- Meetings to share experience and develop policy
- Resource mobilization

Though there is inevitably a degree of overlap between these categories, the typology is nevertheless a useful device for exploring the multi-faceted engagements of the social partners under the Programme.

### 2.2.1 Awareness raising and campaigning

Awareness raising, including direct lobbying as the case may be, is a key activity of the social partners. For example, campaigning to eliminate child domestic labour has become a growing target for trade unions around the world in recent years. In The United Republic of Tanzania, the Conservation Hotels and Domestic and Allied Workers' Union passed a resolution in 2004 to earmark 25 per cent of its resources to tackling child domestic labour. In Peru, the IPEC child domestic workers project has supported the Domestic Workers' Union to push for new legislation to regulate the sector. Similar activities in support of improved legal protection of child domestic workers have been carried out in Costa Rica and Guatemala.

### 2.2.2 Social dialogue and sector alliances

There has been over a decade of experience of building sectoral alliances against child labour. These initiatives are by their very nature vehicles for CSR and social dialogue. For example, the global programme: *Minors out of Mining* launched at the International Labour Conference in June 2005 is a

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<sup>41</sup> See ILO: *The evolving corporate social responsibility debate: issues for employers and their organizations*, Symposium for employers' organizations, 5-7 October, Geneva, 2005.

collaborative model supported by the social partners in the industry. This initiative aims to completely eliminate within ten years all child labour in small-scale mining, a sector where there are an estimated 1 million children working in particularly hazardous conditions.

At another level, in El Salvador, the National Sugar Association (NSA) signed an MOU with the Ministry of Labour and the ILO committing them to eliminate child labour in the sector. As a result of implementing its policy with its suppliers, mostly cooperatives, and by providing non-hazardous alternatives to young workers, the NSA was able to report a 30 per cent decline in child labour from 2004 to 2005.

### 2.2.3 Capacity building

Over the years IPEC has developed a variety of tools to support the work of the social partners on topics ranging from child labour monitoring (CLM) to designing and implementing rapid assessment surveys.

The ILO-Norway Framework Agreement signed at the end of 2003 gave a significant boost to the ILO's capacity building efforts with the social partners. Under the Agreement, coordinated activities at the country level have been promoted between IPEC, ACTRAV and ACT/EMP. For example, IPEC and ACTRAV joined forces in conducting training of trainers' workshops for farmers on elimination of hazardous child labour in agriculture in Ghana, Kenya, Uganda and Romania.

IPEC has also stressed the importance of education as a key intervention and through support from the Governments of Norway and the Netherlands has over many years developed tools to build the capacity of teachers' organizations to combat child labour.<sup>42</sup>

### 2.2.4 Child labour monitoring

IPEC's resource kit on CLM<sup>43</sup> makes it plain that child labour monitoring is not possible without the active cooperation of employers' and workers' organizations because of their unique workplace-level experiences and knowledge.

The ILO subregional workshop held at Blantyre, Malawi, 21-23 November 2005 on trade union strategies to combat child labour in commercial agriculture brought together representatives from 27 trade unions drawn from nine countries of southern Africa. The main objectives of this joint IPEC/ACTRAV endeavour were to review progress of the "Make your farm a child labour free zone" campaign underway in East and West Africa and map out strategies of how these types of agreement could be sustained through appropriate monitoring mechanisms.

### 2.2.5 National policy-making

Through participation in all IPEC national steering committees the social partners have a front seat in forming the country programme and by extension an opportunity to influence national policy. Likewise, ratification of ILO Conventions on child labour provides opportunities for the social partners to influence national policy and the plans of action required of governments under the Conventions.

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<sup>42</sup> See IPEC: *Child labour – An information kit for teachers, educators and their organizations*, revised edition (Geneva, ILO, 2004).

<sup>43</sup> IPEC: *Child labour monitoring resource kit, Guidelines for developing child labour monitoring processes* (Geneva, ILO, 2005). See also IPEC: *SCREAM (Supporting Children's Rights through Education, the Arts and the Media) Education Pack* (Geneva, ILO, 2002).

In India a national child labour policy was adopted in 1987 and its implementation has been spearheaded through its flagship National Child Labour Projects (NCLP). This national programme is now being complemented by a comprehensive INDUS<sup>44</sup> project supported by IPEC with strong involvement of the social partners in policy dialogue. Trade unions in 15 INDUS project districts are represented at the policy level in the NCLP society.

Workers' and employers' organizations have also been mobilized to influence development policy. In Honduras and Tanzania the social partners have successfully advocated the inclusion of child labour in the national poverty reduction strategies of these countries, whilst leading trade unions in Mexico have initiated a call to establish a National Commission on Child Labour.

### **2.2.6 Promotion of international standards**

The recent ratification by Pakistan of Convention No. 138 was the outcome of the support and lobbying of ILO, the Pakistan Workers' Federation and the Employers' Federation of Pakistan. Similarly, trade unions in Latin America have played a prominent role in promoting ratification of Conventions Nos. 138 and 182.

The Asian Regional Tripartite Workshop on Resources and Processes for Implementing the Hazardous Child Labour Provisions of ILO Conventions Nos. 138 and 182, held at Phuket, Thailand, July 2005 resulted in the identification of work plans covering the period 2005-2007. The workshop also provided an opportunity to share experience. For example, in Sri Lanka a technical subcommittee has been set up under the national IPEC steering committee to determine hazardous child labour in which the social partners are represented.<sup>45</sup>

### **2.2.7 Participation in global task forces**

In recent years IPEC has focused on international policy dialogue in two important thematic areas – education and agriculture – through the development of global task forces (GTFs). In 2005 a GTF on child labour and Education for All was set up and now embraces ILO, UNESCO, UNICEF, the World Bank, the Global March against Child Labour and Education International. In May 2006, IPEC sponsored a policy consultation with five international organizations, including those representing the social partners, to discuss child labour elimination in agriculture. The main focus was on policy coherence and mainstreaming. A meeting was held at Rome in September 2006 to arrive at an agenda to be launched at the World Day 2007.

### **2.2.8 Work with regional bodies**

Collaborations with MERCOSUR<sup>46</sup> and the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) have been key IPEC initiatives. IPEC has promoted a three-year subregional plan launched by MERCOSUR and Chile in 2001. The MERCOSUR Plan included linkages between social safety nets and the trade union movement. Trade unions played a central role in the adoption of child labour elimination as a regional priority in July 2002. Since 2001, six APEC countries – Indonesia, Mexico, Peru, the Philippines, Thailand and Viet Nam – have built alliances in which the social partners have played a prominent part at national and regional levels around the issue of hazardous work and the importance of education.<sup>47</sup>

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<sup>44</sup> INDUS is a partnership between the Governments of India and the United States to eliminate child labour.

<sup>45</sup> See IPEC: *Step by step: Examples of how countries determine hazardous child labour* (Geneva, ILO, 2006).

<sup>46</sup> MERCOSUR is an agreement promoting deeper economic integration between Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay.

<sup>47</sup> See IPEC: *Out of work and into school: Our development challenge* (Bangkok, ILO, 2006).

### 2.2.9 Direct support to working children and their families

Direct support to working children is the most immediate and tangible response to the problem of child labour and it is not surprising that this has engaged the social partners.

The Abrinq Foundation of Brazil has proved an influential model of how the business community can promote children's rights that has been taken up in many countries. There are growing examples of such engagement by employers. For example, in Pakistan under the IPEC carpet project, the employers' association Pakistan Carpet Manufacturers and Exporters Association established an NGO – Child Care Foundation – to provide non-formal education to working children involved in the industry. This initiative is being mirrored by the brick kiln employers' association in the state of Tamil Nadu, India, as part of the INDUS project. The Employers' Confederation of the Philippines, is implementing pilot interventions in a number of sectors that provide direct services to children such as education and skills training.

### 2.2.10 Networking with other civil society partners

Child labour elimination is a collective not a singular endeavour. Brazil has recognized this fact by establishing decentralized structures to facilitate networking among governmental and non-governmental entities. IPEC is part of a network of social dialogue on child labour at both central and state level.

The example from the Indian state of Andhra Pradesh presents an interesting model of how trade unions can join forces with others in combating child labour. It shows how a collaborative approach can be an excellent entry point to reach workers in the informal economy and address fundamental rights at work.<sup>48</sup> The ILO facilitated the coming together of six major trade unions in the State that had rarely worked together and encouraged them to be part of a wider coalition in support of Convention No. 182 including other civil society partners such as employers' organizations and NGOs.

### 2.2.11 Research

The social partners can also make a contribution in research into the nature and magnitude of child labour. Over the last decade rapid assessment methodology has emerged as an important tool<sup>49</sup> for gauging the extent of the worst forms of child labour that do not lend themselves to more traditional survey methods. Trade unions in particular can open the door for researchers examining child labour and also be part of the process of investigation. For example, in Sri Lanka representatives of the National Trade Union Centre administered questionnaires in a rapid assessment survey conducted on child domestic labour.<sup>50</sup>

### 2.2.12 Meetings to share experiences and develop policy

There have been 16 tripartite meetings organized by IPEC in Africa, Asia and Latin America over the past three years. These meetings were aimed at sharing experience and promoting policy dialogue on a range of child labour topics from hazardous work lists to child domestic labour. The Subregional Workshop on Good Practices of Trade Unions in Combating Child Labour held at Chennai, India, December 2005 and the Interregional Workshop on Child Domestic Labour and Trade Unions held in February 2006 were important initiatives to share good practices and identify policy gaps in relation to the worst forms of child labour and the informal economy.

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<sup>48</sup> See IPEC: *Coming together: From confrontation to collaboration – A tale of trade unions joining hands against child labour*, (Hyderabad, ILO, 2002).

<sup>49</sup> See ILO/UNICEF: *Manual on child labour rapid assessment methodology* (Geneva, ILO, 2005).

<sup>50</sup> See Kannanga, N, de Silva, H; and Parndigamage, N : *Sri Lanka –Child domestic labour: A rapid assessment*, Investigating the worst forms of child labour No. 26 (Geneva, ILO, 2003), pp. 44-45.

### 2.2.13 Resource mobilization

IPEC receives contributions from employers' and workers' organizations. Some come to IPEC from organizations in developed countries and others are made at the national level by organizations in developing countries. The Italian Social Partners Initiative launched in 1998 is an important model from the North. The Italian trade unions in collaboration with the Confederation of Italian Industry have raised over one million dollars to support ILO and UNICEF projects in Bangladesh, Nepal and Pakistan. The Italian government has matched these funds and carried on the commitment in other countries.

## 2.3 Challenges facing the social partners

The ILO programme evaluation of IPEC<sup>51</sup> concluded that IPEC collaboration with the social partners was well established through support to capacity building and mainstreaming activities. However, the report states: "There is potential for greater involvement of social partners at national level through strategic and targeted actions".<sup>52</sup>

IPEC acts as a catalyst and enabler by providing the social partners with a wide range of opportunities to enhance their engagement in child labour elimination efforts. These include, inter alia, opportunities to: promote social dialogue, build organizational capacity, access technical tools, utilize policy platforms, network with others, provide resource support to programmes, and benefit from financial support.

How well have these opportunities been utilized? There are concerns over capacity, commitment, coherence and cooperation – the four "C's".

Trade unions face a particular set of capacity constraints and policy dilemmas in taking up these opportunities. There is still some way to go to convince many trade unions that combating child labour, particularly in the informal economy, is a way of building effective trade union structures for the future – that the issue of child labour is an important vehicle to promote social dialogue around core labour rights and an entry point to the informal economy.<sup>53</sup>

Employers' organizations face the danger of being reactive rather than proactive in the face of public perception of child labour in supply chains. However, action aimed at countering negative publicity and possible buyer pressure can lead to unintended adverse consequences for working children and their families.<sup>54</sup> It is important that child protection comes before short-sighted attempts at industry protection. Employers' organizations need to go beyond minimalist engagement and enter into a more substantive involvement in the response to child labour – it is important that they work with others and focus on their spheres of influence not only within their own workplaces but also beyond.

Both workers' and employers' organizations need to play to their strengths that lie in the lobbying of governments to live up to their obligations under the international standards they have signed up to. Generally speaking, providing direct services to working children and their families falls outside this area of comparative advantage.

IPEC has to acknowledge its own capacity constraints in following-up activities with the social partners and in documenting and disseminating what it does with them. IPEC may well be underreporting its activities with the social partners. Problems of internal and external communication need to be addressed.

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<sup>51</sup> Reported to the Governing Body in November 2004. See GB. 291/PFA/11 291<sup>st</sup> Session.

<sup>52</sup> *ibid*, para. 10.

<sup>53</sup> The ILO definition and perspective on the informal economy is derived from the *Conclusions concerning decent work and the informal economy* adopted by the ILC at its 90<sup>th</sup> Session, Geneva 2002.

<sup>54</sup> See ILO/UNICEF: *Addressing child labour in the Bangladesh garment industry 1995-2001: A synthesis of UNICEF and ILO evaluation studies of the Bangladesh garment sector projects* (New York and Geneva 2004).

The training and briefing of IPEC staff regarding working with the social partners has begun and needs to intensify, particularly in times of rapid staff turnover.

## 2.4 Towards an action plan

The Global Report contains the pledge to involve the social partners more intensely and strategically against child labour. This is viewed as a priority for the ILO, but how best to do this is largely left open. IPEC has identified a set of opportunities for future partnership development with employers' and workers' organizations.

These opportunities are at two levels. First, there are general “housekeeping” issues relating to improving communication channels, general capacity building on matters such as reporting and tapping into the potential for resource mobilization, etc. Second, there are more substantive areas that invite research and policy development, particularly in relation to young workers in the informal economy.

IPEC has a wealth of experience in engaging the social partners but in all likelihood is underreporting the extent of its activities. Improving communication channels between IPEC headquarters and the field is important, as is better documenting of experience (good and bad) from the social partners. Additionally, IPEC should be more proactive in communicating more regularly with the social partners both face-to-face as part of periodic meetings, such as the ILO Governing Body and the International Labour Conference, and through electronic media. In terms of the latter, two IPEC initiatives will assist here. The social partners are to have a dedicated presence within a new IPEC e-letter whilst the 12 to 12 Community Portal launched by IPEC in October 2006 offers considerable potential for sharing experience of the social partners.

Training and briefing of IPEC staff concerning working with the social partners needs to continue and more capacity building is required on reporting, especially financial reporting of the social partners, as part of a strategic plan.

New opportunities need exploring for resource mobilization from donors that have traditionally not worked closely with the social partners. Additionally, the ISPI model should be extended and similar initiatives mapped as part of an inventory.

On a more substantive policy level, there is an urgent need to explore with the social partners the continuum from the prohibition of child labour under Convention No. 138 to youth employment as part of a life cycle approach to the Decent Work Agenda. The social partners can make a major contribution to clarifying policy on responding to the needs of young workers in the informal economy. For example, if all workers have rights, does this extend to young workers – and does it include the right to join trade unions? Currently many legal and policy obstacles constrain such efforts and retard the goal of child labour elimination.

This initiative on conceptual and policy clarification by the social partners, supported by IPEC, needs underpinning by research. As part of its own emerging research agenda, IPEC should examine the rights and needs of young workers in the informal economy, and the part the social partners can play in meeting these, as part of the Decent Work Agenda.



### 3. CONDITIONAL CASH TRANSFERS AND CHILD LABOUR: EXPERIENCES AND OPPORTUNITIES

In recent years, the perceived success of several large-scale conditional cash transfer (CCT) programmes in Latin America has provoked substantial interest in their replication elsewhere in the developing world. CCT programmes (CCTs) are now being promoted by the United Nations agencies and development banks as an effective approach to extending social assistance to those in need. The literature on the CCTs is growing rapidly, with much of it devoted to their evaluation from various perspectives.

As the name implies, conditional cash transfers are social assistance programmes that provide a certain amount of cash to poor households on a regular basis on condition that the beneficiaries fulfil some obligation(s) aimed at human development, such as sending their children to school or participating in health programmes (vaccination, regular visits to the clinic). They are thus a means of using financial incentives to motivate and enable participants to behave in ways that may not necessarily be in their short-term interest but are important for the society. The idea is characterized, somewhat bluntly though favourably, by the Nobel laureate Gary Becker as a way of “bribing” parents to keep their kids in school.<sup>55</sup>

The reduction of child labour is rarely an explicit objective in the current crop of the CCTs, with the most notable exception of Brazil’s *Programa de Erradicação do Trabalho Infantil* (Programme for the Eradication of Child Labour), or PETI, which targets the worst forms of child labour. Nonetheless, various evaluations have shown that some CCT programmes have indeed been effective in reducing child labour, even if this was not a declared objective. In many cases however, the CCTs neither seek specifically to reduce child labour, nor are they evaluated as regards their child labour impact.

The CCTs vary in scale from modest pilot schemes covering a few thousand households and costing a few million US dollars, to huge programmes reaching millions of households with annual budgets of the order of three billion US dollars as in Brazil and Mexico. The amount of the transfer, usually paid monthly or bi-monthly, may be a function of the number of eligible children in the household, the age, educational level and sex of the child, duration of the programme, etc. Payments are typically made to women in the household, which has proven to be an effective way of promoting women’s empowerment and children’s welfare. Beyond the requirement of maintaining minimum attendance at school (normally 80-90 per cent of the time), the education component may involve additional conditions such as children’s participation in after-school activities, as in the case of PETI, which is a way of reducing the time available for work unrelated to their education.

The CCT programmes are essentially interventions that seek to promote the demand for and use of social services. The premise is that the poor’s insufficient use of such services is, at least in part, due to lack of information about the availability of services, their direct cost (transport, uniforms, etc.), and/or the opportunity cost of participation (e.g. the child labour income that has to be given up to send the child to school). But for such interventions to work, social services must of course exist in the form of schools, teachers, and clinics, and be of sufficiently good quality. The very availability of such services is indeed often a key consideration in the choice of the geographic areas to be targeted, a fact that clearly disadvantages the more deprived areas, notably rural areas. As a result, some CCT schemes incorporate measures to improve the supply of relevant social services (schools, clinics, etc.) as well.

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<sup>55</sup> G. S. Becker: “‘Bribe’ third world parents to keep their kids in school”, in *Business Week* (1999) vol. 11.22, Issue 3656, p. 15.

### 3.1 The impact of CCTs on child labour

Numerous evaluations have assessed the impact of the CCTs on a broad range of outcomes: poverty and food consumption, school attendance and performance, gender disparities, demographic effects, intra-household relations, community social relationships, and, not least, child labour.<sup>56</sup> The findings are broadly similar and positive, suggesting that the CCTs do yield promising results with respect to their key objectives. Rawlings' survey of the first-generation programmes in Latin America and the Caribbean concludes that "this innovative design has been quite successful in addressing many of the failures in delivering social assistance such as poor poverty targeting, disincentive effects and limited welfare impacts".<sup>57</sup>

From the standpoint of child labour, the main strength of the CCT approach lies in the fact that it tends to address the roots of the problem: chronic poverty, vulnerability to economic shocks, absence of schooling alternatives, gender discrimination and other cultural factors. Rawlings' survey of the programmes in Latin America and the Caribbean further concludes that they "are also effective in reducing child labour".<sup>58</sup> In the case of Brazil's PETI, the one programme whose foremost objective is to reduce the worst forms of child labour in rural areas, Y. T. Yap et al. find that it has increased time in school and improved academic success on the one hand, and reduced labour force participation and hazardous work on the other.<sup>59</sup> According to their estimates, the probability of working among the participating children aged 7-14 fell from 17 per cent to 10-13 per cent in the state of Pernambuco, from 17 per cent to 4 per cent in Sergipe, and from 38 per cent to 12 per cent in Bahia, the state with the highest child labour force participation rate in the country.<sup>60</sup> What is more, PETI decreased the probability of children working in higher-risk activities, i.e. those more likely to be among the worst forms of child labour. But the programme seems to have had less success in limiting the probability of long hours of work (ten hours or more).

An important feature of PETI is its after-school programme, *Jornada Ampliada*, which is obligatory for children benefiting from the grant. The basic idea is to help reduce child labour by simply keeping the children at school twice as long, thereby limiting the time available for work. Yap et al. find that while the after-school programme is the most important element in combating child labour, it alone would not be enough and the targeted transfer appears to be necessary to get the dramatic increases in time in school voluntarily and reduce child labour.<sup>61</sup>

Unlike PETI, Mexico's *Progresa* did not have the reduction of child labour as an explicit objective, but it nonetheless "reduced the probability of working among those aged 8 to 17 by 10 to 14 per cent in relation to the level observed prior to the programme".<sup>62</sup> The impact was higher for boys aged 12 to 13, but there

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<sup>56</sup> See J. Das, Quy-Toan Do and B. Özler: "Reassessing conditional cash transfer programs", in *World Bank Research Observer*, 20.1, (Washington, 2005), pp. 57-80; L. B. Rawlings. "A new approach to social assistance: Latin America's experience with conditional cash transfer programmes", in *International Social Security Review* (Geneva, ISSA, 2005), Vol. 58.2-3 pp. 133-61; E. Skoufias, *PROGRESA and Its Impacts on the Welfare of Rural Households in Mexico*, Research Report 139 (Washington DC, International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), 2005).

<sup>57</sup> L. B. Rawlings: "A new approach to social assistance: Latin America's experience with conditional cash transfer programmes", in *International Social Security Review*, 58.2-3, 2005, pp. 133-61.

<sup>58</sup> *ibid.*, p.149.

<sup>59</sup> Y. T. Yap, G. Sedlacek and P. F. Orazem: *Limiting child labor through behavior-based income transfers: An experimental evaluation of the PETI programme in rural Brazil* 18 June 2002, Washington DC.

<sup>60</sup> *ibid.*, pp. 13-14, 27.

<sup>61</sup> *ibid.*, pp. 14, 19.

<sup>62</sup> Rawlings, *op. cit.*, p. 149-50.

was no significant reduction among boys age 16 to 17. For girls, there was a significant reduction as well.<sup>63</sup> Dramatic reductions in child labour have also been observed in the Ecuador programme.<sup>64</sup>

Other evidence seems to suggest less of a positive impact as far as child labour is concerned. When Brazil's *Bolsa Escola* programme was initiated in 1996 in some urban areas, the reduction of child labour was a stated goal but children were not required to leave work as a condition. The programme was later found to have had "little" impact on child labour, in part presumably because there was much less child labour there than in rural areas.<sup>65</sup> <sup>66</sup> Similarly, summing up the evidence based on a review of literature and their analysis of Costa Rica's *Superémonos*, Duryea and Morrison contend that "these programmes are good at promoting certain outcomes such as school attendance, but that other outcomes such as reducing child labour are more difficult to achieve".<sup>67</sup> Yap et al., however, seem to regard that as a distinction without a difference: "The PETI experience suggests that by increasing time in school, whether voluntarily or through government mandate, child labour can be reduced".<sup>68</sup>

### 3.2 Pitfalls and replicability

Notwithstanding their advantages, the CCTs are not without their drawbacks. Significant resources are likely to be needed to finance the transfers, reach large populations, and maintain the programme long enough for sustainable results. Data requirements may be substantial for targeting, monitoring, and evaluation, which would be a serious handicap in the case of many least developed countries. Availability and quality of social services are pre-requisites that are not always met. And appropriate exit options need to be built into the programmes to avoid long term dependency on the part of beneficiaries. Among the alternatives currently being tried are those that involve a decline in benefits after some time and/or a time limit on how long a beneficiary household may remain in the programme. In other cases the emphasis has been on developing supplementary opportunities for those who finish their cycle in the programme and who need other types of support to preserve the gains made. These may involve employment creation projects, vocational training and microfinance facilities, particularly for youth.

A key issue is the potential for replicability. Most CCT programmes have been operating in Latin America and the Caribbean, a region where child labour is less extensive than in Africa or Asia. This is also a region where resource problems and supply constraints (availability of educational facilities, clinics, etc.) tend to be less severe than in other developing regions. But the relevance of the CCT experience from the perspective of child labour resides precisely in its potential for replicability elsewhere in the developing world. This calls for both research and experimentation with new programmes. Fortunately, new initiatives abound, as in Bangladesh, Indonesia and Turkey where millions of children are being reached. The cash transfer schemes in the poorer African countries – such as in Ethiopia, Malawi, Mozambique, and Zambia – are more modest and of a pilot nature. Unlike the programmes in Latin America, these are geared more towards short-term poverty reduction rather than long-term human development, and none of them has yet introduced conditionality. Schubert and Slater attribute this fact to a range of concerns that arise in a consideration of conditional cash transfer programmes in the African context, such as: whether service delivery can cope with the additional demand as beneficiaries try to meet the conditions; implementation capacity constraints that

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<sup>63</sup> *ibid.*, p. 150.

<sup>64</sup> N. Schady and M. C. Araujo: *Cash transfers, conditions, school enrolment, and child labor: Evidence from a randomized experiment in Ecuador*, Policy Research Working Paper 3930 (Washington DC, World Bank, Impact Evaluation Series No. 3, 2006).

<sup>65</sup> The *Bolsa Escola* has now been transformed into the *Bolsa Familia* programme and incorporates PETI.

<sup>66</sup> Yap et al., *op. cit.*, p. 3.

<sup>67</sup> S. Duryea and A. Morrison: *The effect of conditional transfers on school performance and child labor: Evidence from an ex-post impact evaluation in Costa Rica*, Research Department Working Paper No. 505 (Washington DC, Inter-American Development Bank, 2004).

<sup>68</sup> Yap et al., *op. cit.*, p. 19.

impede scaling up from pilot projects; benefit-cost analysis of imposing conditions; and socio-cultural, ethnic and political considerations that tend to be region and country specific.<sup>69</sup>

### 3.3 Where do we go from here?

Further research is necessary to shed light on the potential role of conditional cash transfers in fighting child labour. An important task ahead is to promote the mainstreaming of child labour concerns in CCT research that is already being carried out on an extensive scale. The implications of the CCT and similar programmes for child labour should be among the important issues that are addressed in their evaluations. Over and above that, a tentative research agenda that, while far from being comprehensive, goes beyond what the ILO alone can or should do, would comprise work in at least four main areas: (1) taking stock of current literature and experience, (2) assessment of impact on child labour, (3) replicability, and (4) pilot projects.

Policy research is needed to guide action and ILO should facilitate the formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of CCT schemes in member States that request its assistance, as several already have (Colombia, Costa Rica, Indonesia, and Mexico, among others). Initially this may take the form of specific studies and small-scale pilot projects, requiring only modest resources. Such projects would also help the ILO develop its knowledge base and capacity to provide policy advice and appropriate technical assistance on request, notably through its support projects assisting member States to design and implement time-bound programmes for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour.

In recent months ILO/IPEC has initiated several activities on a modest scale to build a foundation for more intensive work in line with the research agenda proposed. Among these are the preparation of annotated bibliographies of the literature on CCTs (e.g. A. Schapper<sup>70</sup>), reviews of selected existing schemes (Bulgaria and Romania so far), thematic studies, participation in the evaluation of the child labour and schooling impact of several on-going programmes (Brazil's PETI, Colombia's *Familias en Acción*, Mexico's *Oportunidades*, and South Africa's *Child Support and Old Age Grants*<sup>71</sup>). Consultations are also underway to develop collaboration with other units of the ILO with a view to initiating joint activities linking child labour concerns in the context of the CCT approach with microfinance interventions – where the most destitute could initially receive transfers with the aim of reducing their vulnerability, eventually graduating into the microfinance programme –, youth employment programmes and labour intensive investment in infrastructural activities. A workshop on the subject of cash transfers and child labour is being planned in collaboration with UNICEF and the World Bank.

The struggle against child labour has been characterized in the main by two approaches: direct intervention to withdraw, rehabilitate and reintegrate child labourers, and indirect intervention through policy action at the macro level, with mainstreaming efforts aiming to enhance the role of policy. The CCT approach falls in between these two as a policy instrument or response that may be specifically geared towards the reduction of child labour, but which shies away from getting directly involved with the control of the processes of prevention, withdrawal, rehabilitation, and reintegration. The transition to less direct approaches is indispensable if the worst forms of child labour<sup>72</sup> are to be effectively ended in a decade, as called for in the recent *Global Report on Child Labour*<sup>72</sup>. The cash transfer approach may be a powerful tool in the service of this objective.

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<sup>69</sup> B. Schubert and R. Slater. 2006. "Social cash transfers in low-income African countries: Conditional or unconditional?", in *Development Policy Review*, 24.5, pp. 571-78.

<sup>70</sup> A. Schapper: *Conditional cash transfers: An annotated bibliography* (Geneva, ILO, 2006), Mimeographed.

<sup>71</sup> D. Budlender and I. Woolard: *The impact of the South African Child Support and Old Age Grants on children's schooling and work* (Pretoria and Geneva, ILO, 2006), Mimeographed.

<sup>72</sup> ILO: *The End of Child Labour: Within Reach*, Global Report under the follow-up to the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, Report I(B), International Labour Conference, 95th Session, 2006. Geneva.

# ANNEXES



## Annex I: Follow-up of the IPEC global evaluation of 2004

### *Evaluation of the InFocus Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC), November 2004*

| Area of Action   | Proposed follow-up action as of February 2005  | Status as of September 2006  |
|--|--|--|
| Advocacy campaigns aimed at maintaining the momentum on action to combat child labour  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Readjusted, explicit advocacy and social mobilization strategy developed in collaboration with DCOMM and others</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Under discussion</li> </ul>   |
|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Global assessment/evaluation of SCREAM</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Resources under identification</li> </ul>   |
| Strategic partnerships to mobilize the strength and expertise of international and national organizations and movements, with special emphasis on employers' and workers' organizations  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Explicit joint strategy on strategic partnerships</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Under discussion</li> </ul>   |
|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Global strategic assessment/evaluation of the Action Programme modality</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Modality and resource under identification; possible desk review of project evaluations</li> </ul>  |
| Mainstreaming within the ILO and externally to capitalize on corporate competencies and to unify action under the Decent Work Agenda   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Expanded guidelines and joint strategy with other parts of ILO on mainstreaming and ensuring continued closer links with Decent Work programmes</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Global output for 2006-07</li> </ul>  |
| Improvement in means to deliver technical cooperation through increased emphasis on resource allocation and mobilization supporting a programme approach, capacity alignment between headquarters and the field and addressing systemic bottlenecks, as part of institutional changes within the ILO | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Explicit and expanded strategy and mechanism for planning and delivery of technical cooperation, particularly linked to Results-Based Framework (RBF) and systematic analysis of situation in identified country through the preparation of Country Notes or similar</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Outcome of use of Results-Based Framework will serve as input in strategy and mechanism</li> <li>Proposal for development of Country Notes developed in 2005 and initial discussions held on the possible funding</li> </ul>                    |
| Increased emphasis on upstream interventions at both national and global levels, with particular attention to the processes associated with the Millennium Development Declaration and Goals   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Further development of guidelines on work in the context of MDG and PRPS in collaboration with INTEGRATION and others; with list of indicators</li> <li>Studies to show link between child labour and MDGs</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Guidelines are Global Output for 2006-07 and toolkit on mainstreaming to be developed in 2008-09 through knowledge building project</li> <li>On the IPEC global research agenda; possible funding through knowledge building project</li> </ul> |
| Expanded results-based framework and supporting tools for planning and measuring direct outcomes   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Results-based framework by Nov. 2005</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Initial version of results-based framework developed in September 2005; has been used and further developed in regional workshops through 2005 and 2006</li> </ul>  |
| Implementation of Impact Assessment Framework  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deliberate policy of promoting use of tracer studies</li> <li>Active pursuit of funds for further development of the Impact Assessment Framework</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provisions for tracer studies have been included in the majority of projects designed and approved in 2006</li> <li>Four year project on further development and application of the Impact Assessment Framework started in 2006</li> </ul>      |

| Area of Action                                      | Proposed follow-up action as of February 2005   | Status as of September 2006   |
|---|---|---|
| <b>Other areas from the Governing Body document</b> |   |   |
| Knowledge management                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Explicit strategic on knowledge building as part of RBF</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Knowledge building included in RBF; knowledge building project started in September 2005</li> </ul>  |
|   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strategy for reconfiguration of IPEC information systems to ensure links to corporate initiatives</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reconfigured integrated information systems is one of the first technical programmes to use the new ILO Content Management System for integrated database and web</li> </ul> |
|   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Global evaluation/assessment of knowledge assets</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Internal review and stock-taking done as part of designing specific knowledge project funded in September 2005</li> </ul>  |
| Management arrangements                             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Guide with INTEGRATION on good practices for effective collaboration on child labour</li> </ul>              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will be part of guidelines on mainstreaming to be developed as global output for 2006</li> </ul>   |

## **Annex II: Member States' progress in applying Conventions Nos. 138 and 182 with the support of IPEC**

### **Annex II.1 Examples of interventions reported in 2006**

#### ***A. Operational Outcome 1a.2, Sub-Indicator 1a.2(i) A: Legal change***

The following are examples of several countries that have adapted their legal frameworks to international standards, including the definition of a list of hazardous occupations for children.

- In **Ecuador**, Congress approved the project of reforms to the Labour Code. The legal body sets the age for children and adolescents to be able to work at 15 years, thus harmonizing the Labour Code with provisions in Convention 138 and the Code of Childhood and Adolescence. Labour Exploitation of Children is also prohibited, and penalties are imposed on those that breach the law. Also, the National Plan against trafficking, illegal trafficking of migrants, labour and sexual exploitation, pornography, and other forms of exploitation of women and children and corruption of minors was approved.
- In **India**, the Ministry of Labour has revised its list of hazardous occupations under the Child Labour Prohibition and Regulation Act, 1986 to include domestic work and work in restaurants and *dhabas* (small tea shops) in the schedule of occupations and processes prohibited for employment of children.
- In **Kenya**, the review of the list of hazardous occupations for children has been finalized and was presented to the NSC in September 2006. The Minister of Labour is due to make this official by the end of the year 2006.
- In **Moldova**, the upgraded list of occupations and the list of work prohibited to persons under 18 years of age were finalized.
- The **Pakistan** Federal Government ratified ILO Convention No. 138. It has also identified a list of hazardous occupations in line with ILO Convention No. 182. Notification has been made in the official gazette and the list is covered under the Employment of Children Act, 1991.

#### ***B. Operational Outcome 1a.2, Sub-Indicator 1a.2(i) B: Setting time-bound targets***

The following are examples of several countries that have made progress with IPEC's support in formulating policies and programmes specific to the worst forms of child labour, considering the special situation of the girl child and setting time-bound targets.

- In **Cambodia**, the National Strategic Development Plan 2006-2010 was officially launched on 15 August 2006 and confirms the country's commitment for the reduction of child labour to 10.6 per cent in 2010 and to 8 per cent in 2015.
- In **Costa Rica**, the Second National Plan for the elimination of child labour and protection of adolescent workers was published.
- In the **Democratic Republic of the Congo**, an inter-ministerial decree concerning the creation of a national committee to combat the WFCL was signed on 10th of June 2006 and published on 12 June 2006 on the occasion of the World Day against Child Labour.

**C. Operational Outcome 1a.2, Sub-Indicator 1a.2(i) C: Mainstreaming child labour into relevant development policies.**

The following countries are among those which have mainstreamed child labour into relevant development policies.

- In **Ghana**, the government revised the Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy (GPRS II) to include child labour concerns and the special situation of the girl child in policies, programmes and indicators. The second generation of PRSP in **Senegal** also includes an indicator on child labour.
- In **Tanzania**, child labour concerns are covered in the operational objectives, cluster strategies as well as in the intervention packages of the Poverty Reduction Strategy II. Other strategic policy areas of the document in which child labour features directly or indirectly include HIV/AIDS, vulnerable groups, social protection, and gender. An indicator on child labour is among the indicators for its monitoring system under the Poverty Monitoring Master Plan.
- One of the seven objectives of the new Labour and Employment Policy in **Nepal** is to eliminate child labour. The Policy underlines that the Master Plan on the Elimination of Child Labour will be effectively implemented by establishing relations with other sectoral work plans prepared for the protection and development of children.
- In **Sri Lanka** child labour concerns have been mainstreamed into the Sri Lankan national Youth Employment Policy.
- The fifth national development plan of **Zambia** has a component on child labour and employment creation. Within the Fifth National Development Plan labour and employment priorities, elimination of child labour, with particular focus on prevention, has been identified as a specific priority area.
- In **Cambodia**, child labour concerns have been included as a cross-cutting issue to be addressed in the newly developed Education Strategic Plan for 2006-2010 of the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport.
- In the **Philippines**, specific indicators on child labour have been included in the Basic Education Sector Monitoring and Evaluation Framework.
- The Ministry of Planning and Economic Policy of **Costa Rica** is revising the indicators that were defined in the Second National Plan for the elimination of child labour, in order to specify its follow-up within the framework of the National Development Plan and the Annual Operational Plans for the institutions. The Ministry of Public Education is developing the Education for All Programme, which also includes the objective of eliminating child labour.
- The **Indonesian** Government Workplan 2006 refers to several activities: (1) the programme elimination of child trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation of children and protection of child trafficking victims; (2) programmes on child labour; and (3) implementation of Presidential Decree no. 59/2002 on the National Plan of Action on the Elimination of Worst Forms of Child Labour.

**D. Operational Outcome 1a.2, Sub-Indicator 1a.2(i) D: Data collection and analysis**

The following are examples of several countries that have collected and analysed data on child labour.

- In the **Cote d'Ivoire**, a national child labour survey is being conducted by IPEC-SIMPOC on all types of child labour.

- In **Kenya** the Central Bureau of Statistics carried out an Integrated Household Survey with a labour module that included children as young as five years.
- The Government of **Guinea** is undertaking a baseline survey on child labour with assistance from IPEC-Dakar.
- The **Uganda** Bureau of Statistics included a child labour module in the ongoing Uganda National Household Survey (2005-06) and in the planned Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (2006-07).
- In **Mexico**, a study on child domestic work has been conducted in the Federal District using the Rapid Assessment methodology.
- In **El Salvador**, the Ministry of Education included in its 2006 Enrolment Census questions regarding hazardous child labour to be applied to all public and private, primary and secondary schools in the country.
- In the **Ukraine**, a rapid assessment survey in six sectors of the informal economy is being carried out in two pilot regions of Donetsk and Kherson. Findings of this survey will be used to build a knowledge base on existent forms of child labour and for policy formulation on the possible ways to improve the situation of working children.
- In **Moldova**, trade unions initiated surveys on domestic child labour in the areas of Ungheni and Singerei.

***E. Operational Outcome 1a.2, Sub-Indicator 1a.2(i) E: CLM***

The following member States are among those that have made progress in the establishment of credible and comprehensive child labour monitoring and reporting systems.

- In the **Dominican Republic**, a child labour monitoring system is operating in Azua and San José de Ocoa, with the assistance of the local health centres, extension staff of the Ministry of Agriculture and local labour inspectors.
- In East Java, **Indonesia**, a CLMS has been put in place to monitor and prevent the entry of children into localities where there is prostitution.
- The district based multi-sectoral integrated CLMS in **Ghana** with linkages to the existing central system in the Employment Information Bureau of the Ministry of Manpower, Youth and Employment has been designed and validated by national stakeholders.
- Trade unions and employers organizations in **Turkey** have concentrated their efforts on children working in industry, street trades and in seasonal agriculture work. They have set up a child labour bureau in Adana through which information on working children in the industrial sectors they represent is collected. This information has been used to design policies to offer better training opportunities to apprentices, remove children from vocations unsuitable for their capacity, and direct child workers to formal education where possible.

## **Annex II.2      Constituents use tools, methodologies, research and good practices**

The IPEC Global Monitoring Plan will also report contributions from IPEC activities to the Programme and Budget's operational outcome for DECLARATION – 1a.1: “Improved implementation of fundamental principles and rights at work” as it concerns child labour and through the indicators 1a.1(i) on “Constituents use tools and other practical measures to implement fundamental principles and rights at work” as it relates to IPEC.

### **A.      *Methodologies, guidelines and training material***

- In **Chile**, there has been an increase in initiatives taken by the National Service of Minors to provide continuity of planning actions within the framework of the proposed Registration System of the Worst Forms of Child Labour. The police have carried out training in different regions of the country on the detection of cases, prevention and sanction of sexual crimes against minors. Furthermore the police have been involved in the organization of video-conferences coordinated by an NGO counterpart to improve the draft Law of Trafficking and Smuggling of Persons, which is currently being debated by the Congress.
- In **India**, State Project Steering Committee meetings have been held in Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. In addition to reviewing project implementation, these meetings have also begun to initiate discussions on the broader agenda of eliminating child labour in the districts. At these meetings an effort was made to share the lessons and good practices emerging from the INDUS project with respect to project implementation and convergence. Government of Madhya Pradesh has requested the Project to provide them with the necessary software (guidelines, interview schedule, checklists, etc.) to conduct survey and stakeholder ownership exercises to circulate to all NCLP societies for implementation.

### **B.      *Research***

- Several government ministries in **El Salvador** have cooperated to form a National Committee to Prevent Injuries in Salvadoran Children caused by fireworks. The main purpose of the Committee is to sensitize the national and local authorities and people in general about the damage that is caused by the lack of a legislation and effective regulation of the manufacture, trade and use of firework. The damage is not only physical but psychological and the treatment of injuries represents a high investment of resources for national hospitals every year. IPEC is co-financing research that is being done under the auspices of the committee on the manufacturing, trading and use of fireworks. The aim is to identify risk factors for and recommendations for each area.
- With support from the SIMPOC, the National Statistics Office of the Philippines is piloting tools and methodologies in researching child labour. This involves the development of a limited set of questions to be included in existing national household sample surveys and household-based linked surveys, refinement of the standard questionnaire on child labour, and refinement of household-based sampling methodologies for child labour surveys. The work in this area will facilitate the availability of regular child labour data and the development of time-series data in the country, thereby allowing comparability of child labour data over time and promoting the sustainability of child labour data collection.

### **C.      *Good practices***

- In **Madagascar**, one good practice identified was the creation of a smaller subcommittee to help the National Committee to Fight Child Labour to become more fully functional. The subcommittee can meet frequently and can mobilize at short notice in order to handle the day-to-day responsibilities and special activities of the National Committee. The subcommittee has proven to be a very useful and efficient structure that has helped to dynamize the National

Committee. For example, the subcommittee assumed a leadership role in planning and organizing another “*Carton Rouge*” (Red Card to Child Labour) event as part of the celebration of the International Day against Child Labour.

- In **Morocco**, IPEC constituents collaborated to organize a national congress around the theme “A Morocco Worthy of its Children”. During a workshop held in conjunction with the conference, more than 100 people were trained on the economic exploitation of children. Participants presented and debated the national strategy to combat child labour, emerging good practices from pilot actions in Morocco, and the challenges that remain to be overcome. The Congress launched a process to establish a national action plan to combat child labour to be coordinated by the National Observatory for Children’s Rights for the period 2006-08.

## Annex III: Progress towards universal ratification of the ILO Child Labour Conventions

### *Countries that have not yet ratified Conventions No. 138 and/or No. 182*

\* X: Not yet ratified. \*\* Country name in BOLD: Neither Convention No. 138 nor Convention No. 182 has been ratified.

| Country                                | Convention No. 138                           | Convention No. 182    |
|--|--|-----------------------|
| <b>AFRICA</b>                          |  |                       |
| Cape Verde                             | X  | Ratified on 23.10.01  |
| Eritrea                                | Ratified on 22.02.00<br>(Min. age: 14 years) | X                     |
| Gabon                                  | X  | Ratified on 28.03.01  |
| Ghana                                  | X  | Ratified on 13.06.00  |
| <b>Guinea- Bissau</b>                  | X  | X                     |
| Liberia                                | X  | Ratified on 02.06.03  |
| <b>Sierra Leone</b>                    | X  | X                     |
| <b>Somalia</b>                         | X  | X                     |
| <b>AMERICAS</b>                        |  |                       |
| Canada                                 | X  | Ratified on 6.06.00   |
| Cuba                                   | Ratified on 07.03.75<br>(Min. age: 15 years) | X                     |
| <b>Haiti</b>                           | X  | X                     |
| Mexico                                 | X  | Ratified on 30.06.00  |
| Saint Lucia                            | X  | Ratified on 06.12.00  |
| Suriname                               | X  | Ratified on 12.04.06  |
| United States                          | X  | Ratified on 02.12.99  |
| <b>ARAB STATES</b>                     |  |                       |
| Bahrain                                | X  | Ratified on 23.03. 01 |
| Saudi Arabia                           | X  | Ratified on 08.10. 02 |
| <b>ASIA</b>                            |  |                       |
| <b>Afghanistan</b>                     | X  | X                     |
| <b>Australia</b>                       | X  | X                     |
| Bangladesh                             | X  | Ratified on 12.03. 01 |
| <b>India</b>                           | X  | X                     |
| Iran, Islamic Republic of              | X  | Ratified on 08.05.02  |
| <b>Kiribati</b>                        | X  | X                     |
| <b>Myanmar</b>                         | X  | X                     |
| New Zealand                            | X  | Ratified on 14.06. 01 |
| <b>Solomon Islands</b>                 | X  | X                     |
| <b>Timor-Leste, Democratic Rep. of</b> | X  | X                     |
| Vanuatu                                | X  | Ratified on 28.08.06  |

| <b>Country</b>      | <b>Convention No. 138</b> | <b>Convention No. 182</b> |
|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| <b>EUROPE</b>       |                           |                           |
| Czech Republic      | X                         | Ratified on 19.06.01      |
| Estonia             | X                         | Ratified on 24.09.01      |
| <b>Montenegro</b>   | X                         | X                         |
| <b>Turkmenistan</b> | X                         | X                         |
| <b>Uzbekistan</b>   | X                         | X                         |

## Annex IV: Financial tables

### Annex IV.1: Approved allocations and recorded expenditures and commitments 2006-07 by recipient (US\$) as of 30 September 2006

| Recipient                     | Donor          | Approved allocations | Recorded expenditures and commitments |
|-------------------------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| African regional              | Brazil         | 200 000              | 0                                     |
|                               | Canada         | 1 125 000            | 657 000                               |
|                               | Denmark        | 3 705 000            | 1 976 000                             |
|                               | Finland        | 155 000              | 133 000                               |
|                               | France         | 3 997 000            | 1 248 000                             |
|                               | ICA            | 558 000              | 467 000                               |
|                               | Netherlands    | 267 000              | 246 000                               |
|                               | United States  | 13 674 000           | 8 634 000                             |
|                               | <b>Total</b>   | <b>23 681 000</b>    | <b>13 361 000</b>                     |
| Albania                       | Italy          | 37 000               | 1 000                                 |
|                               | <b>Total</b>   | <b>37 000</b>        | <b>1 000</b>                          |
| America regional              | Spain          | 3 005 000            | 2 041 000                             |
|                               | United States  | 4 587 000            | 2 510 000                             |
|                               | <b>Total</b>   | <b>7 592 000</b>     | <b>4 551 000</b>                      |
| Andean countries              | United States  | 16 000               | 0                                     |
|                               | <b>Total</b>   | <b>16 000</b>        | <b>0</b>                              |
| Arab States                   | United States  | 2 808 000            | 1 022 000                             |
|                               | <b>Total</b>   | <b>2 808 000</b>     | <b>1 022 000</b>                      |
| Asia and the Pacific regional | Denmark        | 84 000               | 66 000                                |
|                               | Italy          | 630 000              | 373 000                               |
|                               | Japan          | 40 000               | 29 000                                |
|                               | JTUC - RENGO   | 104 000              | 9 000                                 |
|                               | Netherlands    | 432 000              | 412 000                               |
|                               | UNHSF          | 421 000              | 312 000                               |
|                               | United Kingdom | 5 652 000            | 2 926 000                             |
|                               | United States  | 542 000              | 340 000                               |
|                               | <b>Total</b>   | <b>7 905 000</b>     | <b>4 467 000</b>                      |
| Bangladesh                    | ACILS          | 194 000              | 77 000                                |
|                               | BGMEA          | 35 000               | 30 000                                |
|                               | Germany        | 65 000               | 0                                     |
|                               | ISPI           | 2 000                | 0                                     |
|                               | Netherlands    | 1 832 000            | 1 258 000                             |
|                               | Norway         | 636 000              | 385 000                               |
|                               | United Kingdom | 630 000              | 186 000                               |
|                               | <b>Total</b>   | <b>3 394 000</b>     | <b>1 936 000</b>                      |
| Benin                         | France         | 150 000              | 5 000                                 |
|                               | <b>Total</b>   | <b>150 000</b>       | <b>5 000</b>                          |
| Brazil                        | United States  | 3 821 000            | 2 286 000                             |
|                               | <b>Total</b>   | <b>3 821 000</b>     | <b>2 286 000</b>                      |
| Burkina Faso                  | Belgium        | 2 000                | 0                                     |
|                               | France         | 68 000               | 23 000                                |
|                               | United States  | 51 000               | 43 000                                |
|                               | <b>Total</b>   | <b>121 000</b>       | <b>66 000</b>                         |

| Recipient                                | Donor              | Approved allocations | Recorded expenditures and commitments |
|--|--------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Cambodia                                 | United States      | 3 436 000            | 2 021 000                             |
|  | <b>Total</b>       | <b>3 436 000</b>     | <b>2 021 000</b>                      |
| Cameroon                                 | United States      | 255 000              | 174 000                               |
|  | <b>Total</b>       | <b>255 000</b>       | <b>174 000</b>                        |
| Caribbean countries                      | Canada             | 102 000              | 53 000                                |
|  | <b>Total</b>       | <b>102 000</b>       | <b>53 000</b>                         |
| Central America                          | Canada             | 741 000              | 350 000                               |
|  | Italy              | 932 000              | 854 000                               |
|  | Netherlands        | 74 000               | 67 000                                |
|  | United States      | 5 228 000            | 2 807 000                             |
|  | <b>Total</b>       | <b>6 975 000</b>     | <b>4 078 000</b>                      |
| China                                    | United Kingdom     | 3 761 000            | 1 096 000                             |
|  | <b>Total</b>       | <b>3 761 000</b>     | <b>1 096 000</b>                      |
| Colombia                                 | Canada             | 469 000              | 396 000                               |
|  | <b>Total</b>       | <b>469 000</b>       | <b>396 000</b>                        |
| Costa Rica                               | Canada             | 220 000              | 210 000                               |
|  | <b>Total</b>       | <b>220 000</b>       | <b>210 000</b>                        |
| Dominican Republic                       | Dominican Republic | 102 000              | 24 000                                |
|  | United States      | 2 331 000            | 1 435 000                             |
|  | <b>Total</b>       | <b>2 433 000</b>     | <b>1 459 000</b>                      |
| Eastern Europe and Central Asia regional | Germany            | 1 179 000            | 599 000                               |
|  | United States      | 2 143 000            | 851 000                               |
|  | <b>Total</b>       | <b>3 322 000</b>     | <b>1 450 000</b>                      |
| Ecuador                                  | United States      | 2 685 000            | 1 380 000                             |
|  | <b>Total</b>       | <b>2 685 000</b>     | <b>1 380 000</b>                      |
| Egypt                                    | Italy              | 85 000               | 0                                     |
|  | Norway             | 12 000               | 12 000                                |
|  | <b>Total</b>       | <b>97 000</b>        | <b>12 000</b>                         |
| El Salvador                              | United States      | 2 314 000            | 2 032 000                             |
|  | <b>Total</b>       | <b>2 314 000</b>     | <b>2 032 000</b>                      |
| Ethiopia                                 | Italy              | 7 000                | 0                                     |
|  | <b>Total</b>       | <b>7 000</b>         | <b>0</b>                              |
| European regional                        | Germany            | 2 365 000            | 1 555 000                             |
|  | Poland             | 20 000               | 17 000                                |
|  | United States      | 956 000              | 668 000                               |
|  | <b>Total</b>       | <b>3 341 000</b>     | <b>2 240 000</b>                      |
| Ghana                                    | United States      | 3 983 000            | 1 206 000                             |
|  | <b>Total</b>       | <b>3 983 000</b>     | <b>1 206 000</b>                      |
| Global                                   | Japan              | 133 000              | 121 000                               |
|  | UNICEF             | 108 000              | 100 000                               |
|  | United States      | 7 162 000            | 2 936 000                             |
|  | <b>Total</b>       | <b>7 403 000</b>     | <b>3 157 000</b>                      |
| Guatemala                                | United States      | 112 000              | 98 000                                |
|  | <b>Total</b>       | <b>112 000</b>       | <b>98 000</b>                         |
| Haiti                                    | Canada             | 243 000              | 228 000                               |
|  | <b>Total</b>       | <b>243 000</b>       | <b>228 000</b>                        |
| India                                    | Germany            | 23 000               | 0                                     |
|  | Italy              | 3 536 000            | 1 155 000                             |
|  | United Kingdom     | 4 211 000            | 2 995 000                             |

| Recipient     | Donor          | Approved allocations | Recorded expenditures and commitments |
|---------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------|
|               | United States  | 13 651 000           | 9 002 000                             |
|               | <b>Total</b>   | <b>21 421 000</b>    | <b>13 152 000</b>                     |
| Indonesia     | United States  | 3 710 000            | 2 419 000                             |
|               | <b>Total</b>   | <b>3 710 000</b>     | <b>2 419 000</b>                      |
| Interregional | Belgium        | 109 000              | 76 000                                |
|               | Canada         | 312 000              | 189 000                               |
|               | ECLT           | 49 000               | 29 000                                |
|               | Finland        | 200 000              | 30 000                                |
|               | France         | 31 000               | 12 000                                |
|               | Germany        | 603 000              | 284 000                               |
|               | Italy          | 1 077 000            | 720 000                               |
|               | Japan          | 143 000              | 127 000                               |
|               | Netherlands    | 585 000              | 553 000                               |
|               | Norway         | 3 318 000            | 633 000                               |
|               | Spain          | 249 000              | 96 000                                |
|               | Sweden         | 572 000              | 161 000                               |
|               | United Kingdom | 624 000              | 468 000                               |
|               | United States  | 12 763 000           | 6 931 000                             |
|               | <b>Total</b>   | <b>20 635 000</b>    | <b>10 309 000</b>                     |
| Jordan        | United States  | 654 000              | 408 000                               |
|               | <b>Total</b>   | <b>654 000</b>       | <b>408 000</b>                        |
| Kenya         | Germany        | 229 000              | 122 000                               |
|               | Norway         | 4 000                | 0                                     |
|               | United States  | 3 839 000            | 1 877 000                             |
|               | <b>Total</b>   | <b>4 072 000</b>     | <b>1 999 000</b>                      |
| Madagascar    | France         | 52 000               | 18 000                                |
|               | United States  | 3 549 000            | 587 000                               |
|               | <b>Total</b>   | <b>3 601 000</b>     | <b>605 000</b>                        |
| Malawi        | United States  | 1 767 000            | 401 000                               |
|               | <b>Total</b>   | <b>1 767 000</b>     | <b>401 000</b>                        |
| Mali          | France         | 20 000               | 7 000                                 |
|               | <b>Total</b>   | <b>20 000</b>        | <b>7 000</b>                          |
| Mexico        | United States  | 1 203 000            | 506 000                               |
|               | <b>Total</b>   | <b>1 203 000</b>     | <b>506 000</b>                        |
| Mongolia      | United States  | 2 046 000            | 579 000                               |
|               | <b>Total</b>   | <b>2 046 000</b>     | <b>579 000</b>                        |
| Morocco       | Belgium        | 294 000              | 196 000                               |
|               | France         | 160 000              | 98 000                                |
|               | United States  | 1 724 000            | 528 000                               |
|               | <b>Total</b>   | <b>2 178 000</b>     | <b>822 000</b>                        |
| Namibia       | Sweden         | 17 000               | 0                                     |
|               | <b>Total</b>   | <b>17 000</b>        | <b>0</b>                              |
| Nepal         | Germany        | 90 000               | 76 000                                |
|               | ISPI           | 13 000               | 0                                     |
|               | Italy          | 39 000               | 0                                     |
|               | Norway         | 85 000               | 63 000                                |
|               | United States  | 2 649 000            | 1 283 000                             |
|               | <b>Total</b>   | <b>2 876 000</b>     | <b>1 422 000</b>                      |
| Niger         | France         | 148 000              | 15 000                                |
|               | <b>Total</b>   | <b>148 000</b>       | <b>15 000</b>                         |

| Recipient                    | Donor                       | Approved allocations | Recorded expenditures and commitments |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Pakistan                     | Denmark                     | 428 000              | 330 000                               |
|                              | FIFA                        | 498 000              | 102 000                               |
|                              | Germany                     | 102 000              | 83 000                                |
|                              | Norway                      | 635 000              | 3 000                                 |
|                              | PCMEA                       | 577 000              | 126 000                               |
|                              | SCCI                        | 7 000                | 0                                     |
|                              | SIMAP                       | 103 000              | 45 000                                |
|                              | Switzerland                 | 619 000              | 450 000                               |
|                              | United States               | 4 442 000            | 2 515 000                             |
|                              | <b>Total</b>                | <b>7 411 000</b>     | <b>3 654 000</b>                      |
| Panama                       | United States               | 1 008 000            | 212 000                               |
|                              | <b>Total</b>                | <b>1 008 000</b>     | <b>212 000</b>                        |
| Philippines                  | Germany                     | 8 000                | 7 000                                 |
|                              | United States               | 3 118 000            | 2 101 000                             |
|                              | <b>Total</b>                | <b>3 126 000</b>     | <b>2 108 000</b>                      |
| Russian Federation           | Finland                     | 498 000              | 342 000                               |
|                              | Remes, Mr. Seppo Juha       | 102 000              | 92 000                                |
|                              | <b>Total</b>                | <b>600 000</b>       | <b>434 000</b>                        |
| Senegal                      | United States               | 1 137 000            | 387 000                               |
|                              | <b>Total</b>                | <b>1 137 000</b>     | <b>387 000</b>                        |
| South Africa                 | Norway                      | 105 000              | 86 000                                |
|                              | <b>Total</b>                | <b>105 000</b>       | <b>86 000</b>                         |
| Sri Lanka                    | Norway                      | 9 000                | 9 000                                 |
|                              | UNICEF                      | 470 000              | 372 000                               |
|                              | United States               | 421 000              | 292 000                               |
|                              | <b>Total</b>                | <b>900 000</b>       | <b>673 000</b>                        |
| Tanzania, United Republic of | ECLT                        | 285 000              | 106 000                               |
|                              | United States               | 4 993 000            | 1 805 000                             |
|                              | <b>Total</b>                | <b>5 278 000</b>     | <b>1 911 000</b>                      |
| Togo                         | France                      | 108 000              | 47 000                                |
|                              | Italy - Provincia di Milano | 57 000               | 31 000                                |
|                              | <b>Total</b>                | <b>165 000</b>       | <b>78 000</b>                         |
| Turkey                       | European Commission         | 6 409 000            | 2 180 000                             |
|                              | Germany                     | 429 000              | 127 000                               |
|                              | United States               | 1 237 000            | 675 000                               |
|                              | <b>Total</b>                | <b>8 075 000</b>     | <b>2 982 000</b>                      |
| Ukraine                      | United States               | 456 000              | 379 000                               |
|                              | <b>Total</b>                | <b>456 000</b>       | <b>379 000</b>                        |
| Viet Nam                     | United States               | 42 000               | 0                                     |
|                              | <b>Total</b>                | <b>42 000</b>        | <b>0</b>                              |
| West Africa                  | United States               | 2 071 000            | 408 000                               |
|                              | <b>Total</b>                | <b>2 071 000</b>     | <b>408 000</b>                        |
| Yemen                        | United States               | 221 000              | 22 000                                |
|                              | <b>Total</b>                | <b>221 000</b>       | <b>22 000</b>                         |
| Zambia                       | European Commission         | 255 000              | 62 000                                |
|                              | United States               | 1 854 000            | 0                                     |
|                              | <b>Total</b>                | <b>2 109 000</b>     | <b>62 000</b>                         |
| <b>Total</b>                 |                             | <b>187 735 000</b>   | <b>95 025 000</b>                     |

### Annex IV.2: Approved allocations and recorded expenditures and commitments 2006-07 by donor (US\$) as of 30 September 2006

| Donor               | Recipient                     | Approved allocations | Recorded expenditures and commitments |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| ACILS               | Bangladesh                    | 194 000              | 77 000                                |
|                     | <b>Total</b>                  | <b>194 000</b>       | <b>77 000</b>                         |
| Belgium             | Burkina Faso                  | 2 000                | 0                                     |
|                     | Interregional                 | 109 000              | 76 000                                |
|                     | Morocco                       | 294 000              | 196 000                               |
|                     | <b>Total</b>                  | <b>405 000</b>       | <b>272 000</b>                        |
| BGMEA               | Bangladesh                    | 35 000               | 30 000                                |
|                     | <b>Total</b>                  | <b>35 000</b>        | <b>30 000</b>                         |
| Brazil              | African regional              | 200 000              | 0                                     |
|                     | <b>Total</b>                  | <b>200 000</b>       | <b>0</b>                              |
| Canada              | African regional              | 1 125 000            | 657 000                               |
|                     | Caribbean countries           | 102 000              | 53 000                                |
|                     | Central America               | 741 000              | 350 000                               |
|                     | Colombia                      | 469 000              | 396 000                               |
|                     | Costa Rica                    | 220 000              | 210 000                               |
|                     | Haiti                         | 243 000              | 228 000                               |
|                     | Interregional                 | 312 000              | 189 000                               |
|                     | <b>Total</b>                  | <b>3 212 000</b>     | <b>2 083 000</b>                      |
| Denmark             | African regional              | 3 705 000            | 1 976 000                             |
|                     | Asia and the Pacific regional | 84 000               | 66 000                                |
|                     | Pakistan                      | 428 000              | 330 000                               |
|                     | <b>Total</b>                  | <b>4 217 000</b>     | <b>2 372 000</b>                      |
| Dominican Republic  | Dominican Republic            | 102 000              | 24 000                                |
|                     | <b>Total</b>                  | <b>102 000</b>       | <b>24 000</b>                         |
| ECLT                | Interregional                 | 49 000               | 29 000                                |
|                     | Tanzania, United Republic of  | 285 000              | 106 000                               |
|                     | <b>Total</b>                  | <b>334 000</b>       | <b>135 000</b>                        |
| European Commission | Turkey                        | 6 409 000            | 2 180 000                             |
|                     | Zambia                        | 255 000              | 62 000                                |
|                     | <b>Total</b>                  | <b>6 664 000</b>     | <b>2 242 000</b>                      |
| FIFA                | Pakistan                      | 498 000              | 102 000                               |
|                     | <b>Total</b>                  | <b>498 000</b>       | <b>102 000</b>                        |
| Finland             | African regional              | 155 000              | 133 000                               |
|                     | Interregional                 | 200 000              | 30 000                                |
|                     | Russian Federation            | 498 000              | 342 000                               |
|                     | <b>Total</b>                  | <b>853 000</b>       | <b>505 000</b>                        |
| France              | African regional              | 3 997 000            | 1 248 000                             |
|                     | Benin                         | 150 000              | 5 000                                 |
|                     | Burkina Faso                  | 68 000               | 23 000                                |
|                     | Interregional                 | 31 000               | 12 000                                |
|                     | Madagascar                    | 52 000               | 18 000                                |
|                     | Mali                          | 20 000               | 7 000                                 |
|                     | Morocco                       | 160 000              | 98 000                                |
|                     | Niger                         | 148 000              | 15 000                                |
|                     | Togo                          | 108 000              | 47 000                                |
|                     | <b>Total</b>                  | <b>4 734 000</b>     | <b>1 473 000</b>                      |

| Donor                              | Recipient                                | Approved allocations | Recorded expenditures and commitments |
|------------------------------------|--|----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <b>Germany</b>                     | Bangladesh                               | 65 000               | 0                                     |
|                                    | Eastern Europe and Central Asia regional | 1 179 000            | 599 000                               |
|                                    | European regional                        | 2 365 000            | 1 555 000                             |
|                                    | India                                    | 23 000               | 0                                     |
|                                    | Interregional                            | 603 000              | 284 000                               |
|                                    | Kenya                                    | 229 000              | 122 000                               |
|                                    | Nepal                                    | 90 000               | 76 000                                |
|                                    | Pakistan                                 | 102 000              | 83 000                                |
|                                    | Philippines                              | 8 000                | 7 000                                 |
|                                    | Turkey                                   | 429 000              | 127 000                               |
|                                    | <b>Total</b>                             | <b>5 093 000</b>     | <b>2 853 000</b>                      |
| <b>ICA</b>                         | African regional                         | 558 000              | 467 000                               |
|                                    | <b>Total</b>                             | <b>558 000</b>       | <b>467 000</b>                        |
| <b>ISPI</b>                        | Bangladesh                               | 2 000                | 0                                     |
|                                    | Nepal                                    | 13 000               | 0                                     |
|                                    | <b>Total</b>                             | <b>15 000</b>        | <b>0</b>                              |
| <b>Italy</b>                       | Albania                                  | 37 000               | 1 000                                 |
|                                    | Asia and the Pacific regional            | 630 000              | 373 000                               |
|                                    | Central America                          | 932 000              | 854 000                               |
|                                    | Egypt                                    | 85 000               | 0                                     |
|                                    | Ethiopia                                 | 7 000                | 0                                     |
|                                    | India                                    | 3 536 000            | 1 155 000                             |
|                                    | Interregional                            | 1 077 000            | 720 000                               |
|                                    | Nepal                                    | 39 000               | 0                                     |
|                                    | <b>Total</b>                             | <b>6 343 000</b>     | <b>3 103 000</b>                      |
| <b>Italy - Provincia di Milano</b> | Togo                                     | 57 000               | 31 000                                |
|                                    | <b>Total</b>                             | <b>57 000</b>        | <b>31 000</b>                         |
| <b>Japan</b>                       | Asia and the Pacific regional            | 40 000               | 29 000                                |
|                                    | Global                                   | 133 000              | 121 000                               |
|                                    | Interregional                            | 143 000              | 127 000                               |
|                                    | <b>Total</b>                             | <b>316 000</b>       | <b>277 000</b>                        |
| <b>JTUC - RENGO</b>                | Asia and the Pacific regional            | 104 000              | 9 000                                 |
|                                    | <b>Total</b>                             | <b>104 000</b>       | <b>9 000</b>                          |
| <b>Netherlands</b>                 | African regional                         | 267 000              | 246 000                               |
|                                    | Asia and the Pacific regional            | 432 000              | 412 000                               |
|                                    | Bangladesh                               | 1 832 000            | 1 258 000                             |
|                                    | Central America                          | 74 000               | 67 000                                |
|                                    | Interregional                            | 585 000              | 553 000                               |
|                                    | <b>Total</b>                             | <b>3 190 000</b>     | <b>2 536 000</b>                      |
| <b>Norway</b>                      | Bangladesh                               | 636 000              | 385 000                               |
|                                    | Egypt                                    | 12 000               | 12 000                                |
|                                    | Interregional                            | 3 318 000            | 633 000                               |
|                                    | Kenya                                    | 4 000                | 0                                     |
|                                    | Nepal                                    | 85 000               | 63 000                                |
|                                    | Pakistan                                 | 635 000              | 3 000                                 |

| Donor                 | Recipient                                | Approved allocations | Recorded expenditures and commitments |
|-----------------------|--|----------------------|---------------------------------------|
|                       | South Africa                             | 105 000              | 86 000                                |
|                       | Sri Lanka                                | 9 000                | 9 000                                 |
|                       | <b>Total</b>                             | <b>4 804 000</b>     | <b>1 191 000</b>                      |
| PCMEA                 | Pakistan                                 | 577 000              | 126 000                               |
|                       | <b>Total</b>                             | <b>577 000</b>       | <b>126 000</b>                        |
| Poland                | European regional                        | 20 000               | 17 000                                |
|                       | <b>Total</b>                             | <b>20 000</b>        | <b>17 000</b>                         |
| Remes, Mr. Seppo Juha | Russian Federation                       | 102 000              | 92 000                                |
|                       | <b>Total</b>                             | <b>102 000</b>       | <b>92 000</b>                         |
| SCCI                  | Pakistan                                 | 7 000                | 0                                     |
|                       | <b>Total</b>                             | <b>7 000</b>         | <b>0</b>                              |
| SIMAP                 | Pakistan                                 | 103 000              | 45 000                                |
|                       | <b>Total</b>                             | <b>103 000</b>       | <b>45 000</b>                         |
| Spain                 | America regional                         | 3 005 000            | 2 041 000                             |
|                       | Interregional                            | 249 000              | 96 000                                |
|                       | <b>Total</b>                             | <b>3 254 000</b>     | <b>2 137 000</b>                      |
| Sweden                | Interregional                            | 572 000              | 161 000                               |
|                       | Namibia                                  | 17 000               | 0                                     |
|                       | <b>Total</b>                             | <b>589 000</b>       | <b>161 000</b>                        |
| Switzerland           | Pakistan                                 | 619 000              | 450 000                               |
|                       | <b>Total</b>                             | <b>619 000</b>       | <b>450 000</b>                        |
| UNHSF                 | Asia and the Pacific regional            | 421 000              | 312 000                               |
|                       | <b>Total</b>                             | <b>421 000</b>       | <b>312 000</b>                        |
| UNICEF                | Global                                   | 108 000              | 100 000                               |
|                       | Sri Lanka                                | 470 000              | 372 000                               |
|                       | <b>Total</b>                             | <b>578 000</b>       | <b>472 000</b>                        |
| United Kingdom        | Asia and the Pacific regional            | 5 652 000            | 2 926 000                             |
|                       | Bangladesh                               | 630 000              | 186 000                               |
|                       | China                                    | 3 761 000            | 1 096 000                             |
|                       | India                                    | 4 211 000            | 2 995 000                             |
|                       | Interregional                            | 624 000              | 468 000                               |
|                       | <b>Total</b>                             | <b>14 878 000</b>    | <b>7 671 000</b>                      |
| United States         | African regional                         | 13 674 000           | 8 634 000                             |
|                       | America regional                         | 4 587 000            | 2 510 000                             |
|                       | Andean countries                         | 16 000               | 0                                     |
|                       | Arab States                              | 2 808 000            | 1 022 000                             |
|                       | Asia and the Pacific regional            | 542 000              | 340 000                               |
|                       | Brazil                                   | 3 821 000            | 2 286 000                             |
|                       | Burkina Faso                             | 51 000               | 43 000                                |
|                       | Cambodia                                 | 3 436 000            | 2 021 000                             |
|                       | Cameroon                                 | 255 000              | 174 000                               |
|                       | Central America                          | 5 228 000            | 2 807 000                             |
|                       | Dominican Republic                       | 2 331 000            | 1 435 000                             |
|                       | Eastern Europe and Central Asia regional | 2 143 000            | 851 000                               |
|                       | Ecuador                                  | 2 685 000            | 1 380 000                             |
|                       | El Salvador                              | 2 314 000            | 2 032 000                             |
|                       | European regional                        | 956 000              | 668 000                               |

| Donor        | Recipient                    | Approved allocations | Recorded expenditures and commitments |
|--------------|------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------|
|              | Ghana                        | 3 983 000            | 1 206 000                             |
|              | Global                       | 7 162 000            | 2 936 000                             |
|              | Guatemala                    | 112 000              | 98 000                                |
|              | India                        | 13 651 000           | 9 002 000                             |
|              | Indonesia                    | 3 710 000            | 2 419 000                             |
|              | Interregional                | 12 763 000           | 6 931 000                             |
|              | Jordan                       | 654 000              | 408 000                               |
|              | Kenya                        | 3 839 000            | 1 877 000                             |
|              | Madagascar                   | 3 549 000            | 587 000                               |
|              | Malawi                       | 1 767 000            | 401 000                               |
|              | Mexico                       | 1 203 000            | 506 000                               |
|              | Mongolia                     | 2 046 000            | 579 000                               |
|              | Morocco                      | 1 724 000            | 528 000                               |
|              | Nepal                        | 2 649 000            | 1 283 000                             |
|              | Pakistan                     | 4 442 000            | 2 515 000                             |
|              | Panama                       | 1 008 000            | 212 000                               |
|              | Philippines                  | 3 118 000            | 2 101 000                             |
|              | Senegal                      | 1 137 000            | 387 000                               |
|              | Sri Lanka                    | 421 000              | 292 000                               |
|              | Tanzania, United Republic of | 4 993 000            | 1 805 000                             |
|              | Turkey                       | 1 237 000            | 675 000                               |
|              | Ukraine                      | 456 000              | 379 000                               |
|              | Viet Nam                     | 42 000               | 0                                     |
|              | West Africa                  | 2 071 000            | 408 000                               |
|              | Yemen                        | 221 000              | 22 000                                |
|              | Zambia                       | 1 854 000            | 0                                     |
|              | <b>Total</b>                 | <b>124 659 000</b>   | <b>63 760 000</b>                     |
| <b>Total</b> |                              | <b>187 735 000</b>   | <b>95 025 000</b>                     |

### Annex IV.3 Contributions received from donor governments and organizations 1992-2006 as of 30 September 2006

| Donor   | 1991-2003 <sup>1</sup> | 2004      | 2005      | 2006      | TOTAL      |
|---|------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| ACILS   | -                      | -         | -         | 154 300   | 154 300    |
| APFTU   | 2 029                  | -         | -         | -         | 2 029      |
| Australia   | 352 281                | -         | -         | -         | 352 281    |
| Austria   | 237 941                | -         | -         | -         | 237 941    |
| Belgium   | 996 797                | 60 945    | 108 492   | 121 710   | 1 287 944  |
| BGMEA   | 88 677                 | (25 000)  | -         | -         | 63 677     |
| Brazil  | -                      | -         | 200 000   | -         | 200 000    |
| Canada  | 9 253 838              | 2 352 380 | 394 007   | 485 486   | 12 485 711 |
| Denmark   | 2 956 483              | 1 994 844 | 1 891 172 | 757 705   | 7 600 204  |
| Dominican Republic                                | -                      | -         | 102 308   | -         | 102 308    |
| ECLT  | 373 460                | 200 000   | 160 599   | -         | 734 059    |
| European Commission - EEC                         | 581 395                | 95 376    | -         | 2 874 330 | 3 551 101  |
| FAO   | -                      | -         | 4 125     | -         | 4 125      |
| FIFA  | 250 000                | -         | 540 000   | -         | 790 000    |
| Finland   | 3 959 228              | 527 783   | 505 906   | -         | 4 992 917  |
| France  | 8 756 993              | 780 414   | 3 141 380 | 596 117   | 13 274 904 |
| Germany   | 62 339 167             | 867 684   | 1 540 702 | -         | 64 747 553 |
| Hey U   | -                      | 23 697    | -         | -         | 23 697     |
| Hungary   | 16 000                 | -         | -         | -         | 16 000     |
| ICA   | 449 940                | 449 940   | 100 000   | -         | 999 880    |
| Italian Social Partners' Initiative               | 910 185                | -         | -         | -         | 910 185    |
| Italy   | 9 266 111              | 957 542   | 1 643 952 | -         | 11 867 605 |
| Italy - Provincia di Milano                       | -                      | 60 890    | -         | -         | 60 890     |
| Japan <sup>2</sup>                                | 144 984                | -         | 254 147   | 15 037    | 414 168    |
| JTUC-RENGO  | 126 966                | 44 523    | 40 771    | -         | 212 260    |
| Korea   | 99 982                 | (68 473)  | -         | -         | 31 509     |
| Luxembourg  | 10 994                 | -         | -         | -         | 10 994     |
| Mr. Seppo Juha Remes-Finland (Private Individual) | -                      | -         | 120 000   | -         | 120 000    |
| Netherlands                                       | 10 748 522             | 606 154   | 2 567 478 | 1 202 998 | 15 125 152 |
| New Zealand                                       | 41 360                 | -         | -         | -         | 41 360     |
| Norway  | 4 877 583              | 113 961   | 1 280 906 | 3 229 401 | 9 501 851  |
| Norway - NORAD                                    | 1 810 740              | 258 186   | (81 136)  | (16 934)  | 1 970 856  |
| PCMEA   | 1 214 530              | 302 572   | -         | -         | 1 517 102  |
| Poland  | 39 275                 | -         | -         | -         | 39 275     |
| Portugal  | 36 536                 | -         | -         | -         | 36 536     |
| SCCI  | 378 467                | -         | -         | -         | 378 467    |
| Serono International S.A                          | 7 353                  | -         | -         | -         | 7 353      |
| SIMAP   | 65 932                 | -         | 94 764    | -         | 160 696    |
| Spain   | 19 113 132             | 2 025 361 | 2 017 302 | 2 564 102 | 25 719 897 |

| Donor                                     | 1991-2003 <sup>1</sup> | 2004              | 2005              | 2006              | TOTAL              |
|---|------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Spain - Ayuntamiento de Alcalá de Henares | 62 936                 | -                 | -                 | -                 | 62 936             |
| Spain - Comunidad Autónoma de Madrid      | 357 586                | -                 | (17 896)          | -                 | 339 690            |
| Sweden                                    | 2 366 737              | -                 | (9 565)           | (21 860)          | 2 335 312          |
| Switzerland                               | 1 739 238              | 460 282           | 358 241           | 200 500           | 2 758 261          |
| UNESCO                                    | 19 970                 | -                 | -                 | -                 | 19 970             |
| UNHCR                                     | 12 200                 | -                 | -                 | -                 | 12 200             |
| UNHSF                                     | 1 179 092              | -                 | -                 | -                 | 1 179 092          |
| UNICEF                                    | 20 000                 | 5 000             | 522 598           | 358 000           | 905 598            |
| United Kingdom                            | 15 925 842             | 1 627 981         | 4 934 267         | 3 265 965         | 25 754 055         |
| United States (USAID)                     | -                      | 295 000           | 40 000            | -                 | 335 000            |
| United States (US-DOL)                    | 80 703 215             | 34 130 307        | 45 637 361        | 35 026 169        | 195 497 052        |
| United States (US-DOS)                    | 868 341                | 248 000           | -                 | -                 | 1 116 341          |
| <b>Total receipts</b>                     | <b>242 762 038</b>     | <b>48 395 349</b> | <b>68 091 881</b> | <b>50 813 026</b> | <b>410 062 294</b> |

<sup>1</sup> Figure for 1991-2002 includes funds received in 2002 from Japan \$144,984 and Australia \$216,982 which were recorded in the Multi-bi sources of fund in ILO accounts for the IPEC technical field". <sup>2</sup> Resources have been allocated directly to the ILO Regional Office in Bangkok and are not reflected in IPEC's figures.

|             |  |
|-------------|--|
| ACILS:      | American Center for International Labor Solidarity               |
| APFTU:      | All Pakistan Federation of Trade Unions                          |
| BGMEA:      | Bangladesh Garment Manufacturers and Exporters Association       |
| ECLT:       | The Foundation to Eliminate Child Labour in Tobacco              |
| FIFA:       | Fédération Internationale de Football Association                |
| ICA:        | International Confectionery Association                          |
| ISPI:       | Italian Social Partners' Initiative                              |
| PCMEA:      | Pakistan Carpet Manufacturers and Exporters Association          |
| JTUC-RENGO: | Confederation of Japanese Trade Unions                           |
| NORAD:      | Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation                     |
| SCCI:       | Sialkot Chamber of Commerce and Industry                         |
| SIMAP:      | Surgical Instruments Manufacturers Association of Pakistan       |
| UNESCO:     | United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization |
| UNICEF:     | United Nations Children's Fund                                   |
| UNHCR:      | Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees      |
| UNHSF:      | United Nations Trust for Human Security                          |
| USAID:      | United States Agency for International Development               |
| US-DOL:     | United States Department of Labor                                |
| US-DOS:     | United States Department of State                                |

## Annex V: Evaluations completed in 2006<sup>1</sup>

*(Independent evaluations unless indicated otherwise)*

|                          | Mid-term evaluations<br>(17)   | Final evaluations<br>(35)  |
|--------------------------|--|--|
| <b>Africa<br/>(14)</b>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supporting the time-bound programme to eliminate the worst forms of child labour in South Africa's Child Labour Action Programme and laying the basis for concerted action against worst forms of child labour in Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia and Swaziland-RAF/03/P50/USA</li> <li>Combating and prevent HIV/AIDS induced child labour in sub-Saharan Africa: Pilot action in Uganda and Zambia - RAF/04/P57/USA</li> <li>Combating the trafficking in children for labour exploitation in west and central Africa LUTRENA Phase III - RAF/04/P58/USA Interim</li> <li>Combating the worst forms of child labour in Madagascar (WFCL) IPEC's contribution to the National Action Plan to Eliminate Child Labour - MAG/04/50/USA</li> <li>Support for the implementation of time-bound measures for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour in Ghana GHA/04/51/USA</li> <li>Combating the trafficking in children for labour exploitation in West and Central Africa - RAF/02/P51/USA (as part of LUTRENA evaluation framework INTERIM evaluation)<sup>2</sup></li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>West Africa Cocoa and Commercial Agriculture Project to Combat Hazardous and Exploitative Child Labour (WACAP) - RAF/02/50/USA &amp; RAF/03/06P/ICA</li> <li>Supporting the time-bound programme on the worst forms of child labour in Tanzania - URT/01/P50/USA (expanded final evaluation)</li> <li>Building the foundations for combating the worst forms of child labour in Anglophone Africa (Capacity Building Programme) - RAF/02/P51/USA</li> <li>Preventing child domestic work through education and training in sub-Saharan Africa - RAF/04/P56/NET (as part of global evaluation of overall project)<sup>3</sup></li> <li>Combating trafficking in children in Benin, Burkina Faso and Ghana RAF/01/P07/DAN (as part of LUTRENA evaluation framework)<sup>2</sup></li> <li>Socio-economic rehabilitation of 70 child victims of trafficking -BKF/04/P50/USA (as part of LUTRENA evaluation framework)<sup>2</sup></li> <li>Combating the trafficking of children for labour exploitation in Cameroon through supporting the strengthening of national anti-child trafficking legislation and of relevant institutional capacities for an effective legal enforcement - CMR/04/P50/USA (as part of LUTRENA evaluation framework)<sup>2</sup></li> <li>Combating hazardous child labour in tobacco farming in Urambo district, Tanzania - URT/03/P09/ECT</li> </ul> |
| <b>Americas<br/>(11)</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prevention and elimination of child domestic labour and of commercial sexual exploitation of children in Chile, Colombia, Paraguay and Peru - RLA/04/P54/USA</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthening prevention of trafficking of children, adolescents and women for sexual exploitation to Europe, the United States and further destinations and establishing a rehabilitation and repatriation methodology of rescued persons (Brazil) - BRA/04/P50/USA</li> <li>Contribution to the prevention and elimination of the commercial sexual exploitation of girls, boys and adolescents in Central America, Panama and the Dominican Republic (Phase I) - RLA/02/P51/USA</li> <li>Prevention and progressive elimination of child labour in coffee and commercial agriculture in Central America, Panama and the Dominican Republic (Phase II) - RLA/03/P50/USA (self-evaluation)</li> <li>Preventing the exploitation of child domestic workers in Haiti - HAI/03/P01/CAN &amp; HAI/04/P50/CAN (self-evaluation)</li> </ul>  |

|                                       | Mid-term evaluations<br>(17)   | Final evaluations<br>(35)   |
|---------------------------------------|--|---|
|                                       |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Country programme for combating the worst forms of child labour in Panama - PAN/02/P50/USA</li> <li>Combating the worst forms of child labour in the Dominican Republic - supporting the time-bound programme (Phase II) - DOM/02/50/USA &amp; TBP Preparatory phase Dominican Republic - DOM/01/50/USA (<i>expanded final evaluation</i>)</li> <li>Contributing to the consolidation of the national policy for the prevention and elimination of child labour in Colombia. and addendum - COL/04/P50/CAN &amp; COL/06/56/CAN</li> <li>Prevention and elimination of child domestic labour (CDL) in the dumpsites of El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras - RLA/01/P04/ITA</li> <li>Preventing child domestic work through education and training Nicaragua/Honduras - RLA/04/P58/NET (<i>as part of global evaluation of overall project</i>)<sup>3</sup></li> <li>Combating child labour through education in the time-bound programme of El Salvador ELS/02/02P/USA (<i>expanded final evaluation</i>)</li> </ul> |
| <b>Europe and Arab States<br/>(5)</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National programme for the prevention and elimination of child labour in Jordan - JOR/02/50/USA</li> <li>CAR capacity building project: regional programme on the worst forms of child labour in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan - RER/04/P54/USA</li> <li>Combating the worst forms of child labour in Central Asia through education and youth employment (EYE): An innovative regional programme - RER/05/05/FRG</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National programme for the prevention and elimination of the worst forms of child labour in the Ukraine - UKR/01/50/USA</li> <li>Combating the worst forms of child labour in the Stability Pact Countries (PROTECT CEE) - RER/02/P08/FRG.</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Asia<br/>(12)</b>                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project of support to the national time-bound programme for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour in Cambodia -CMB/04/51/USA</li> <li>Preventing and eliminating child labour in identified hazardous industries - IND/01/P02/USA &amp; IND/01/P50/USA<sup>4</sup></li> <li>Emergency response to child labour in selected tsunami affected areas in Sri Lanka - SRL/05/P50/USA</li> <li>Reducing Labour Exploitation of Children and Women Combatting Trafficking in the Greater Mekong Sub-Region Phase II RAS/03/P04/UKM</li> <li>Prevent trafficking in girls and young women for labour exploitation within China CPR/04/01P/UKM</li> <li>Andhra Pradesh state-based project for</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supporting the time-bound programme in Nepal – the IPEC Core TBP Project - NEP/01/P50/USA</li> <li>South Asian subregional programme to combat the trafficking of children for exploitative employment in Bangladesh, Nepal and Sri Lanka (TICSA) Phase II - RAS/02/51/USA (<i>self evaluation</i>)</li> <li>Preventing child domestic work through education and training in South-east and East Asia - RAS/04/P60/NET (<i>as part of global evaluation of overall project</i>)<sup>3</sup></li> <li>Preventing child domestic work through education and training in South Asia - RAS/04/P58/NET (<i>as part of global evaluation of overall project</i>)<sup>3</sup></li> <li>Vocational training and skills development for children in North-Eastern Province affected by war - SRL/03/P03/NAD</li> </ul>   |

|   | Mid-term evaluations<br>(17)  | Final evaluations<br>(35)   |
|---|---|---|
|   | the elimination of child labour (Phase II) - IND/04/P03/UKM (self evaluation)   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Combating hazardous and exploitative child labour in surgical instruments manufacturing through prevention, withdrawal and rehabilitation in Pakistan (Phase II) - RAS/01/13/ITA (<i>combined with mid-term evaluation</i>)</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Global &amp; Inter-regional (10)</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prevention and reintegration of children involved in armed conflict: An inter-regional programme - INT/03/P52/USA<sup>5</sup></li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Combating child labour through education - TCRAM INT/03/P74/NET</li> <li>Preventing child domestic work through education and training inter-regional component - TCRAM INT/04/P54/NET</li> <li>Information system for a knowledge base on child labour - INT/02/P52/USA</li> <li>Priority research to support the implementation of ILO Convention No. 182 (data and research - INT/02/53/USA (<i>as part of cluster evaluation</i>)<sup>6</sup></li> <li>Improving data collection, analysis and dissemination of information and research on child labour, especially its worst forms &amp; design and support to the implementation of national time-bound programmes to combat child labour - INT/00/65/USA (<i>as part of cluster evaluation</i>)<sup>6</sup></li> <li>Implementation of SIMPOC External Advisory Committee (SEAC) recommendations: refinement of SIMPOC instruments – INT/03/61/USA (<i>as part of cluster evaluation</i>)<sup>6</sup></li> <li>Development of statistical child labour standards for consideration by the 18th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) - INT/04/60/USA (<i>as part of cluster evaluation</i>)<sup>6</sup></li> <li>APEC: Awareness raising campaign eliminating the worst forms of child labour and providing educational opportunities - INT/01/77/USA</li> <li>Towards child labour monitoring as a tool for prevention, protection and withdrawal of children from work - INT/02/P54/USA</li> </ul> |

<sup>1</sup> This table includes evaluations completed or is expected to be completed during 2006. The table only includes evaluations managed by IPEC's Design, Evaluation and Documentation Section (DED) or in which DED was responsible for formal submission. An update will be provided in February 2007. <sup>2</sup> This is a cluster evaluation covering a number of projects under the same programme framework and done as one evaluation with one single report. <sup>3</sup> Considered as a part of a global programme framework where the subregional projects as well as the inter-regional project was evaluated based on one evaluation framework with individual subregional reports and a global synthesis report. <sup>4</sup> Joint evaluation with Government of India. <sup>5</sup> This evaluation consisted of four sub-evaluations for regional and country components using a common evaluation framework and with a global synthesis report. <sup>6</sup> This is a cluster evaluation covering a number of projects under the same programme framework and done as one evaluation with one single report.