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Labour  
Office

# Action against child labour IPEC highlights 2008

February 2009

International  
Programme on  
the Elimination  
of Child Labour  
(IPEC)



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# Action against child labour IPEC Highlights 2008

International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour

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# Abbreviations

<b>ACT/EMP</b>	Bureau for Employers' Activities	<b>PARDEV</b>	Department of Partnerships and Development Cooperation (ILO)
<b>ACTRAV</b>	Bureau for Workers' Activities	<b>POM</b>	Programme and Operations Manual
<b>ACP</b>	Asia-Caribbean-Pacific (refers to Lomé Convention countries)	<b>PROGRAM</b>	Bureau of Programme and Management (ILO)
<b>AIDS</b>	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome	<b>PRSP</b>	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
<b>CSR</b>	Corporate social responsibility	<b>SAFework</b>	Programme on Safety and Health at Work and the Environment (ILO)
<b>DDR</b>	Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration	<b>SCREAM</b>	Supporting Children's Rights through Education, the Arts and the Media
<b>DECLARATION</b>	Programme on Promoting the Declaration (ILO)	<b>SECTOR</b>	Sectoral Activities Department (ILO)
<b>DED</b>	Design, Evaluation and Documentation Section (IPEC)	<b>SIMPOC</b>	Statistical Information and Monitoring Programme on Child Labour (IPEC)
<b>DIALOGUE</b>	Social Dialogue, Labour Law and Labour Administration Department (ILO)	<b>SKILLS</b>	Programme on Skills, Knowledge and Employability (ILO)
<b>DWCP</b>	Decent Work Country Programme	<b>STAT</b>	Bureau of Statistics (ILO)
<b>EFA</b>	Education for All	<b>STEP</b>	Strategies and Tools against Social Exclusion and Poverty (ILO)
<b>GENDER</b>	Bureau for Gender Equality (ILO)	<b>TC RAM</b>	Technical Cooperation Resource Allocation Mechanism (ILO)
<b>GTF</b>	Global Task Force on Child Labour and Education for All	<b>TBP</b>	Time-bound programme
<b>HIV</b>	Human Immunodeficiency Virus	<b>TRAVAIL</b>	Conditions of Work and Employment Programme (ILO)
<b>ICLS</b>	International Conference of Labour Statisticians	<b>UCW</b>	Understanding Children's Work
<b>ILC</b>	International Labour Conference	<b>UNDAF</b>	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
<b>IOE</b>	International Organization of Employers	<b>UNESCO</b>	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
<b>IRIS</b>	Integrated Resource Information System (ILO)	<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations Children's Fund
<b>ITC</b>	International Training Centre (ILO)	<b>WDACL</b>	World Day Against Child Labour
<b>ITUC</b>	International Trade Union Confederation	<b>WFCL</b>	Worst forms of child labour
<b>MDGs</b>	United Nations Millennium Development Goals	<b>WFP</b>	World Food Programme
<b>MIGRANT</b>	Internal Migration Programme (ILO)	<b>YEN</b>	Youth Employment Network
<b>MOU</b>	Memorandum of understanding	<b>YET</b>	Youth Employment Team
<b>NORMES</b>	International Labour Standards Department (ILO)		
<b>NGO</b>	Non-governmental organization		
<b>NSC</b>	National Steering Committee		



# Executive summary

This report is the mid-term implementation report of the International Labour Organization's International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour for the biennium 2008-09. This report is divided into two parts. Part I is the implementation report for the year 2008 which reflects on IPEC's progress over the past year towards its targets under the Organization's Programme and Budget. Part II focuses on three selected themes of current interest.

## Part I. Implementation report

### Chapter 1. IPEC achievements in 2008

The year 2008 was an eventful year for all involved in the struggle against child labour. The global economic and food crises and the Sichuan earthquake in China showed that progress in eliminating child labour can be easily jeopardized if circumstances take a turn for the worse. IPEC and its partners in the global movement against child labour must work together to find effective responses to mitigate the impact of these global and regional crises. At the same time, in the midst of this troubled year, a number of global events have affirmed the world community's resolve. The adoption of new child labour statistical standards at the 18th International Conference of Labour Statisticians, the strong references to ILO Child Labour Conventions at the 3rd World Congress against Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents and a United Nations General Assembly resolution focusing on child labour all demonstrate continuing efforts against child labour. The year 2008 also proved to be a year of sustained donor support for IPEC and saw the launch

of innovative new projects. Further progress has been made towards the universal ratification of the two primary child labour Conventions: the ILO Minimum Age Convention No. 138 reached 151 ratifications and the ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention No. 182 169 ratifications.

Certainly, the present global economic and financial crisis has sweeping implications for the fight against child labour and threatens to push more children into the workforce. IPEC has already taken initiatives to analyze, monitor and counteract the effects of the economic crisis, including analytical studies, and preparations for an international workshop for researchers and policy-makers from key ILO constituents and international agencies. The effective mitigation of the economic crisis' effects on child labour requires tripartite involvement. Using its long experience in forging tripartite consensus between governments and employers' and workers' organizations on strategies to tackle child labour, IPEC will harness the muscle of employers' and workers' organizations to counteract the pressures of the economic crisis on those children most vulnerable to the threat of child labour.

The date 17 June 2009 will mark the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention No. 182. Together with Convention No. 138, Convention No. 182 forms the basic international normative framework for the elimination of child labour. With more than 90 per cent of the ILO member States having ratified Convention No. 182, it has become the point of reference for action against the worst forms of child labour.

IPEC shares its extensive knowledge with constituents, partners, researchers and the wider public through capacity-building, training and knowledge sharing workshops carried out by its projects, and the

dissemination of studies, guidelines, resource materials, collections of good practices and evaluations. IPEC's online database currently makes over 1,800 publications and advocacy materials in numerous languages available to the public.

IPEC's results-based framework and work plan follows the strategic objective, outcomes, indicators and targets as outlined in the ILO's overall Programme and Budget for 2008-09. The achievements recorded in 2008 show that IPEC is well on the way towards meeting its objectives for the biennium. Constituents and development partners have applied numerous ILO products, toolkits, guidelines and methodologies, adapted their legal frameworks to international standards, formulated worst forms of child labour – specific policies and programmes, mainstreamed child labour concerns into larger social policies and programmes and, in the process, have collected and analyzed data and established child labour monitoring mechanisms.

The goal of eliminating all worst forms of child labour by 2016, as set out in the 2006 Global Action Plan is ambitious but fundamental. As an intermediate measure towards 2016, countries were expected to have time-bound measures in place by 2008. IPEC will explore ways to more comprehensively map the responses given by member States to meet the 2016 deadline.

IPEC relies on tripartite cooperation and social dialogue to pursue its mandate. Employers' and workers' organizations play important roles in the elimination of child labour. In 2008, high-level discussions were held in Brussels between IPEC and ITUC, resulting in an agreement to enhance trade union leaders' knowledge about child labour and their advocacy role. The year 2008 also saw a conference devoted to business' response to child labour which brought together business leaders in South America in an effort to further the elimination of child labour in supply chains. An IPEC/ACTRAV conference in India focused on workers' organizations and their role in the elimination of child labour. The training programme for trade union focal points continued and numerous other events were held throughout the world emphasizing the importance of tripartite cooperation in fulfilling the goals of the two core child labour Conventions.

Over the past year, IPEC's Statistical Information and Monitoring Programme on Child Labour (SIMPOC) devoted its efforts to five primary categories: (i) support to countries for implementing child labour surveys, (ii) methodological developments in child labour statistics and data collection, (iii) capacity building through training of national partners, (iv) child labour research outputs, and (v) improved dissemination of its

child labour data repository and easier access to information on its activities.

The date 12 June 2008 marked the 7th annual World Day against Child Labour (WDACL). World Day 2008 had as its theme "Education: the right response to child labour." IPEC, its partners and constituents, organized events all over the world to celebrate World Day. SCREAM (Supporting Children's Rights through Education, the Arts and the Media) continued to be an effective awareness and advocacy tool during 2008, and has now been utilized by over 65 countries.

The ILO International Training Centre in Turin, Italy collaborated with IPEC on a number of training and other activities. In 2008, a total of 14 courses were carried out, in addition to a several interregional and regional workshops and courses. During 2008, IPEC and the ITC also started the implementation of a European Commission funded project "Freeing children from armed conflict".

Over the course of 2008, IPEC intensified its partnerships with several important actors in the fight against child labour. For example, the ILO participated in and provided the secretariat for the Global Task Force on Child Labour and Education for All. Among others, the Task Force agreed on plans for national level inter-agency work on child labour and education, with pilot programmes to be implemented in three countries during 2009. The International Partnership for Cooperation on Child Labour in Agriculture between the ILO, FAO, IFAD, IFPRI/CGIAR, IFAP and IUF was also further strengthened during 2008. A mapping exercise was carried out to see where and how the Partners could most effectively cooperate together, and a number of countries were selected as target countries for pilot Partnership activities. The Understanding Children's Work (UCW) joint project with UNICEF and the World Bank continued to provide research over the course of 2008, including country-level child labour studies and statistical standard-setting. The UN Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking (UN.GIFT) included the formation of an expert group on trafficking during 2008 – led by ILO and UNICEF, which is developing training materials for various stake holders in the struggle against child labour.

## Chapter 2. Operational and organizational issues

During 2008, IPEC had operations in 88 countries in five regions of the world. Sixty-three of these countries have signed a memorandum of understanding with the ILO, while the remaining 25 receive IPEC support for various activities. IPEC's share of the ILO's total technical cooperation programme reached 22 per cent in 2008. Total expenditures for 2008 reached US\$ 61 million, as compared to US\$ 66 million in 2007. The annual delivery rate – the percentage of actual expenditures compared with allocated funds – remained stable at 68 per cent over the year.

Donor support, after a decline in 2007, once again returned to a level more consistent with recent years – resulting in a total of US\$ 66 million in new project approvals for 2008. Donor support remains largely tied to specific project agreements, and IPEC continues to encourage more flexible long-term funding. IPEC currently has offices in 67 countries, and a worldwide staff of 412 persons. Twelve per cent of these are stationed in the ILO headquarters in Geneva. For the third consecutive biennium, the 2008-09 Staffing Plan has required a reduction of professional staff, despite a sustained growth in absolute delivery.

IPEC continues to develop comprehensive planning, evaluation and impact assessment strategies. Work on model Terms of Reference and a protocol for evaluations, management guidelines, and an internal reference manual all started in 2008. Thirty evaluations or external reviews of 39 projects were completed during 2008. IPEC's Design, Evaluation and Documentation Section (DED) played a pivotal role as an independent evaluation unit within IPEC.

## PART II. Thematic Highlights

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

- Chapter 1, **“Girls in child labour”**, discusses the increasing emphasis on the special situation of girl children as a strategy to tackle child labour, in anticipation of the 2009 World Day against Child Labour, which has the plight of girl children in child labour as its theme.
- Chapter 2, **“Achievements in the field of child labour statistics”**, reflects on the success of IPEC-SIMPOC, and its role in cataloguing data on child labour.
- Chapter 3, **“The Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182): Looking back at the first ten years”** is a reflection on the history and impact of Convention No.182 on the worldwide movement to eliminate child labour. The close of 2008 ushers in the ten year anniversary of this historic instrument.

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

## 1. IPEC achievements in 2008

### 1.1 An eventful year

The year 2008 was an eventful year for all involved in the struggle against child labour. The effects of the ongoing global food and financial crises on child labour worldwide have not yet been assessed, but these global shocks remind us of how quickly progress in eliminating child labour can be jeopardized if economic circumstances take a turn for the worse. In addition, natural disasters such as the 2008 Sichuan earthquake in China impact profoundly on the situation of child labour, increasing the vulnerability of children and their families. The past year has once again reminded us that IPEC and its partners in the global movement against child labour must work together to find effective responses to mitigate the impact of global crises and natural disasters on children and parents alike, to ensure that the inroads made towards the elimination of child labour are preserved and continually enhanced.

### Global events

At the international level a number of important events took place. A landmark event was the 18th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (Geneva, 24 November – 5 December 2008), which adopted a new international statistical standard on child labour. The resulting Resolution concerning child labour statistics sets standards of good practice on the collection, compilation and analysis of national child labour statistics, and guides countries to update their existing statistical system in this field, or to establish a new one. The Resolution should also help to facilitate the international comparability of child labour statistics by minimizing methodological differences across countries.

The 3rd World Congress against Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents took place from 25 to 28 November 2008 in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Extensive support was provided to the regional preparatory

### Box 1. IPEC's response to the 2008 Sichuan earthquake

The IPEC Project to Prevent Trafficking in Girls and Young Women for Labour Exploitation in China (CP-TING) combats the trafficking of vulnerable girls in China. After the tragic earthquake of May 2008, CP-TING was immediately aware of the increased danger to girls in the regions most affected, due to additional vulnerabilities such as loss of family and household assets – and an overall disruption in community conditions. CP-TING benefited from IPEC's previous experience in responding to natural disasters, such as the 2004 Tsunami and 2005 earthquake in Pakistan, providing advanced knowledge and experience of the special vulnerability of disaster victims to trafficking.

CP-TING, with support from ILO China and DFID undertook a rapid assessment to determine the best response in the affected areas. Its response included community-level awareness campaigns on the continuing importance of education in conditions of rapid reconstruction. Some of the most vulnerable girls received targeted support in the form of scholarships. Media campaigns allowed the stories of a small number of vulnerable girls to be told to a wider audience. CP-TING's response also included a "rights-based" package for empowering girls – based in part on Conventions Nos. 138 and 182.



meetings in Africa, Asia and Europe. The ILO also had a prominent position at the Congress itself, with IPEC leading one of the five high-level panels, and through a number of workshops related to topics on commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC). The Congress revitalized international efforts against CSEC and re-established the linkages between eliminating this worst form of child labour and achieving the 2016 goal to achieve the elimination of all the worst forms of child labour. In another important development, in December 2008, the United Nations General Assembly adopted a comprehensive resolution on the rights of the child, which contains an extensive section on child labour, calling on the countries that have not yet done so to ratify the ILO's Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138) and the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182). In the Resolution, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General that his report on the rights of the child to the General Assembly at its session in 2009 contain a focus on international efforts and national progress in tackling the worst forms of child labour.

### New projects

For IPEC, the year 2008 proved to be a year of continued donor support and the initiation of exciting new projects in a number of strategic countries and regions. For example, in Southern Africa, a new IPEC project supported by the United States will work with the countries in the subregion to operationalize their recently adopted national plans of action. The donor is also supporting a project toward a child-labour free State of Bahia, Brazil, as a key aim of the State's decent work agenda; a project to support the Government of India's national child labour programme through a convergence model of delivering services and strategies to tackle child labour; a project in Uganda to support implementing the national plan of action, targeting areas to be free of child labour; and a project to continue support to comprehensive time-bound action in Cambodia. Support from the Governments of Spain, Italy and Ireland through new projects aim to enhance national plans of action, research and direct action in West Africa, other African countries and Viet Nam, as well as the capacity of the social partners. The project "Tackling Child Labour through Education", supported by the European Commission will

provide technical cooperation in 11 ACP countries<sup>1</sup>. The project's objectives are to help reduce poverty by providing access to basic education and skills training for disadvantaged children and youth, and strengthen the capacity of national and local authorities in the formulation, implementation and enforcement of policies to tackle child labour in coordination with social partners and civil society. A new global project is providing selected support to the implementation of the Global Action Plan at international, regional and national level, focusing both on knowledge base and implementation. Work on impact evaluations is being enhanced with a project to design and implement comprehensive impact evaluation in representative projects. New child labour surveys and training also received additional support.

### Progress towards universal ratification of Conventions Nos. 138 and 182

There was continued progress in the ratification of the child labour Conventions. During 2008 five ratifications in total were registered, one for Convention No. 138 and four for Convention No. 182. With the ratification of Convention No. 138 by Samoa, the total number of ratifications reached 151 (some 80 per cent of the total ILO membership). Brunei Darussalam, Guinea-Bissau, Samoa and Uzbekistan brought the total number of ratifications of Convention No. 182 to 169 (over 90 per cent of ILO member States), bringing the goal of universal ratification ever closer. Only 13 countries have yet to ratify the Convention among the 182 member States of the ILO. IPEC is now working with other departments in the ILO to design technical advisory services and assistance that would address obstacles to ratification for the remaining countries. Annex II provides the list of countries that have not yet ratified one or both of the Conventions.

### 1.2 IPEC and the Global Economic Crisis

The year 2008 witnessed a pronounced global financial and economic crisis – which has all the signs of getting worse. Like a crisis of any origin, a financial crisis impacts child labour in many troublesome ways. To begin with, a common and immediate response to financial

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1. ACP: Asia-Caribbean-Pacific (refers to Lomé Convention countries). The countries targeted by the project are: Angola, Fiji, Guyana, Jamaica Kenya, Madagascar, Mali, Papua New Guinea, Sierra Leone, Sudan, and Zambia.



and economic shock is often the introduction of more children to the labour market, as parents and guardians lose their own jobs. Unfortunately, this is often the first reaction of those households most vulnerable to financial shock. Further, there are more sustained, institutional responses to economic shock, such as the erosion of national education budgets and the reduction of international development support linked to education. Indeed, one of the primary factors which has led to the recent and laudable declines in child labour has been the increased effort to extend meaningful access to education – including the abolition of school fees at primary-level schooling institutions. Successes against the scourge of child labour would likely stall or reverse if education budgets were cut while at the same time families, on their own initiative, remove their children from school in desperate attempts to counteract the household impact of the current crisis.

IPEC will undertake a comprehensive assessment in order to better support constituents in safeguarding and advancing the achievements made in the fight against child labour over the past decade. The potential impact of the global financial and economic crisis on child labour will be assessed on the basis of selected country data, and policy recommendations will be formulated on how to best minimize or alleviate the impact both during and after the crisis. This study will be built upon three pillars: 1) linkages between financial markets and vulnerable households in developing countries; 2) impact of shocks on the supply of child labour; and, 3) expected impact on child labour of the forecast changes in growth, income distribution and social expenditure induced by the financial crisis. The study will also emphasize wider lessons for the design of effective policies and programmes against child labour in times of economic crisis.

IPEC is also planning an international workshop catering to researchers and policy-makers from key ILO constituents and international agencies – in collaboration with the Understanding Children's Work project<sup>2</sup>.

The participants will examine collective findings and translate these into policy recommendations, while preparing the framework for a coordinated international policy response to child labour in times of future global and regional crises of a financial and economic nature.

Furthermore, effective mitigation of the economic crisis' effects on child labour requires tripartite involvement. IPEC has long experience in forging tripartite consensus between member States, employers' groups

and workers' organizations on strategies to tackle child labour in many industries and sectors. Cooperative child labour monitoring (CLM) is a central and crucial feature of these strategies – especially during times of economic upheaval. Further strategies include supplementary training for trade union representatives, so workers' organizations gain understanding of the pressures the economic crisis puts not only on their members, but on disenfranchised groups – including those children most at risk of succumbing to the threat of child labour. Training of employers' organizations is also included. Indeed, as the financial crisis has widened into a recession for many countries, businesses and industries have come under increased competitive pressure – resulting in an increased risk that labour standards will be relaxed. For instance, suppliers in developing countries who may be under pressure to reduce production costs may seek to do so by any means possible, and thus might opt to outsource production to households – where the risk of child labour is often at its highest.

This phenomenon has arisen in past financial and economic crises, such as the case of Argentina during the turn of the millennium. There, the GDP shrank by 20 per cent from 1998-2002, and child labour increased significantly. While direct foreign investment declined drastically during this period, of those foreign entities that remained, those companies that continued to source in Argentina as well as Argentine businesses became more exposed to child labour in their supply chains. Notably, the ILO's technical assistance during the crisis, culminating in support for Argentina's Decent Work Country Programme (2005-2007) and the country's robust tripartism, was a critical element in the country's recovery. As such, the past crisis and recovery in Argentina serves as an example of the crucial and successful role that ILO plays in both economic recovery *and* the protection of children.

In light of the current state of the world economy and financial markets, it is imperative to ensure that successes of the past decade towards the elimination of child labour are not wiped out. In the midst of this crisis, efforts at promoting and enforcing public policies, such as ILO labour standards and inclusive education, become critical.

2. A joint project of the ILO, World Bank, and UNICEF on child labour research.

### 1.3 Ten years of Convention No. 182

The year 2009 will mark the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention No. 182 on 17 June 1999. Beyond a doubt, the Convention has had a major impact on both legislative and policy frameworks. Together with Convention No. 138, Convention No. 182 forms the essential and most authoritative international normative framework for the elimination of child labour.

Today, with more than 90 per cent of ILO member States having ratified Convention No. 182, it has become the point of reference for action against the worst forms of child labour, and together with a number of other important international instruments has made its mark on the way in which countries formulate their laws and policies in such areas as child trafficking, commercial sexual exploitation of children, and hazardous work. The policy requirements of the Convention are helping to shape national action plans in a growing number of countries. Twenty-one countries benefited in 2008 from projects to support the implementation of national Time-Bound Programmes, pursuant to Article 7 of the Convention. A number of other countries are also setting time-bound goals themselves to achieve the elimination of one or more worst forms of child labour.

#### Box 2. Time-Bound Programmes – definition

A Time-Bound Programme (TBP) is a set of tightly integrated and coordinated policies and programmes to prevent and eliminate a country's worst forms of child labour within a defined period of time. It is a comprehensive approach that operates at many levels, including international, national, provincial, community, and individual or family. TBPs are country-owned programmes, in which IPEC and other development partners fulfil a support role. TBPs emphasize the need to protect the rights of children and address the root causes of child labour, linking action against child labour to the national development effort, with particular emphasis on economic and social policies to combat poverty and to promote universal basic education and social mobilization.

### 1.4 IPEC – Leading centre of knowledge on eliminating child labour

IPEC has acquired extensive knowledge during its 16 years of project implementation and research efforts. The Programme shares this with constituents, partners, researchers and the wider public through capacity-building, training and knowledge sharing workshops carried out by its projects, through child labour courses in collaboration with the ILO's International Training Centre (ITC) and by the development and dissemination of studies, guidelines, resource materials, collections of good practices and evaluations at the national and regional level. For example, in 2008 IPEC and the ITC carried out 14 training activities for over 400 participants (See Section 1.9). A number of new products were also added to the Programme's considerable knowledge base. Notable among these were two monographs, one exploring the statistical evidence of the link between child labour and education and a second that reviews existing literature on the relationship between child labour and health<sup>3</sup>. IPEC's statistical unit, SIMPOC, also published new guidelines on sampling techniques for household-based surveys of child labour.<sup>4</sup>

Use of IPEC-developed 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, good practices compendiums, desk reviews, progress reports and other documents remain key sources and means for building and sharing knowledge

Two important resources on child trafficking were also launched during the year. *Combating trafficking in children for labour exploitation: A resource kit for policy-makers and practitioners* captures over 10 years of work by IPEC and its partners and makes the Programme's experiences and knowledge available to those who design and implement policies and programmes to fight child trafficking. A second publication from South-East Asia, *Meeting the challenge: Proven practices for human trafficking prevention in the Greater Mekong Sub-Region*, highlights the important lessons learned from the Mekong Sub-regional project to Combat Trafficking in Women and Children (2000-2008). Complementing these trafficking resources is a new compendium of research and tools that were developed by IPEC projects

3. F. Blanco and F. Hagemann: Child labour and education: Evidence from SIMPOC surveys (Geneva, ILO, 2008) and P. Dorman: Child labour, education and health: A review of the literature (Geneva, ILO, 2008)

4. V. Verma: *Sampling for household-based surveys of child labour* (Geneva, ILO, 2008)

to fight commercial sexual exploitation of children in Latin America between 1996 and 2008.<sup>5</sup>

Over 1,800 IPEC publications and advocacy materials in numerous languages are currently available from IPEC's database, which can be accessed directly at the internet address [www.ilo.org/ipecinfo](http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo) or from the IPEC web site ([www.ilo.org/ipec](http://www.ilo.org/ipec)). Electronic dissemination of IPEC publications continues to expand rapidly, reflecting more concerted promotion of IPEC products on the web and through e-mail bulletins. From just under 3,500 in May 2007 on the eve of the launch of the current IPEC web site, the number of times documents were downloaded from the IPEC's database during the month of December 2008 exceeded 37,000. A list of new key IPEC research, guidelines, tools and other materials in 2008 can be found in Annex V.

### 1.5 Progress towards IPEC targets: Highlights from 2008

This section contains a description of the advances made in meeting the Programme's various targets for the biennium 2008-09.

#### 1.5.1 Programme and Budget

##### *Overview of objective and outcomes*

IPEC's mandate remains based on ILO's policy on child labour enshrined in the Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138) and the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182), with guidance from Recommendations Nos. 146 and 190.<sup>6</sup> The 2006 Global Report on Child Labour and its accompanying Global Action Plan further focus IPEC's strategic operational direction at the country, regional and global levels. Further guidance is provided by ILO's Programme and Budget, priorities set by the constituents in Regional Meetings, and on national priorities as expressed in the Decent Work Country Programmes and other national policy and development frameworks.

IPEC contributes to the strategic objectives of the ILO as a whole, specifically those concerned with fundamental principles and rights at work. IPEC's results-based framework and work plan follows the strategic

objective, outcomes, indicators and targets as outlined in the ILO's overall Programme and Budget for 2008-09. This is presented in Table 1 on the overall results framework for IPEC.

The *Immediate outcome 1b.1* has two main targets, one focusing on constituents and development partners using tools and knowledge for enhancing their capacity, and the other on specific interventions taken by member States within a time-bound approach to meet the obligations of Conventions Nos. 138 and 182 so as to achieve the targets in the ILO's Global Action Plan to eliminate child labour. The first indicator has been part of the Programme and Budget since 2004 and is used again to reflect the continued emphasis on the use of IPEC's knowledge and tools. The second indicator reflects not only member States that take action for the first time but also the continued action of countries already embarking on the time-bound approach, indicating evidence of sustained progress towards eliminating child labour. Action under this indicator is divided into five sub-areas: (1) legislative change to adapt to the requirements of the Conventions; (2) the formulation of worst forms of child labour (WFCL)-specific policies and programmes; (3) the inclusion of child labour concerns in relevant development, social and anti-poverty policies and programmes (mainstreaming); (4) data collection and analysis; and (5) establishment of child labour monitoring mechanisms.

##### *Progress towards achieving the Programme and Budget targets*

Table 2 shows progress towards IPEC's 2008 – 2009 targets as set out in the Programme and Budget. This information is based on information collected from the projects and critically assessed by IPEC in order to determine whether it meets the criteria of the Programme and Budget. The table shows that IPEC is well on the way towards meeting its objectives for the biennium. For the first indicator, over 30 cases of the use of IPEC tools and products were reported in 2008. The table below shows the six countries in Africa and ten in other regions where these cases were recorded. As regards the second indicator, 23 member States, of which 16 in Africa, have implemented at least one measure consistent with the principal characteristics of time-bound programmes so far in the current biennium. Eight member

5. IPEC: *Publications and audiovisual resources guide for sharing information on strategies for the prevention and elimination of commercial sexual exploitation of children and adolescents: Latin America 1996-200* (San José, ILO, 2008). In Spanish

6. For more detail, see: ILO: *IPEC action against child labour 2006-2007 – Progress and future priorities*, Geneva, International Labour Office, 2008, Section 2.1: IPEC's Response and Strategy.

**Table 1. Overall results framework for IPEC for 2008-09 as part of the ILO's overall strategic budgeting framework**

Strategic Objective No. 1	
Promote and realize standards and fundamental principles and rights at work	
Intermediate outcome 1b	
Targeted action progressively eradicates child labour, with a particular focus on the worst forms of child labour	
Immediate outcome 1b.1	
Increase constituent and development partner capacity to develop or implement policies or measures focused on reducing child labour	
Indicators	Targets
Number of cases in which constituents or development partners apply ILO products, toolkits, guidelines or methodologies to take measures that are included in the Global Monitoring Plan of the International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC)	10 cases in the Africa region, 15 cases across all other regions
Number of member States that, with ILO technical assistance or support, take at least 2 measures that are consistent with the principal characteristics of time-bound programmes	16 member States in the Africa region, 24 member States across all other regions

**Table 2. Summary of the progress in achieving Indicator 1b.1**

	Indicator 1	Indicator 2				
Member State	IPEC tools and products	Legal framework	Policies and programmes	Mainstreaming	Data collection	CLMS
<b>Africa</b>						
Benin					✓	
Botswana	✓		✓			
Burkina Faso				✓	✓	
Cameroon					✓	
Cote d'Ivoire					✓	
Guinea Bissau					✓	
Guinea					✓	
Kenya		✓		✓		
Lesotho	✓	✓				
Madagascar	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Malawi				✓		✓
Mali						✓
Namibia	✓	✓	✓			
Niger					✓	
Rwanda					✓	
South Africa	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Tanzania	✓					

## 1. IPEC achievements in 2008

	Indicator 1	Indicator 2				
Member State	IPEC tools and products	Legal framework	Policies and programmes	Mainstreaming	Data collection	CLMS
Togo			✓	✓	✓	✓
Uganda			✓		✓	
<b>Other regions</b>						
Albania	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Bolivia					✓	
Brazil		✓		✓		✓
Bulgaria				✓		
Cambodia	✓	✓	✓			
Chile		✓				
Costa Rica	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Dominican Republic	✓	✓		✓		
Ecuador				✓	✓	
El Salvador				✓		
Guatemala		✓	✓	✓		
Honduras		✓	✓			
India			✓	✓		
Indonesia	✓	✓	✓		✓	
Inter American	✓		✓			
Jordan					✓	
Kosovo			✓			✓
Kyrgyzstan			✓		✓	
Moldova	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Laos					✓	
Mongolia	✓	✓		✓	✓	
Nepal			✓	✓		
Nicaragua		✓	✓			
Pakistan				✓		
Panama		✓	✓	✓		
Paraguay					✓	
Peru					✓	
Romania	✓			✓		✓
Sri Lanka					✓	
Thailand		✓		✓		
Ukraine	✓	✓				
Uruguay					✓	
Viet Nam					✓	
Yemen					✓	
<b>Grand Total</b>						

States from Africa and 20 from other regions have implemented at least two measures. Specific examples of interventions undertaken in 2008 are provided below.

Previously, IPEC has reported on three indicators in addition to those in the Programme and Budget. 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 Nos. 138 and 182; and (3) the number of children who directly or indirectly benefit from ILO projects or those of its partners. The first indicator regarding constituents that use ILO methodologies now coincides with the indicator of immediate

outcome 1b.1 of the Programme and Budget. Progress on the second indicator is reported in Section 1.1. Information on the third indicator is only provided in the biennial reports. As has been the practice, information on the third indicator, regarding direct and indirect beneficiaries, will be provided in the next Implementation Report covering the entire biennium.

Table 3 lists examples of the achievements of countries under the above-mentioned indicators. All these examples involved the provision of financial and technical support provided by IPEC, and are the result of the combined efforts of governments, employers' and workers' organizations, as well as other stakeholders.

**Table 3. Examples of progress towards achieving Indicator 1b.1**

Indicator 1. Constituents or development partners apply ILO products, toolkits, guidelines or methodologies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Botswana</b> trained members of its Ministry of Education with a number of IPEC tools – including the SCREAM resource kit – and developed a SCREAM-based interactive computer education course for use in schools promoting fundamental principles and rights at work.</li> <li>● In <b>Cambodia</b>, the IPEC-developed <i>Training Kit on Child Labour</i> was used in the spring of 2008 during a two-day National Stakeholder workshop – and resulted in the draft framework for the second phase of the project to support the TBP.</li> <li>● In <b>Ukraine</b>, extensive use has been made of SCREAM material – including Ukrainian-language material during a children's summer camp organized with support from Ukraine's Ministry of Family Youth and Sport.</li> <li>● With IPEC support, <b>Tanzania</b> published <i>A Guide Book for District Child Labour Committees and Community Child Labour Committees</i> to assist in meeting its obligations under Convention No.182. The Guide Book provides clear guidance in a user-friendly way on the implementation of interventions to address child labour at district and community levels.</li> <li>● In the <b>Dominican Republic</b>, the National School of Public Ministry and the National School of the Judicature adapted their judicial and district attorney training programs to include issues pertaining to the worst forms of child labour. IPEC was instrumental to this process, providing extensive assistance and follow-up. As part of its continued involvement, IPEC is distributing a toolkit to judges and district attorneys in further support of this additional education.</li> <li>● In <b>Indonesia</b>, the IPEC-financed and assisted <i>Pre-vocational Training Kit and Guideline on the Transitional Education Program</i> has been approved for use in mainstreaming child labour issues into general educational programs.</li> </ul>
Indicator 2. Adaptation of legal framework to international standards
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● In January 2008, the Parliament of <b>Albania</b> approved Act No. 9859 amending the 1995 Penal Code, introducing clear sanctions for different types of abuse against children, including trafficking, child labour, pornography, and maltreatment.</li> <li>● In <b>Brazil</b>, Decree 6,481/08 was signed by the President on 12 June 2008, establishing a new list of hazardous occupations to be prohibited to persons below 18 years. The project to support the Time-Bound Programme provided technical support to the consultation and drafting process.</li> <li>● In <b>Cambodia</b>, six <i>Prakas</i> (Ministerial Orders) containing a clause on child labour were issued: on working and living conditions in brick-making enterprises; on fishing; on working and living conditions in the garment and footwear sectors; on determination of types of light work in which children from the age of 12 years may engage; on working and living conditions in plantations; and on working and living conditions in salt production enterprises. IPEC provided extensive technical support in the development of the <i>Prakas</i>.</li> <li>● In <b>Madagascar</b>, Law No. 2008-038 was adopted in January 2008, reinforcing criminal provisions against trafficking in human beings and sex tourism. IPEC played an advocacy role to obtain this result.</li> </ul>



## 1. IPEC achievements in 2008

- Following technical and financial assistance from IPEC, a new chapter on commercial sexual exploitation of children was introduced in the Criminal Code in **Nicaragua** in May 2008, covering new criminal provisions against this worst form of child labour. In **Panama**, similar amendments were introduced to the Criminal Code in May 2008.
- In **South Africa**, new provisions on the worst forms of child labour (including a new offence relating to children used by adults to commit crime) and further measures to provide social welfare services to child labourers were included in the Children's Act.

### Indicator 2. Formulation of worst forms of child labour specific policies and programmes

- In **Albania**, the National Strategy on Anti-Trafficking in Human Beings for the period 2008-2012 was approved through a Decision Council of the Ministers (DCM Nr. 1083 from 23/07/2008). IPEC facilitated the mainstreaming of child trafficking into the strategy, through participation in the working group meetings, consultative meetings and by sharing the child labour monitoring (CLM) model and good practices that can be replicated at the national level.
- In both **Botswana** and **Namibia**, national action plans on child labour have been finalized and endorsed by the Programme Advisory Committees on Child labour (PACC). In both countries, representatives of a wide range of ministries, organized labour and business, and NGOs gathered in early 2008 to endorse the National Programmes of Action for the Elimination of Child Labour.
- A National Plan against Trafficking in Persons was adopted in **Costa Rica**, which includes the issue of trafficking in persons for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation. IPEC provided technical assistance to the National Commission in the process of preparing the Plan. c In **Guatemala**, the National Policy against Trafficking in Persons and its action plan was approved by Government Resolution 184-2008 of 23 July 2008.
- In **Honduras**, a National Action Plan for the Gradual and Progressive Eradication of Child Labour in Honduras, elaborated by the National Commission for the Gradual and Progressive Eradication of Child Labour, was approved on 21 May 2008.
- In **Indonesia**, the Central Java Provincial Government Office launched the Provincial Action Plan on Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour through Governor's Regulation No. 23, dated 14 March 2008. IPEC provided financial and technical assistance for the development of the plan.
- In **Kyrgyzstan**, the Government by way of a Prime Ministerial Decree, on 22 January 2008 formally approved the "State Programme of Action of the Social Partners for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour in the Kyrgyz Republic".
- Among the many achievements in **Madagascar**, the Ministry of Justice has developed a programme on the worst forms of child labour, to be implemented in collaboration with the main stakeholders in the country, to strengthen the institutional capacities of the Ministry of Justice to develop an adequate legal framework to prohibit and prevent child labour.
- The National Employers' Federation in Agriculture and Food Processing Industry in **Moldova** approved the Code of Conduct against the Worst Forms of Child Labour for Employers in Agriculture and Food Processing Industry. This Code of Conduct was developed in consultation with ILO-ACTEMP Geneva, IPEC Moldova and National Steering Committee members.
- In April 2008, the parliament in **Tanzania** established an Anti-Human Trafficking Fund for tracing families of trafficking victims. The work of the Fund is focussed on the victims of trafficking who are usually women and young girls lured to foreign countries with false promises of employment but instead end up in brothels where they are treated as sexual slaves. The establishment of the Fund is partly a result of advocacy work and public mobilization against commercial exploitation of children and child trafficking interventions by IPEC-supported implementing agencies including the media. The Parliament also passed an Act in August 2008 which outlaws and criminalizes trafficking in persons.

### Indicator 2. Inclusion of child labour concerns in relevant development, social and anti-poverty policies and programs (mainstreaming)

- The National Programme for Child Protection 2008 in **Bulgaria** was passed by the Government in May 2008 and targets street child labour and trafficking in children via the following activities: awareness raising for prevention of street child labour and trafficking in children, monitoring street child labour and trafficking in children, capacity building for professionals, developing of alternative forms of education and vocational training for child victims of trafficking and updating the National Referral Mechanism for Unaccompanied Children and Children Victims of Trafficking. IPEC provided inputs and contributed to its drafting
- Following IPEC participation in preliminary consultations, the new National Employment Policy and Action Plan of **Burkina Faso** includes child labour concerns under its strategic objectives.

- The **Dominican Republic**, through the Project “Solidaridad”, included child labour issues in the national conditional cash transfer programme, following technical assistance by IPEC. Specifically, cash transfers will be conditional upon families guaranteeing that their children stay in school and not engage in exploitative or hazardous work.
- In **India**, the Government of Uttar Pradesh, as part of the State’s 11th Five Year Plan activities, introduced a conditional cash transfer scheme for child labour. Under the scheme, child workers below 14 years of age, whose parent(s) have died or suffer from chronic disease or disability is entitled to receive support to the tune of Rs. 40,000/- over a period of five years to enable the child to complete five years of schooling.
- The **Malawi** Growth and Development Strategy, which guides the implementation of all government development programmes, now includes child labour as one of its priority areas.
- The issue of child labour was successfully mainstreamed into **Moldova**’s first National Development Plan 2008-2011. This was achieved based on inputs of the National Steering Committee on the Elimination of Child Labour and IPEC Moldova.
- The Millennium Development Goals-based Comprehensive National Development Strategy of **Mongolia** was adopted in January 2008, and includes child labour concerns. The IPEC project supported the strategy development team by providing information and briefings on child labour.

#### Indicator 2. Data collection and analysis

- A stand-alone child labour survey was implemented in **Jordan** in December 2007/January 2008. Jordan used a version of the SIMPOC comprehensive module questionnaire that was adapted to the country-specific situation. The questionnaire was comprised of three parts: 1) Questions on All Household Members; 2) Questions on Housing Characteristics; 3) Questions on Child Labour. It was designed as a free-standing survey, with the first and second parts addressed to the most knowledgeable adult household member and the third part addressed to all children in the household aged 5-17 years.

For other examples, please refer to Section 1.7.

#### Indicator 2. Establishment of child labour monitoring mechanisms (CLMS)

- In Brazil, SISPETI – System for the Control and Follow Up of the Social-Educational Services provided by the Child Labour Eradication Programme (PETI) was officially activated. It is currently in use in 1,618 of the total 3,361 municipalities that feature PETI.
- The Ministry of Labour has initiated the elaboration of the CLMS for **Madagascar**. The implementing agency of the CLMS has been identified (the planning direction of the Ministry of Labour), two testing regions have been selected, the relevant local authorities have been sensitized and the collaborating institutions at regional level have been identified and trained by IPEC and the Ministry of Labour
- In **Mali**, the National Steering Committee approved a Child Labour Monitoring System (SOSTEM) in February 2008. It will be implemented in three regions (pilot phase) and then in Kayes region and the District of Bamako (expansion phase).
- In August 2008, **Malawi**, with IPEC support, developed a national database on child labour. This database will be distributed to the Statistics and Child Labour Units in the Ministry of Labour as well as the three Regional Labour Offices. The database is expected to generate information for development and management of child labour programmes.
- The National Referral System for Assistance and Protection of Victims and Potential Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings (NRS) in **Moldova** was launched by the Ministry of Social Protection of Family and Child. NRS is a collaboration framework of all institutions responsible for combating trafficking in human beings based on common organizational standards.
- In **Romania**, a child labour monitoring mechanism based on the IPEC model is currently pilot tested in eight selected areas coordinated by the National Authority for Protection of Child Rights under the Ministry of Labour, Family and Equal Opportunities. Partnership agreements were signed between the main partners, the National Authority for Protection of Child Rights and with six General Directorates for Social Assistance and Child Protection.



### 1.5.2 The elimination of all worst forms of child labour by 2016

IPEC supports countries in meeting the target of eliminating the worst forms of child labour by the year 2016 as set out in the Global Action Plan contained in the 2006 Global Report *The end of child labour: Within Reach*<sup>7</sup>. The Action plan calls for the adoption of time-bound targets to meet the goal of eliminating the worst forms of child labour by 2016 – and eventually all its

forms – and identifies various means by which the ILO can support this process. The Governing Body endorsed the Plan and welcomed the target in March 2007.

The 2016 target parallels and contributes to the two Millennium Development Goals on education and poverty. Needless to say, the target of 2016 for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour set in the Global Action is ambitious. But it should be remembered that across the world more than 130 million children toil in the worst forms of child labour.

#### **Box 3. Albania mainstreams the elimination of the worst forms of child labour into core laws and policies**

During the course of 2008, the Government of Albania, through its Parliament and Council of Ministers, mainstreamed the elimination of the worst forms of child labour into key national instruments. IPEC's presence in Albania assisted in this comprehensive attention to child labour issues. This joint action resulted in the following instruments:

- Law No. 9859 of the Albanian Penal code introduced criminal sanctions for a wide array of abusive practices against children – including trafficking, child labour and pornography.
- Albania's National Anti-Trafficking Strategy (2008-2012) includes specific attention to child victims of trafficking. ILO/IPEC Albania participated in consultative meetings, shared the CLMS model and provided good practices guidance throughout the mainstreaming process.
- Albania's National Strategy for Social Inclusion (2007-2013), approved in February 2008, includes a section devoted to Vulnerable Groups Children at Risk. ILO/IPEC Albania assisted in the drafting of the Strategy.

IPEC also assisted in the drafting of Albania's National Strategy for Social Inclusion (2007-2013), approved in February 2008, which includes a section devoted to Vulnerable Groups of Children at Risk.

#### **Box 4. Setting the scene for implementation of the National Action Plan – The systematic creation of District Child Labour Committees in Zambia**

Within the overall framework of Zambia's Fifth National Development Plan (FNDP) and the Decent Work Country Programme, (DWCP), the Ministry of Labour and Social Services (MLSS) is putting in place national time-bound measures for the progressive elimination of child labour in Zambia, through the formulation of a National Action Plan for the elimination of child labour. The Child Labour Unit in the MLSS is paving the way for its future implementation, through the systematic creation of District Child Labour Committees.

Drawing from experiences in other countries such as Tanzania and Uganda, and with support from IPEC's HIV/AIDS Induced Child Labour and Time-Bound Programme Support Projects, the Child Labour Unit is collaborating with district-level structures to systematically set up District Child Labour Committees (DCLC). So far, 12 DCLCs have been created. Recent research on the functioning of DCLCs highlighted the dedication and progress made by a number of well-organized, committed DCLCs, which form an important link between communities and central level structures and often coordinate awareness raising activities, support the formation of Community Child Labour Committees (CCLCs), and enhance resource mobilization to monitor child labour in the districts. It also brought to the fore problems and challenges some DCLCs face, such as weak DCLC leadership and organization, limited commitment and resources, and lack of support and guidance from the CLU.

IPEC is working with the CLU to address these issues. This includes gathering and analyzing lessons to improve DCLC operations on an on-going basis.

7. 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).

### Box 5. A special focus on Africa

With Sub-Saharan Africa still lagging behind in its progress towards the elimination of child labour, the ILO Global Action Plan (GAP) against child labour recommended a particular emphasis on action in Africa. The main strategy of the IPEC's Focus on Africa in 2008 was to assist African countries to put in place time-bound measures for the elimination of child labour and especially its worst forms by 2016. In 2008, about 20 African ILO member States developed or were in the process of developing national action plans (NAPs) on child labour, up from eight in 2007. In addition there were seven more countries for which support for developing the NAP process was provided by IPEC through direct donor funding, and six more countries to be supported for developing NAPs under the Africa Region RBSA mechanism. In 2008 about 28 African countries drafted or began preparing their DWCPs and a number of these have included child labour issues among their priorities.

Ultimately, the achievement of the 2016 objective requires the political will of governments to stay focused in their efforts. As noted above, as an intermediate measure towards 2016, countries were expected to have time-bound measures in place by 2008. While there is yet no comprehensive assessment of the extent to which time-bound goals and measures have been set by each ILO member State, IPEC has several information resources at its disposal in this respect. First, there is the information provided by Governments through their regular periodic reports on the application of Convention No. 182 under article 22 of the ILO Constitution. Information is also received through reports submitted by countries that have not yet ratified the Convention, pursuant to the Declaration of Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work. Technical progress reports produced by IPEC projects are a further source of information.

In order to obtain a fuller picture of progress towards the 2016 target, a more systematic monitoring mechanism will map responses given and targets set by all countries in order to meet the deadline.

### 1.6 Tripartite cooperation and social dialogue

IPEC pursues its mandate through tripartism and on the basis of the integrated promotion of fundamental rights at work reflected in the Decent Work Agenda and in the 2008 Declaration on Social Justice for a Fair Globalization. Social dialogue continued to be crucial to IPEC's activities in 2008 and in pursuit of the Global Action Plan to combat child labour and assist countries in reaching the intermediate goal of eliminating the worst forms of child labour by 2016. A new position was created and filled at IPEC headquarters to pursue the inclusion of social dialogue in the implementation of

IPEC activities, to support the mainstreaming of child labour issues in the policies, programmes and activities of the social partners at both international and national level, and to strengthen their role in the global campaign against child labour. High level discussions were held in Brussels between the ITUC and IPEC, resulting in an agreement to enhance the first-hand knowledge of senior trade union leaders about the struggle against child labour, *inter alia* by facilitating field visits to IPEC projects. During 2008, workers and employers' organizations were also involved in the regional preparatory consultations and in the Tripartite Meeting to draft the Draft Resolution on Child Labour Statistics for the 18th International Conference of Labour Statisticians, and in the Conference itself.

The great majority of IPEC's partners in 2008 have been employers' and workers' organizations in the countries where the programme was active. During the year, strong emphasis was placed on widening the network of partner organizations, by providing training for the social partners targeted at their local, national, regional and global representatives. Some initiatives focused on social partners' organizational structures and capacity to influence national policies on child labour, and raise public awareness. Others took place in the spirit of "south-south" cooperation, bringing together partners from different countries to promote the exchange of experiences and good practices, notably those addressed through ILO Decent Work Country Programmes.

IPEC continued to work with employer's organizations, companies and investment funds to assist them in their efforts to respect core labour rights and contribute to the elimination of child labour. In October 2008, IPEC and ACT/EMP in collaboration with the IOE held a conference in Argentina entitled "Business against Child Labour: Tools for Action". The event brought together business leaders from Latin America to share experiences

### Box 6. IPEC action against child labour: highlights from Argentina

The year 2008 witnessed comprehensive action against child labour in Argentina, with the assistance of the ILO. Much of this action involved employers. For examples, a conference and workshop was held in Buenos Aires on 7-8 October 2008, entitled “The private enterprises world and its fight against child labour: Tools for action”, supported by the ILO in collaboration with the International Organization of Employers (IOE). It hosted more than 80 participants – including representatives of employers organizations of 17 countries throughout Latin America and the Caribbean. Representatives of individual enterprises, academics and government representatives also attended. Further, throughout 2008 multiple workshops and lectures were held across Argentina to promote the Global Compact of the United Nations. These events included contributions by the ILO on issues of child labour. These events were attended by numerous interested employers, most notably representatives of small enterprises.

The Enterprise Network against Child Labour is lead by the National Commission for the Eradication of Child Labour (CONAETI), with the technical support of UNICEF and ILO. In June, an internal awareness raising campaign was launched regarding child labour issues – addressed to the clients and employees. Currently, a campaign is underway regarding child labour. Information on this campaign has been made available on the web, via [www.trabajo.gov.ar/conaetiempresas](http://www.trabajo.gov.ar/conaetiempresas)

and good practices in the elimination of child labour in supply chains. It also served as a forum for launching the Spanish translation of the landmark ACT/EMP and IOE publication, *Eliminating Child Labour: Guides for Employers*, and providing training in its use. IPEC provided technical advice to the Norwegian Government and its Pension Fund on child labour and socially responsible investing. In addition, IPEC responded to requests from companies for advice on the preparation of corporate policies to eliminate child labour, through the promotion of Decent Work within the framework of social dialogue. This was also done in the context of IPEC's contributions to the newly created Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Helpdesk, coordinated by MULTI. IPEC continued its engagement with the multi-stakeholder initiative ECLT Foundation (Eliminating Child Labour in Tobacco) by tackling child labour in tobacco

growing in the Urambo District of Tanzania. IPEC continued its efforts to steer CSR programmes toward effectively addressing child labour, for example in Zambia, where IPEC has mobilized the Zambia Federation of Employers to support recreational centres that provide critical social services to children withdrawn from child labour. IPEC has launched an awareness raising campaign with the Federation and advises them on codes of conduct prohibiting child labour; some 80 companies are currently collaborating in this effort.

Further work, especially through training, seminars and capacity support, was undertaken with workers' organizations to pursue the “Chennai Agenda” elaborated at the interregional IPEC/ACTRAV seminar in Chennai, India, in December 2005. The “Agenda” recognizes that child labour takes place in workplaces – especially, though not exclusively, in the informal economy,

### Box 7. Strategic Partnerships in Bangladesh to eliminate hazardous working conditions for child workers

In Bangladesh, recent efforts at combating child labour have included the removal of hazardous conditions – rather than children – from some workplaces. This tactic may be an appropriate alternative for children that have reached the minimum working age – especially apprenticed children and those children whose employers also act as guardians. To support these efforts, a partnership of 14 stakeholders – including prominent employers' and workers' organizations, NGOs and IPEC's TBP-UIE Project – formed an alliance under a “Smart Business Initiative” (SBI).

The SBI Alliance highlights the nexus between improved working conditions and improved business performance – through advocacy, awareness-raising campaigns and workplace improvement programs. Among the Alliance's immediate objectives is the improvement of both working conditions and productivity for no fewer than 8000 workers and 2000 employers. In focusing on workplace improvement programs, the SBI Alliance creates win-win opportunities for all partners.



L-R: Mr. NM Adyanthaya, worker member of the ILO Governing Body (India); Ms. Blossom Oscar Fernandes; Mr. Oscar Fernandes, Minister of Labour and Employment of the Republic of India; Mr. Carlos Lupi, Minister of Labour and Employment of the Republic of Brazil; Ms. Sudha Pillai, Secretary, Ministry of Labour and Employment of the Republic of India; Ms. Nair Goulart, worker member of the ILO Governing Body (Brazil), mark their bilateral talks at the 2008 ILO conference by showing the “Red Card to Child Labour”.

domestic service and in agriculture – and focuses on the comparative advantage of strengthening the presence of workers’ organizations and mechanisms for social dialogue in the informal economy and in sectors in which child labour is prevalent. A key element in pursuit of “Chennai” has been the initiation of a rolling programme of ACTRAV-IPEC training workshops and continued support for national trade union centre child labour focal points. As a follow-up to the first interregional workshop on social dialogue and child labour held for Asian and African trade unions in Turin, December 2007, in 2008 twenty action plans submitted by national centres were appraised for joint IPEC-ACTRAV technical and financial assistance in 2009. A further “Chennai” ACTRAV-IPEC workshop was held in November 2008 in Bahia, Brazil, for trade union centres from South America. Preparations are under way for similar events in Central America and the Caribbean, to be held in 2009.

In Panama, in March, IPEC/ILO attended the founding congress of the Trade Union Confederation of the Americas/Confederación Sindical de las Américas (ITUCA-CSA), at which the Action Program adopted included a commitment to “give priority to elimination of the worst forms of child labour; commercial sexual exploitation of children and trafficking of minors”. The conference was addressed on the challenge of child labour by Victor Baez, newly elected General Secretary of the ITUCA and by the then ILO Workers’ Group spokesperson in the IPEC Steering Committee, who

addressed the “Chennai Agenda” and the link between elimination of child labour, other fundamental rights at work and organising in the informal economy. The role of good law, universal education, social dialogue and the promotion of mature systems of industrial relations were themes advanced by both trade union and employer speakers at the National Convention on the Right to Education and Abolition of Child Labour convened by the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights in New Delhi in December, in which ILO and IPEC officials took part.

IPEC has used occupational safety and health to mainstream child labour concepts in the agenda of stakeholders in several IPEC projects worldwide. In Africa, a joint International Union of Foodworkers-ACTRAV-IPEC activity followed this strategy and organized a workshop on child labour in agriculture for worker health and safety trainers of agricultural trade unions in Ghana, Tanzania and Uganda. A national professional officer was hired to enhance IPEC’s work to support the elimination of the worst forms of child labour in the informal economy through alliance building with key actors in Ghana, Kenya and Tanzania and to maximize the achievements of the social partners, mainly by pursuing opportunities in the area of safe work for youth (dealing with occupational safety and health issues; youth employment and linkages between formal training in youth polytechnics and the situation in the informal economy). Under this scheme, arrangements have begun for training workshops for artisans in



### **Box 8. A case from India – A trade union reaches out to informal sector workers and fights child labour**

Amina, a widow with three young children of 8, 9 and 11 years could not make ends meet without the income of her three working children. She was a contract worker in a hospital doing sweeping and cleaning. The prescribed legal minimum wages for such contract workers is Rs.2200 per month with provident fund contributions. The hospital was passing on the benefits to the contractor but the contractor gave her only Rs.1200, while she was expected to work for 12 hours a day, seven days a week. Her three children worked in the nearby garage and roadside dhaba (eatery) and earned Rs.300 each. With their collective earnings the family could barely survive. This is not the predicament of just one Amina, but many contract workers, as the protection of labour laws does not reach them. Understanding their plight the IPEC – Karnataka Child Labour Project and Hind Mazdoor Sabha (HMS, a trade union) embarked on a novel experiment of promoting a service labour cooperative society in the District of Bidar in Karnataka State, India, which takes the role of an intermediary contractor to scout for work, take contract work and provide its members such work without exploitation. The IPEC Karnataka Child Labour Project in Bidar has a full time trade union coordinator. With the help of other project staff, the TU coordinator organized more than 1,200 workers and got them registered as the new cooperative society. In the first year, the administrative and managerial expenses were financed from the project fund, which was reduced to 50 per cent in the second year and from the third year the society became self reliant.

Today Amina gets Rs.2200 per month. She works 8 hours a day and gets the benefit of a weekly holiday and the provident fund. She sends all her three children to school. She is not alone but one of many beneficiaries of decent work provided by the society. The Cooperative Society is exploring the possibility of providing its members health insurance through the newly introduced scheme of the Ministry of Labour. Convergence is also being tried with the National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme. Through the experiment of this Society, HMS was able to organize 1,200 workers in the informal economy and save them from exploitation. It opened doors for trade unions to enter the thus far largely untouched informal economy and opened avenues for decent work for helpless contract workers. The project is researching the various organizational aspects of the approach and is in dialogue with the appropriate authorities for suitable policy changes to facilitate similar initiatives.

the informal economy and to develop a manual to train practitioners in the informal sector, focussing on HIV/AIDS, gender, occupational safety and health, workers' and children's rights in the informal economy and the psychological and physiological needs of children.

The ITUC and Education International and their affiliated organizations in the European and Maghreb countries played a central role in activities to restructure and strengthen the Global March against Child Labour in the Pan-region. A conference attended by IPEC officers, trade union and NGO partners of the Global March in the Newly Independent States (NIS), supported by IPEC and the ILO Moscow Office and co-organized by the Federation of Independent Trade Unions of Russia (FNPR) and the New Perspectives Foundation, was hosted by the FNPR at its Moscow headquarters in May. The conference, opened by FNPR and ITUC Pan-European Regional Council (PERC) President Mikhail Shmakov, stressed the authority of ILO Conventions Nos. 138 and 182, and the importance of freedom of association in cementing the global alliance against child labour and the Global March. The conference exchanged experiences from the NIS countries

and, stressing the importance of combating child trafficking and child labour in agriculture, recommitted participants to the aim of elimination of child labour and the securing of universal education. ITUC-PERC President Shmakov, and the presidents of Podkrepa-CL and the Confederation of Independent Trade Unions of Bulgaria were also among the opening speakers at a pan-regional Global March conference, hosted by Podkrepa-CL in Sofia in September 2008. ILO-ACTRAV and IPEC officials also participated in the conference, which was funded by the Friedrich Ebert Foundation, ILO-ACTRAV, global union federations (EI, ITGLWF and IUF) and other social partners. The conference agreed to establish a new pan-regional organization including the States of the ILO European region plus Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia, a permanent office in Brussels and a new pan-regional coordinating committee composed of trade union and NGO representatives from the various sub-regions. It also stressed the importance of paying particular attention to the role of inclusive education in combating social exclusion and discrimination and to child labour in agriculture and domestic service and child trafficking into and within the region.

Action programmes and other activities developed with and for social partners in 2008 included the following topics and countries:

- social dialogue mechanisms in Brazil, Cambodia, Kenya, Morocco, Senegal, Zambia;
- child labour monitoring systems in Albania, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Ghana, Mali and Ukraine;
- child labour databases in Brazil and Peru;
- the establishment of National Plans of Action in Brazil, Argentina, Kenya, and Yemen;
- awareness and advocacy campaigns – including on the promotion of occupational safety and health – in Ghana, Kazakhstan, India, Cote d'Ivoire, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Mongolia, Morocco, Namibia, Niger, Senegal, South Africa and Tanzania;
- preparation of the list of hazardous work in Brazil and Mali;
- direct intervention against child trafficking in Brazil and Kenya;
- direct sectoral interventions including in tobacco production, mining and quarrying in Ghana, Zambia, Mali, Malawi and Niger; flower and banana production in Ecuador; textiles in Morocco; sporting goods in Pakistan; brick making and fishing in Cambodia; agriculture in Brazil, Tanzania and South Africa; transport in India; and commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) in Argentina, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Guyana, Honduras, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela, Viet-Nam; and more broadly in the informal economy in Brazil, India, Kenya, Mali, Tanzania, Uganda, Uzbekistan and Zambia;
- youth employment and vocational training in Kazakhstan, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and Malawi;
- HIV/AIDS in Cameroun, Ghana, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Namibia, South Africa, Uganda and Zambia;
- corporate social responsibility approaches in Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan; and
- numerous activities related to the role of education and teacher trade unions, inter alia, in Albania, Kosovo, Indonesia and Moldova, among others.

A number of activities begun in 2007 continued through 2008.

## 1.7 Activities in 2008 in the field of child labour data collection

Child labour statistical data collection activities within IPEC are the responsibility of SIMPOC, the Statistical Information and Monitoring Programme on Child Labour. The activities by SIMPOC in the past year are reflected in terms of (i) support to countries for implementing child labour surveys, (ii) methodological developments in child labour statistics and data collection, (iii) capacity building through training of national partners, (iv) child labour research outputs, and (v) improved dissemination of its child labour data repository and easier access to information on its activities.

### Support for child labour surveys

SIMPOC technical and financial assistance to member countries on child labour surveys is implemented by headquarters staff and is supplemented by its regional experts in Asia, Africa and Latin America. Its support contributed to the implementation of national child labour surveys (NCLS) in Burkina Faso, Benin, Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea, Niger and Rwanda in Africa; Mongolia, Indonesia and Sri Lanka in Asia; Jordan and Yemen in the Arab countries; Kyrgyzstan in Central Asia; and Bolivia, Peru and Uruguay in Latin America. Technical assistance by SIMPOC was provided to an NCLS in Madagascar; the questionnaire to be applied to a proposed 2009 Zimbabwe national child labour survey; and as well for several sector and area specific baseline surveys implemented under IPEC time-bound programme support projects in Indonesia, Mali, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Togo, and Turkey, among others. Of special note is a rapid assessment of child labour in Kabul, Afghanistan, that was implemented with SIMPOC technical advice.

### Methodological developments

Methodological developments on child labour data collection culminated in the adoption of a resolution on child labour statistics at the Eighteenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians (18th ICLS), held in Geneva from 24 November to 5 December 2008. The Resolution sets out agreed international guidelines for the statistical measurement of child labour, which should facilitate comparability of the data on child labour over time as well as making global estimates. ILO's tripartism was an essential element in the development

and approval process of the Resolution, including the organization of the Meeting of Experts in Labour Statistics organized from 1 to 10 April 2008 in Geneva jointly by IPEC-SIMPOC and the ILO Bureau of Statistics, four tripartite regional meetings organized by SIMPOC, and a Technical Consultation on Statistical Measurement of Hazardous Work by Children organized by SIMPOC in Geneva on 22 February 2008.

Further, a comprehensive SIMPOC publication for guidance on the design of national child labour surveys *Sampling for household-based surveys of child labour* was released. It contains a wide range of sampling techniques for household-based child labour surveys with a particular emphasis on sampling design and selection procedures, and is meant to assist survey professionals in statistical offices, universities and research organizations.

### Training of national partners

Training of national partners to build statistical capacities in countries where IPEC is implementing activities is a core element of SIMPOC's strategy. Thus, as an integral part of the SIMPOC assistance to countries with national child labour surveys, each country benefits from a national training course conducted by SIMPOC on child labour data collection and another training course conducted by UCW and SIMPOC on child labour data analysis. Training is also imparted by SIMPOC to national partners and stakeholders, where required, as part of providing technical support to NCLS undertaken by countries with their own resources (as in Panama), and in area- or sector-specific baseline surveys and rapid assessments as part of the effort to support national time-bound programmes.

At the regional level, a series of training courses on baseline surveys and rapid assessments were conducted. The objective is to develop sustained capacities in these child labour data collection techniques in the national statistical offices (NSOs) of countries where IPEC has operational programmes to combat child labour. The first such training was the Asia Regional Training Course on Child Labour Data Collection through Baseline Surveys and Rapid Assessments, organized by SIMPOC in collaboration with the United Nations Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific (UNSIAP) on 22-26 September 2008 in Tokyo, Japan. It included participants from 15 Asian countries where IPEC has field operations. Similar regional courses are planned in 2009 and 2010 for Anglophone Africa and Arab countries, Francophone Africa, Central Asia and Europe, and Latin America.

### Child labour research

Among the many papers produced by SIMPOC in 2008, three specific working papers are highlighted here. First, *Child labour and education: Evidence from SIMPOC surveys*, is based on an in-depth analysis of a diverse sample of SIMPOC national survey data from all world regions. It reviews descriptive evidence of the impact of child labour in terms of the overall education life cycle. A strong emphasis is made on the effects of child labour on school attendance, grade repetition, drop-outs, literacy achievements and overall human capital accumulation. Second, *Child labour, education and health: A review of the literature* reviews the rapidly-expanding literature on the relationships between child labour, education and health. Third, *Defining child labour: A review of the definitions of child labour in policy research* is based on a review of the research on the theoretical explanations underlying child labour.

### Improved dissemination

The 'Child labour statistics' segment of the IPEC website is regularly updated and makes available a wealth of statistical tools, data and reports on child labour to assist researchers and stakeholders. These include (i) specific questionnaires for child labour surveys; (ii) manuals and training kits on how to carry out child labour data collection in households, schools and at the workplace; (iii) guidance on how to properly process and analyze the collected information; (iv) micro-datasets and survey reports from around the world, and (v) research on critical statistical issues concerning child labour measurement, including country reports and trends analysis based on child labour statistics collected with SIMPOC assistance. The NCLS data sets added in the period since the last report are for Azerbaijan (2005), El Salvador (2003), Guatemala (2006), Mali (2005), Senegal (2005), and Turkey (2006).

### 1.8 World Day against Child Labour and other advocacy initiatives

#### The World Day against Child Labour, 12 June 2008

The World Day against Child Labour has been held on 12 June each year since 2002. It is an annual opportunity to generate global media and public attention to child

**Box 9. World Day against Child Labour 2008:  
Education – the Right Response  
to Child Labour**

The 7th annual World Day against Child Labour focused on education as the primary weapon against child labour. Kosovo marked the occasion with activities organized jointly by the Teachers Trade Union and the Kosovo Union of Parents and Teachers Associations. These activities included:

- Training for school-based children's groups to promote the needs of fellow children involved in child labour. The IPEC SCREAM program played a central role in this training.
- A children's art and writing exhibition entitled "Combating Child Labour through Education: What my School can do..." was promoted by a joint press release, and received extensive media coverage by the main Kosovar news agencies.

labour, whilst also helping to build national partnerships for action. World Day 2008 had as its theme "Education: the right response to child labour." To mark the Day in Geneva, a special panel session was held during the International Labour Conference, with the participation of the ILO Director General Juan Somavia, representatives of constituents, and the Director for Education for All at UNESCO. The ILO also cooperated with community organizations in Geneva that arranged public events to commemorate the World Day. Other international launch events took place during a meeting of the UN Girls Education Initiative held in Nepal, and at a special event in Washington.

Activities to mark the World Day were held in more than fifty countries. The reports received from the field indicated that in many countries the initiatives were able to engage Ministers and senior political representatives. In 36 countries, activities involved other UN agencies. These national level events also attracted very significant media attention. Employers were involved in World Day activities in 26 countries, and workers organizations in 29 countries. IPEC also cooperated with the International Trade Union Confederation which produced a special publication on child labour as part of its Decent Work campaign, and with Education International (EI) on production of two World Day resources. The World Day was also promoted through the UN Global Compact with information on the World Day, and the ACT/EMP-IOE publication *Eliminating Child Labour: Guides for Employers* was included in a

newsletter sent by the Global Compact to its country networks.

The theme of the 2009 World Day will be girls in child labour, with a focus on linking the World Day with the tenth anniversary of the adoption of Convention No. 182.

## SCREAM

SCREAM – Supporting Children's Rights through Education, the Arts and the Media – offers ILO the opportunity to access classrooms worldwide and to develop educational and social mobilization initiatives that have broadened the range of non-conventional partners of IPEC to embrace arts and youth groups in both developing and industrialized countries. During 2008, using the leverage of the 60th Anniversary of the Human Rights Declaration, SCREAM was instrumental in placing the issue of child labour in the broader context of children's rights, education and the MDGs. Guided

**Box 10. Youth in action  
in industrialized countries**

In Italy, France, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, UK and USA, thousands of young people – from primary and secondary schools as well as universities – are now involved in SCREAM-driven projects in diverse socio-cultural settings. They are expressing their creativity in music and theatre performances, visual arts and canvases, photo exhibits, seminars, debates, interviews and academic projects that deepen their awareness while contributing to social change. A canvas created by students "Once upon a time... Jiminy Cricket, where are you?" was exhibited at the United Nations in Geneva for WDACL and recently at the UNESCO 48th Session of the International Conference on Education (ICE): "Inclusive Education: The Way of the Future". Musicians joined voices against child labour with the launch of a CD "Con Letra Pequena". As a result of collaboration with Geneva World Association, a collection of children's drawings on child labour have been received from countries around the world and an exhibit entitled "Children's Views on Child Labour" is planned for the WDACL 2009. Ministers of Education have launched SCREAM National Projects to enable educators to reinforce a sense of fairness and participatory democracy, to inspire personal responsible behaviour and social cohesion. All results are shared on the 12 to 12 Community Portal on child labour – [www.12to12.org](http://www.12to12.org).



by their creativity in visual and performing arts young people were motivated to make informed decisions and to take initiatives to contribute to a more solidarity-conscious society. SCREAM has now been active in over 65 countries<sup>8</sup> and the Education Pack is available in 19 languages. The SCREAM Special Module on HIV, AIDS and child labour is now available in English, French and Spanish and will soon also be available in Ki-Swahili. A new SCREAM Special Module on child labour in conflict and post-conflict situations is under preparation.

The *12 to 12 Partnership Initiative*, which was created to increase the impact of action oriented holistic policies, has developed significantly and led to an exponential number of offshoot initiatives. The *Partnership Initiative* fostered joint plans of action within the UN system, with social partners, NGOs, mayors, the media, academic institutions and the artistic community reinforcing community-based worldwide networks. For example, a joint statement by 12 UN agencies, members of the UN Inter-Agency Coordinating Committee on Human Rights Education in the school system, was adopted for the 2008 World Day against Child Labour (WDACL).

### 1.9 Collaboration with the ILO International Training Centre

Training and capacity building are vital components of IPEC's strategy to implement the Global Action Plan. In 2008, a total of 14 training activities were carried out. More than 400 participants, from national governments, workers and employers' organizations, civil society organizations, academia, staff from UN agencies, as well as IPEC, have been trained.

In 2008, five interregional courses were offered on various topics, including child labour and education, child trafficking, hazardous child labour in agriculture, child labour and labour inspection (a new course), and reporting on Conventions Nos. 138 and 182. In addition, four regional workshops were organized combining training with assessment of lessons learned from sub-regional projects and programmes, covering child trafficking (West and Central Africa, and South East

Asia and China), preparation of hazardous child labour lists (Latin America), and preparation of reporting on Conventions Nos. 138 and 182 (Central Africa). Two national-level meetings on trafficking were also organized for senior officers from the Government of India.

Two interregional validation workshops were linked to the preparation of specific materials: one for training materials on child trafficking (see elsewhere under section 1.10) and the other for the *IPEC Guidelines on the Preparation of National Child Labour Policies and Action Plans (NAPs)* and the *Draft Guide on Mainstreaming Child Labour Concerns in Policy Frameworks*. ITC also contributed to the preparation and finalization in English and Spanish of the "*Training manual to fight trafficking in children for labour, sexual and other forms of exploitation*". This manual was already used as the basis for the interregional training in trafficking that took place at ITC in 2008 (see above).

During 2008, IPEC and the ITC started the implementation of a European Commission funded project "Freeing children from armed conflict" (€ 1.3 million). Within the framework of this project, by the end of 2008 progress was made in the preparation of several products, including a new SCREAM module on child labour in conflict situations; a research paper on the relationship between conflict and child labour, especially worst forms of child labour; the revision of IDDRS<sup>9</sup> modules dealing with economic reintegration, gender, youth and children (in cooperation with UNDP through the Inter-Agency Working Group on DDR); and a toolkit for practitioners on the economic reintegration of children and youth in conflict and post-conflict contexts.

### 1.10 International partnerships

As part of its efforts to mainstream child labour across a wide range of actors and agencies, and to reinforce the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals, IPEC has intensified its cooperation with other United Nations agencies. A number of important partnerships and developments during 2008 are described here.

8. Albania, Angola, Australia, Barbados, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Canada, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Lebanon, Madagascar, Mali, Malta, Moldova, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Senegal, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, Togo, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom, USA, Vietnam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

9. Integrated Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Standards.

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

The Global Task Force on Child Labour and Education for All brings together the ILO, UNESCO, UNICEF, World Bank, UNDP, Education International, the Global March against Child Labour, and the Governments of Brazil and Norway. The main role of the Task Force is to support the mainstreaming of child labour concerns into education policies and planning. A meeting of the Task Force was held in September 2008. Among the subjects discussed were inputs on child labour into two important education events, a meeting of the Education for All Working Group held in Paris in November 2008, and the UNESCO Ministerial level International Conference on Education which was held in Geneva in November 2008. Global Task Force representatives subsequently delivered presentations on child labour at both these meetings. The GTF also agreed on plans for national level inter-agency work on child labour and education, with pilot programmes to be implemented in three countries during 2009, and discussed inter agency cooperation in support of the 2009 World Day against Child Labour.

A meeting of the EFA High Level Group held in Oslo during December 2008 was attended by ILO Executive Director Kari Tapiola. The communiqué issued from the meeting had a strong focus on equity and the need to reach out-of-school children, and the need in many countries to enhance the training and status of teachers with a view to improving the quality of education.

### Achievements of the International Partnership for Cooperation on Child Labour in Agriculture

The International Partnership for Cooperation on Child Labour in Agriculture was launched on World Day against Child Labour 2007 with the signing of a declaration of Intent on Cooperation on Child Labour in Agriculture between ILO, FAO, IFAD, IFPRI/CGIAR, IFAP, and IUF.<sup>10</sup> There has been positive cooperation within the Partnership, including joint financing on follow up with the Gender Bureau to bring out the gender dimensions of child labour and to ensure gender mainstreaming. In October 2007, IPEC

conducted a joint ILO/FAO Training course for FAO, IFAD and WFP staff in Rome was conducted by IPEC. In November 2007, FAO produced a Report on child labour in Ghana within the context of the Partnership.

The Partnership held its first meeting in Geneva in January 2008. A mapping exercise was carried out to see where and how the Partners could most effectively cooperate together. Tanzania, Ghana, Malawi, and Kenya were selected as target countries for pilot Partnership activities. IPEC missions took place to Malawi in April (with the Gender Bureau), and to Tanzania in May, to meet national representatives of Partner organizations to discuss how to adapt the Partnership to these countries. In Mozambique, ILO and FAO are cooperating on incorporation of a child labour module in FAO's Junior Farmer Field and Life Schools in two provinces.

The Partnership was further recognized by the 2008 International Labour Conference's Report of the Committee on Promoting Rural Employment for Poverty Reduction. The Reports' Conclusions state that the "growing collaboration with the FAO should be further encouraged, as should the ILO's engagement in the International Partnership for Cooperation on Child Labour in Agriculture."

### Understanding Children's Work (UCW)

The UCW project<sup>11</sup> continued as a source of research support to IPEC efforts both globally and at the country level during the reporting period. The project provides IPEC with an important platform for research cooperation, policy dialogue, partnership building and knowledge exchange on child labour and related policy areas.

Specific areas of UCW support to IPEC during the reporting period included country-level research cooperation and statistical standard-setting. Country-level research was directed towards creating a shared view of the child labour situation and the policy priorities for addressing it. This research also began to assess the resources necessary for eliminating child labour in specific contexts. Participating countries included Zambia, Mali, Uganda, Mongolia, Senegal and Cambodia. UCW support in the context of standard setting focused on preparations for the 18th ICLS (see Section 1.7). UCW held consultations on child labour measurement with national counterparts in four

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10. International Labour Organization; Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO); International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD); International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR); International Federation of Agricultural Producers (IFAP); International Union of Food, Agricultural, Hotel, Restaurant, Catering, Tobacco and Allied Workers' Associations (IUF).

11. In partnership with UNICEF and the World Bank.

countries (Cambodia, Senegal, Bangladesh and Brazil) and provided a platform for inter-agency technical discussions on child labour measurement. UCW is implementing a new IPEC project on designing and implementing comprehensive impact evaluation processes in selected projects.

### UN Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking (UN.GIFT)

ILO (through IPEC and SAP-FL) is part of the UN Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking (UN.GIFT). Under this initiative an Expert Group on

Child Trafficking was created. It acknowledged the existence of a range of handbooks and guidelines to fight child trafficking, and identified the need to develop training tools. The expert group – led by ILO and UNICEF – initiated the process of developing a comprehensive training package to fight trafficking in children. The initiative draws from existing resources, including IPEC's recently published *Combating trafficking in children for labour exploitation: A resource kit for policy-makers and practitioners* (ILO, 2008). The package is composed of a training manual that targets governments, workers' organizations, employers' organizations, and international organizations and NGOs, and a facilitators' guide for use by trainers/facilitators.

## 2. Operational and organizational issues

### 2.1 Technical cooperation

During 2008, IPEC had operations in 88 countries in five regions of the world. Sixty-three of these countries have signed a memorandum of understanding with the ILO. In the remaining 25 countries, IPEC is providing support for various activities to prevent and eliminate child labour (Table 4). The projects carried out by IPEC during 2008 are listed in Annex I.

A number of global thematic projects continued during the year, such as a project to further implement the strategy for knowledge sharing of lessons learned and good practices, a project to enhance national capabilities for child labour data collection and a project to strengthen methodologies and the capacity of IPEC and its partners to assess impact. New global projects commencing in 2008 aim at strengthening the evidence base on child labour, through expanded data collection, data analysis, and research-based global reports; and at supporting the implementation of the Global

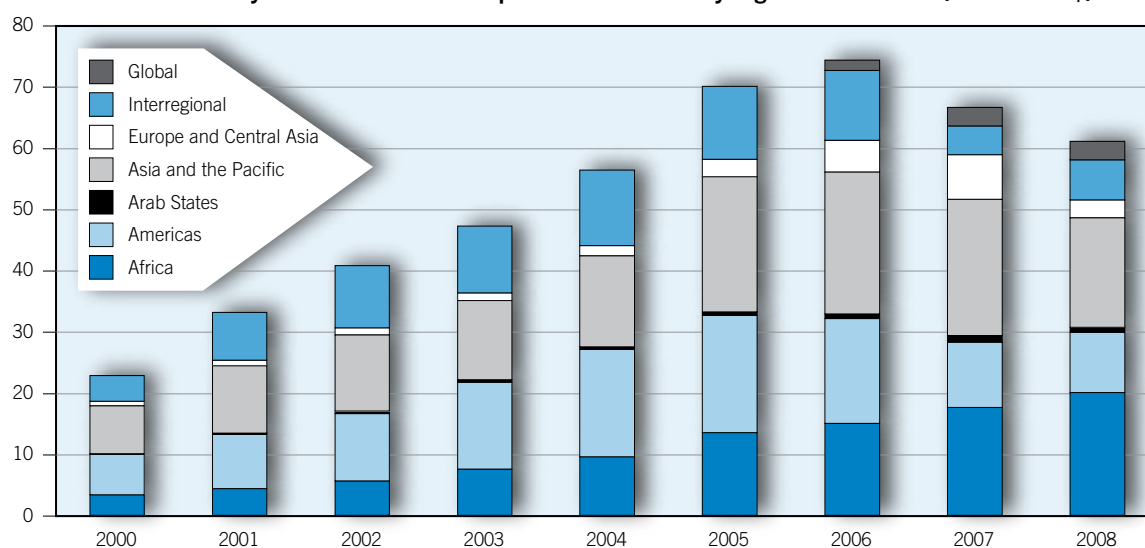
Action Plan at global, regional and national level and building the knowledge base on the design and implementation of comprehensive impact evaluation of specific projects. Work on building communities amongst practitioners for sharing ideas and good practices was also continued.

Among various implementation modalities, time-bound programmes and associated IPEC projects that give support to countries to plan and implement such programmes have expanded to include a greater number of countries. There are now a total of 21 projects supporting TBPs (see Annex I). Six of the projects are second phases of support and several donors have in 2008 provided funding for projects to support TBPs.

There is also a noticeable increase in joint projects or projects in which IPEC provides technical support to one component of a larger ILO project. IPEC is likewise involved in developing several initiatives in the context of joint UN programming and various MDG funding frameworks.

**Table 4. The IPEC participating countries 2008**

<b>Region (88 countries)</b>	<b>Countries that have signed an MOU (63 countries)</b>	<b>Countries associated with IPEC (25 countries)</b>
<b>Africa (22 + 9)</b>	Angola, Benin, Botswana, 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	Burundi, Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Rwanda, Zimbabwe
<b>Arab States (4)</b>	Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Yemen	
<b>Asia (11 + 2)</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 (7 + 7)</b>	Albania, Bulgaria, Kosovo, Moldova, Romania, Turkey, Ukraine	Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan
<b>Latin America and Caribbean (19 + 7)</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

**Chart 1. Delivery of IPEC technical cooperation resources by region 2000-2008 (millions US\$)**

### 2.1.1 Programme delivery

IPEC's share of the ILO's total technical cooperation programme remains significant, reaching 22 per cent in 2008.<sup>12</sup> Chart 1 reflects the development of the Programme and provides details on the geographical distribution of expenditures.<sup>13</sup>

Total expenditures in the biennium 2006-07 reached US\$ 140.9 million (US\$ 74.3 million in 2006 and US\$ 66.6 million in 2007). Expenditures for 2008 amounted to US\$61 million.<sup>14</sup> The annual delivery rate, which is the percentage of actual expenditures compared with allocated funds, remained stable at some 68 per cent for 2008.

### 2.1.2 Donor support

The largest donors in 2008 were the United States, followed by the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and France. In 2008, at US\$ 66 million, approvals were at a level comparable to the years prior to 2007. However, the sharp fluctuation in 2007 underlines the vulnerability of the Programme and the importance of sustained and significant donor support.<sup>15</sup>

As noted in past implementation reports, the vast majority of contributions to IPEC are tied to specific project agreements. IPEC will continue to encourage flexible, long-term funding to increase IPEC's scope for programming, for integrating IPEC's work into the DWCPs, and for lowering the costs of development and implementation.

Table 6 lists IPEC donors since 1992, including those that made additional contributions or firm pledges in 2008.

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 (page 46) 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 III.

**Table 5. Evolution of approvals since 2000 (US\$ millions)**

2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
44.7	60.3	76.4	68.9	66.3	61.6	72.5	21.0	66.3

12. As at 20 January 2009.

13. 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.

14. As at 1 January 2009.

15. See *IPEC action against child labour 2006-2007 – Progress and future priorities*, Geneva, International Labour Office, 2008, p. 65.

**Table 6. IPEC donors (1992-2008)**

Donors	1992-93	1994-95	1996-97	1998-99	2000-01	2002-03	2004-05	2006-07	2008
<b>Governmental</b>									
Australia		X		X		X			
Austria				X					
Belgium	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Brazil							X	X	X
Canada			X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Denmark			X	X	X	X	X	X	X
European Commission				X			X	X	X
Finland				X	X	X	X	X	X
France		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Germany	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Hungary					X				
Italy			X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Japan				X	X	X	X	X	X
Korea, Republic of						X			
Luxembourg			X						
Netherlands			X	X	X	X	X	X	X
New Zealand					X				
Norway		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Poland				X		X			
Spain		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Sweden				X		X	X	X	X
Switzerland				X		X		X	X
United Kingdom			X	X	X	X	X	X	X
United States		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>Non-governmental</b>									
ACILS <sup>1</sup>				X			X	X	X
ECLT <sup>2</sup>						X		X	X
FIFA <sup>3</sup>						X	X	X	X
Hey U MultiMedia AG							X		
ICA <sup>4</sup>						X			
Italian Social Partners' Initiative				X					
JTUC – RENGO <sup>5</sup>				X			X	X	
Private individuals							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.



### 2.2 Programme management, personnel and finance

The large size of the Programme and the complexity of programme interventions continued to have a significant impact on working methods and administrative support requirements. Distilling the findings and recommendations from the various reviews, evaluations and audits of IPEC continues to be an important source of inspiration for the development of new and improved procedures and systems. Thanks to various recommendations, IPEC has updated a number of procedural guidelines and has revised and updated training materials in various technical areas of its work.

In 2008, follow-up to the 2004 global evaluation intensified. Out of the 15 initiatives identified for follow-up action by the evaluation, two more initiatives have started in addition to the 11 initiatives that have been reported previously as either completed, incorporated into ongoing work on Global Products or other work.<sup>16</sup> Funds have been secured or an alternative implementation approach found for the two proposed key strategic evaluations on specific themes, namely on knowledge assets and awareness-raising, which will be completed in 2009. Work on the results based framework has been a particular focus, and provides the basis for overall planning, management and monitoring of the programme. It has been combined with Integrated Work Planning and enhanced work on internal management information for strategic planning.

#### 2.2.1 IPEC at headquarters

IPEC continues to face a challenging staff resource situation, resulting from the Programme's heavy reliance on extra-budgetary funding. Despite efforts to ensure a minimum level of contract security for the staff, staff turnover in 2008 was again high, among others due to staff moving to regular budget posts in other parts of the ILO. For the third consecutive biennium, the 2008-09 Staffing Plan has required a reduction of professional staff, despite a sustained growth in absolute delivery. The need to secure staff resources for technical support from headquarters through projects adds to the management costs of field projects, thereby potentially reducing IPEC's competitiveness relative to other executing agencies. IPEC consistently attempts to secure

sufficient funds in the projects for technical support as direct costs, based on an internal review that showed the actual level needed for such support. In addition, IPEC seeks a more substantial regular budget base to ensure delivery of its extensive technical cooperation programme.

#### 2.2.2 IPEC at the field level

The 2006 Global Report stated 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. Hence, while there is an increased focus on policy work and global advocacy, IPEC remains primarily a country-based Programme.

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

IPEC's commitment to the decentralization of projects from Geneva to ILO offices continued. The financial decentralization of IPEC's portfolio reached 65.4 per cent, slightly above the ILO's overall decentralization rate of 64 per cent, including IPEC. Technical decentralization to the field has gradually been increased, in line with the number of ILO child labour specialists and experienced IPEC Chief Technical Advisers in the field. As a global programme, the added value of IPEC is the sharing of experiences and knowledge. Accordingly, technical input and support from headquarters is an integral part of technical implementation.

In each country where IPEC is active, work is facilitated by tripartite National Steering Committees (NSCs) and Project/Programme Advisory Committees (PACs). The various projects and activities in a country are organized so that the result is a coherent IPEC Country Programme closely linked to the ILO Decent Work Country Programme.

16. See *IPEC action against child labour 2006-2007 – Progress and future priorities*, Geneva, International Labour Office, 2008. Discussions are ongoing for the remaining third initiative regarding national implementation and internal desk reviews have been initiated.

### 2.2.3 Human resources management and development

IPEC currently has offices in 67 countries and worldwide staff of 412 professional and general service personnel. Fifty-one, or 12 per cent, of IPEC staff members work at ILO headquarters in Geneva. Sixty-one per cent of IPEC's worldwide staff are women.

#### *Recruitment and selection*

IPEC continues to seek to improve its recruitment and selection process with a view to attracting and selecting qualified candidates and at the same time ensuring transparency in the selection process. During 2008, a tailored assessment package was piloted based on the analysis of core technical and managerial competencies necessary to effectively manage and implement IPEC programmes. As IPEC recognizes its staff as its most important asset, the Programme ensures that its selection process is closely linked to its global staff succession planning and capacity building plan, while exploring various external recruitment sources.

#### *Learning and development*

Entering into the second biennium with the decentralized learning funds, an IPEC learning needs survey has been conducted to build a basis for IPEC's capacity development plan and for its Human Resources Management Strategy for the coming years, in line with the ILO's Human Resources Strategy and the Strategic Policy Framework. The aim is to further develop the staff's technical and managerial capabilities to effectively meet the constituents' needs in a timely manner. In view of the on-going UN reform, and ensuing needs for national capacity building and more efficient collaboration between HQ and field staff, IPEC staff have been actively participating in in-house training courses and workshops organized by the ILO Training Centre in Turin on resource mobilization, team work facilitation, and other related topics. All new staff members receive a comprehensive orientation on ILO values and principles, International Labour Standards, strategic planning, evaluation, and administrative procedures.

#### *Performance management*

Recognizing the importance of effective and timely performance management as a basis for the results-based management approach and achievement of its strategic objectives, IPEC continues to encourage its managers and staff to engage in on-going performance discussions. In addition, an introduction to the basics of performance management is mandatory for all new managers to the Programme.

#### *Internship programme*

As a part of IPEC's effort to raise awareness of the programme and provide young people with working experience in the field of child labour, IPEC continues to work with prominent universities and institutions on an annual basis to receive a limited number of interns to conduct focused research and/or hands-on project management work at headquarters and in the field. This programme has been highly successful, resulting in increased requests for internship positions from other institutions.

### 2.2.4 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. The ILO has also assembled a number of teams to prepare for the rollout of IRIS to the field, and IPEC staff members have been heavily involved in this process.

Five years have passed since IPEC's Programme and Operations Manual (POM) was first introduced and it is now being refined through continuous updating and review. The IPEC intranet portal serves as a complementary management tool by enabling sharing of practices and providing on-line support to project managers and staff across the IPEC Programme.

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



### 2.3 Programme planning, evaluation and impact assessment

The well-established approach to design and plan for results continued in 2008. Results based frameworks and the use of Strategic Programme Impact Framework methodology were at the forefront. A particular focus was the development of and support to implementation of the core Direct Beneficiary Monitoring and Reporting system. IPEC further strengthened its design approach by developing detailed model templates for child labour projects and provided inputs to the development of a strengthened appraisal mechanism for the ILO.

The IPEC evaluation strategy was implemented as planned and approaches were strengthened through the updating of guidelines. Work started in 2008 to capture the extensive experience in model Terms of Reference and protocols for different types of evaluation; on consolidated guidelines on evaluation for evaluators and stakeholders; and on concise guidelines on project cycle management combining the core elements from guidelines on the project management process. Work on an internal reference manual documenting the approach to managing evaluations was intensified in 2008 and will be continued in 2009.

Twenty-seven evaluations or external reviews of 36 projects were completed during 2008, including three project reviews, one joint evaluation of two donor projects, six evaluations covering more than one country, and six expanded final evaluations. One evaluation was of a sub-regional programme framework covering multiple projects funded by different donors. Two thirds of these evaluations were final evaluations, reflecting the number of projects completed in 2008.<sup>17</sup>

With the increased focus on “expanded final evaluations” (see the 2006-07 Implementation Report for further details), which includes detailed sub-studies on target groups or policy work, individual evaluations now often require more work in planning and management than previously. However, these types of evaluations provide a stronger link to assessment of longer-term impact of IPEC’s support.

In recent years more evaluations have been done either covering several countries or global in nature. This reflects changes in the nature of the portfolio of projects over the years with fewer but larger projects with a broader scope and has also involved considerably more work.

In 2008 final arrangements, including securing funding, were made for starting two thematic evaluations on child labour monitoring systems and on campaign and awareness-raising. In addition, strategic evaluation on knowledge assets is planned as part of the follow-up to the ILO global evaluation of IPEC. Options are being explored on how to finance and conduct ex-post evaluations and studies to document long-term sustainability of model interventions.

IPEC’s Design, Evaluation and Documentation Section (DED), acting as the independent evaluation unit within IPEC, continued strategically to combine evaluations of projects to allow for broader assessment of achievements, in particular where projects in the same countries are seen as part of the overall IPEC support, such as in the context of support to national plans of action or other policy or programme frameworks. Initial consultations have also started on supporting countries and national partners in evaluating these national initiatives. This could potentially demonstrate how national outcomes have been achieved as a result of contributions from IPEC and thus be part of documenting broader impact.

During 2008, further systematic use of more immediate project reviews, including stakeholder reviews, were made. Efforts have continued to promote more in-built ongoing evaluation processes and the use of end-of-project stakeholder review processes to identify sustainability and follow-up plans by national actors.

As part of the further work on the IPEC information systems for knowledge sharing, key evaluation reports and other documents related to evaluation and impact assessment are made available. An annual publication of executive summaries of evaluations is now a regular feature. Selected Executive Summaries are available separately through the ILO Evaluation web page. The roster of evaluation experts is constantly updated as a valuable resource.

An internal inventory of lessons learned and good practices coming out of evaluations and one study on the use of evaluations were also done, to demonstrate the value of evaluations and how findings of evaluations are used.

More tracer studies were done in individual projects to identify longer term changes for past beneficiaries. Elements of the tracer study approach were used in two expanded final evaluations with more planned for 2009 and beyond.

17. In 2003 and 2004 a particularly high number of projects were started and with a typical duration of 3.5-4.5 years, a high volume of projects required final evaluations in 2008 and into 2009.

During 2008, further work and resources were made available for impact assessment. A project on knowledge building, based on the design and implementation of impact evaluations, is under implementation through the inter-agency project UCW. The project will develop a framework and methodologies for solid, credible impact evaluation and apply these to three specific projects implementing typical interventions. One of the selected projects will be ILO implemented, another project will be funded by the US Department of Labour (as the donor for the impact evaluation project), and the third will be a World Bank project with a bearing on child labour.

This project, particularly because of its inter-agency nature, will provide a good complement to IPEC's ongoing work on developing and implementing a framework for impact assessment that focuses on guidelines and tools for impact assessment. It will also promote and support the role of credible impact assessment in action on child labour through contributing to the knowledge base on which interventions work, how and in what context. Supporting the member States, constituencies and other national and international partners in building such an evidence base for identifying and promoting appropriate policies and programmes is a key area of work of IPEC.

## Part II. Thematic highlights

This thematic part of the Implementation Report contains three contributions. In anticipation of World Day against Child Labour 2009, a section on girls in child labour is presented below. Next, a special feature highlights IPEC's achievements in the field of child labour statistics. Finally, a contribution looks back at the ten years that have passed since the adoption of the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention No. 182.

### 1. Girls in child labour

Coinciding with the tenth anniversary of the adoption of ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention No. 182, the 2009 World Day against Child Labour will highlight the plight of girls involved in child labour. Both Convention No. 182 and its accompanying Recommendation No. 190 require that the special situation of girls be taken into account when designing responses to the worst forms of child labour.

An estimated 100 million girls are involved in child labour.<sup>18</sup> Many of these girls undertake similar types of work as boys, but they can often also endure additional hardships and face extra risks. Moreover, girls are all too often exposed to some of the worst forms of child labour.

In many countries of the world, young girls can be found working in a wide range of occupational sectors and services. However, often girls' work is hidden from the public eye, leading to particular dangers and risks. Some of the main characteristics of the special situation facing girls are:

- Girls face a “double burden” often combining work outside the home with a major share of domestic responsibilities in the home. This work may include childcare, cooking, cleaning, and fetching water and

fuel. Girls often have to combine long hours of household chores with some form of economic activity outside the household presenting girls with a “double burden”;

- Many girls work in isolated environments such as the homes of others;
- Boys are often favoured over girls in access to education, leaving girls at a disadvantage not only in childhood, but also as they enter the adult labour market without adequate skills.

Some of the major sectors in which girls work in large numbers and which will be highlighted on World Day are:

**Agriculture** – Agriculture is the economic sector where nearly 70 per cent of child labour can be found. It is also often a classic case of the “double burden” syndrome with many girls combining household domestic responsibilities with work.

**Child Domestic labour** – Domestic work in third party households is one of the most common forms of girls' child labour – girls represent almost 90 per cent of child domestic labourers – and they are a group of child

18. Based on estimates produced in 2006 for the ILO Global report.

labourers that is often hard to reach. This form of child labour can also be linked to trafficking, bonded labour and discrimination on grounds of ethnic or national origin. It often constrains the child in the premises of the employer and presents a range of physical, social and psychological hazards.

**Manufacturing** – Girls work in large numbers in manufacturing trades, often in small workshops producing goods for supply chains. In this sector girls below the minimum age can often be found, and even girls above the general minimum age for admission to employment may be exposed to a range of hazards.

Many girls are victims of **forced and bonded labour** connected to trafficking and debt arrangements. Involvement of girls in prostitution and pornography is also often linked to trafficking. The scale of *children in armed conflict* has also generated increasing concern. The abducting of girls during armed conflict leading to sexual slavery or forced labour is a particularly disturbing aspect.

### 1.1 Girls' access to education

In almost all parts of the world, girls are less likely to be enrolled in school than boys. The UN's Millennium Development Goal 2 calls for all children to complete a full course of primary education by 2015. However the most recent MDG report stated that despite recent impressive gains, girls still account for 55 per cent of the out of school population. Globally some 75 million children are still not enrolled in primary school and if current trends continue many countries will not meet the 2015 target. In some countries the gap between girls and boys enrolment is acute. Girls from poor, rural households are particularly likely to be disadvantaged.

MDG 3 has a target to eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education.

Recent data on gross enrolment at secondary level shows a rate in developing countries of 61 per cent for boys and 57 per cent for girls. In least developed countries the figures are 32 per cent for boys and 26 per cent for girls.<sup>19</sup>

Girls may often be the last to be enrolled and the first to be withdrawn from school if a family has to make a choice between sending a boy or girl to school. Against a background of concern about the impact of the global financial crisis on child labour and education

participation there is a particular danger that girls could suffer disproportionately.

Convention No. 138 links the minimum age for entry into employment to the minimum compulsory school leaving age. Convention No. 182 and Recommendation No. 190 stress the importance of access to basic education as key measures for preventing child labour and rehabilitating children withdrawn from child labour. Without sufficient access to education, girls drift into the labour force at an early age, well below the minimum age of employment. It is therefore vital to extend secondary education and skills training for girls and to ensure that children from poor and rural households have access.

Resistance to girls' education may be linked to cultural practices, or sometimes may be based on grounds of safety. Schools may be unsafe or the journey to school too perilous or too long, putting girls at risk of sexual assault or other forms of violence. Other barriers can include lack of adequate water and sanitation facilities, particularly for adolescent girls.

### 1.2 Decent Work and development

Education for a child is the first steps towards obtaining Decent Work and a decent livelihood as an adult. Research has proven that educating girls is one of the most effective ways of tackling poverty. Educated girls are more likely to have better income as adults, marry later, have fewer and healthier children, and have decision making power within the household. They are also more likely to ensure that their own children are educated, helping to avoid future child labour. Tackling child labour among girls and promoting their right to education is therefore an important element of broader strategies to promote development and Decent Work.

### 1.3 The response to girls' child labour

Policies aimed at tackling child labour and boosting access to education benefit both girls and boys. In recent years important advances have been made in boosting access to education, and there has been a decline in the number of children involved in child labour. Among the most important initiatives promoting this progress have been steps to remove school fees and hidden or

19. UNICEF, The State of the World Children 2006

additional costs, and the implementation of social transfer programmes which require that children attend school. However, alongside these general and welcome initiatives, it remains important that the particular barriers facing girls are tackled.

Important steps include:

- Mapping the extent of child labour among girls at national and local level, and in particular sectors;
- Identifying the primary reasons for such child labour and designing the appropriate policy response;
- Priority and urgent action to tackle the worst forms of child labour;
- Reinforcing efforts to ensure that boys and girls have equal access to education at all levels and targeting children who are out of school;
- Giving new focus to the education and skills training needs of adolescent girls.

### 1.4 World Day 2009 – key messages and activities

In promoting the 2009 World Day, IPEC will highlight positive experiences, both at national policy level and at the level of local IPEC programme interventions that have helped girls move out of child labour.

On the World Day, the key messages will call for:

- Policy responses to address the causes of child labour, paying particular attention to the situation of girls;
- Urgent action to tackle the worst forms of child labour;
- Greater attention to the education and skills training needs of adolescent girls – a key action point in tackling child labour and providing a pathway for girls to gain Decent Work as adults.

IPEC's work leading up to the World Day will provide new data on girls child labour, providing a more detailed picture of concentrations of girls' work.

## 2. Achievements in the field of child labour statistics

### 2.1 Importance of child labour statistics

With the adoption of the Resolution concerning Statistics of Child Labour on 5 December 2008 by the Eighteenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians, child labour is now a globally recognized part of core labour force statistics.<sup>20</sup> This, in itself, is a testimony to success by IPEC's statistical unit, SIMPOC (Statistical Information and Monitoring Programme on Child Labour) to promote and standardize child labour data collection across countries in which IPEC operates. The Resolution sets in place agreed international standards for the statistical measurement of child labour, and is expected to facilitate the comparison of child labour data across countries and over time, as well as global child labour estimates and trends. The Resolution recognizes, moreover, that 'The progressive elimination of child labour has become a major concern of the international community in its own right and as a core element of the Decent Work Agenda'.

Over the last decade SIMPOC has become the world's most important source of child labour related statistical information. SIMPOC-supported national child labour surveys, baseline surveys and rapid assessments have played a critical role in improving understanding and awareness of child labour, and in informing national responses to it. SIMPOC data also enabled the ILO to publish global and regional child labour estimates and a first-ever analysis of child labour trends in 2006. Yet, 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. Trend data are also lacking in many countries, impeding efforts to gauge national progress

against child labour. Technical assistance by SIMPOC helps countries to address these gaps and strengthen their statistical work in the child labour area.

### 2.2 SIMPOC in brief

SIMPOC was established a decade ago in 1998 to provide numbers on the extent, characteristics and determinants of child labour, building upon the work undertaken by the ILO Bureau of Statistics from 1992-97 on the development of statistical methodologies for collecting data on child labour. SIMPOC continues to work closely with the Bureau of Statistics. SIMPOC's strategy has been to: (i) provide countries with technical and financial assistance to collect, analyze and disseminate quantitative and qualitative information through child labour inquiries; (ii) ensure that gender issues are mainstreamed in child labour inquiry instruments; (iii) build in-country capacity to carry out similar investigations, production and use of relevant data in the future; (iv) assist in establishing databanks at national level and maintain a global database at ILO headquarters accessible for use worldwide; (v) publish regular reports on the inquiries' findings at national, regional and global levels, including global estimates of child labour and trends; and (vi) collaborate on child labour research with other international organizations.

From 2002 onwards, SIMPOC's survey work expanded significantly, coinciding with significant additional financial resources.<sup>21</sup> In 2003, the SIMPOC External Advisory Committee (SEAC) was created. It includes about a dozen global experts on statistics and henceforth advised SIMPOC on its short to medium-term strategy and a range of specific technical matters.

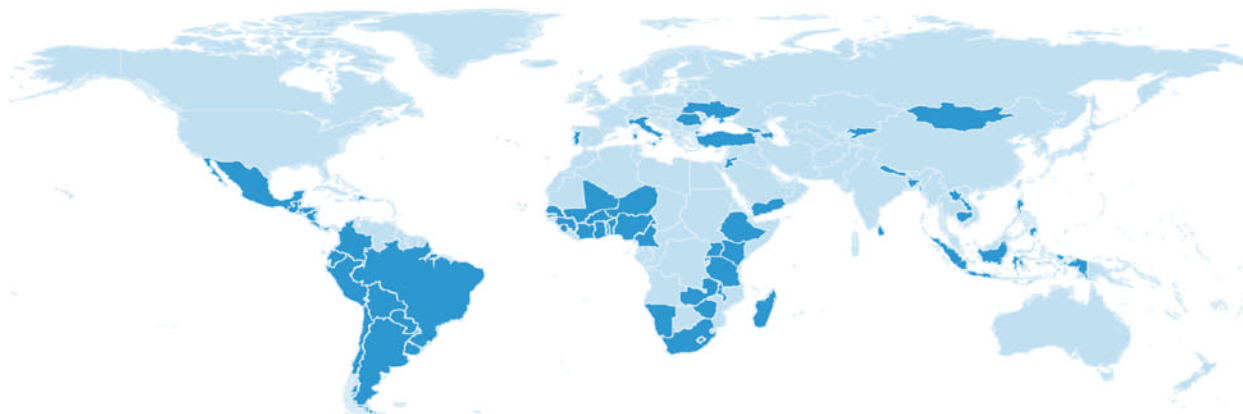
20. ILO, Report of the Conference (ICLS/18/2008/IV), 18th International Conference of Labour Statisticians, Geneva, December 2008.

21. In 2003, an independent global evaluation was carried out (Global evaluation of the Statistical Information and Monitoring Programme on Child Labour (SIMPOC): A programme evaluation by an independent evaluation team (Geneva, ILO, 2003). While it called for further articulation of the SIMPOC strategy, it commended SIMPOC's strategic choice to leave actual implementation of activities to national stakeholders. The main recommendations of the evaluation were to (i) assign a full-time coordinator to the programme and provide it with regular budget staff; (ii) facilitate access to SIMPOC's global database through its website; (iii) invest in training and capacity building of partners in the field; and (iv) improve methodological tools and standards.



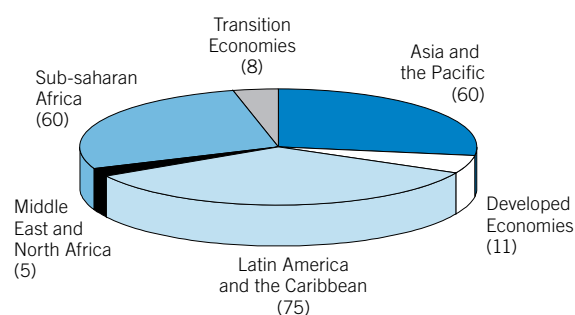
## 2. Achievements in the field of child labour statistics

**Chart 2. SIMPOC national child labour surveys**



SIMPOC also sought closer ties with key partner agencies. The Understanding Children's Work (UCW) initiative, a joint ILO-UNICEF-World Bank endeavour, has provided the necessary floor for that. It permits, for example, the joint implementation of surveys (SIMPOC/LSMS, for instance) and the forging of an inter-agency consensus on child labour indicators. SIMPOC's rapidly increasing data repository and access to partner agency data also enabled the ILO in 2002 to (i) publish detailed global estimates on child labour and, more specifically, its worst forms for the first time;<sup>22</sup> and (ii) prepare a landmark cost-benefit study on the elimination of child labour.<sup>23</sup>

**Chart 3. Distribution of SIMPOC assisted surveys by region\***



\* Since inception of SIMPOC in 1998; excludes rapid assessments.

### 2.3 SIMPOC child labour surveys

Child labour statistics generated in the countries with SIMPOC assistance have resulted in the development and/or improvement of the knowledge base and awareness-raising on child labour, and have assisted in devising and/or refining policies, programmes, projects and action plans. Since its inception, SIMPOC has provided technical assistance to over 62 countries in the collection, processing and analysis of child labour information. More than 300 child labour surveys have been supported to date, 70 of which were national in scope, with some countries having implemented multiple surveys.

An additional 115 baseline surveys and over 80 rapid assessments were supported targeting specific groups of child labour in particular geographical locations. More than 250 publications<sup>24</sup> result from this body of work, some published directly by SIMPOC, others by statistical offices having benefited from SIMPOC's financial assistance and advisory services. In fact, SIMPOC data has 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. Work on the next global and regional child labour estimates, to be published in 2010, shall soon commence.

22. ILO: *Every child counts: New global estimates on child labour* (Geneva, 2002).

23. ILO: *Investing in every child: An economic study of the costs and benefits of eliminating child labour* (Geneva, 2003).

24. Including publications from the joint ILO-Unicef-World Bank project "Understanding Children's Work" (UCW).

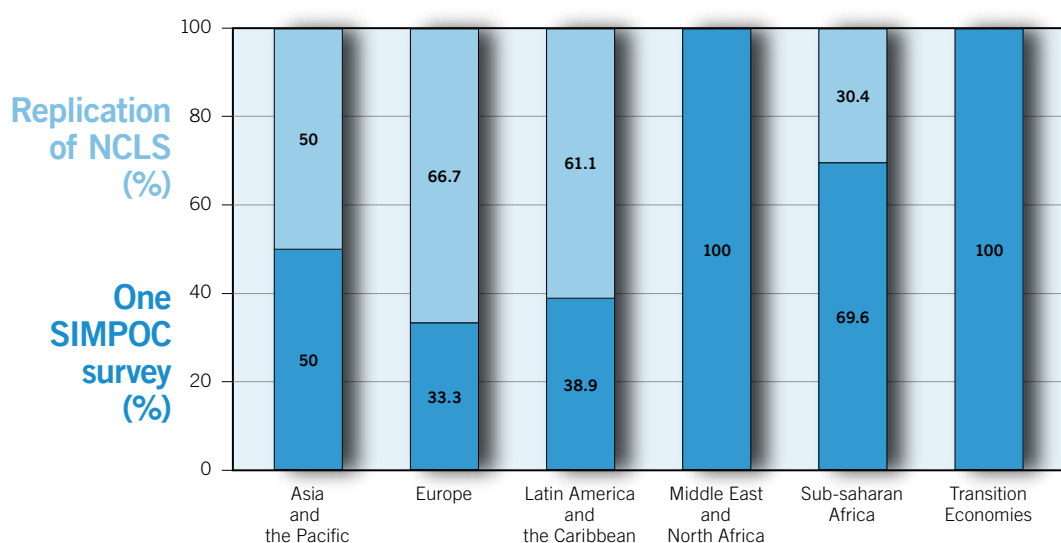
**Table 7. Child Labour Surveys with SIMPOC technical assistance**

Region	National Household-based Child Labour Survey	Area- and/or Sector-specific Baseline surveys	Other (eg., Establishment-based) Surveys	Rapid Assessments (approx.)	Total (excluding Rapid Assessments)
Asia and Pacific	10	32	18	19	60
Developed Economies	6	3	2	1	11
Latin America and Caribbean	21	52	2	42	75
Middle East and North Africa	2	2	1	1	5
Sub-Saharan Africa	26	23	11	12	60
Transition Economies	5	3	-	7	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>219</b>

## 2.4 Sustainability of child labour data collection

In many countries around the world, SIMPOC surveys have marked the beginning of a sustainable process of child labour data collection. Through the incorporation of the child labour dimension into national statistical systems, a number of countries have taken the lead in generating child labour information critical for the assessment of programmes and policies aimed at its elimination. This information contributes decisively to the knowledge base required for the production of

child labour global and regional estimates. Experiences over the last decade have shown that child labour modules attached to regular household-based surveys are the most utilized and cost-effective instrument to replicate child labour surveys. The following chart displays the percentage of countries per region that have followed up a SIMPOC assisted survey with further child labour data collection and are thus in a position to assess child labour trends. For example, of all countries in the Asia and Pacific region that have carried out a SIMPOC-assisted survey, 50 per cent have replicated this in a further survey.

**Chart 4. Countries which have replicated NCLS by region (% of countries)**


### 2.5 Dissemination of SIMPOC outputs

The SIMPOC website has become the central dissemination tool. Efforts were intensified to make all national survey reports, micro data and corresponding documentation available and easily accessible via internet. The SIMPOC website <http://www.ilo.org/ipec/Childlabourstatistics> SIMPOC makes available a wealth of statistical tools, data and reports, most importantly:

- specific questionnaires for child labour surveys;
- manuals and training kits on how to carry out child labour data collection in households, schools and at the workplace;
- guidance on how to properly process and analyze the collected information on child labour;
- micro datasets and survey reports on child labour from around the world; and
- research on critical child labour statistical issues.

#### SIMPOC training manuals

SIMPOC has developed a series of manuals and training materials covering different areas critical to efficient data collection, processing and analysis of child labour data.

- *Manual on methodologies for data collection through survey.* This manual presents a detailed introduction to different data collection methods in the area of child labour. It is addressed to data producers and users, and covers survey planning; questionnaire design; sampling issues; data collection; processing questions; and data analysis.
- *Manual for child labour data analysis and statistical reports.* This publication provides guidance on how to analyze child labour survey data and prepare structured national reports. It contains illustrative examples from surveys around the world and a large number of dummy tables.
- *The Child labour survey data processing and storage of electronic files: A practical guide* addresses survey planners, data processors and computer system administrators, and provides detailed guidelines with respect to data processing planning, data processing activities and the storage of files.

- The *Manual on child labour rapid assessment methodology* was published jointly with UNICEF. It addresses researchers wishing to explore mechanisms, causes and consequences of child labour, especially in its worst forms, through qualitative methods.
- The *SIMPOC training modules on child labour data collection, processing, analysis and reporting* complement the above manuals, and contain a complete self-contained and MS PowerPoint-based training kit for practitioners in the areas of child labour data collection, processing, analysis and reporting.
- *Sampling for household based surveys of child labour.*<sup>25</sup> A reference book for efficient design of household based child labour surveys.

#### SIMPOC model questionnaires

SIMPOC's experience in providing technical assistance on child labour statistics across the globe has resulted in a wide range of survey instruments. These include questionnaires for collecting both quantitative and qualitative data, by a variety of data collection methods.

For countries with relatively advanced data collection and processing capabilities, and committed to conducting a national child labour survey (NCLS), a comprehensive standard questionnaire has been elaborated. For other countries, a shorter questionnaire is recommended that facilitates the collection of essential child labour data. For researching the worst forms of child labour, rapid assessment and baseline survey questionnaires are available. The *SIMPOC Manual on Methodologies for Data Collection through Surveys* contains sample questionnaires for the various types of child labour surveys.

Regarding household-based national child labour surveys, the model questionnaires (provided in the *Manual*) have recently been revised and improved. Two distinct instruments are available on the SIMPOC website:

- *Questionnaires for standalone NCLSs* (Part 1 and Part 2 are addressed to the most knowledgeable adult member of the household; Part 3 is addressed to children)
- *Module of essential questions on child labour for inclusion in household-based surveys* (e.g. a labour force survey).

25. Recently published in June 2008 and explained elsewhere in this report.

### Training activities

SIMPOC regularly conducts regional and national training workshops on child labour data collection and child labour data analysis. The national training workshops are usually implemented during the course of SIMPOC assisted national child labour surveys,

or other child labour survey types. Several regional and country courses on child labour data analysis have been conducted in collaboration with UCW. Details on an ongoing series of regional training courses in child labour data collection through baseline surveys and rapid assessments have been detailed elsewhere in this report.

### 3. The Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention No. 182: Looking back at the first ten years

Ten years after its adoption, the ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No.182) has become a fixed feature and point of reference within the international legal framework for the protection of the rights of the child. Its broad scope and policy oriented provisions have proved the Convention to be a most practical tool in the hands of governments and other actors in the struggle against child labour. Today, the Convention has left its mark on many laws and policy frameworks in ILO member States, and has clearly lived up to its expectations. The present contribution looks back at the Convention during the past decade.

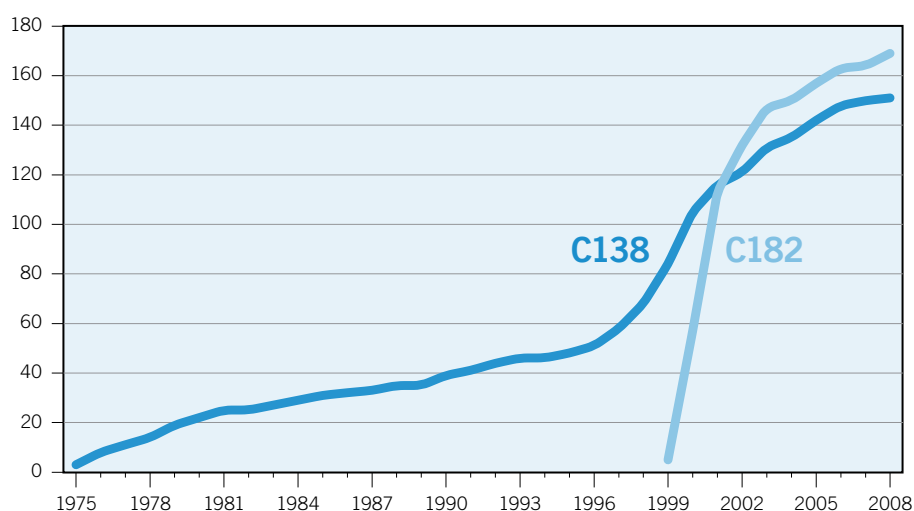
#### 3.1 Unanimous adoption and unprecedented pace of ratification

The year 2009 marks the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Convention concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No.182)

and its supplementing Recommendation (No.190). The two instruments were unanimously adopted on 17 June 1999 by the ILO member States at the 87th annual International Labour Conference. Convention No.182 received the first two ratifications within six months after the adoption, and came into force on 19 November 2000.

Convention No. 182 is one of the fundamental Conventions of the ILO and its constituents. Although the Convention was still in the middle of its double discussion procedure in 1998 when the Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work was adopted, it was clear that it would become the eighth fundamental Convention for the Principles enshrined in the 1998 Declaration. Thus, the follow-up to the 1998 Declaration both under the Annual Reports and the Global Reports covered, from the beginning, the concept of the worst forms of child labour and the need to tackle them as a matter of urgency together with the effective abolition of child labour more generally as guided by the Minimum Age Convention No. 138. The ratification campaign for the two fundamental Conventions on child labour – and especially Convention No. 182

Chart 5. Number of ratifications of Conventions Nos. 138 and 182 by year



26. There was a large IPEC global project based on extra-budgetary funding to promote Convention No. 182 in the early years of this decade.

as a brand new standard – was carried out both as an important part of IPEC activities<sup>26</sup> and as part of the ILO's general campaign for the ratification of the eight fundamental Conventions.

Convention No. 182 enjoyed an unprecedented pace and high rate of ratification – receiving the 100th ratification already during 2001 and the 150th by the end of 2004. With 169 ratifications<sup>27</sup> among the 182 ILO member States, it is among the most ratified of the fundamental Conventions. Given the interest shown in some of the remaining countries yet to ratify the Convention, the goal of universal ratification seems a real prospect.

### 3.2 Boosted interest in child labour and increased ratification of Convention No. 138

The spotlight on Convention No. 182 and the worst forms of child labour also generated international support for Convention No. 138, as shown in the Chart 5, above. Ratifications for this Convention picked up in tandem with the ratifications of Convention No. 182 and now stand at 151<sup>28</sup>, compared to some 40 ratifications in the mid-1990s when the decision was first made to elaborate a new standard on child labour.

It may be difficult to remember now, but Convention No. 138 was regarded as a 'technical' standard and too high a hurdle for many developing countries; until it was reclassified as a basic human rights instrument in 1995<sup>29</sup>. This was one of the reasons why Convention No. 182 was developed in the latter half of the 1990s: a new Convention with a more restricted scope (compared to all child labour) was needed so that any country, whatever their level of economic and other development, could prioritize national action against child labour and make a commitment to eliminate the worst forms of child labour as a matter of urgency. In a sense, this elaboration of a new standard was a key part of the

ILO's response to the growing international concern over child labour, as clearly shown by the 1995 Copenhagen World Summit for Social Development.

### 3.3 Support beyond the ILO and linkage with other international instruments

Parallel to the attention given to child labour in the international community from social and trade perspectives<sup>30</sup>, the elaboration and wide acceptance of Convention No. 182 also echoed the increased support to the protection of the rights of children. Convention No. 182 and Convention No. 138 have been enjoying strong support from international bodies other than the ILO that are working for the realization and protection of children's rights. For instance, the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, when it examines periodic country reports on the application of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, has been urging the State parties to ratify both Conventions Nos. 138 and 182, if they not already have done so. The outcome document of the UNGASS on Children in 2002 also recommends countries to ratify both of these ILO Conventions, and confirms their status as part of the fundamental international instruments relating to children's rights. More recently, in November 2008, the World Congress III on Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents called upon all States to ratify Convention No. 182. The international support for both Conventions illustrates the consensus that while special attention to the worst forms of child labour is justified, the larger overarching goal of eliminating child labour as such remains paramount. Any priority action against the worst forms by a member State or by the Office does thus not diminish the strategic goal of the total elimination of child labour.

Several international instruments dealing with some specific worst forms of child labour were under

27. As at 31 December 2008.

28. As at 31 December 2008.

29. 2002 Global Report on Child Labour footnote 5 (p.8 in English)

30. In addition to the 1995 Social Summit in Copenhagen mentioned above, the 1996 Ministerial Conference of the WTO in Singapore highlighted the international interest in the issue of child labour among the internationally recognized fundamental labour standards.

31. The *Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflicts* and the *Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography*. The one on armed conflict entered into force on 13 February 2002, and that on the sale, prostitution and pornography, on 18 January 2002.

32. United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and in particular its additional Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish trafficking in persons, especially women and children (known as the "Palermo Protocol"), UNGA Res. 55/25 of 15 November 2000; entry into force on 25 December 2003.



preparation when Convention No. 182 was adopted in 1999, and subsequently came into force. First, there are the two Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child – one on children's involvement in armed conflict, and the other on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography<sup>31</sup>; and the so-called Palermo Protocol on trafficking in human beings.<sup>32</sup> These international instruments cover several of the issues falling within the explicit definition of the worst forms of child labour under Convention No. 182, such as the use of children in armed conflict or in prostitution and pornography, and child trafficking. Both the Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child refer to the Convention in their Preamble.<sup>33</sup> The adoption and entry into force of these three important instruments demonstrate that the worst forms of child labour are high on the international agenda, and have to be tackled on different fronts. Convention No. 182 underlines that the ILO and its constituents' activities within the labour sphere have an important contribution to make against these issues.

#### 3.4 Immediate and effective action – by the ILO

Adopting a Convention and ratifying it with enthusiasm is one important step, but putting that commitment into action is a further challenge. One of the characteristics of Convention No. 182 is the action-oriented nature of the provisions, much beyond the definition and prohibition of the worst forms of child labour in law. This includes the requirements of the national monitoring system (Article 5) and programmes of action (Article 6), as well as effective and time-bound measures (Article 7(2)). Inspired by the last point, IPEC developed the Time-Bound Programme (TBP) approach<sup>34</sup> as a comprehensive package of measures to tackle the worst forms of child labour in a sustainable manner with solid country ownership. As the name shows, the setting of clearly defined timeframes is a key element of TBPs, corresponding to the call for

immediate action under the Convention. The very first generation of IPEC programmes to support TBPs<sup>35</sup> were launched as early as 2001 in El Salvador, Nepal and Tanzania and were followed by dozens of other countries to date. The TBP approach and associated support projects could be regarded as a good example of technical assistance by the ILO responding to the requirements of ILO standards.

While the TBP approach aims at a comprehensive line of attack against the worst forms of child labour, projects also assist countries to tackle the specific forms, such as children in armed conflict, child trafficking, the sexual exploitation of children, the use of children in illicit activities, and hazardous child labour.

IPEC, especially its legal unit which started its work in 2000, has been closely collaborating with the International Labour Standards Department (NORMES). One of the concrete contributions of IPEC is the provision of comparative analyses of national law and practice in the countries that have ratified the Conventions. Due to the unprecedented speed of ratification of both Conventions, a great number of analyses and related information were compiled, which resulted in a large collection of information, especially on the national legislative provisions. This unique information has been consolidated in a recent IPEC publication entitled *Child Labour – Modern policy and legislative responses to child labour*.<sup>36</sup>

Other IPEC products focussing directly on Convention No. 182 during the past decade include: Parliamentarians' Handbook (*Eliminating the Worst Forms of Child Labour – A practical guide to ILO Convention No.182*), TBP-MAP (especially IV-3<sup>37</sup>), and a child labour reporting manual. Many of these were highly appreciated and used extensively in the technical co-operation activities under IPEC projects or in events of an international nature touching upon the issues of child labour or more broadly children's rights. For instance, the Parliamentarians' Handbook on Convention No. 182 – a joint product with the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) – was a great success, launched at an IPU conference in Marrakech in March 2002 and translated into several languages across the world.

33. The Protocol on armed conflict goes beyond simply noting the existence of C182, and is "welcoming the unanimous adoption" of C182, which prohibited, *inter alia*, forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict.

34. See for example the TBP Manual for Action Planning (MAP), available at <http://www.ilo.org/ipcec/Action/Time-BoundProgrammes/lang--en/index.htm>.

35. TBPs have been presented in more detail in previous Implementation Reports of IPEC.

36. ILO, 2007.

37. 'Eliminating the worst forms of child labour under Time-Bound Programmes: Guidelines for strengthening legislation, enforcement and overall legal framework' (TBP MAP IV-3) <http://www.ilo.org/ipcecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=1203>

### 3.5 Immediate and effective action – by constituents

There can be no question that Convention No. 182 has had a far-reaching impact on countries' responses to child labour. IPEC has been able to monitor wide-ranging action by constituents to implement the Convention. Many countries have taken steps towards formulating partial or comprehensive policies towards fighting child labour, a central requirement under both Conventions Nos. 138 and 182. More and more countries are formulating and adopting national plans of action and time-bound measures to tackle one or more categories of child labour and its worst forms. High levels of legislative activity can be seen against the trafficking of human beings, particularly children, the involvement of children in prostitution and the production of pornography, and the prohibition of hazardous work for all children under 18 years.

For the ILO's constituents, Convention No. 182 had a particular resonance. The Convention recognizes that child labour is a labour market deficit that requires the action of the social partners. Clearly therefore, tripartite action and cooperation – in policy development and oversight of the implementation – lie at the heart of the Convention.

Many countries have in recent years engaged in the determination of hazardous work (covered by Articles 3(d) and 4 of Convention No. 182), either by drawing up new lists or by reviewing and revising existing ones. Hazardous work is a common subject with Convention No. 138, as this Convention in its Article 3 already calls for the setting of a minimum age of at least 18 years for such work and the national determination of hazardous work after tripartite consultation. Nevertheless, the issue received new impetus by Convention No. 182, possibly because of its action-oriented nature, and IPEC's heightened focus on thematic action on hazardous child labour to assist national endeavours in this regard.

However, within many policies and plans of action mentioned above, more attention is required to the most vulnerable children, such as indigenous children, or children affected by HIV/AIDS, and for the special situation of girls. Having adequate consideration for the special position of these groups is a critical factor for success in fighting child labour, and particularly its worst forms.

### 3.6 A firm basis for action

IPEC action during the past ten years has been solidly anchored in Convention No. 182 as well as Convention No. 138, and the supervisory mechanism has benefited from the information generated by IPEC, resulting in a generally positive implementation dialogue between governments and the ILO's supervisory bodies. Convention No. 182 has been a useful tool for advocacy and also a fruitful basis for technical cooperation. The explicit requirement of Article 8 of the Convention regarding international cooperation or assistance, including support for social and economic development, poverty eradication and education, reinforces the solidarity of countries to assist each other in effectively putting an end to the intolerable suffering of children in the worst form of child labour. It is an innovative provision since, traditionally, international labour Conventions provide for minimum level of labour standards that ratifying States must ensure within their own boundaries through national laws and policies. Convention No. 182 also underlines in its Preamble, "the need to adopt new instruments for the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, as the main priority for national and international action, including international cooperation and assistance ...." It thus confirms international concern over the worst forms of child labour wherever they are occurring, and clearly makes the elimination of the worst forms of child labour a global cause.

# Annexes

## Annex I. IPEC Projects in 2008 by region and global projects

AFRICA
IPEC projects – 2008
<p><b>TBP support projects: 9</b> – Ghana, Kenya, Madagascar, Mali, South Africa, U.R. of Tanzania, Togo, Uganda and Zambia</p> <p><b>Country programmes: 3</b> – Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi</p> <p><b>SIMPOC national surveys: 10</b> – Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Madagascar, Mali, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Togo</p> <p><b>Research UCW:</b> Cameroon, DRC, Ethiopia, Madagascar, Mali, Rwanda, Senegal (completed studies: Morocco, Zambia)</p> <p><b>Regional projects focusing on children in specific worst forms: 3</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prevention and integration of children in armed conflict – Phase II: (Burundi, and DRC)</li> <li>• Prevention and Elimination of Child Labour in Mining in West Africa (Burkina Faso, Niger, Mali)</li> <li>• Sub-regional programme for combating trafficking in children for labour exploitation in West Africa – Phase III (Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Mali, Senegal, Togo)</li> </ul> <p><b>Other regional projects: 10</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tackling child labour through education (TACKLE: Angola, Kenya, Madagascar, Mali, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Zambia)</li> <li>• Towards the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour (TECL), Phase II with a focus on HIV/AIDS: Botswana, Namibia, South Africa</li> <li>• Regional project on skills training and vocational education to combat worst forms of child labour in informal sector (Ghana, Kenya, U.R. of Tanzania, Uganda)</li> <li>• HIV/AIDS and child labour in sub-Saharan Africa (Uganda and Zambia and non-core countries in Africa)</li> <li>• Enhancing national capacity in child labour data collection, analysis and dissemination through technical assistance to surveys, research and training (Cameroon, Rwanda) [this inter-regional project has also components in Asia].</li> <li>• Combating the worst forms of child labour in Francophone countries in Africa (Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Congo DR, Benin, Burkina Faso, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Niger, Senegal, Togo)</li> <li>• Combating the worst forms of child labour in Lusophone countries in Africa (Angola, Mozambique)</li> <li>• Support to the development of National Action Plans (NAP) in Sub-Saharan Africa through policy support, research, knowledge building and advocacy, in particular through Understanding Children's Work (UCW): Cameroon, DRC, Ethiopia</li> </ul>

AFRICA
IPEC projects – 2008
<p><b>Other regional projects (cont.)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project development, awareness raising and support for the implementation of the global action plan to eliminate the worst forms of child labour by 2016- Africa component: Benin, Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea, Liberia, Rwanda</li> <li>• Prevention and Elimination of child labour in West Africa: Cape Verde, Guinea, Bissau, Mali and Senegal</li> </ul> <p><b>Country sectoral or area-based projects focusing on children in specific worst forms: 9</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mali: capacity building for research focusing on children in commercial agriculture</li> <li>• Improving the Situation of Children at Risk in Senegal</li> <li>• Togo: Vocational Training and Education</li> <li>• Morocco: Enabling national capacities and direct actions in rural areas (ended 06/08)</li> <li>• Morocco: UNDP – Spain MDG Funds : Violence against women with a special component on working girls,</li> <li>• U.R. of Tanzania (2): Eliminating child labour in tobacco plantations in Urambo Phases I &amp; II (integrated into the TBP project of support)</li> <li>• Zambia (2): Study to establish the scale and nature of child labour and combating trafficking and sexual exploitation (ended 04.07)</li> <li>• Bipartite and tripartite action against child labour (Malawi, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mali, Uganda, Senegal, Zimbabwe) [This inter-regional project also has components in Europe and Asia]</li> <li>• Egypt “Combating Exploitative Child Labour through education in Egypt” – WFP-UNICEF-ILO project</li> </ul>

ARAB STATES
IPEC projects – 2006-2007
<p><b>TBP support projects – 2:</b> Yemen and Lebanon (ended 06/08): Time Bound Support Yemen and Lebanon</p> <p><b>SIMPOC national surveys :</b> Yemen</p>

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC
IPEC projects – 2008
<p><b>TBP support projects: 5</b> – Cambodia (Phase II), Indonesia (Phase II ongoing), Mongolia (ongoing), Thailand (ongoing), Pakistan (ended 09/08)</p> <p><b>SIMPOC national surveys: 2</b> – Mongolia (ongoing), Sri Lanka (ongoing)</p> <p><b>Country sectoral or area-based projects focusing on children in specific worst forms: 16</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bangladesh (1): Urban Informal Economy (UIE) Programme of the Project of Support to the Time Bound Programme towards the Elimination of Worst Forms of Child Labour in Bangladesh. (Ongoing)</li> <li>• China (1): Trafficking in girls and young women (Anhui, Henan, Hunan, Jiangsu, Guangdong), (ended 11.08)</li> <li>• India (3): Ten Hazardous sectors covering four states and Delhi (INDUS, ending 12/2008); Andhra Pradesh State-based project -Phase II (ongoing); Sericulture industry in Karnataka State (ongoing)</li> <li>• Nepal (1): Bonded child labour Phases-II (ongoing)</li> </ul>

## I. IPEC Projects in 2008 by region and global projects

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC
IPEC projects – 2008
<p><b>Country sectoral or area-based projects focusing on children in specific worst forms (cont.)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Pakistan (7): Combating Abusive Child Labour phase II (ongoing); Education &amp; training Phase III (ongoing); Pakistan Earthquake – Child Labour Response (ongoing); Elimination of child labour in the Carpet weaving sector, Phase II (On-going); Surgical instruments Phase II (ended 12/2008); Media project Phase II (on-going); Child labour in the Soccer ball industry Phase III (on-going).</li> <li>● Philippines (1): Sustaining the elimination of child labour in small-scale mining communities in Camarines Norte through an enhanced vocational skills training and micro-enterprise programme (ongoing)</li> <li>● Indonesia (2): Education and Skills Training for Youth employment in Indonesia (ongoing, joint programme between IPEC and Skills); Mobilisation and Capacity-building of Teacher Trade Union in Indonesia (ongoing)</li> </ul> <p><b>Regional sectoral projects: 4</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Trafficking in children and women in the Greater Mekong sub-region (Cambodia, China, Lao PDR, Thailand, Viet Nam) (ended 10.2008)</li> <li>● Economic and Social Empowerment of Returned Victims of Trafficking (Thailand and Philippines, ongoing)</li> <li>● Tackling Child Labour through Education (TACKLE), Fiji, Papua New Guinea</li> <li>● Enhancing national capacity in child labour data collection, analysis and dissemination through technical assistance to surveys, research and training (SIMPOC) (Indonesia, Sri Lanka) [this inter-regional project has also components in Africa and Latin America].</li> </ul>

EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA
IPEC projects – 2008
<p><b>TBP support project: 1</b> – Turkey (ended June 08)</p> <p><b>SIMPOC national surveys: 3</b> – Albania, Kyrgyzstan</p> <p><b>Country sectoral or area-based projects focusing on children in specific worst forms: 2</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Street children in St. Petersburg, (Phase III) (Russia)</li> <li>● Worst forms of child labour in Leningrad region Phase II (Russia)</li> </ul> <p><b>Regional sectoral projects: 6</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Child Labour and youth employment in Central Asia, EYE project (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan) (ended March 08)</li> <li>● Child labour in Central Asia (Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan)</li> <li>● PROTECT CEE: Trafficking and other worst forms of child labour in Central and Eastern Europe (Phase II) (Moldova, Bulgaria, Romania, UN Protectorate of Kosovo, Ukraine)</li> <li>● Capacity building and direct action on worst forms of child labour in CIS countries</li> <li>● Bipartite and tripartite action against child labour (Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova) [This inter-regional programme has also components in Africa and Asia]</li> <li>● PROACT CAR II: “Commitment becomes Action” (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan)</li> </ul>

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN
IPEC projects – 2008
<p><b>TBP support projects: 5</b> – Brazil TBP (ended 08/08), Brazil, Support Project for a Child Labour Free State in Bahia, Dominican Republic (Phase I and II), Ecuador (ended 06.08), El Salvador (Phase I and II, and Education Initiative)</p> <p><b>Country programmes: 1</b> – Panama (Phase II)</p> <p><b>SIMPOC national surveys and research: 4</b> – Argentina, Bolivia, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru</p> <p><b>Regional projects: 3</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Elimination of child labour in Latin America (AECID) (Central American and Mexican Component, Phase II and III: Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama)</li> <li>• Elimination of child labour in Latin America (AECID) (South American Component, Phase II and III: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela)</li> <li>• TBP preparatory Project: Argentina, El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Panama [this inter-regional project included components in Africa and Asia]</li> </ul> <p><b>Country sectoral or area-based projects: 1</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Brazil: Combating trafficking in persons</li> </ul> <p><b>Regional sectoral projects: 4</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Combating the worst forms of child labour in the English and Dutch-speaking Caribbean (Belize, Guyana, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago) (Phase II)</li> <li>• Commercial sexual exploitation of children and child domestic labour in South America (Chile, Colombia, Paraguay, Peru)</li> <li>• Commercial sexual exploitation of children in Central America and the Dominican Republic Phase II (Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama)</li> <li>• Prevention and elimination of the worst forms of child labour through the strengthening of Labour Ministries and workers and employers groups</li> </ul>



GLOBAL PROJECTS
IPEC projects – 2008
<p><b>Global or inter-regional projects: 24</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SIMPOC – Canadian Contribution – INT/06/00/CAN (<i>Ecuador, Ethiopia and Mexico</i>)</li> <li>• SIMPOC – Development of statistical child labour standards for consideration by the 18th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) – INT/04/60/USA (ended 10/08)</li> <li>• SIMPOC – Implementation of SIMPOC External Advisory Committee recommendations: Refinement of SIMPOC instruments (SEAC) INT/03/61/USA (ended 04/08)</li> <li>• SIMPOC – Enhancing national capacity in child labour data collection, analysis and dissemination through technical assistance to surveys, research and training – GLO/06/50/USA</li> <li>• SIMPOC – National child labour surveys in selected countries – INT/05/53/USA (<i>Benin/Bolivia/Jordan/Peru</i>)</li> <li>• SIMPOC – Survey methodologies for national level estimates of children in the unconditional worst forms of child labour – GLO/05/50/USA</li> <li>• Child labour and social dialogue – INT/03/22/NOR</li> <li>• SIMPOC – Strengthening the evidence base on child labour through expanded data collection, data analysis, and research-based global reports – INT/08/93/USA.</li> <li>• Child labour and youth employment – INT/05/58/SID (ended 09/08)</li> <li>• Bipartite and Tripartite Action against child labour – INT/06/52/NOR</li> <li>• Global campaign to raise awareness and understanding on child labour – INT/00/09/070</li> <li>• UN.GIFT Expert Group Initiative on Child Trafficking – INT/08/51/DAC</li> <li>• Learning from experience: Distilling and disseminating lessons on WFCL – GLO/05/51/USA</li> <li>• Impact assessment framework: Further development and follow-up to Tracer and Tracking Methodologies – GLO/06/51/USA (<i>Ecuador/Kenya/Tanzania/Turkey/Uganda</i>)</li> <li>• Support to the development of National Action Plans (NAP) in Sub-Saharan Africa through policy support, research and knowledge building, in particular through Understanding Children's Work (UCW) – RAF/08/06/ITA</li> <li>• Building the knowledge base on the design and implementation of impact evaluation of child labour interventions (implemented through the inter-agency Understanding Children's Work) – GLO/08/58/USA</li> <li>• Capacity for data Collection, Design, Implementation, and Evaluation INT/03/P53/USA (ended 2008)</li> <li>• Capacity support to IPEC for essential support functions GLO/05/P52/USA (ended 2008)</li> <li>• Project Development, Awareness Raising, and Support for the Implementation of the Global Action Plan on the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour by 2016 – INT/08/59/USA</li> <li>• Tackling Child Labour Through Education (TACKLE) – INT/05/24/EEC</li> <li>• Understanding Children's Work (UCW) – Phase II – INT/08/04/CEF</li> <li>• Understanding Children's Work (UCW) – INT/04/25/ITA</li> <li>• Norway contribution to the elimination of child labour, global projects – INT/98/09/NOR</li> </ul>

## Annex II. Progress towards universal ratification of the ILO Child Labour Conventions

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

Country	Convention No. 138	Convention No. 182
<b>AFRICA</b>		
Cape Verde	<b>x</b>	Ratified on 23.10.01
Eritrea	Ratified on 22.02.00 (Min. age: 14 years)	<b>x</b>
Gabon	<b>x</b>	Ratified on 28.03.01
Ghana	<b>x</b>	Ratified on 13.06.00
Guinea- Bissau	<b>x</b>	Ratified on 26.08.08
Liberia	<b>x</b>	Ratified on 02.06.03
<b>Sierra Leone</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>x</b>
<b>Somalia</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>x</b>
<b>AMERICAS</b>		
Canada	<b>x</b>	Ratified on 6.06.00
Cuba	Ratified on 07.03.75 (Min. age: 15 years)	<b>x</b>
Haiti	<b>x</b>	Ratified on 19.07.07
Mexico	<b>x</b>	Ratified on 30.06.00
Saint Lucia	<b>x</b>	Ratified on 06.12.00
Suriname	<b>x</b>	Ratified on 12.04.06
United States	<b>x</b>	Ratified on 02.12.99
<b>ARAB STATES</b>		
Bahrain	<b>x</b>	Ratified on 23.03. 01
Saudi Arabia	<b>x</b>	Ratified on 08.10. 01

**x**: Not yet ratified.

Country name in **BOLD**: Neither Convention No. 138 nor Convention No. 182 has been ratified.

## II. Progress towards universal ratification of the ILO Child Labour Conventions

Country	Convention No. 138	Convention No. 182
<b>ASIA</b>		
<b>Afghanistan</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>x</b>
Australia	<b>x</b>	Ratified on 19.12.06
Bangladesh	<b>x</b>	Ratified on 12.03.01
Brunei Darussalam	<b>x</b>	Ratified on 09.06.08
<b>India</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>x</b>
Iran, Islamic Republic of	<b>x</b>	Ratified on 08.05.02
<b>Kiribati</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>x</b>
<b>Marshall Islands</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>x</b>
<b>Myanmar</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>x</b>
New Zealand	<b>x</b>	Ratified on 14.06.01
<b>Solomon Islands</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>x</b>
<b>Timor-Leste, Democratic Rep. of</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>x</b>
<b>Tuvalu</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>x</b>
Vanuatu	<b>x</b>	Ratified on 28.08.06
<b>EUROPE</b>		
<b>Turkmenistan</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>x</b>
Uzbekistan	<b>x</b>	Ratified on 24.06.08

**x**: Not yet ratified.

Country name in **BOLD**: Neither Convention No. 138 nor Convention No. 182 has been ratified.

## Annex III. Financial tables

### Annex III.1 Expenditure by recipient country or region (US dollars)

Recipient country or region	Donor	Approved allocations for 2008/2009	Expenditure 2008 <sup>1</sup>	Recorded commitments for 2009
<b>Africa</b>	Brazil	137 000	24 000	0
	Canada	19 000	19 000	0
	Denmark	4 232 000	1 970 000	520 000
	Finland	15 000	0	0
	France	5 792 000	1 757 000	1 207 000
	ICA	52 000	(3 000) <sup>2</sup>	0
	Italy	918 000	7 000	84 000
	Norway	1 178 000	1 056 000	70 000
	United States	5 542 000	2 709 000	144 000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>17 885 000</b>	<b>7 539 000</b>	<b>2 025 000</b>
<b>Albania</b>	Italy	12 000	9 000	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>12 000</b>	<b>9 000</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Americas</b>	IADB	736 000	195 000	221 000
	Spain	5 765 000	2 326 000	1 228 000
	United States	214 000	59 000	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6 715 000</b>	<b>2 580 000</b>	<b>1 449 000</b>
<b>Angola</b>	European Commission	15 000	5 000	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>15 000</b>	<b>5 000</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Arab States</b>	United States	1 325 000	840 000	1 000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1 325 000</b>	<b>840 000</b>	<b>1 000</b>
<b>Asia and the Pacific</b>	Italy	384 000	153 000	100 000
	JTUC – RENGO	4 000	(1 000) <sup>2</sup>	0
	United Kingdom	3 002 000	2 790 000	103 000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3 390 000</b>	<b>2 942 000</b>	<b>203 000</b>
<b>Bangladesh</b>	ACILS	107 000	0	0
	ISPI	2 000	1 000	0
	Netherlands	4 841 000	713 000	1 346 000
	Norway	49 000	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4 999 000</b>	<b>714 000</b>	<b>1 346 000</b>
<b>Benin</b>	France	131 000	21 000	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>131 000</b>	<b>21 000</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Brazil</b>	United States	3 290 000	1 544 000	500 000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3 290 000</b>	<b>1 544 000</b>	<b>500 000</b>
<b>Burkina Faso</b>	France	32 000	26 000	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>32 000</b>	<b>26 000</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Cambodia</b>	United States	2 541 000	1 048 000	363 000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2 541 000</b>	<b>1 048 000</b>	<b>363 000</b>
<b>Cameroon</b>	United States	51 000	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>51 000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Central America</b>	Canada	246 000	229 000	8 000
	United States	2 947 000	1 596 000	378 000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3 193 000</b>	<b>1 825 000</b>	<b>386 000</b>

### III. Financial tables

Recipient country or region	Donor	Approved allocations for 2008/2009	Expenditure 2008 <sup>1</sup>	Recorded commitments for 2009
China	United Kingdom	1 855 000	1 709 000	71 000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1 855 000</b>	<b>1 709 000</b>	<b>71 000</b>
Colombia	Canada	98 000	60 000	19 000
	United Kingdom	83 000	68 000	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>181 000</b>	<b>128 000</b>	<b>19 000</b>
Côte d'Ivoire	United States	155 000	143 000	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>155 000</b>	<b>143 000</b>	<b>0</b>
Dominican Republic	Dominican Republic	45 000	21 000	5 000
	United States	2 478 000	836 000	696 000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2 523 000</b>	<b>857 000</b>	<b>701 000</b>
Eastern Europe and Central Asia	Germany	102 000	48 000	10 000
	United States	3 003 000	1 719 000	567 000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3 105 000</b>	<b>1 767 000</b>	<b>577 000</b>
Ecuador	United States	702 000	595 000	38 000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>702 000</b>	<b>595 000</b>	<b>38 000</b>
Egypt	Italy	81 000	39 000	24 000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>81 000</b>	<b>39 000</b>	<b>24 000</b>
El Salvador	United States	2 776 000	1 516 000	839 000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2 776 000</b>	<b>1 516 000</b>	<b>839 000</b>
Ethiopia	Italy	7 000	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7 000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Europe	Germany	1 844 000	676 000	233 000
	Poland	20 000	0	0
	United States	76 000	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1 940 000</b>	<b>676 000</b>	<b>233 000</b>
Fiji	European Commission	327 000	88 000	80 000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>327 000</b>	<b>88 000</b>	<b>80 000</b>
Finland	Finland	21 000	11 000	10 000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>21 000</b>	<b>11 000</b>	<b>10 000</b>
Ghana	United States	1 672 000	906 000	277 000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1 672 000</b>	<b>906 000</b>	<b>277 000</b>
Global	Japan	94 000	83 000	0
	United States	13 959 000	2 902 000	2 034 000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>14 053 000</b>	<b>2 985 000</b>	<b>2 034 000</b>
Guyana	European Commission	70 000	3 000	33 000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>70 000</b>	<b>3 000</b>	<b>33 000</b>
Haiti	Brazil	290 000	37 000	8 000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>290 000</b>	<b>37 000</b>	<b>8 000</b>
India	Italy	1 700 000	626 000	505 000
	United Kingdom	2 094 000	1 424 000	533 000
	United States	3 780 000	1 985 000	1 287 000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7 574 000</b>	<b>4 035 000</b>	<b>2 325 000</b>
Indonesia	JTUC – RENGO	73 000	4 000	9 000
	Netherlands	3 845 000	1 201 000	1 690 000
	United States	3 445 000	734 000	413 000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7 363 000</b>	<b>1 939 000</b>	<b>2 112 000</b>
Interregional	Belgium	33 000	13 000	0
	Canada	168 000	10 000	124 000
	ECLT	41 000	0	0
	European Commission	1 041 000	544 000	243 000
	Finland	102 000	0	66 000
	Germany	465 000	95 000	128 000

Recipient country or region	Donor	Approved allocations for 2008/2009	Expenditure 2008 <sup>1</sup>	Recorded commitments for 2009
<b>Interregional (cont.)</b>	Hey U MultiMedia AG	24 000	0	0
	Ireland	860 000	0	0
	Italy	1 625 000	963 000	158 000
	Norway	2 566 000	2 138 000	156 000
	Spain	15 000	15 000	0
	Sweden	502 000	448 000	24 000
	UNDCP	100 000	20 000	0
	UNICEF	200 000	0	0
	United Kingdom	153 000	103 000	0
	United States	6 202 000	2 216 000	325 000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>14 097 000</b>	<b>6 565 000</b>	<b>1 224 000</b>
<b>Jamaica</b>	European Commission	50 000	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>50 000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Jordan</b>	United States	208 000	(8 000) <sup>2</sup>	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>208 000</b>	<b>(8 000)</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Kenya</b>	European Commission	513 000	88 000	171 000
	Germany	188 000	0	33 000
	United States	1 628 000	1 030 000	271 000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2 329 000</b>	<b>1 118 000</b>	<b>475 000</b>
<b>Madagascar</b>	European Commission	98 000	5 000	13 000
	United States	2 964 000	1 633 000	650 000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3 062 000</b>	<b>1 638 000</b>	<b>663 000</b>
<b>Malawi</b>	United States	917 000	716 000	106 000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>917 000</b>	<b>716 000</b>	<b>106 000</b>
<b>Mali</b>	European Commission	343 000	114 000	51 000
	France	10 000	0	7 000
	United States	2 377 000	1 374 000	388 000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2 730 000</b>	<b>1 488 000</b>	<b>446 000</b>
<b>Mexico</b>	United States	97 000	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>97 000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Mongolia</b>	United States	1 885 000	626 000	453 000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1 885 000</b>	<b>626 000</b>	<b>453 000</b>
<b>Morocco</b>	Belgium	391 000	165 000	22 000
	France	26 000	15 000	0
	MDTF	530 000	23 000	104 000
	United States	961 000	851 000	(6 000) <sup>2</sup>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1 908 000</b>	<b>1 054 000</b>	<b>120 000</b>
<b>Nepal</b>	ISPI	13 000	12 000	0
	United States	1 470 000	536 000	564 000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1 483 000</b>	<b>548 000</b>	<b>564 000</b>
<b>Niger</b>	France	28 000	11 000	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>28 000</b>	<b>11 000</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Pakistan</b>	Denmark	1 550 000	492 000	460 000
	European Commission	1 330 000	178 000	164 000
	FIFA	437 000	230 000	55 000
	Germany	37 000	0	10 000
	Norway	886 000	225 000	181 000
	PCMEA	447 000	239 000	81 000
	SIMAP	41 000	0	0
	Switzerland	1 203 000	593 000	228 000
	United States	2 812 000	1 166 000	256 000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>8 743 000</b>	<b>3 123 000</b>	<b>1 435 000</b>



### III. Financial tables

Recipient country or region	Donor	Approved allocations for 2008/2009	Expenditure 2008 <sup>1</sup>	Recorded commitments for 2009
Panama	United States	1 264 000	705 000	286 000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1 264 000</b>	<b>705 000</b>	<b>286 000</b>
Papua New Guinea	European Commission	186 000	67 000	40 000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>186 000</b>	<b>67 000</b>	<b>40 000</b>
Russian Federation	Finland	564 000	200 000	81 000
	Remes Mr. Seppo Juha	23 000	23 000	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>587 000</b>	<b>223 000</b>	<b>81 000</b>
Senegal	United States	280 000	31 000	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>280 000</b>	<b>31 000</b>	<b>0</b>
Sierra Leone	European Commission	46 000	13 000	17 000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>46 000</b>	<b>13 000</b>	<b>17 000</b>
South Africa	Norway	189 000	105 000	42 000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>189 000</b>	<b>105 000</b>	<b>42 000</b>
Spain	FTL	79 000	69 000	9 000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>79 000</b>	<b>69 000</b>	<b>9 000</b>
Sri Lanka	UNICEF	301 000	293 000	0
	United States	56 000	40 000	1 000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>357 000</b>	<b>333 000</b>	<b>1 000</b>
Sudan	European Commission	85 000	37 000	6 000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>85 000</b>	<b>37 000</b>	<b>6 000</b>
Tanzania United Republic	ECLT	1 035 000	448 000	353 000
	United States	3 570 000	1 531 000	587 000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4 605 000</b>	<b>1 979 000</b>	<b>940 000</b>
Thailand	AEON	2 000	0	0
	United States	3 039 000	742 000	1 083 000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3 041 000</b>	<b>742 000</b>	<b>1 083 000</b>
Togo	France	38 000	29 000	(1 000) <sup>2</sup>
	Italy – Provincia di Milano	21 000	20 000	0
	United States	3 531 000	424 000	327 000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3 590 000</b>	<b>473 000</b>	<b>326 000</b>
Turkey	European Commission	51 000	50 000	0
	Germany	97 000	75 000	17 000
	United States	43 000	43 000	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>191 000</b>	<b>168 000</b>	<b>17 000</b>
Uganda	United States	1 663 000	0	73 000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1 663 000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>73 000</b>
West Africa	United States	1 943 000	1 020 000	112 000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1 943 000</b>	<b>1 020 000</b>	<b>112 000</b>
Zambia	European Commission	385 000	90 000	95 000
	United States	2 991 000	1 607 000	848 000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3 376 000</b>	<b>1 697 000</b>	<b>943 000</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>147 293 000</b>	<b>61 068 000</b>	<b>25 116 000</b>

<sup>1</sup> These figures are provisional and may be subject to revision. <sup>2</sup> Reimbursement of unspent funds from implementing agencies following the completion of action programmes.

**Annex III.2 Expenditure by donor (US dollars)**

Donor	Recipient country or region	Approved allocations for 2008/2009	Expenditure 2008 <sup>1</sup>	Recorded commitments for 2009
<b>ACILS</b>	Bangladesh	107 000	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>107 000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>AEON</b>	Thailand	2 000	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Belgium</b>	Interregional	33 000	13 000	0
	Morocco	391 000	165 000	22 000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>424 000</b>	<b>178 000</b>	<b>22 000</b>
<b>Brazil</b>	Africa	137 000	24 000	0
	Haiti	290 000	37 000	8 000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>427 000</b>	<b>61 000</b>	<b>8 000</b>
<b>Canada</b>	Africa	19 000	19 000	0
	Central America	246 000	229 000	8 000
	Colombia	98 000	60 000	19 000
	Interregional	168 000	10 000	124 000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>531 000</b>	<b>318 000</b>	<b>151 000</b>
<b>Denmark</b>	Africa	4 232 000	1 970 000	520 000
	Pakistan	1 550 000	492 000	460 000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5 782 000</b>	<b>2 462 000</b>	<b>980 000</b>
<b>Dominican Republic</b>	Dominican Republic	45 000	21 000	5 000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>45 000</b>	<b>21 000</b>	<b>5 000</b>
<b>ECLT</b>	Interregional	41 000	0	0
	Tanzania United Republic	1 035 000	448 000	353 000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1 076 000</b>	<b>448 000</b>	<b>353 000</b>
<b>European Commission</b>	Angola	15 000	5 000	0
	Fiji	327 000	88 000	80 000
	Guyana	70 000	3 000	33 000
	Interregional	1 041 000	544 000	243 000
	Jamaica	50 000	0	0
	Kenya	513 000	88 000	171 000
	Madagascar	98 000	5 000	13 000
	Mali	343 000	114 000	51 000
	Pakistan	1 330 000	178 000	164 000
	Papua New Guinea	186 000	67 000	40 000
	Sierra Leone	46 000	13 000	17 000
	Sudan	85 000	37 000	6 000
	Turkey	51 000	50 000	0
	Zambia	385 000	90 000	95 000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4 540 000</b>	<b>1 282 000</b>	<b>913 000</b>
<b>FIFA</b>	Pakistan	437 000	230 000	55 000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>437 000</b>	<b>230 000</b>	<b>55 000</b>
<b>Finland</b>	Africa	15 000	0	0
	Finland	21 000	11 000	10 000
	Interregional	102 000	0	66 000
	Russian Federation	564 000	200 000	81 000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>702 000</b>	<b>211 000</b>	<b>157 000</b>
<b>France</b>	Africa	5 792 000	1 757 000	1 207 000
	Benin	131 000	21 000	0
	Burkina Faso	32 000	26 000	0
	Mali	10 000	0	7 000
	Morocco	26 000	15 000	0

### III. Financial tables

Donor	Recipient country or region	Approved allocations for 2008/2009	Expenditure 2008 <sup>1</sup>	Recorded commitments for 2009
France (cont.)	Niger	28 000	11 000	0
	Togo	38 000	29 000	(1 000)
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6 057 000</b>	<b>1 859 000</b>	<b>1 213 000</b>
FTL	Spain	79 000	69 000	9 000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>79 000</b>	<b>69 000</b>	<b>9 000</b>
Germany	Eastern Europe and Central Asia	102 000	48 000	10 000
	Europe	1 844 000	676 000	233 000
	Interregional	465 000	95 000	128 000
	Kenya	188 000	0	33 000
	Pakistan	37 000	0	10 000
	Turkey	97 000	75 000	17 000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2 733 000</b>	<b>894 000</b>	<b>431 000</b>
Hey U MultiMedia AG	Interregional	24 000	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>24 000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
IADB	Americas	736 000	195 000	221 000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>736 000</b>	<b>195 000</b>	<b>221 000</b>
ICA	Africa	52 000	(3 000) <sup>2</sup>	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>52 000</b>	<b>(3 000)</b>	<b>0</b>
Ireland	Interregional	860 000	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>860 000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
ISPI	Bangladesh	2 000	1 000	0
	Nepal	13 000	12 000	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>15 000</b>	<b>13 000</b>	<b>0</b>
Italy	Africa	918 000	7 000	84 000
	Albania	12 000	9 000	0
	Asia and the Pacific	384 000	153 000	100 000
	Egypt	81 000	39 000	24 000
	Ethiopia	7 000	0	0
	India	1 700 000	626 000	505 000
	Interregional	1 625 000	963 000	158 000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4 727 000</b>	<b>1 797 000</b>	<b>871 000</b>
Italy – Provincia di Milano	Togo	21 000	20 000	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>21 000</b>	<b>20 000</b>	<b>0</b>
Japan	Global	94 000	83 000	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>94 000</b>	<b>83 000</b>	<b>0</b>
JTUC – RENGO	Asia and the Pacific	4 000	(1 000)	0
	Indonesia	73 000	4 000	9 000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>77 000</b>	<b>3 000</b>	<b>9 000</b>
MDTF	Morocco	530 000	23 000	104 000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>530 000</b>	<b>23 000</b>	<b>104 000</b>
Netherlands	Bangladesh	4 841 000	713 000	1 346 000
	Indonesia	3 845 000	1 201 000	1 690 000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>8 686 000</b>	<b>1 914 000</b>	<b>3 036 000</b>
Norway	Africa	1 178 000	1 056 000	70 000
	Bangladesh	49 000	0	0
	Interregional	2 566 000	2 138 000	156 000
	Pakistan	886 000	225 000	181 000
	South Africa	189 000	105 000	42 000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4 868 000</b>	<b>3 524 000</b>	<b>449 000</b>

Donor	Recipient country or region	Approved allocations for 2008/2009	Expenditure 2008 <sup>1</sup>	Recorded commitments for 2009
<b>PCMEA</b>	Pakistan	447 000	239 000	81 000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>447 000</b>	<b>239 000</b>	<b>81 000</b>
<b>Poland</b>	Europe	20 000	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>20 000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Remes Mr. Seppo Juha</b>	Russian Federation	23 000	23 000	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>23 000</b>	<b>23 000</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>SIMAP</b>	Pakistan	41 000	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>41 000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Spain</b>	Americas	5 765 000	2 326 000	1 228 000
	Interregional	15 000	15 000	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5 780 000</b>	<b>2 341 000</b>	<b>1 228 000</b>
<b>Sweden</b>	Interregional	502 000	448 000	24 000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>502 000</b>	<b>448 000</b>	<b>24 000</b>
<b>Switzerland</b>	Pakistan	1 203 000	593 000	228 000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1 203 000</b>	<b>593 000</b>	<b>228 000</b>
<b>UNDCP</b>	Interregional	100 000	20 000	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100 000</b>	<b>20 000</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>UNICEF</b>	Interregional	200 000	0	0
	Sri Lanka	301 000	293 000	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>501 000</b>	<b>293 000</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>United Kingdom</b>	Asia and the Pacific	3 002 000	2 790 000	103 000
	China	1 855 000	1 709 000	71 000
	Colombia	83 000	68 000	0
	India	2 094 000	1 424 000	533 000
	Interregional	153 000	103 000	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7 187 000</b>	<b>6 094 000</b>	<b>707 000</b>
<b>United States</b>	Africa	5 542 000	2 709 000	144 000
	Americas	214 000	59 000	0
	Arab States	1 325 000	840 000	1 000
	Brazil	3 290 000	1 544 000	500 000
	Cambodia	2 541 000	1 048 000	363 000
	Cameroon	51 000	0	0
	Central America	2 947 000	1 596 000	378 000
	Côte d'Ivoire	155 000	143 000	0
	Dominican Republic	2 478 000	836 000	696 000
	Eastern Europe and Central Asia	3 003 000	1 719 000	567 000
	Ecuador	702 000	595 000	38 000
	El Salvador	2 776 000	1 516 000	839 000
	Europe	76 000	0	0
	Ghana	1 672 000	906 000	277 000
	Global	13 959 000	2 902 000	203 400
	India	3 780 000	1 985 000	1 287 000
	Indonesia	3 445 000	734 000	413 000
	Interregional	6 202 000	2 216 000	325 000
	Jordan	208 000	(8 000) <sup>2</sup>	0
	Kenya	1 628 000	1 030 000	271 000
	Madagascar	2 964 000	1 633 000	650 000
	Malawi	917 000	716 000	106 000
	Mali	2 377 000	1 374 000	388 000
	Mexico	97 000	0	0
	Mongolia	1 885 000	626 000	453 000

### III. Financial tables

Donor	Recipient country or region	Approved allocations for 2008/2009	Expenditure 2008 <sup>1</sup>	Recorded commitments for 2009
<b>United States (cont.)</b>	Morocco	961 000	851 000	-6 000
	Nepal	1 470 000	536 000	564 000
	Pakistan	2 812 000	1 166 000	256 000
	Panama	1 264 000	705 000	286 000
	Senegal	280 000	31 000	0
	Sri Lanka	56 000	40 000	1 000
	Tanzania, United Republic	3 570 000	1 531 000	587 000
	Thailand	3 039 000	742 000	1 083 000
	Togo	3 531 000	424 000	327 000
	Turkey	43 000	43 000	0
	Uganda	1 663 000	0	73 000
	West Africa	1 943 000	1 020 000	112 000
	Zambia	2 991 000	1 607 000	848 000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>87 857 000</b>	<b>35 415 000</b>	<b>13 861 000</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>147 293 000</b>	<b>61 068 000</b>	<b>25 116 000</b>

<sup>1</sup> These figures are provisional and may be subject to revision. <sup>2</sup> Reimbursement of unspent funds from implementing agencies following the completion of action programmes.

**Annex III.3 Contributions received from donor governments  
and organizations 1992-2007 (US dollars)**

<b>Donor</b>	<b>1991-2005<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
ACILS – American Center for International Labor Solidarity (Solidarity Center)	—	154 300	(67 209)	—	87 091
APFTU – All Pakistan Federation of Trade Unions	2 029	—	—	—	2 029
Australia	352 281	—	—	—	352 281
Austria	237 941	—	—	—	237 941
Belgium	1 166 234	119 237	51 660	241 118	1 578 249
BGMEA – Bangladesh Garment Manufacturers and Exports Association	63 677	—	3 199	—	66 876
Brazil	200 000	—	289 823	—	489 823
Canada	12 000 225	605 396	365 303	—	12 970 924
Denmark	684 249	1 890 047	1 692 866	2 212 944	12 638 356
Dominican Republic	102 308	—	—	—	102 308
ECLT – The Foundation to Eliminate Child Labour in Tobacco	734 059	4 636	871 161	286 941	1 896 797
European Commission – EEC	676 771	2 906 927	3 587 888	2 938 920	10 110 506
FAO	4 125	—	—	—	4 125
FIFA – Fédération Internationale de Football Association	790 000	—	270 000	(100 000)	960 000
Finland	499 291	—	429 812	254 713	5 677 442
France	12 678 787	1 233 997	1 061 702	(25 835)	14 948 651
Germany	64 747 553	1 272 129	130 460	880 618	67 030 760
Hey U	23 697	—	—	—	23 697
Hungary	16 000	—	—	—	16 000
Inter-American Development Bank/ IDB	—	—	—	375 000	375 000
ICA – International Confectionary Association	999 880	—	—	—	999 880
Ireland	—	—	—	493 332	493 332
Italian Social Partners' Initiative	910 185	—	—	—	910 185
Italy	11 867 605	555 002	1 339 832	1 909 008	15 671 447
Italy – Provincia di Milano	60 890	—	—	—	60 890
Japan <sup>3</sup>	399 131	159 653	(9 752)	80 027	629 059
JTUC-RENGO – Confederation of Japanese Trade Unions	212 260	41 986	—	47 578	301 824
Japan – AEON Co.Ltd.	—	—	8 265	—	8 265
Korea (Ministry of Labour)	31 509	—	—	—	31 509
Luxembourg	10 994	—	—	—	10 994
Mr. Seppo Juha Remes-Finland (Private Individual)	120 000	—	—	—	120 000
Netherlands	13 922 154	1 132 539	2 342 405	1 015 202	18 412 300
New Zealand	41 360	—	—	—	41 360
Norway	6 272 450	3 208 240	1 389 385	403 014	11 273 089
Norway – NORAD	1 987 790	276 660	(6 715)	(49 205)	2 208 530
PCMEA – Carpet Manufacturers and Exports Association	1 517 102	301 508	4 866	—	1 823 476
Poland	39 275	—	—	—	39 275
Portugal	36 536	—	—	—	36 536



### III. Financial tables

Donor	1991-2005 <sup>1</sup>	2006	2007	2008 <sup>2</sup>	TOTAL
SCCI – Sialkot Chamber of Commerce and Industry	378467	—	—	—	378467
Serono International S.A	7353	—	—	—	7353
SIMAP – Surgical Instruments Manufacturers Association of Pakistan	160696	10050	33201	—	203947
Spain	23 155 795	2615938	2369857	4006978	32 148 568
Spain – Ayuntamiento de Alcala de Henares	62936	—	—	—	62936
Spain – Comunidad Autonoma de Madrid	339690	—	—	—	339690
Spain – Fundacion Telefonica, Madrid	—	—	—	78616	78616
Sweden	2 357 172	(11 035)	615 571	69 755	3 031 463
Switzerland	2 557 761	205 776	840 660	733 743	4 337 940
UNDCP	—	—	—	100 000	100 000
UNDP	—	—	—	54 490	54 490
UNDP/MDTF-Multi Donor Trust Fund Office Partnership Bureau	—	—	—	293 501	293 501
UNESCO	19970	—	—	—	19970
UNHCR	12 200	—	—	—	12 200
UNHSF – (UN Trust Fund for Human Security)	1 179 092	4 267	5 410	(103 767)	1 085 002
UNICEF	547 598	358 000	623 632	326 368	1 855 598
United Kingdom	22 488 090	5 476 099	6 501 536	2 937 437	37 403 162
United States (USAID)	335 000	—	—	—	335 000
United States (US-DOL) (Dept. of Labour)	160 470 883	53 775 828	43 739 589	31 095 550	289 081 850
United States (US-DOS) (Dept. of State)	1 116 341	—	—	—	1 116 341
<b>TOTAL RECEIPTS</b>	<b>359 249 268</b>	<b>76 297 180</b>	<b>68 484 407</b>	<b>50 556 047</b>	<b>554 586 902</b>

<sup>1</sup> Figure for 1991-2004 includes funds received in 2002 from Japan \$144,984 and Australia \$216,982 were recorded in the Multi-bi sources of fund in ILO accounts. <sup>2</sup> These figures are provisional and may be subject to revision. <sup>3</sup> Resources have been allocated directly to the ILO Regional Office in Bangkok and are not reflected in IPEC's figures.

#### Acronyms and initials

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
FAO:	Food and Agriculture Organization
FIFA:	Fédération Internationale de Football Association
ICA:	International Confectionary Association
ISPI:	Italian Social Partners' Initiative
JTUC – RENGO:	Confederation of Japanese Trade Unions
NORAD:	Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation
PCMEA:	Pakistan Carpet Manufacturers and Exporters Association
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 IV. Evaluations completed in 2008

(Independent evaluations unless indicated otherwise)<sup>1</sup>

	Mid-term evaluations	Final evaluations
<b>Africa (1 + 5) (6)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support to development and implementation of time bound measures against the WFCL in Zambia (ZAM/06/50/USA)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sub Regional Programme on Combating the Trafficking of Children for Labour Exploitation in West and Central Africa <i>Programme sous régional de lutte contre la traite des enfants à des fins d'exploitation en Afrique de l'Ouest et du Centre – LUTRENA</i> ( as part of LUTRENA evaluation framework<sup>2</sup>). Consisted of the following projects</li> <li><i>Programme for the Strengthening of the National Committee for Combating Trafficking in Children and its bodies in 2 target regions of Côte d'Ivoire – (IVC/06/01/USA)</i></li> <li>Combating trafficking in children in Benin, Burkina Faso and Ghana RAF/01/P07/DAN</li> <li>Socio-economic rehabilitation of 70 child victims of trafficking – BKF/04/P50/USA</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 (Combating the trafficking of children for labour exploitation in West and Central Africa (Phase II)(RAF/01/53/USA)</li> <li>Combating the trafficking of children for labour exploitation in West and Central Africa (Phase III) (RAF/04/58/USA)</li> <li>(Combating the trafficking of children for labour exploitation in West and Central Africa (Phase III)</li> <li><i>Combating the trafficking of children for labour exploitation in West and Central Africa – Phase IV (RAF/01/51/USA)</i></li> <li>Combating Child Labour in Morocco by creating an enabling national environment and developing direct action against the worst forms of child labour in rural areas. (MOR/03/50/USA)</li> <li>Supporting the time-bound programme for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour in South Africa: Laying the basis for concerted action in Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia and Swaziland (RAF/03/P50/USA) (<i>expanded final evaluation</i>)</li> <li>Combating and preventing HIV AIDS-induced child labour in Sub-Saharan Africa: Pilot action in Uganda &amp; Zambia (RAF/04/P57/USA)</li> <li>Contribuer à l'abolition du travail des enfants en Afrique Francophone (RAF/04/07/FRA)</li> </ul>

## IV. Evaluations completed in 2008

	Mid-term evaluations	Final evaluations
<b>Americas (2+4) (6)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proyecto de Apoyo al Programa de Duración Determinada en El Salvador – Fase II <i>Supporting the Time Bound Programme for the elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour in El Salvador. Phase II (2006-2009) (ELS/06/50/USA)</i></li> <li>Programa de País para Combatir las Peores Formas de Trabajo Infantil en Panamá Fase II (PAN/06/50/USA) linked to (PAN/02/50/USA)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Combatiendo las peores formas de trabajo infantil en Ecuador—Apoyando el Programa de Duración determinada para la eliminación de las peores formas de trabajo infantil en Ecuador <i>Combating the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Ecuador— Supporting the Time-Bound Program for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Ecuador (ECU/05/50/USA) Addendum al (ECU/03/P50/USA) (expanded final evaluation)</i></li> <li>Eliminating the worst forms of child labour in Brazil – Support for the Time Bound Program on the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour + Addendum (BRA/03/50/USA) + Addendum (BRA/05/P50/USA) <i>(expanded final evaluation)</i></li> <li>“Combating Trafficking in Persons in Brazil” <i>(self-evaluation) (BRA/05/05/USA)</i></li> <li>Prevención y Eliminación de las Peores Formas de Trabajo Infantil en Honduras, Nicaragua, Guatemala y Costa Rica <i>(Prevention and Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Honduras, Nicaragua, Guatemala, and Costa Rica WFCL in Central America (RLA/05/08/CAN)</i></li> </ul>
<b>Arab States (0+1) (1)</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supporting the National Policy and Programme framework for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour in Lebanon and Yemen: Consolidating Action Against WFCL (RAB/04/P51/USA)<sup>3</sup></li> </ul>
<b>Asia (3+5) (8)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project of Support to the Time-Bound Programme on Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Pakistan (PAK/03/50/USA)<sup>4</sup></li> <li>Economic and Social Empowerment of Returned Victims of Trafficking in Thailand and the Philippines (RAS/05/03/HSF)</li> <li>Support to the Proposed National Sub-programme to Eliminate the Worst Forms of Child Labour: Time Bound Measures (MON/05/50/USA)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Combating the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Indonesia. Supporting the Time Bound Programme for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Indonesia (INS/05/50/USA – INS/03/50/USA) <i>(expanded final evaluation)</i></li> <li>Prevent trafficking in girls and young women for labour exploitation within China (CPR/04/01P/UKM)</li> <li>Reducing labour exploitation of children and women: Combating trafficking in the Greater Mekong Sub-region, Phase II(RAS/03/P04/UKM)</li> <li>Project of Support to the Time-Bound Programme on Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Pakistan (PAK/03/50/USA)<sup>4</sup> <i>(expanded final evaluation)</i></li> <li>Combating child labour through education and training. Phase II (PAK/02/03/SDC)and Support to the Time Bound Programme on the elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Pakistan (PAK/04/01/DAN)<sup>5</sup></li> </ul>

	Mid-term evaluations	Final evaluations
<b>Europe (1 + 1) (2)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Trafficking and other Worst Forms of Child Labour in Central and Eastern Europe (Phase II) PROTECT (RER/06/P50/USA) <i>(external project review)</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Combating the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Turkey – Supporting the Time Bound National Policy and Programme for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Turkey (TUR/03/50/USA) <i>(expanded final evaluation)</i></li> </ul>
<b>Global &amp; Inter-regional (1 + 3) (4)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Learning from experience: Distilling and Disseminating Lessons on the Worst Forms of Child Labour</i> (GLO/05/51/USA) <i>(external project review)</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>“Capacity Enhancement Package (core capacity) (Capacity for data collection, design, implementation and evaluation (Phase II) (Umbrella INT/03/P11/USA) + Addendum and Capacity support to IPEC for essential support functions Phase III (GLO/05/52/USA) <i>(external project review)</i></li> <li>Understanding Children’s Work Project – UCW project – Phase II” (INT/04/25/ITA)<sup>6</sup></li> <li>IPEC implemented part of the Child Labour Component of the ILO-Norway Framework Agreements 2003-04 and 2006-07 covering two projects</li> <li>Child labour and Social Dialogue (INT/03/22/NOR) as part of the Norwegian framework evaluation</li> <li>Bipartite and Tripartite Action Against Child Labour IPEC (INT/06/52/NOR) as part of Norwegian framework evaluation</li> </ul>

1 This includes evaluations completed or expected to be completed during 2008. Completion refers to first full draft circulated for comments, review and use by stakeholders. For several evaluations most of the work was done in the biennium but expected completion did not happen within the biennium. These are not included. The table only includes evaluations managed by IPEC’s Design, Evaluation and Documentation (DED) Section or for which DED was responsible for formal submission, unless otherwise indicated. <sup>2</sup> This document is a cluster evaluation covering a number of projects under the same programme framework and done as one evaluation with one single report. This LUTRENA evaluation was funded by DANIDA. This project was also evaluated in 2007 as reported previously and as funded by USDOL. <sup>3</sup> This project, due to security issues at the time of the scheduled mid-term evaluation, only had one independent evaluation during its project duration. <sup>4</sup> The circulation of the draft report was delayed due to unforeseen circumstances and the mid-term evaluation and the final evaluation was therefore both completed in 2008. <sup>5</sup> This evaluation was carried out as a Joint Evaluation between two projects funded by Denmark and Switzerland and carried out as part of IPEC support to a national time bound programme. <sup>6</sup> Design, Evaluation and Documentation section of IPEC did not directly manage this evaluation but ensured that it met the requirements of the IPEC evaluation approach through methodological input to the evaluation team.

## Annex V. List of key publications

*The following is a selection of key publications from among over 70 publications and products issued during 2008. These titles and many more can be accessed from the IPEC website.<sup>1</sup>*

Title	Type
Combating child labour through education	Brochure
Commercial sexual exploitation of children and adolescents – The ILO's response	Brochure
TACKLE – Tackling child labour through education: moving children from work to school in 11 countries	Brochure
National Efforts to End the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Cambodia – A Call for Commitment and Support	Brochure
World Day Against Child Labour (WDACL) 2008: Education: The right response to child labour	Fact sheet
Combating trafficking in children for labour exploitation: A resource kit for policy-makers and practitioners	Guidelines and Training Material
Guidelines for recruitment policy and practice in the Greater Mekong Region	Guidelines and Training Material
Modern policy and legislative responses to child labour	Guidelines and Training Material
Rooting out child labour from cocoa farms: A Manual for training education practitioners: Ghana	Guidelines and Training Material
Sampling for household-based surveys of child labour	Guidelines and Training Material
SCREAM: A special module on HIV, AIDS and child labour	Guidelines and Training Material
The Mekong Challenge: Winding Roads – Young migrants from Lao PDR and their vulnerability to human trafficking	Guidelines and Training Material
The Mekong Challenge: 41 brothels – Prostitution, trafficking and human rights in Sihanouk Ville, Cambodia	Guidelines and Training Material
Global Task Force on Child Labour and Education for All (GTF) – Newsletter No.3	Newsletter
Child labour, education and health: A review of the literature	Report
Consolidated good practices in education and child labour	Report
Juventud y Trabajo Decente y las vinculaciones entre trabajo infantil y empleo juvenil en Centroamérica, Panamá y República Dominicana	Report (Spanish only)
Le travail forcé des enfants: mécanismes et caractéristiques	Report (French only)
Prevention of child recruitment and reintegration of children associated with armed forces and groups: Strategic framework for addressing the economic gap	Report
Report III – Child Labour Statistics – 18th International Conference of Labour Statisticians	Report
Rooting out child labour from cocoa farms – Paper No. 1 – A synthesis report of five rapid assessments	Report
Sistematización de los procesos nacionales para la determinación del trabajo infantil peligroso. Documento síntesis.	Report (Spanish only)
Trabajo infantil: causa y efecto de la perpetuación de la pobreza	Report (Spanish only)
Child labour and education: Evidence from SIMPOC surveys	Working Papers

<sup>1</sup> [www.ilo.org/ipecinfo](http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo).









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