

International
Labour
Office

IPEC action against child labour 2010-2011: Progress and future priorities



International
Programme on
the Elimination
of Child Labour
(IPEC)

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February 2012

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International Labour Office

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Abbreviations

ACT/EMP	Bureau for Employers' Activities (ILO)
ACTRAV	Bureau for Workers' Activities (ILO)
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CLMS	Child Labour Monitoring System
CCT	Conditional cash transfer
CSEC	Commercial sexual exploitation of children
CSR	Corporate social responsibility
DWAA	Decent Work Agenda for Africa
DWCP	Decent Work Country Programme
ECLT	Eliminating Child Labour in Tobacco-growing Foundation
EFA	Education for All
EI	Education International
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IAF	Impact assessment framework
ILC	International Labour Conference (ILO)
IOE	International Organization of Employers
ITUC	International Trade Union Confederation
IUF	International Union of Food, Agriculture, Hotel, Restaurant, Catering, Tobacco and Allied Workers' Associations
NCLS	National Child Labour Survey
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
NAP	National Action Plan
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
RBSA	Regular Budget Supplementary Account
SCREAM	Supporting Children's Rights through Education, the Arts and the Media
SIMPOC	Statistical Information and Monitoring Programme on Child Labour (IPEC)
UCW	Inter-agency programme "Understanding Children's Work"
UNDCP	United Nations Drug Control Programme
UNGC	United Nations Secretary General's Global Compact
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WFP	United Nations World Food Programme

Executive summary

This Implementation Report provides a summary of the work of the ILO's International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC) during 2010–2011. It was an eventful biennium for IPEC, with a Global Conference on child labour, the publication of ILO's third Global Report on child labour containing new global and regional estimates, and the adoption by the ILO of a Global Action Plan, setting a strategy for future work on the elimination of child labour. It was apparent during the biennium that many countries were continuing to struggle with the impact of the global economic and jobs crisis which threatened to endanger the progress many had been making in reducing child labour. This Implementation Report highlights the key developments and achievements in 2010–2011, knowledge developments and the operations and effectiveness of IPEC's technical cooperation activities.

IPEC's work is grounded in ILO Minimum Age Convention, No. 138 and ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, No. 182, and their accompanying Recommendations, which constitute the authoritative international normative framework for the elimination of child labour and provide the cornerstone of IPEC's strategy to eliminate child labour with priority being given to its worst forms. These Conventions are reinforced through the 1998 ILO Declaration on the Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and the 2008 ILO Declaration on Social Justice for a Fair Globalization. Further guidance is provided by the ILO Global Action Plan to Eliminate Child Labour, the ILO's Programme and Budget, its Strategic Programme Framework and national priorities as expressed in Decent Work Country Programmes (DWCPs) and other national policy and development frameworks.

Essential ingredients to tackle child labour include access to quality education for all children at least until the minimum age of employment; extended social protection that provides a buffer for families and enables them to keep all children, girls and boys, in school; productive and decent work for adults; and social dialogue to ensure that all these efforts are sustained. Important steps have been taken to translate these elements into real progress against child labour at regional and national levels. The issue of child labour is being integrated into Decent Work Country Programmes (DWCPs), often as a priority; child labour is being mainstreamed into national and regional development frameworks; and efforts are being made to scale-up what we know works, such as the abolition of school fees and the extension of cash transfer programmes to keep children in school. There is also an increasing emphasis on mobilising the necessary political will to develop policies, programmes and the key public services children need, supported by appropriate budgetary allocations and capacity building to ensure implementation at local and district levels.

IPEC achievements

During the biennium IPEC has continued to support a wide range of work contributing to the elimination of child labour. This has included provision of technical assistance to constituents, global advocacy, and improving the knowledge base. This work has been closely linked to activities that directly help child labourers and their families in some of the world's poorest countries.

The ILO's third Global Report on child labour, *Accelerating action against child labour*, was launched in May 2010. It provided new global estimates on child labour that indicated that while the extent of child labour continued to decline the rate of reduction has slowed.

In November 2010 the ILO Governing Body adopted a Global Action Plan which provided a clear direction for continuing work to support the efforts of member States to eliminate child labour. The Plan is firmly based on the ILO's decent work approach. It builds on and proposes the development of work in strategic areas, including promotion of public policies to tackle the root causes of child labour, developing the knowledge agenda, and capacity building for constituents.

In an effort to generate a new momentum to attain the goal of eliminating the worst forms of child labour by 2016, the Government of the Netherlands hosted The Hague Global Child Labour Conference. This was the first major international conference on child labour for more than ten years. The event brought together 500 representatives from 97 countries, representing governments, employers' and workers' organizations, and international and non governmental organizations. Participants adopted by acclamation the *Roadmap for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour by 2016* which set out a range of actions required to make progress on the 2016 goal.

To support implementation of the Global Action Plan, IPEC has placed emphasis on aligning its knowledge agenda, further developing the Re-Focus on Africa strategy and strengthening capacity building.

IPEC's work has increasingly sought to mainstream action against child labour into national development frameworks and support countries to develop national child labour policies, programmes and/or action plans. Experience on the ground reveals that, if governments, in consultation with the social partners, have the right policy mix and measures to effectively implement them, progress can be made in eliminating and preventing child labour. Establishing this supportive policy environment is an important step in ensuring effective action to reduce child labour. Since the Global Conference 27 countries have released new or updated national child labour policies, National Action Plans (NAPs) and/or national roadmaps.

The 2011 World Day Against Child Labour focused on children in hazardous work in response to the need to target 15–17 year olds and to link more closely with youth employment. IPEC continues to support the development of National Action Plans (NAPs) and roadmaps. In technical cooperation, projects increasingly take an integrated area-based approach. IPEC continues to strengthen its work with employers' and workers' organizations. Increasing emphasis has been placed on agriculture and IPEC will support the Global March Meeting on Child Labour in Agriculture in July 2012. To target the most hidden and vulnerable, IPEC now has a programme on child domestic workers.

IPEC has maintained its focus on better integrating child labour into overall ILO priorities, in particular Decent Work Country Programmes (DWCPs). At present, child labour is included as a priority, outcome or indicator in the majority of DWCPs across all regions.

Performance indicators and targets for child labour were contained in the ILO's Programme and Budget for 2010–2011. The first indicator related to the number of member States which, with ILO support, would take significant policy and programme actions to eliminate child labour in line with ILO Conventions and Recommendations. The target set was 45 member States with 15 in Africa. This target was surpassed, with the ILO recording a total of 53 member States as having met this indicator, with 17 of these in Africa.

The second indicator related to the number of member States in which constituents, with ILO support, would take at least one measure to adopt or modify their legislation or reinforce their knowledge base on child labour. Against a target of 50 member States, the ILO has recorded 70 member States as having met this indicator.

During the biennium, six ratifications of the ILO Minimum Age Convention, No. 138, were registered, increasing the total number from 155 to 161. Three ratifications of the ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, No. 182, were registered, increasing the total from 171 to 174. IPEC provided technical assistance in many of the countries that ratified the Conventions during this period and is providing assistance in a number of other countries and regions where further progress on ratification is possible.

The number of children who have directly benefited from IPEC projects through either preventative measures or support for removal from child labour situations amounted to some 135,000 children and an estimated 28.5 million children benefited indirectly from the work of the programme. A major advance in the biennium was the development and launching of projects that pursue a more integrated approach and which, alongside immediate, direct interventions, seek to develop, with national constituents, long term and sustainable policy, livelihoods, labour market, social protection, social dialogue, education and other public service interventions directed at the root causes of child labour.

This Implementation Report provides a summary of a wide of a wide range of activities undertaken by the Programme in the areas of knowledge, advocacy, and partnerships. The annual World Day Against Child Labour has continued to play an important role and enjoyed wide support in both 2010 and 2011.

Operational and organizational issues

During the biennium IPEC had operations in 102 member States, plus South Sudan and Kosovo (as defined by UN Security Council Resolution No. 1224). IPEC's share of the ILO's total technical cooperation programme was 20 per cent in 2010 and 18.3 per cent in 2011. Total expenditures in the biennium reached US\$ 95.5 million (US\$ 49.4 million in 2010 and US\$ 46.1 million in 2011). The annual delivery rate, which is the percentage of actual expenditures compared with funds available during the year for expenditure, was 84 per cent.

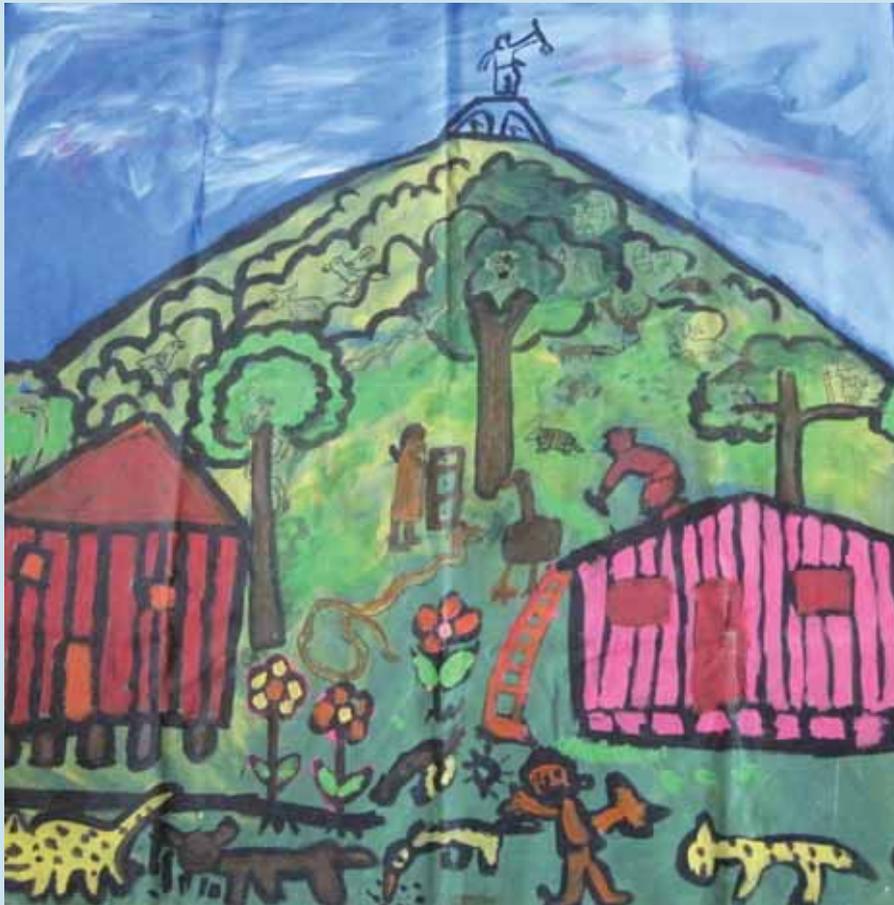
New project approvals in 2010–2011 amounted to US\$ 83.8 million compared to US\$ 119.7 million in 2008–2009. The number of government donors to IPEC in the biennium was 14 (including the European Commission) compared to 18 in the previous biennium. The decline in allocations is a result of a generally more difficult funding environment for development work and new funding arrangements, including on the part of IPEC's largest donor. Whilst the funding situation is challenging, there are new funding possibilities of which IPEC has sought to take advantage. These include accessing funding through the ILO Regular Budget Supplementary Account (RBSA), joint work in the context of the ILO's participation in the One UN process, Decent Work Country Programming, and new cooperation arrangements through Public-Private Partnerships (PPP).

Programme and Budget for 2012–2013

This part of the Report refers to the approach for work in the 2012–2013 biennium within the framework of Outcome 16 in the ILO's Strategic Framework for 2010–2015 which states "Child labour is eliminated, with priority given to the worst forms". Two indicators reflect the areas in which constituents in member States will take action with the support of IPEC to progressively achieve Outcome 16. In terms of strategic and operational resources, a decrease can be observed in both regular budget allocations and anticipated extra-budgetary resources.

2012 will mark the twentieth year of IPEC. For over a decade now, child labour has been recognized as a key issue of human rights at work together with freedom of association, the right to collective bargaining, the abolition of forced labour, and non-discrimination in occupation and employment. The international community has identified child labour as a significant impediment to the realization of children's rights, national development and the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). As we look forward, 2012 will mark the launch of the first of a series of World Reports on child labour, as part of the *The Hague Roadmap* follow-up process. In 2013, the Government of Brazil will host a follow-up Global Child Labour Conference to measure progress in implementing the *The Hague Roadmap* and towards the goal of 2016.

1



1. Key developments



1.1 ILO Global Report

In May 2010 the ILO launched its third **Global Report on child labour**, *Accelerating action against child labour*.¹ Its main finding was that, although child labour continues to decline, it does so at a much slower pace than before. In 2006, encouraged by the positive results of the second Global Report, the ILO had set the target date of 2016 for eliminating the worst forms of child labour. Almost half-way to that date, the third report warned that if current trends were to continue, the 2016 target would not be reached.

It found that child labour had declined by only three per cent in the four year period covered by the new estimates (2004–2008), compared with a 10 per cent decrease in the previous reporting period. The global number of child labourers stood at 215 million.

The 2010 Global Report called for renewed political commitment to upscale and accelerate action to tackle child labour, backed by the right policy choices, knowledge, capacity and dedicated resources. The Report also emphasised the importance of mainstreaming child labour in national development frameworks and broader development objectives, such as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

The **International Labour Conference (ILC) discussion on the 2010 ILO Global Report** in June 2010 highlighted the important link between access to quality education and elimination of child labour, the importance of decent work for adults, the need for effective social protection and the importance of vigorous law enforcement. There was also an emphasis on the need to break the cycle of child labour and poverty by meeting the challenges of the informal economy where most child labour takes place. The importance of social dialogue in supporting and promoting public policies and strengthening labour

relations systems to address the root causes of child labour was also stressed.

Internationally, the 2010 Global Report on child labour provided a foundation on which to orient strategic thinking and action.

1.2 The Hague Global Child Labour Conference and follow-up

A highlight of the biennium was this **first major international conference on child labour in more than a decade**, which was hosted by the Government of the Netherlands in May 2010. **Over 500 representatives from 97 countries participated in the The Hague Global Child Labour Conference** (hereinafter referred to as “The Hague Conference”). Reflecting the fact that child labour and other development issues are inextricably linked, government representatives came not only from labour ministries, but also from education, finance, planning, development and agriculture ministries. Participants also included representatives from employers’ and workers’ organizations, international, regional and non-governmental organizations and academia.

The Hague Conference programme included high-level speeches, the launch of the ILO 2010 Global Report and of the **inter-agency report on child labour and development policies, *Joining forces against child labour***,² of the **ILO, the World Bank and UNICEF**, and panel discussions on five thematic issues (policy integration, financing needs, a focus on Africa, political awareness and tripartite action). The Hague Conference adopted by acclamation the *Roadmap for achieving the elimination of the worst forms of child labour by 2016*³ (hereinafter referred to as “The Hague Roadmap”), which had been developed during extensive, broad based consultations prior to and during the Conference.

1 Available at: http://www.ilo.org/global/resources/WCMS_126752/lang—en/index.htm.

2 Available at: <http://www.ilo.org/ipeinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=13333>.

3 Available at: <http://www.ilo.org/ipeinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=13453>.

Box 1: Americas – Roadmaps to make Central American countries free of child labour and its worst forms

Through ministries of labour, IPEC provided support to the governments of the countries of Central America, Panama and the Dominican Republic to define a strategy to meet the targets on child labour set in the Hemispheric Agenda for Decent Work 2006–2015, namely, to eliminate the worst forms of child labour by 2015 and eliminate child labour in full by 2020. Seven national roadmaps and a sub-regional roadmap have been adopted and the national roadmaps have been formalized as public policy.

These roadmaps are national strategic frameworks which set out actions to be undertaken in a coordinated way with policies closely related to the subject (poverty, education, health, etc.). For instance, all national roadmaps set out the inclusion of indicators on child labour in existing epidemiological surveillance systems as a strategic health policy action. This demonstrates how the roadmaps intend not only to create new interventions but also to enhance existing policies.

These coordinated policy endeavours are innovative because they include strategies for the prevention and elimination of child labour, in particular the worst forms, and set out how the agencies responsible, including national committees, should coordinate efforts. In addition to ministries of labour, the policy framework includes other key stakeholders such as the ministries of economy, culture, agriculture, as well as all relevant poverty alleviation programmes. In addition, the roadmaps provide clear frameworks for the measurement and evaluation, at the country level, of compliance with Conventions Nos. 138 and 182.

Most countries have translated the roadmaps into joint programmes, which have been taken into consideration in the annual allocation of institutional funds. In Costa Rica, they have been included in the National Development Plan.

 National roadmaps and related documents are available at:

www.ilo.org/ipecinfor/product/searchProduct.do?selectedThemes=592&selectedPublicOrIntranet=1

The *The Hague Roadmap* calls for action by governments, social partners, the international community and civil society, while spelling out that governments have primary responsibility for eliminating child labour, with priority given to its worst forms.

1.3 Global Action Plan and follow-up

In November 2010, the ILO Governing Body considered the International Labour Conference (ILC) discussion on the 2010 ILO Global Report on child labour and reviewed future technical cooperation priorities for the ILO's work on child labour. **The Governing Body re-endorsed the 2006 Global Action Plan, endorsed a 2010 Global Action Plan taking into account The Hague Roadmap, and also reconfirmed its commitment to the elimination of child labour as one of the Organization's highest priorities.**

The 2010 Global Action Plan provides a clear direction for IPEC's continuing work to support the efforts of member States and the social partners to eliminate child labour. It is firmly based on the ILO's decent work strategy and includes eight priorities: achieving universal ratification of child labour Conventions; leading the

knowledge agenda; promoting public policies with a more strategic focus; developing and strengthening regional strategies; strengthening advocacy, strategic partnerships and the worldwide movement against child labour; supporting capacity building for employers' and workers' organisations and their involvement in child labour programmes; better integration and linkages of child labour in Decent Work Country Programmes (DWCPs) and taking forward the The Hague Roadmap.

To support implementation of the 2010 Global Action Plan, IPEC has placed emphasis on aligning its knowledge agenda, further developing the Re-Focus on Africa strategy and strengthening capacity building, as seen in the following sections.

As called for in the **follow-up to the The Hague Roadmap**, the ILO has started preparations for a series of thematically focused World Reports on child labour. The first, to be launched in late 2012, will discuss the experience and impact on child labour of social protection programmes and other instruments that buffer household vulnerability. Work has also begun on developing a simple training resource for ILO Constituents on follow-up to the The Hague Roadmap; and IPEC technical advisory services have worked with member States on national level follow-up – since the

Box 2: Global – 2010 ILO Global Action Plan on the elimination of child labour

The paragraphs below summarize the key components proposed for ILO work on child labour in the period ahead.

Towards universal ratification of child labour Conventions

The ILO will work with member States towards promotion of universal ratification of ILO Convention Nos. 138 and 182 and towards implementation of the ILO Declaration on the Fundamental Principles and Rights at work (1998).

Promoting public policies to tackle child labour

The invaluable practical experience in tackling child labour developed through the IPEC's field programme is will be used to inform support to national responses to child labour, including development of national policies and action plans. ILO constituents have emphasised the importance of quality basic education as a central component of the response to child labour, and IPEC will continue to build linkages between efforts to tackle child labour and to promote Education for All. Increasing strategic focus will be given to other important public policy responses that address the root causes of and have a positive impact on child labour, in particular social protection, youth employment and efforts to promote decent work and livelihood opportunities for adult workers and to combat discrimination and social exclusion.

Leading the knowledge agenda

The ILO has a comparative advantage through its accumulated experience in data gathering, empirical and policy-oriented research and policy work and extensive practical experience obtained from its field projects and the social partners. The ILO will continue to be the knowledge leader, and will continue to produce global and regional estimates and a periodic World Report on child labour, resources permitting. Inter-agency cooperation, particularly through the inter-agency programme "Understanding Children's Work" (UCW), will continue to be important in this area. IPEC will endeavour to address existing knowledge gaps by developing methodologies to capture better some of the more neglected worst forms of child labour and develop impact assessment methodologies with a view to explaining the best policy

responses to eliminating child labour. Particular emphasis will be given to developing and promoting knowledge about child labour in agriculture – the sector in which 60 per cent of child labour can be found; forced labour; child domestic labour – an area in which a new international labour standard was adopted in 2011 and in which the majority of children involved are girls; and the informal economy. The ILO will also further implement the ICLS Resolution concerning statistics of child labour.⁴

Regional priorities

The 2010 Global Report highlighted the absolute and relative increase in child labour in Sub Saharan Africa, confirming the need to continue to focus efforts on eliminating child labour in this region. IPEC will seek to mobilise donor support for new work in Africa, while continuing to strengthen support under existing programme activities and fine tuning its strategic focus. Work in South Asia, the region in which the largest number of children are victims of child labour, will include a focus on ratification of Conventions and necessary follow-up. Although considerable progress has been made in the Latin American region, important challenges remain, including the issue of child labour in indigenous communities, which requires particular attention.

Advocacy, strategic partnerships and the worldwide movement against child labour

To develop and support the worldwide movement, the ILO will aim to expand its global influence by developing more effective advocacy tools, particularly the scaling-up of the World Day Against Child Labour, and by making the ILO the international clearing house of ideas and practice related to combating child labour. The proposed regular World Reports on child labour will be key advocacy tools in the coming years. Under the ILO's Public-Private Partnership policy the Office will engage in discussions on multi-partner initiatives to address child labour in, amongst others, cocoa, sugar, tobacco, cotton, coffee, mining and fishing communities, while contributing to livelihood initiatives in these sectors for adults whose children are at risk of child labour. The Office will also continue to promote the elimination of child labour under the "One UN - Delivering as One" approach and in the

⁴ The 18th International Conference on Labour Statisticians adopted Resolution II concerning statistics of child labour in 2008.

context of the target dates for the Millennium Development Goals (2015) and the elimination of the worst forms of child labour (2016), in global partnerships and in South-South Cooperation; and will continue to promote mainstreaming of child labour into international policy and development frameworks and indicators.

Capacity building for workers and employers organisations

The 2010 Global Report underlined the vital role that the social partners play at all levels of the worldwide movement against child labour. Capacity building of social partners will be an integral part of project activities developed by the Office. Particular attention will be given to the valuable role of social partners in promoting advocacy on child labour and supporting the public policy response and to supporting these organizations to play more significant roles within their competencies and representative mandates in the workplace.

Child labour within Decent Work Country Programmes

In contributing to the implementation of the ILO Declaration on Social Justice for a Fair Globalization, attention to child labour will be reflected in Decent Work Country Programmes (DWCPs) and efforts to strengthen programme linkages between IPEC and other ILO programmes and activities will be intensified at headquarters and the field level. The global crisis threatens to have a negative impact on child labour and, in almost all the countries in which the ILO is piloting Jobs Pact programmes, IPEC will be able to support such efforts through the presence of its field programme and staff.

Taking forward the The Hague Roadmap

The ILO will actively support implementation of the *Roadmap for achieving the elimination of the worst forms of child labour by 2016* agreed at The Hague Global Child Labour Conference. IPEC will also collaborate with the Government of Brazil in its hosting of a follow-up global child labour conference in 2013.

The Hague Conference, 27 countries have released or updated their national child labour policies, National Action Plans (NAPs) and/or national roadmaps.

The IPEC Global Action Programme, recently awarded by the U.S. Department of Labour to design and implement capacity building interventions and conduct research and data collection on child labour and forced labour, includes explicit reference to supporting and furthering the goals of the The Hague Roadmap. At The Hague Conference, the Government of Brazil announced its willingness and intention to host a follow-up Global Conference in 2013 to measure progress in implementing the The Hague Roadmap and towards the goal of 2016. Preparatory discussions have taken place with the ILO concerning this event.

1.4 Child labour and the broader international agenda

As the number of ratifications of ILO Conventions Nos. 138 and 182 continues to rise (see Annex IV), the importance of the elimination of child labour to overall development was underscored in a number of international fora during the biennium.

The outcome document of the **Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) Summit** in September 2010 called for “...appropriate steps to assist one another in the elimination of the worst forms of child labour,

strengthening child protection systems and combating trafficking in children through, inter alia, enhanced international cooperation and assistance, including support for social and economic development, poverty eradication programmes and universal education”.

The **UN General Assembly Resolution on the Rights of the Child** of 18 November 2010 noted with interest the outcome of The Hague Conference, including the Roadmap. The Resolution called on all States to translate their commitment to the elimination of child labour into action and to eliminate immediately the worst forms of child labour, taking into account the 2010 ILO Global Report on child labour.

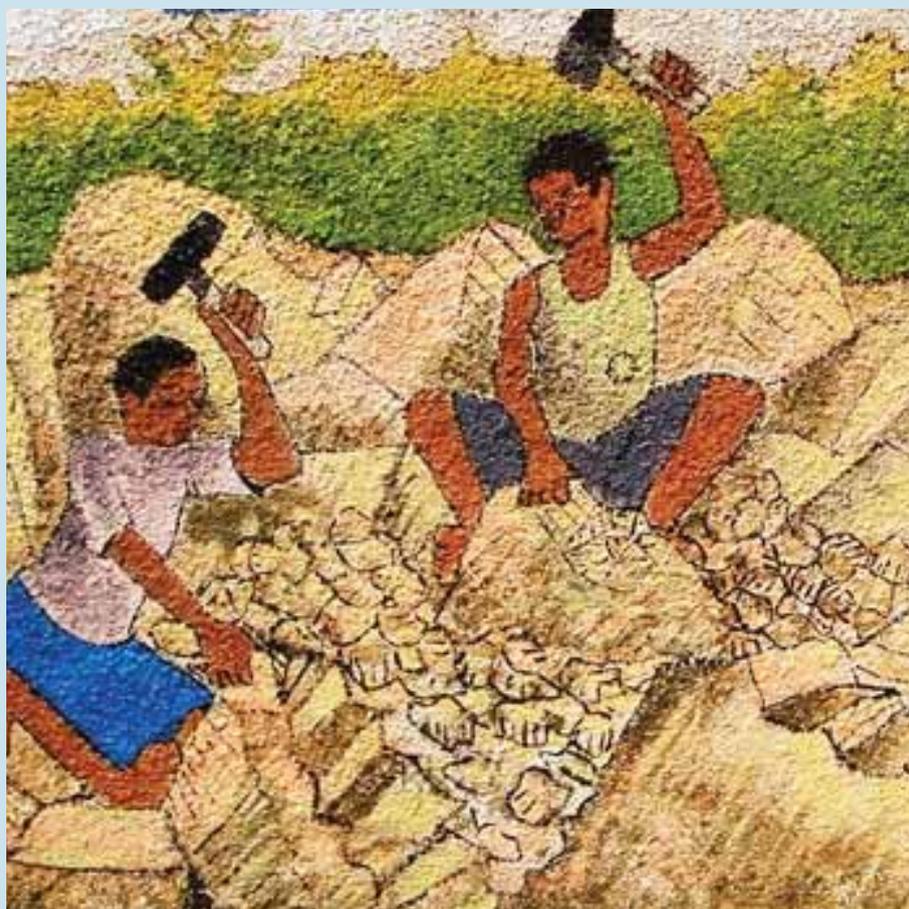
Recognizing that the highest incidence of child labour is in agriculture, in November/December 2010 the **140th Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) Council on decent work and rural employment in agriculture** discussed child labour in agriculture, the global momentum, in particular the *The Hague Roadmap* and partnerships underway to tackle this problem, and the important role FAO and ministries of agriculture. During the discussion, representatives of the FAO member States expressed support for this area of work. As a result, several national actions and joint activities, including project development, have taken place, serving to strengthen the reach and impact of efforts to eliminate child labour in agricultural areas.

The **third Ministerial Follow-up Forum to the Paris Commitments and Paris Principles on Children Associated with Armed Forces or Armed Groups**, held at the United Nations in New York in September 2010, stressed the importance of economic reintegration within the overall release and reintegration process. IPEC committed to intensify work in this area through development and implementation of projects to support the economic reintegration of children in countries concerned and through capacity building activities targeting child protection actors. IPEC is currently seeking donor funding to support this work.

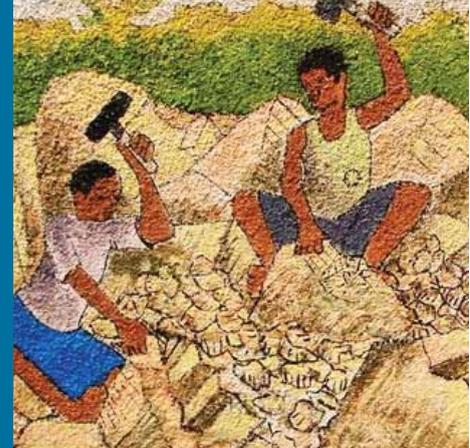
During the **UN Third Global South-South Development Expo**, held at the ILO in Geneva in November 2010, IPEC organised a side event on South-South and Trilateral Cooperation and received the South-South Cooperation Award for Innovation for its role in a project that promoted exchange, between Brazil and other South American countries, of good practices and lessons learned about conditional cash transfer (CCT) programmes and labour inspection. At the UN Fourth Global South-South Expo, held in Rome in December 2011, a FAO-ILO Good Practice Guide for Addressing Child Labour in Fisheries and Aquaculture was launched.

The **EU Council Working Party on Human Rights (COHOM)**, held in Brussels in October 2011, discussed a report on how the Council Conclusions of the European Union (EU) on child labour were being implemented. IPEC addressed the COHOM, presenting the main challenges in reaching the 2016 target of eliminating the worst forms of child labour and made specific recommendations for the EU. IPEC also contributed to the preparation of a European Commission study and report on the worst forms of child labour and trade.

2



2. Child labour worldwide



2.1 The global situation

The new global estimates presented in the ILO 2010 Global Report on child labour showed a mixed picture, suggesting some progress but also cause for concern. Child labour continued to decline, but only modestly: there were still 215 million children – one in seven – in child labour compared to 222 million in 2006, with 115 million children in hazardous work. On the positive side, among children aged 5–14, child labour has fallen by 10 per cent. The number of children in the same age range in hazardous work fell by 31 per cent. There has also been a 15 per cent decrease in the number of girls in child labour. The bottom line, however, is that overall progress has slowed. There has been an alarming 20 per cent increase in the 15–17 years age group which mainly comprises children who have reached the legal working age but are working in hazardous conditions in worst forms of child labour. Most child labourers aged 5–17 years continued to work in agriculture (60 per cent), compared to some 26 per cent in services and 7 per cent in industry. Only one in five working children were in paid employment. The overwhelming majority were unpaid family workers. With regard to children aged 5–14 in economic activity, the Asian-Pacific region and Latin America and the Caribbean experienced a decrease. In contrast, for the same age group, the number of children in economic activity was increasing in Sub-Saharan Africa. The situation is particularly alarming in that region where one in four children aged 5–17 was a child labourer, compared to one in eight in Asia-Pacific and one in ten in Latin America and the Caribbean.

2.2 Responses to the global economic and employment crisis

The 2010 ILO Global Report noted that among those most affected by the global economic crisis were the children of the world's poor and vulnerable families. Increasing unemployment and poverty threatened to jeopardize children's education, health and welfare.

The result could be to halt, or even to reverse, some of the global progress towards reducing child labour and increasing children's access to education. Similar concerns were also voiced at The Hague Conference and echoed in the Roadmap adopted by the Conference.

The fall-out of the global crisis on children, highlighted and discussed in The Hague Conference, was further investigated in an ILO organized **research conference**, in February 2011, **on key lessons from the crisis** and the importance of counter-cyclical policies and well-designed labour market and social protection policies in attenuating the crisis, supporting jobs and achieving child labour elimination. Lack of data, which constrained impact analysis in the early post crisis period, has now been eased, thanks to a host of new national surveys and baseline surveys assisted by IPEC's Statistical Information and Monitoring Programme on Child Labour (SIMPOC).

Analysis of post-crisis data contributed to informing the development of safeguards against social fall-out that could threaten progress in the fight against child labour. For middle-income countries, preliminary analysis indicated that the impact of falling living standards (income effect) might be offset by reduced employment opportunities (substitution effect) for minors. But current evidence also points to wide variation in the impact of economic shocks depending on public policy responses, social safety nets, characteristics of production and access to credit. Moreover, analysis of post-crisis data shows that child labour appears to revert to pre-crisis levels more slowly than the economy emerges from global downturn, suggesting the need for expanded efforts to protect children from child labour beyond the end of the downturn. Functioning system of social dialogue and income transfers to vulnerable households both seem to help dampen the negative effect. Country-specific evidence indicates that particular conditions and characteristics of child labour (and its worst forms) and the relative resilience of the economy to shocks are key determinants of the optimum national policy mix.

Continuous efforts by SIMPOC will further support the evidence base on the impact on child labour of the global economic crisis. These efforts, therefore, will contribute substantially to the design of the optimum policy mix and to achieving child labour elimination goals.

Since the onset of the crisis, IPEC has called attention to the following:

- Reduced living standards as a result of the crisis that forced poor households to send children to work or to take them out of school because they could no longer afford the costs of education.
- Reduced access to credit due to the impact of the crisis on credit markets, creating additional risks for vulnerable households, greater recourse to private money lenders and usurers and increasing the risk of debt bondage.
- Informalisation of developing economies, decreasing opportunities for formal employment, increasing precarity and increasing demand for labour in the informal economy that could push children out of school and into work.
- Decreases in national education budgets that reduced access to and quality of education.
- Reductions in migrant workers' remittance that had a negative impact on children in many communities.
- Reductions in overseas development assistance which put countries that relied heavily on external support at a particular disadvantage.

In line with the Global Jobs Pact, integrated decent work approaches to child labour elimination and the needs emerging from the crisis, IPEC also **adapted its technical assistance activities and the development of country level projects** so that they focused more on livelihood aspects and thus on the reduction of household vulnerability to external shocks. **IPEC will continue to monitor closely the effects of the crisis on child labour, and education outcomes and child labour.**

2.3 Regional perspectives on child labour

Focus on Africa

During the biennium, IPEC implemented eight Time-Bound Programme (TBP)/National Action Plan (NAP) support projects; 16 regional projects; and 11 country, sectoral or area-based projects focusing on

children in specific worst forms of child labour (see Annex III).

The ILO 2010 Global Report indicated that Sub-Saharan Africa is the only region in the world where child labour has increased both in absolute terms and as a proportion of the child population as a whole. The estimated number of children in employment aged 5–14 years increased from 49.3 million in 2004 to 58.2 million in 2008; 26 million of these children were in hazardous work, indicating a high incidence of worst forms of child labour in this age group. A quarter of children aged 15–17 years were also in hazardous work.

Persistent economic, demographic, social and cultural factors were found to contribute to child labour in the region. Causes or determinants of child labour vary between countries in Africa, but include: high levels of unemployment and underemployment and the predominance of low-productivity activities in the rural and urban informal sectors, which, with lack of access to social services and economic infrastructure, contribute to widespread and pervasive poverty; weaknesses in the education sector; rapid population growth; high levels of labour migration; HIV/AIDS and other health factors, including occupational safety and health (OSH) deficits; widespread conflicts and the attendant abuses and disruption to schooling and livelihoods; and socio-cultural factors (including gender inequalities).

Nevertheless, there were encouraging signs across the region with regard to policies, legislation and service delivery, but those efforts continue to fall short relative to the scale of the child labour problem. To ensure the elimination of the worst forms of child labour by 2015, the Decent Work Agenda for Africa (DWAA) calls on member States to put effective, time-bound measures in place through National Action Plans (NAPs). Many countries in the region have begun to put in place measures that target child labour directly and indirectly and which, ultimately, should translate into visible impact. Efforts, with a focus on the informal economy, to address the root causes of child labour in various sectors (including agriculture, mining, fishing, trafficking, domestic work) and geographical regions, based on broad mobilization of government departments, the social partners, civil society and local communities, and IPEC's and other partners' assistance – are yielding substantial results in many African countries. An increasing number of countries are also implementing measures promoting Education for All, such as removal or reduction of school fees and introduction of school-feeding schemes, with significant impact on school enrolment.

To facilitate the scaling-up of national efforts to attain the DWAA targets in West Africa, IPEC, with USDOL funding, has been implementing a set of technical cooperation projects at the sub-regional and national levels to combat the worst forms of child labour in cocoa growing, mining and fishing communities and in child domestic work. The projects are assisting the countries concerned in their efforts to build community-based child labour monitoring systems (CLMS) to uncover child labour, determine the causes and provide remedies.

IPEC and the ILO Regional Office for Africa have developed a **new Focus on Africa Strategy on child labour** aimed at consolidating, improving and expanding ILO support to country constituents and partners. Particular attention has been paid to critical issues such as tripartite national ownership, institutional and technical capacity, effective mainstreaming of child labour matters into the programmes and budgets of concerned departments, and effective social mobilization. Development of the strategy was supported by the ILO

Box 3: Somalia – Taking first steps to the elimination of child labour

Despite continuing insecurity in the country, the ILO Somalia team (based in Nairobi), the Regional Office, the IPEC Nairobi team and IPEC Headquarters recently began efforts to tackle child labour in Somalia. The elimination of child labour was included as an objective in the recently developed Decent Work Country Programme for Somalia; the World Day Against Child Labour was marked for the first time in 2011; and a rapid assessment on child labour in Somaliland is underway in collaboration with the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs and three universities. This rapid assessment, developed with funds from the ILO Regional Office and the continuing technical support of the IPEC Nairobi team and IPEC's Statistical Information and Monitoring Programme on Child Labour (SIMPOC), is the first such study specifically targeting child labour in Somalia and will provide crucial information to develop a deeper understanding about it initially in Somaliland. In consultation with Somali partners and the local authorities, the findings will support the development of recommendations to elaborate a strategy and actions for its elimination. This will include policy review and development as well as direct interventions to withdraw and prevent children from child labour.

Regional Office with a series of meetings of IPEC staff, child labour specialists, employers' and workers' specialists, focal points and programme officers, including a special IPEC staff meeting to discuss the Focus on Africa Strategy, held in Nairobi in April 2011.

Objectives of the Focus on Africa Strategy are to assist the ILO's African constituents and partners to mobilize and scale-up action for the timely, effective and sustainable elimination of the worst forms of child labour in accord with the DWAA and the ILO 2010 Global Action Plan; and to support the development of a strong continent-wide movement against child labour in Africa.

Points of the Focus on Africa Strategy include:

- Support for development of National Action Plans (NAPs) and effective mainstreaming of child labour concerns in Decent Work Country Programmes (DWCPs) and broader national development programmes at the country level.
- A rebalancing of IPEC support, emphasizing upstream activities (especially policy advice, advocacy, knowledge development and sharing, and capacity building) and direct actions assisting the development of mechanisms that can be sustained by or through the work of mandated institutions.
- A major emphasis on building national tripartite ownership, commitment and institutional capacity, with engagement of the social partners on the basis of their mandates.
- Greater integration of IPEC and other ILO actions in support of country priorities within NAPs and broader DWCPs.
- Building on and utilizing better existing networks and strategic partnerships at national, regional and global levels.

Asia and the Pacific

During the biennium, IPEC implemented five TBP/NAP support projects and 18 country, sectoral or area-based projects focusing on children in specific worst forms of child labour (see Annex III).

While the number of economically active children continues to decline, the Asia and the Pacific region still has the world's largest number of child labourers. Many countries in the region have ratified ILO Conventions Nos. 138 and 182, but have yet to implement them fully. Moreover, 12 countries have yet to ratify one or both Conventions. The ILO's 15th Asia and the Pacific Regional Meeting in Japan in December 2011

highlighted the paradox between the high levels of youth unemployment on one hand and the millions of children in child labour on the other. Participants expressed their commitment to intensifying efforts to promote, ratify and implement core labour standards and to address the needs of vulnerable workers, including girls and boys in child labour and victims of trafficking and forced labour.

During the Biennium, **ILO-IPEC's strategy in the region focused on:** supporting countries to develop national policies and plans on child labour (in particular in Bangladesh, Cambodia, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Viet Nam); assisting countries to develop or revise hazardous work lists (including in Bangladesh, India and Thailand); providing technical support in assessing the extent of child labour (Bangladesh, India, Lao PDR, Philippines, Sri Lanka and Viet Nam used SIMPOC tools to conduct national child labour and base line surveys); and building the capacity of ILO constituents (through sub-regional and national training on social dialogue and child labour and, for non-ratifying Pacific Island countries, on the Conventions' reporting mechanisms).

Conditional cash transfers (CCT) schemes continued to be an effective strategy for combating child labour and are operational, among others, in Indonesia, the Philippines and in the State of Uttar Pradesh in India. Similar schemes, such as the Child Grant in Mongolia, the Primary Education Stipend Programme in Bangladesh, and the "Pakistan Bait ul Maal" conditional cash transfer incentive programme for families with children who are enrolled in school, are also operational.

Although many countries in the region have made significant progress, there is still a need for greater political commitment and adequate technical capacity in planning and implementing child labour programmes, especially in integrating child labour issues into national development policies and programmes. Ongoing security problems in Afghanistan and Pakistan continued to be an obstacle for the implementation of IPEC programmes in these countries.

Ways forward in the region include: translating policy into action, incorporating child labour elimination strategies into national development agendas, promoting effective labour market policies to create decent adult employment and livelihoods for adults, integrating action against child labour more effectively within the ILO's overall Decent Work Agenda and making links with youth employment to ensure children stay in school and have a smooth transition from school to work.

Box 4: Bangladesh – Establishing a regulatory and monitoring mechanism to tackle child labour in the urban informal economy

With the technical assistance of the IPEC project, funded by The Netherlands, to combat child labour in the urban informal economy in Dhaka metropolitan City, the Dhaka City Corporation, the local government authority, adopted an innovative regulatory and monitoring mechanism to tackle child labour in different sectors of the informal economy, which is not covered by the formal labour inspection system. Child labour was mainstreamed into the City's trade license regulatory mechanism through the 2010 Office Order prohibiting the employment in hazardous work of any person below 18 years. This Office Order gives its Trade License Supervisors, Tax Officers and community-based Workplace Surveillance Groups, who were trained on this regulatory mechanism, legal authority to take punitive measures against any non-compliant employer, in particular to revoke their trade license if under-aged children are found in licensed workplaces and businesses. The community-based groups, established with IPEC's support, are social volunteers mandated to identify child labour and report it to the relevant authorities. This regulatory mechanism resulted in over 400 employers being requested to take immediate action to remove children from hazardous work and it is being expanded to all ten zones in the city. The Dhaka City Corporation and the Ministry of Labour and Employment, together with the IPEC project, are planning to share lessons learned about the child labour regulatory and monitoring mechanism with other city corporations and with the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives.

Arab States

During the biennium, IPEC implemented three country, sectoral, or area-based projects focusing on children in specific worst forms of child labour (see Annex III).

The popular uprisings of the “Arab Spring” led to increased ILO advice and technical assistance to constituents on a wide range of issues including monitoring developments relating to ILO standards. The ILO’s rights-based response to the challenges in the Arab World highlighted, among other priorities, the issue of child labour and the links with youth employment.

As in others, child labour in the Arab region is correlated with household poverty, unemployment, inequality, discrimination and social exclusion. It is affected by lack of freedom of association and collective bargaining and shortcomings in the education system. Most child labourers in the region work in agriculture, fishing, informal manufacturing, trade and other services including child domestic labour.

The magnitude and trends of child labour in the region are difficult to gauge due to lack of reliable data, hindering analysis and development of evidence-based policies (the region was not included in the ILO global estimates on child labour in 2004 and 2008). In response, IPEC assisted National Child Labour Surveys (NCLSs) in Jordan and Yemen and implemented child labour projects in Lebanon, Syria and Jordan.

ILO-IPEC’s strategy in the region focused on:

mainstreaming child labour issues into national policy development frameworks; enriching the knowledge base on child labour; enhancing capacity building for ILO constituents; raising awareness and providing direct services to children in or at risk of child labour. Child labour is already mainstreamed into the existing Jordan, Syria and Yemen Decent Work Country Programmes (DWCPs). Capacity building activities were organized for employers’ and workers’ organizations in the region, enabling them to mainstream child labour and youth employment in national development frameworks and their plans of action. In Jordan, social partners gave inputs to the design of a significant new IPEC project designed to support policy development on child labour. Through South-South exchange of experiences, for the first time, Iraqi representatives from the Ministry of Labour participated in IPEC workshops on child labour monitoring and on SCREAM (Supporting Children’s Rights through Education, the Arts and the Media) methodology. IPEC also attended the Conference of Ministers in charge of childhood policies of the Organization of Islamic Countries, organised by the Islamic Organization for Education, Science and Culture

(ISESCO) in Tripoli, Libya, in February 2011, where it stressed the importance of child labour considerations in childhood policy, including universal primary school enrolment, social protection and the combating of discrimination and social exclusion.

With regard to policy coherence and cooperation with UN Agencies, there was a move from sharing information to joint planning and implementation. The National Programme on the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Syria, which began in August 2010, has been jointly implemented by IPEC and UNICEF.

Ways forward include: increasing policy level interventions; addressing the child labour – youth employment link by working with ILO constituents to improve school-to-work transition, promoting local economic development with active labour market policies and entrepreneurship; and providing assistance to children in situations of conflict.

Europe and Central Asia

During the biennium, IPEC implemented two regional projects and one country project focusing on children in specific worst forms of child labour (see Annex III).

The global economic crisis has provided further evidence of the vulnerability of children in these and all other regions to economic hardship and of the challenges that young workers face in conditions of widespread unemployment. In this context, **ILO-IPEC’s strategy focused, both at the national and regional levels, on combating child labour and redirecting labour market demand away from children and towards youth.**

The sub-regional project covering Albania, Moldova, Ukraine and Kosovo (as defined by UN Security Council Resolution No. 1244), provided technical advice to ILO constituents to: design and implement National Action Plans on the elimination of the worst forms of child labour; reinforce legal and policy frameworks in line with Conventions Nos. 138 and 182; increase the knowledge base on the worst forms of child labour to be used for capacity building with governments, social partners and implementing partners; test intervention models including components of youth employment promotion, peer education, life skills, child labour monitoring systems (CLMSs), and psycho-social rehabilitation of victims of trafficking.

Elimination of trafficking and other worst forms of child labour is a high priority in the Decent Work Country Programmes for Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, which are among the countries in Central Asia seriously affected by the worst forms of child labour, such as

trafficking for labour and sexual exploitation, street work, illicit activities, domestic labour and hazardous work in agriculture. A sub-regional project was implemented covering these countries. IPEC's strategy combined policy-related *upstream* interventions to create a conducive environment with *downstream* service-oriented activities at the community level. The main pillars of interventions included: mainstreaming child labour issues into national policy development frameworks; increasing the knowledge base on the worst forms of child labour; enhancing the capacity of government officials, workers' and employer's organizations and NGOs; awareness-raising activities; and implementation of child labour monitoring systems to identify children in or at risk of child labour, refer them to services and track them to ensure that they have satisfactory alternatives.

Box 5: Kyrgyzstan – Delivering as One: IPEC's role in the One UN Programme

Kyrgyzstan is one of the pilot countries of the One UN Programme. A two year strategy (2010–2011) has been in place to support the Government and to strengthen collaboration among UN organizations to increase coherence, effectiveness and impact of their development assistance. The ILO is an active member of the One UN Programme in the country, specifically contributing to the social services thematic area. Under the Expanded Delivering as One Funding Window – Tier 1 (2011 Allocation) for Kyrgyzstan, IPEC received funding for the implementation of a child labour and education project. This project will support the implementation of the National Education Strategy (2012–2020), the Education for All Initiative and the State Programme of Action on the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour. Integrating child labour issues into One UN Programmes supports the mainstreaming of child labour in national development policies and brings together the comparative advantages of the UN system, maximising potential impact.

Latin America and the Caribbean

During the biennium, IPEC implemented one Time-Bound Programme support project; six regional projects; and seven country, sectoral or area-based projects focusing on children in specific worst forms of child labour (see Annex III).

While regional estimates continue to show a continuing and steady, overall decline in child labour in Latin America, they could hide strong variations among individual countries. Recent data shows that while the decrease in numbers of child labourers in some countries continues to be strong, it is less strong in others, and, in some, even increasing. The reasons for the variations are difficult to pinpoint, but – although Latin America on the whole is doing comparatively well – it is clear that the struggle against child labour is still far from over.

The continued focus areas of IPEC's work in the region have been child labour among indigenous peoples and other socially excluded groups, child domestic labour, migration and hazardous work in agriculture, with a particular emphasis on the importance of public policy to combat child labour.

A further priority for IPEC has been supporting the implementation of national strategies as well as the Central American Roadmaps, analysing gaps and action needed to reach the regional goals⁵ of eliminating the worst forms of child labour by 2015 and all forms of child labour by 2020.

South-South and Horizontal Cooperation continues to be an effective strategy for disseminating local good practices and sharing experiences among countries in the region. During the biennium, IPEC, with the support of Brazil, has supported exchange on issues such as the role of conditional cash transfer schemes in combating child labour, public health services and child labour, the role of labour inspection in combating child labour and combating hazardous child labour among the 14–17 age group.

The MERCOSUR countries (Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay) are jointly implementing the MERCOSUR Plan against Child Labour in response to the commitments made by the Presidents of the member States in the Presidential Declaration on Child Labour.

In March 2010, in Cartagena, Colombia, a regional meeting on child labour and indigenous peoples "*From Declaration to Action*" was organized in cooperation with eight other agencies and organizations, focusing on the particularities and special challenges when addressing child labour among indigenous peoples. In October 2010, a regional meeting of experts and practitioners was organized by IPEC in Lima to exchange experiences and explore ideas and good practice in public policy development to combat child labour.

5 The regional goals are set by the tripartite constituents in the 2006 Hemispheric Agenda on Decent Work.

Box 6: Guyana – The Government launches school retention and child labour prevention programme



With the support of the IPEC's Tackling Child Labour through Education (TACKLE) project (funded by the European Union and supported by the African, Caribbean, and Pacific Group (ACP)), the Ministries of Labour, Human Services and Social Security in Guyana have launched a \$G 21 million school retention and child labour prevention programme. The programme is designed to prevent children falling into child labour by addressing the high truancy rate and encouraging parents to be more involved in their children's education. Through this programme, over 300 school children residing along the Linden/Soesdyke highway no longer have to trek the 4 kilometres to and from school as they are now provided with free transport. The programme also has a nutrition enhancement component, providing a daily hot meal, an after-care programme, which provides children with assistance with homework, and parenting workshops and psychosocial support for both parents and students. Since the project began, school attendance in targeted schools has increased from 64 per cent to 94 per cent as has the commitment

and enthusiasm of teachers and staff at the targeted school. The Ministry will also focus on direct interventions in vulnerable communities to prevent and eliminate child labour.

Again, with the technical support of the TACKLE project, the Education Ministry also is implementing a mentoring programme in five schools in three regions of Guyana, targeting 3,500 children. This project is designed to enrich the lives of secondary school students in Guyana by enabling them to remain in school until completion, fostering meaningful relationships through mentoring to contribute to the development of their self-esteem and personal and academic advancement. The mentoring programme engages volunteer mentors carefully selected from the community and seeks to adopt a preventative approach to truancy, school drop outs, violence and child labour by providing an enabling environment for them to complete secondary school.

3



3. Progress towards IPEC targets



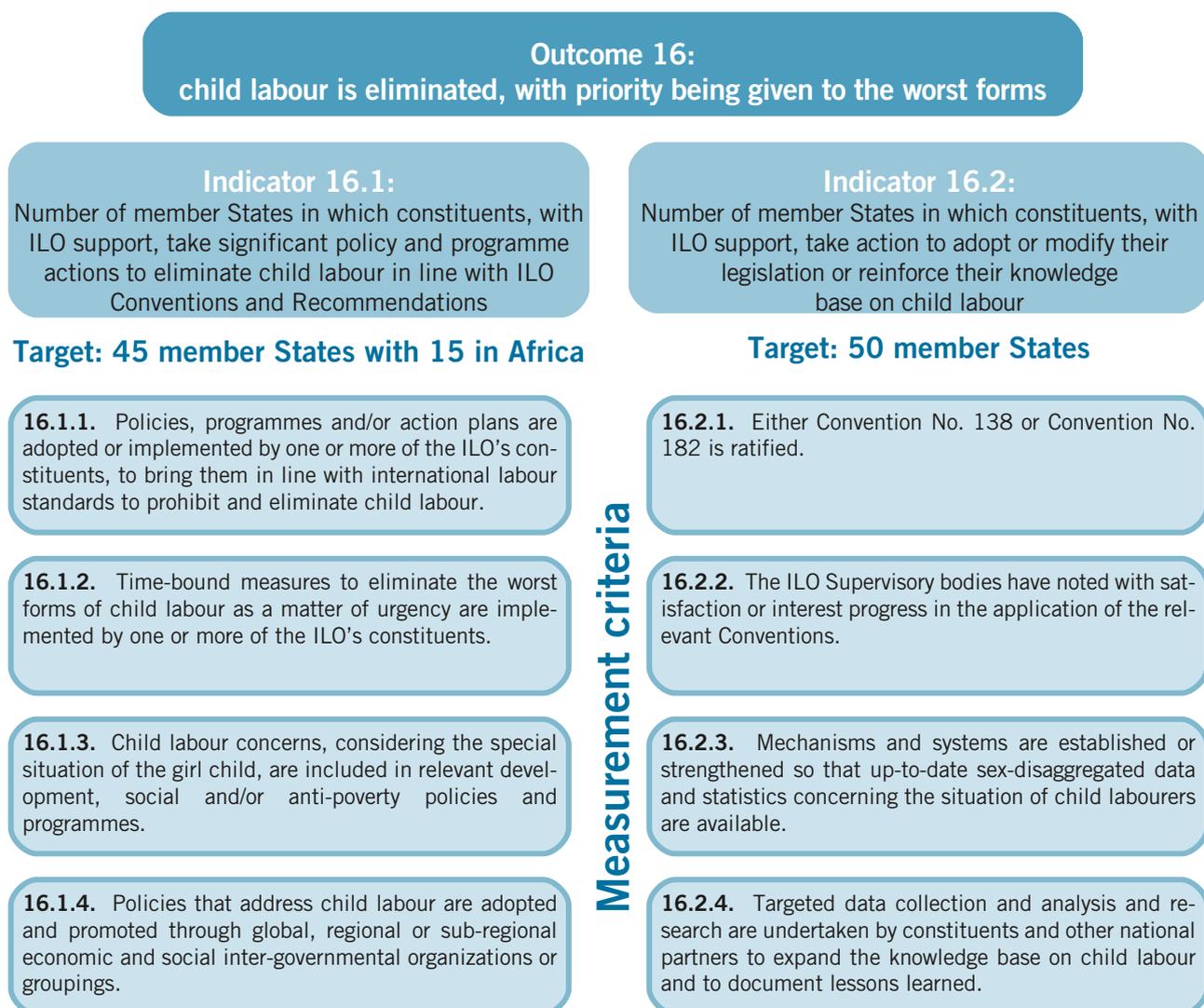
3.1 Programme and Budget

Outcome 16 of the ILO's Programme and Budget for 2010–2011 represents the strategic and operational plan for the ILO to assist its constituents to advance towards the goal of eliminating child labour, with priority being given to its worst forms. The Programme and Budget for 2010–2011 was approved by the ILO's Governing Body and International Labour Conference in

2009 and included two indicators and specific measurement criteria against which progress would be counted. The work of IPEC, with technical input and support from other ILO departments and offices, focused on achieving this outcome.

The following chart illustrates the outcome, and its indicators, targets and measurement criteria.

Figure 1: Outcome 16, with indicators, targets and measurement criteria



Results achieved under Indicator 16.1.

Number of member States in which constituents, with ILO support, take significant policy and programme actions to eliminate child labour in line with ILO Conventions and Recommendations

A total of 53 member States with 17 in Africa, met at least one of the measurement criteria, under indicator 16.1. In addition, four significant policies were adopted by regional or global bodies. These results exceed the 2010–2011 target by 25 per cent. It is worth noting that in Africa 70 per cent (12 out of 17) of these member States took more than one measure and three countries took all three measures. These results are comparable to those achieved in the Americas, where the global estimates have shown the largest reduction in child labour.

Overall, 32 out of the total of 53 countries (approx. 60 per cent) reported achievements under more than one criterion. This suggests continued widespread support for eliminating child labour and that multi-faceted strategies are best for achieving an effective reduction. This conclusion is fully in line with lessons learned and the principles of the integrated approach for decent work. The full implementation of impact assessment and impact evaluation methodologies in child labour projects in the future will provide important evidence to ascertain the value of this wider approach.

Measurement criterion 16.1.1.

Policies, programmes and/or action plans are adopted or implemented by one or more of the ILO's constituents, to bring them in line with international labour standards to prohibit and eliminate child labour

During the 2010–2011 biennium, a total of 41 member States (12 in Africa, 1 in the Arab States, 9 in Asia and the Pacific, 5 in Central Europe and Central Asia and 14 in the Americas) adopted or implemented policies, programmes and/or action plans on child labour as a result of or with IPEC support. Of particular importance under this criterion is the active involvement of the representatives of the social partners.

Measurement criterion 16.1.1. Country examples

In the **Comoros**, the Government adopted the National Action Plan (NAP) for the Fight against Child Labour in November 2010. As part of the activities, social partners were also targeted and separate workshops were held for employers' and workers' organizations to enhance their understanding of the different types of child labour, its challenges, risk factors and areas of hazardous work. As a result the employers' organizations drafted and adopted a Charter of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) on child labour forbidding members to hire children below the minimum age for admission to employment and work.

In **Nicaragua**, the process of technical development and validation of the Roadmap to make Nicaragua a zone free of child labour and its worst forms was completed. This process was led directly by the Minister of Labour with technical support from IPEC project staff. In December 2010, the Roadmap was presented through an act signed by the Ministers of Education, Health, Family, and heads of government and the autonomous bodies INIFOM (Instituto Nicaragüense de Fomento Municipal, INIDE (Instituto Nacional de Información de Desarrollo) and INATEC (Instituto Nacional Tecnológico), thus formalising the commitment to integrate the strategic actions and indicators of the Roadmap and the five-year operational plan.

In **Moldova**, the National Steering Committee (NSC) on the Elimination of Child Labour endorsed a gender sensitive National Action Plan (NAP) on the Prevention and Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour for 2011–2015. The NAP was formulated under the leadership of the NSC with technical support from IPEC. The NAP was adopted in August 2010.

In **Bangladesh** the 2010 National Child Labour Elimination Policy, was officially adopted by the Government in March 2010. The Policy aims at a meaningful change in the lives of children by withdrawing them from all forms of child labour, including hazardous work and other worst forms of child labour, together with the social partners and other organizations. A NAP to rehabilitate 0.76 million children in or at risk of child labour was subsequently approved by the Government in 2011.

Measurement criterion 16.1.2.

Time-bound measures to eliminate the worst forms of child labour as a matter of urgency are implemented by one or more of the ILO's constituents

During the biennium, a total of 28 member States (13 in Africa, 3 in Asia and the Pacific, 3 in Europe and Central Asia and 9 in the Americas) implemented time-bound measures to eliminate child labour. Time-bound measures included new or revised legislation, regulations, procedures or child labour monitoring systems.

Measurement criterion 16.1.2. Country examples

In **Kenya**, the Government signed into law (October 2010) new legislation to crack down on human traffickers and offer protection to trafficking victims. In addition, the Federation of Kenya Employers designed and implemented a corporate social responsibility (CSR) programme on the elimination of child labour.

In **Morocco**, two bills (one on domestic work and one on traditional forms of work) forbidding the employment of children under age 15 and regulating child labour between 15 and 18 have been developed by the Ministry of Employment and Vocational Training and were deposited in the official circuit of approval: the bill on domestic work was adopted by the Government in October 2011. In addition, the List of Hazardous Work Prohibited for Children under 18 has been updated and published in the Official Bulletin and the Ministry of Employment and Vocational Training has introduced an annual dedicated budget line for projects against child labour.

In **Pakistan**, the 2009 Employment Services and Condition Act was announced in May 2010. The Act has a special focus on child labour issues in Pakistan. As part of the national efforts to implement time-bound measures, three provincial governments (Punjab, Sindh and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa) have set-up internally funded pilot programmes in 12 districts (4 in Punjab, 4 in Sindh, 3 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 1 in Balochistan) to replicate the ILO's district model to address the worst forms of child labour. Four provincial coordination committees have been established to monitor programme progress. Provincial child labour units have been established in Punjab, Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa to oversee implementation.

In **Kosovo**, the Labour Law No.03/L212 (approved by the Parliament in November 2010), addresses child labour concerns, defining the minimum age for employment as 15 years. According to the Law, a labour relationship with a 15–18 age person may be established for light work that does not represent a risk to their health or development and if such work is not prohibited by any Law or regulation. The Law also provides that classification of light and permissible work, for persons under 18 should be subject to regulations issued by the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare. Fulltime employees under the age of 18 years may not work for more than 30 hours per week.

In **Colombia**, the system of approval of work permits for children aged 15–17 by the Ministry was redesigned in 2011 as part of national efforts to better protect children from child labour.

Measurement criterion 16.1.3.

Child labour concerns, considering the special situation of the girl child, are included in relevant development, social and/or anti-poverty policies and programmes

This measurement criterion captures the efforts of constituents to integrate child labour concerns into wider social and economic development plans and programmes. During the biennium, a total of 27 member States (9 in Africa, 1 in the Arab States, 7 in Asia and the Pacific, 4 in Europe and Central Asia and 6 in the Americas) integrated child labour outcomes into development plans and programmes, which included national development plans, UN plans, anti-trafficking plans and the like.

Measurement criterion 16.1.3. Country examples

In **Botswana**, child labour elimination has been integrated in the 2010 Botswana National Development Plan, into labour inspectorate forms, the primary school curriculum and, more recently, into police in-service.

In **Egypt**, child labour is included as a priority area of action under the poverty reduction outcome of the UN transition plan.

In **Lebanon**, the Ministry of Social Affairs has integrated child labour concerns in the 2011 National Social Development Strategy.

In the **Philippines**, the Medium Term Development Plan, the country's development framework for the period 2011–2016, was finalized in March 2011. It contains targets on child labour elimination and has adopted the Philippines Programme of Action against Child Labour as the overall implementation strategy.

In **Tajikistan**, the State Integrated Anti-Trafficking Programme for 2011–2013 includes the elimination of forced child labour in agriculture and child trafficking. It was approved by Decree No. 113 in March 2011.

In **Costa Rica**, the Government's commitments in relation to the prevention and eradication of child labour and its worst forms have been included in the National Development Plan 2011–2014 under the strategic objective of poverty reduction.

Measurement criterion 16.1.4.

Policies that address child labour are adopted and promoted through global, regional or sub-regional economic and social inter-governmental organizations or groupings

During the biennium, a total of four global, regional or sub-regional policies were adopted following support from IPEC.

Measurement criterion 16.1.4.

In 2010, following The Hague Global Child Labour Conference, the ILO's Governing Body endorsed in November 2010 the ILO's Global Action Plan which incorporates the The Hague Roadmap.

The outcome document of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) Review Summit, held in New York in September 2010, called for appropriate steps to assist one another in the elimination of the worst forms of child labour, strengthening child protection systems and combating trafficking in children through, inter alia, enhanced international cooperation and assistance, including support for social and economic development, poverty eradication programmes and universal education.

In November 2010, the UN General Assembly's Third Committee adopted a Resolution on the Rights of the Child which called upon all States to translate into concrete action their commitment to the progressive and effective elimination of child labour that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's education or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development, and to eliminate immediately the worst forms of child labour.

In 2011, Ministers of Labour and Social Affairs of the Community of Portuguese-Speaking Countries (CPLP)⁶ adopted a resolution on the prevention and elimination of child labour in the Community of eight countries, which foresees strengthening measures to eliminate the worst forms of child labour and validates the operational document that urges adoption of National Action Plans (NAPs) and capacity building of tripartite constituents to combat the worst forms of child labour.

The MERCOSUR Plan against Child Labour was adopted by Presidents of the member States in the Presidential Declaration on Child Labour in 2010 and is under implementation.

⁶ The Member States of the Community of Portuguese-Speaking Countries (CPLP) are Angola, Brazil, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Portugal, Sao Tome and Principe, and Timor-Leste.

Results achieved under Indicator 16.2.

Number of member States in which constituents, with ILO support, take action to adopt or modify their legislation or reinforce their knowledge base on child labour.

A total of 70 member States met at least one of the four measurement criteria established under this indicator. During the biennium, **six ratifications of Convention No. 138 and three of Convention No. 182 were registered, bringing the total number from 155 to 161 and from 171 to 174 respectively.** Therefore only nine more member States need to ratify Convention No. 182 and a further 22 member States need to ratify Convention No. 138 to achieve global ratification of these two fundamental Conventions. See Annex IV for ratification information for the two Conventions.

Of the observations of the 2011 Report of the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, 16 out of the total of 63 (25 per cent) noted “with satisfaction” and 42 out of the total of 341 (12 per cent) noted “with interest” concerned the two child labour Conventions. These results demonstrate that member States are taking meaningful steps to improve the application of the ratified child labour Conventions, especially the worst forms of child labour, in particular as regards child trafficking, determination of hazardous types of work and national policies and action plans. Regarding knowledge and statistics, a total of 38 countries took action to increase their knowledge of child labour through comprehensive surveys, research and studies. A noteworthy accomplishment has been the development, piloting, validation and dissemination of a new methodology which allows countries to estimate and measure adult and child forced labour more accurately.

Measurement criterion 16.2.1.

Either Convention No. 138 or Convention No. 182 is ratified

Measurement criterion 16.2.1.

The countries that ratified Convention Nos. 138 and/or 182 during the biennium:

Afghanistan ratified Convention No. 138 and Convention No. 182 in April 2010.

Brunei Darussalam ratified Convention No. 138 in June 2011.

Cape Verde ratified Convention No. 138 in February 2011.

Gabon ratified Convention No. 138 in October 2010.

Ghana ratified Convention No. 138 in June 2011.

Sierra Leone ratified Convention No. 138 and Convention No. 182 in June 2011.

Turkmenistan ratified Convention No. 182 in November 2010.

Sierra Leone is an example of IPEC technical support leading to ratification, see Box 7.

Box 7: Sierra Leone – Ratification of ILO child labour Conventions

The IPEC's Tackling Child Labour through Education (TACKLE) project (funded by the European Union and supported by the African, Caribbean, and Pacific Group (ACP)) in Sierra Leone, facilitated the process leading to the ratification of ILO Conventions Nos. 138 and 182. With the Project's technical guidance and support, a National Technical Steering Committee was formed in September 2009, comprising government ministries, employers' and workers' organizations and other key stakeholders a Child Labour Unit was established in the Ministry of Labour; a national child labour survey is underway; and awareness-raising campaigns are being carried out, in particular for the World Day Against Child Labour. Leading-up to the ratification of the Conventions, IPEC and the ILO's International Labour Standards Department

(NORMES), including the standards specialist in Dakar, provided assistance to verify the formality of the ratification instruments and the specification of the minimum age. Following a National Technical Steering Committee meeting in February 2011, the Government declared the minimum age of 15 years for admission to work or employment. The Government ratified the child labour Conventions in January 2011 and a tripartite delegation handed over the instrument of ratification to the IPEC Director during the World Day Against Child Labour event in Geneva in June. The Child Labour Unit is now planning to train labour inspectors on child labour and is developing a list of hazardous work in line with the Conventions.



Sierra Leone ratifies ILO Conventions Nos. 138 and 182, Geneva, June 2011. From left to right: Mr. K. Yilla, Secretary-General, Sierra Leone Labour Congress; Mr. A.F. Musa, Commissioner of Labour, Ministry of Labour and Social Security; Ms. C. Thomas, IPEC Director; Mr. L.E. Johnson, Executive Secretary, Sierra Leone Employers Federation.

Measurement criterion 16.2.2.

The ILO Supervisory bodies have noted with satisfaction or interest progress in the application of the relevant Conventions

This is a new measurement criterion for the 2010–2011 biennium. A total of 38 member States had mentions of “with satisfaction” and/or “with interest” from the Committee of Experts on the Application of the Conventions and Recommendations (CEARC) in its 2011 Report.

Measurement criterion 16.2.2.

Based on the 2011 CEACR Report, the Committee **expressed its satisfaction** at certain measures taken by 16 governments (7 related to Convention No. 138 and 9 related to Convention No. 182) and **noted with interest** various measures taken by 42 governments.

Measurement criterion 16.2.3.

Mechanisms and systems are established or strengthened so that up-to-date sex-disaggregated data and statistics concerning the situation of child labourers are available

During the biennium, a total of 17 member States (six in Africa, one in the Arab States, five in Asia and the Pacific, one in Europe and Central Asia and four in the Americas) established new mechanisms or strengthened existing ones with ILO support to collect, process and analyze sex-disaggregated data. One global level mechanism was established.

Measurement criterion 16.2.3. Country examples

In **Ethiopia**, the Bureau of Statistics conducted a second child labour survey as a module attached to the Urban Employment and Unemployment Survey.

In **Guinea**, the Report on the National Child Labour Survey (NCLS) was finalized and disseminated, making available to the development community a sex-disaggregated estimate of the overall incidence of child labour in the country, and information about where it is most prevalent and in what type of work.

In **Jordan**, a national level child labour survey was conducted, data collected and a report finalized and published. The sex-disaggregated information was used to guide future actions and to attach priority to child labour.

In **Lao PDR**, the Department of Statistics conducted a national child labour survey. The full set of results is expected to become available for public dissemination in 2012, thereby extending the national knowledge base and raising awareness of the issue.

In **El Salvador**, the Ministry of Economy, through the General Direction of Statistics and Census, continues to implement the module on child labour within the Multiple Purpose Household Survey. Child labour figures for 2010 were presented last June.

Systems and mechanisms are in place which enable the ILO to collect data and publish results for the global estimates on child labour. Revised estimates were published in May 2010 and have been widely quoted in the media as a cause for concern and action.

Measurement criterion 16.2.4.

Targeted data collection and analysis and research are undertaken by constituents and other national partners to expand the knowledge base on child labour and to document lessons learned

A total of 38 countries (13 in Africa, seven in Asia and the Pacific, three in Europe and Central Asia and 15 in the Americas) have satisfied this criterion which measures efforts made by the constituents with ILO support to undertake research, data collection and analysis on child labour.

Measurement criterion 16.2.4. Country examples

The Government of **Cameroon** conducted a pilot survey on measuring incidence of commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC), which is being used to estimate the national incidence of this worst form of child labour to help guide future actions. In addition, the inter-agency programme UCW completed and disseminated a report on Understanding Child Labour and Youth Employment in Cameroon.

In **Egypt**, the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS, conducted a SIMPOC assisted National Child Labour Survey (NCLS) in 2010, which shows that 9.3 per cent of children 5 to 17 in the country are in child labour. This is the first and the only child labour survey conducted in Egypt in line with the international standards and provides information on the characteristics of child labour and child economic activity, including distribution of child labourers by age, sex, sector of work and occupations.

In **Bangladesh**, the inter-agency programme UCW completed and presented a report on child labour in November 2011. The report expands the knowledge base on child labour and provides concise information to guide policy makers on actions that might be taken to fight child labour.

In the **Philippines**, the Child Labour Knowledge Sharing System, hosted by the Ministry of Labour and Employment, was established in February 2011. Through this internet-based portal, a community of practice of anti child labour advocates share resources, cases, good practices and discuss important topics. In addition, a tracer study analyzing the changes in the lives of former project beneficiaries to determine the long term effect of ILO child labour interventions was conducted in consultation with national authorities, results disseminated and methodology validated.

The first of its kind in **Kyrgyzstan**, a survey was conducted with the aim of collecting accurate, up-to-date, sex-disaggregated data about child labour in the agricultural sector and to define its characteristics, nature, causes and impact. The report was published and is being used to guide future priority actions.

A study was conducted by the National Steering Committee of **Chile** on the prevalence and characterization of commercial sexual exploitation of children to understand better how to put in place interventions to combat it.

3.2 Reporting on other indicators of importance to IPEC

Direct beneficiaries 2010–2011

Providing tangible and concrete direct services to girls and boys to ensure that they are withdrawn or prevented from child labour is among the most visible components of many IPEC projects. These projects are designed to demonstrate what types of services or combination of services governments need to put in place to withdraw and/or prevent child labour. For this reason, IPEC still monitors the number of girls and boys that have been withdrawn or prevented from child labour.

In the 2010–2011 biennium, IPEC has made considerable improvements to and rolled out the revised direct beneficiary monitoring and reporting system (DBMR). This system ensures that children are not only provided with appropriate educational, training or rehabilitation services but that they are no longer working in child labour or have not entered it. The system relies heavily on individualized service delivery and monitoring and goes beyond the child's attendance at school to verify their work status in a systematic manner. The wider use of this system has meant that all projects use the same criteria for reporting on the number of children withdrawn or prevented and that appropriate verification measures are implemented as part of the reporting process.

During the 2010–2011 biennium, IPEC projects withdrew or prevented a total of 67,639 girls and 67,361 boys from child labour through the provision of services directly to the children. Only children receiving goods and services directly from the project (e.g. from action programmes implemented as part of the project) have been included in the totals. Clearly many more children have benefited indirectly from IPEC projects and these are estimated *infra*.

In the 2010–2011 biennium the largest number (50 per cent) of direct beneficiaries, to have been either withdrawn or prevented from child labour was in Asia and the Pacific, whereas in the previous biennium the largest number was in Africa. Another change has been the two per cent increase (from 48 per cent in 2008–2009 to 50 per cent in 2010–2011) in the number of girls who received services designed to withdraw or prevent them from entering child labour.

Table 1: Direct beneficiaries by sex and type of benefit

Type of Intervention	Girls		Boys		Totals	
	2008–2009	2010–2011	2008–2009	2010–2011	2008–2009	2010–2011
Withdrawn	58,624	22,265	69,357	22,926	127,981	51,609
Prevented	89,359	28,158	89,922	27,592	179,281	83,391
Total	147,983	50,423	159,279	50,518	307,262	135,000

Table 2: Distribution of direct beneficiaries by sex and region

Region	Girls	%	Boys	%	Total	% by region
Africa	25,237	37	24,753	37	49,990	37
Latin America and the Caribbean	6,785	10	8,963	13	15,748	12
Asia and the Pacific	35,569	53	33,621	50	69,190	51
Europe and Central Asia and Arab States	48	0	24	0	72	0
Total	67,639	50	67,361	50	135,000	100

In 2010–2011, the programme saw a reduction of approximately 172,262 children in the number of beneficiaries who received services. As noted in the IPEC Implementation Report for the 2008–2009 biennium, a decrease in the number of beneficiaries during the 2010–2011 was anticipated. This decrease was due to: (a) a shift away from direct services to children to more emphasis on policy advice, institutional development, capacity building, and addressing root causes; (b) fewer project approvals and the type of projects targeting direct beneficiaries has reduced this biennium; (c) the number of projects reporting on direct beneficiaries has decreased from 51 projects in 2008–2009 to 26 projects in 2010–2011.

At this point in time, IPEC considers that the level of direct beneficiary activity has allowed a better balance between policy-level work and direct action. Over the years, IPEC has piloted numerous models of intervention in various situations and has made models available to others to implement and scale-up. IPEC must support countries outside of project frameworks to take better advantage of the existing models and let them scale-up to national level. IPEC is now trying to focus its direct action work on the harder to reach populations – which are typically much more difficult to address (expensive, time consuming, uncertain outcomes).

Indirect beneficiaries 2010–2011

Using the same definition and methodology as 2008–2009, an estimated total of 28.5 million children indirectly benefited from work and actions at the national level as a result of the implementation of projects, capacity building and policy advice from the ILO. This estimate, collected from over 30 countries, has been made based on the following definition of indirect beneficiaries:

- (a) all children who are members of households that receive services directly from a project (e.g. through support to income generation, skills training, medical check-ups or literacy classes provided to adults of the family);
- (b) children receiving services from institutions, organizations or groups that have been strengthened by the project (e.g. through training, provision of equipment and know-how, technical assistance, etc.);
- (c) children benefiting from new or reformed legislation, policies and social programmes following a project's intervention; and
- (d) children who benefit from increased awareness and social mobilization after a campaign.

As in the previous biennium of 2008–2009 the largest number of reported beneficiaries came from the Latin America region. As anticipated, these estimates are lower than those reported in earlier biennia, due largely to the lower number of IPEC projects being implemented and the decreased levels of funds. In the medium and long term, however, the increased orientation of IPEC projects towards integrated decent work approaches and systemic and sustainable remediation, including policy work and support for the capacity of constituents to deliver universal education provision and other public services children and communities need, is predicted to reach greater numbers of indirect beneficiaries.

3.3 Some evidence of longer term results from tracer studies

Since 2000 a strategic area of work of IPEC has centred on developing approaches to impact assessment. As part of this goal, IPEC has developed and refined a **methodology for tracer studies in child labour projects**.

A tracer study is a retrospective analysis taking a sample of former beneficiaries of a child labour intervention and looking into the changes that transpired in their lives and that of their families. Tracer studies take place one to eight years after an intervention providing direct educational and livelihood services or benefits to families and children have finished. The purpose is to explore changes for children and their families and whether the intervention influenced these changes. The information from tracer studies can help to document and understand the longer term impacts for former beneficiaries and what services or type of services work better in the long run. Knowing what seems to work better and in what circumstances is used in future programme planning, policy advice and decision making.

In 2002 a first global project funded by the United States Department of Labor (USDOL) supported the development of the first version of the tracer study methodology and the carrying out of **six pilot tracer studies** in locations where an IPEC project had been implemented. Based on the pilot studies, the methodology was reviewed and revised.

As of 2006, a component of the global project for developing an impact assessment framework (IAF) also funded by USDOL, carried out of **six further tracer studies**, using the revised methodology. The six tracer studies were implemented during a period of two years (2010–2011) in a selected sample of locations and

forms of child labour, representing the range of work that IPEC does. The tracer studies focused their inquiry on three periods of time – at the moment the intervention began, at the moment the intervention finished and the moment the study was conducted (some years after the intervention finished). The findings are based on a group of former beneficiaries that were successfully traced (found) and interviewed. The sample was arrived through **random sampling** from original project lists.⁷

Some of the findings from the initial pilot studies carried out 2004–2005 were:

- All studies showed that there has been a positive change in the attitude towards child labour among both beneficiaries and their families, to the point of still expressing the desire not to have children working even when facing loss of income and even when a majority of former beneficiaries and their families considered that their economic situation had not changed over the period under study.
- In **Ecuador** there was a clear and consistent reduction of child labour in children below and above the minimum age for employment with a decrease from 38 per cent before the intervention to 25 per cent at the end of the intervention to 19 per cent two years after the intervention for children below minimum age, and a decrease from 82 per cent before the intervention to 69 per cent at the end of the intervention to 61 per cent two years after the intervention for children above minimum age. The percentage of former child beneficiaries in formal education as a main activity for children within the compulsory age of education increased from 81 per cent before the intervention to 85 per cent during the intervention to 99 per cent at the time of the tracer study.
- In **Indonesia** (platform fishing), there was a clear reduction in children involved in platform fishing during the intervention from 24 per cent to 8 per cent at the end of intervention. The number of former beneficiaries working a few years after the project at the time of the tracer studies increased only when these children reached minimum age for employment.
- In **Tanzania**, attendance in formal education by children of compulsory education age increased from 88 per cent at the start of the intervention to 100 per cent at the time of the tracer studies.

⁷ This was the case in all studies except Paraguay which due to the sensitive nature of the child labour sector (commercial sexual exploitation) followed a purposive sampling approach.

Selected findings from the tracer studies carried out 2010-2011:

- The positive change in attitudes as a result of the intervention continued for these tracer studies as a majority of former beneficiaries and their families confirmed that they had changed their attitude as a result of the interventions.
- In the **Philippines** the percentage of working children (in sugarcane) fell 20 per cent from the start of the intervention to the end of the interventions. Although, a large percentage still work at present there is a trend towards work in less hazardous occupations. Attendance at school improved for younger children with absenteeism rates declining from 67 per cent before the project to 56 per cent at the end of the project to 40 per cent at the time of the tracer study.
- In **El Salvador** the reduction in children working was from 70 per cent working at the beginning of the project to 50 per cent at the end of the project and 40 per cent at the time of the tracer studies. The downward trend in children working has continued after the end of the intervention. Almost 90 per cent of the former beneficiaries that attended remedial classes stated that it helped them to go back to or remain in school. A majority of the former beneficiaries stated that they continued with the high school education.
- In **Paraguay** the intervention was essential in helping withdraw children from commercial exploitation. Although poverty persists, a large percentage of former beneficiaries did not revert back to commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) situation after direct support ended. Interestingly, out of an admittedly small sample, 25 per cent of the former beneficiaries withdrawn from CSEC, were attending higher education, including university.
- In **Morocco**, there was a decrease in children working from the start of the intervention compared to the end of the intervention with 89 per cent of former beneficiaries not working at the end of the intervention and with 90 per cent declaring at the time of the tracer studies to no longer be working thanks to the intervention by IPEC. On education, 90 per cent of former beneficiaries attributed their return to school to the intervention and a similar percentage widely recognised that intervention have encouraged many positive changes in their lives,

including as a result of the awareness-raising component of the project. A great number of former beneficiaries (89 per cent) widely recognized that the services rendered by IPEC have encouraged many positive changes in their lives.

- In **Democratic Republic of Congo and Burundi** former beneficiaries saw the acquisition of a new vocation, craft or trade as the main positive changes as result of the economic reintegration intervention, with many former beneficiaries indicating that the acquisition of these skills allowed them to establish their home base, to create their own businesses and to become self-sufficient. The percentage of former beneficiaries with a negative view of future opportunities in their lives, decreased from 60 per cent before the intervention to 23 per cent at the end of the intervention with a slight increase at the time of the tracer study, reflecting the view also expressed of the need for some continued support as former beneficiaries attempt to apply their new skills.

The full data from these tracer studies have been included in a dataset that will be used for further analysis. This dataset will be complemented with further tracer studies, some already carried out and funded as part of follow-up phases of individual projects to document longer term changes from previous phases of the project.

The finalised manual, *Child labour impact assessment toolkit: Tracer study manual*⁸ is going to be used in a number of current and future projects, including in non-ILO projects and those non-ILO project where IPEC has been asked to carry out these studies and serve as technical advisors on the use of this methodology.

8 Available at: <http://www.ilo.org/ipec/programme/Designandevaluation/ImpactAssessment/tracer-studies/lang--en/index.htm>.

4



4. IPEC activities during the biennium



4.1 Human rights, and international labour standards and legal support to constituents

Training on international labour standards has continued in collaboration with the International Training Centre of the ILO (ITC-ILO), to ensure better understanding of the two ILO Conventions on child labour, including efforts to link the regular reporting on the ratified child labour Conventions directly with the legislative and policy response. Following pilot workshops in Botswana, South Africa and Namibia, the regular open training course on child labour reporting has been transformed and now covers laws, policies and reporting tools to support the constituents in a comprehensive manner and encourage the mainstreaming of child labour in national policies. As part of the training course on International Labour Standards for Judges, Lawyers and Legal Educators, a child labour module has been developed and is under peer review.

Collaboration with the ILO's International Labour Standards Department (NORMES) continued. IPEC continued contributing to the **ILO's supervisory machinery** by providing draft comparative analyses on child labour law and practice in the light of Conventions Nos. 138 and 182 and providing technical inputs to legislative reforms in member States. Close collaboration continued with **UN human rights treaty bodies and supervisory mechanisms** such as the Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC), in relation to the examination of country reports. ILO's experience regarding street children was presented at the high level panel discussion on the rights of the child at the **Human Rights Council** in March 2011. The Special Adviser to the ILO Director-General underlined the importance of reaching out to street children – who are extremely vulnerable to, if not already involved in, the worst forms of child labour – if it is to be eliminated by 2016.

Contact and collaboration continued with other UN special procedures and mandates relevant to child labour issues. Regular meetings were held with the Special Representatives of the Secretary-General and Special Rapporteurs including: the Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict; the Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General on Violence against Children; the Special Rapporteur on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography; and the Special Rapporteur on Contemporary Forms of Slavery, who reported on the worst forms of child labour in her 2011 Report to the Human Rights Council. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict organized a donor meeting in New York, in December 2011, to support IPEC involvement in economic reintegration activities.

4.2 Social dialogue and tripartite cooperation

Throughout the biennium, IPEC continued to promote and integrate social dialogue and stronger understanding of the role of labour relations into the Programme's policies and activities. Norway and Ireland provided targeted funding for work on social dialogue and child labour. Various advocacy tools were produced and used in knowledge sharing and for policy development in capacity building activities. The trade union focal points for child labour and social dialogue have been re-energized, and employers have found new avenues to address child labour. Many focal points have elaborated plans of action for their institutions and started campaigns. A new Irish funded project has recently been approved to continue key strands of this work. An **IPEC Headquarters Social Dialogue and Partnerships Section** was established to support activities with the social partners and the wider global movement against child labour and to work with enterprises, business and multistakeholder sectoral groups and on Public-Private

Partnerships (PPPs). This arrangement has facilitated a wide range of work in the biennium in many countries and examples of key activities are referred to in Annex VIII.

Joint interventions with the ILO's Bureau for Workers' Activities (ACTRAV) and the ILO's Bureau for Employers' Activities (ACT/EMP) in ILO headquarters (HQ) and in the field aimed to improve coordination at global and regional levels. Guidance about strengthening national level cooperation between stakeholders in order to strengthen national action against child labour was also sought from national tripartite child labour committees (including focal points trained under this programme). Efforts to strengthen social partner engagement, in cooperation with ACTRAV and ACT/EMP field specialists, were also reflected in **regional and national level activities** including through South-South Cooperation. **Country level work** with national employers' organizations and trade union centres continued, especially on tripartite policy development including NAPs and hazardous child labour lists.

Several opportunities arose during the biennium to **discuss strategies against child labour with the global trade union movement**. IPEC was represented in the ILO

observer delegation at the International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC) Congress in June 2010. Meetings of the International Partnership for Cooperation on Child Labour in Agriculture involved regular discussions with the International Union of Food, Agriculture, Hotel, Restaurant, Catering, Tobacco and Allied Workers' Associations (IUF), which was also consulted during development of IPEC projects involving agriculture and domestic work. In the context of projects and the wider worldwide movement against child labour, contact was maintained and activities conducted also with other global union federations, such as Education International (EI) and the International Textile, Garment and Leather Workers' Union. Following the adoption by EI Congress of a resolution on the role of education unions in combating child labour, a new programme of cooperation has been developed between IPEC and EI. This will support the development of awareness-raising materials for education unions and their members to be used for the World Day Against Child Labour, support a programme of national level activities connected to the World Day, and develop resources for use by education unions and their members.

Box 8: Cambodia – Establishing a coordinating committee for trade unions

To enhance the level of inter-union cooperation in the country, IPEC supported the establishment of a coordination committee to combat child labour, composed of two representatives from each of the five trade union confederations and one representative from each of the two non-affiliated federations. The committee held regular meetings to prepare a work plan to contribute to the achievement of the Cambodian Government's Twin Goals on Child Labour.

As part of the strategy, a total of 163 workplace and community monitors were provided with training on direct beneficiary monitoring and reporting (DBMR) in each province, and copies of the Code of Conduct for Trade Unions on Child Labour were distributed by the Cambodian Union Federation in Kampot (salt sector), Kep (province seeking to be free of worst forms of child labour) and Siem Reap (urban child labour).

In Kampot, and Kep, the material was distributed to 40 people, mainly salt farm workers. Officials of trade unions, including the Cambodian Labour Confederation (CLC), the Cambodian Confederation of Trade Unions (CCTU), the National Union Alliance Chamber of Cambodia (NACC), the Cambodia Confederation of Unions (CCU), and the Cambodia National Labour Confederation (CNC), Khmer Youth Trade Union Federation (KYFTU), the Cambodian Tourism and Service Workers' Federation (CTSWF), Independent Democratic of Informal Economy Association (IDEA), Building and Wood Workers Trade Union Federation of Cambodia (BWTUFC), and National Independent Union of Building and Textile Workers (NIUBTWs) have all been encouraged to meet their individual members, to build awareness and understanding of the Code of Conduct and on child labour in general.

Box 9: Moldova – Employers' activities

Under the IPEC project “Social partnership and advocacy to tackle child labour”, funded by Irish Aid:

- Employers' manuals were produced and disseminated in Moldova.
- Four videos were produced by DCOMM in collaboration with ACT/EMP and ACTRAV about employers' and workers' activities to combat child labour in Moldova, Argentina, Ghana and India.
- The National Federation of Employers in Agriculture and Food Industry (FNPAIA) put into practice a Code of Conduct among members and led a nation-wide campaign in the context of a National Action Plan (NAP).
- Various campaign materials were produced by employers in Moldova.

The National Federation of Employers in Agriculture and Food Industry (FNPAIA), member of the National Confederation of Employers of the Republic of Moldova, continued to consolidate awareness and ownership of the Code of Conduct designed by and for employers. A video on this initiative covering the whole country and agricultural communities was produced to serve as an example of how countrywide business commitment can become a good practice. The FNPAIA's initiative was the major driving force in changing perceptions about child labour in the agricultural sector, which started with a Code of Conduct developed in 2009, and more recently with a documentary about how agricultural industry employers have led a change in the role of children in agriculture. The workers' organisations in Moldova have worked as equal partners in developing the Code of Conduct for Occupational Safety and campaign materials for the World Day Against Child Labour.

Capacity building

Building networks of child labour focal points in workers' and employers' organizations continued as a key element of activities in the biennium. Worldwide, **217 national trade union centre focal points have been trained** in partnership with ACTRAV, including in almost all national centres in the Americas and Asia. Focal point training with social partners, including on NAPs, widened the network of local, national, regional and global representatives and showed results in coordinated national approaches, through which most activities were pursued.

IPEC continued to support the mainstreaming of child labour concerns in national policy development frameworks, and organised discussions, seminars and training to **enhance the capacity of social partners to influence decision-making in countries in which NAPs were not yet fully developed**. **Two tripartite workshops** for that purpose were organised in Asia and Africa and several action programmes were drawn-up with social partners.

In Africa, a **bipartite event organized in Johannesburg by ACTRAV and ACT/EMP with IPEC collaboration further enlarged the focal points network, involving also employers' and workers' organizations and targeting Sub-Saharan countries**. Follow-up activities included development, with employers' organizations in Malawi, Zimbabwe and Swaziland, of nationally adapted guides for employers. This event also contributed to the design of child labour policies and strategies of, respectively, the Zambian and Malawian Congress of Trade Unions. World Day Against Child Labour activities were also sponsored in all the countries that participated in the event.

Widening the knowledge base

During the biennium, IPEC pursued a **two-pronged strategy to promote wider dissemination of information**: development of a social dialogue section⁹ on IPEC's website and using the “12 to 12 Community Portal”.¹⁰ Information about awareness-raising activities led by national trade union centres and individual trade unions was shared. ACTRAV and ACT/EMP also systematically updated their web pages. Studies and guides produced during the biennium included:

⁹ Visit: <http://www.ilo.org/ipec/Action/social-dialogue/lang--en/index.htm>.

¹⁰ Visit: <http://www.12to12.org>.

Box 10: Kenya – The key role of the social partners to national efforts to combat child labour

The Federation of Kenya Employers (FKE) implemented an action programme focused on corporate social responsibility (CSR) and child labour, which included awareness-raising activities; developing a guide for employers on eliminating child labour and a concept note on CSR and child labour elimination; and providing financial support to schools to initiate income generating projects to implement school feeding programmes and educational services to prevent children from dropping out of school. FKE is also promoting safe work for youth through advocacy and capacity building of informal economy businesses and with children and parents.

The Central Organization of Trade Unions Kenya (COTU-K), a long-time and active protagonist against child labour, developed a study to assess trade union capacity to combat child labour through education and

to inform new strategies to guide their future campaign interventions.

In addition, action programmes with three COTU-K affiliates – the Kenya Union of Sugar Plantations and Allied Workers, the Kenya Agricultural Plantation and Agricultural Workers Union, and the Kenya Union of Domestic, Hotel, Educational Institutions, Hospital and Allied Workers – were to begin in 2012. The unions are working together under the COTU-K umbrella – and in a spirit of social partnership, with the support of FKE – to raise awareness, to form a union child labour focal point network and build the capacity of union members and their branches, and to promote safe work for young workers. In addition, the Kenya Long Distance Truck Drivers Union is conducting awareness-raising activities on HIV and child labour in the long-distance transport system in the target area of Busia.

- Studies of sectoral corporate social responsibility (CSR) practices tackling child labour in China, India and South Africa; the banana and flower industries in Ecuador; soccer ball stitching in Pakistan; sugar cane in El Salvador; and in the cocoa and tobacco industries through the International Cocoa Initiative (ICI) and the Eliminating Child Labour in Tobacco-growing Foundation (ECLT).
- A guide to good business practices in tackling child labour in the food, drink and tobacco sectors in South America.
- ACTRAV-ACT/EMP folder and handbook on hazardous child labour.
- Social dialogue country profiles for Côte d'Ivoire, Mali, Niger, Senegal, Togo, Madagascar, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo, Morocco and Rwanda.
- By and for employers' organizations in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan – a handbook in national languages on the role of employers' organizations in tackling child labour in agriculture.
- By and for trade unions federations in South Africa – advocacy materials.
- An employers' manual based on activities in South India, Moldova and Chile.
- A video on good practices for use in training and sensitisation based on workers' and employers' organizations' experiences in Argentina, Ghana, Moldova and India concentrating, apart from in India, on agriculture and reflecting the important role of social dialogue in sustaining the results.
- In Chile, in cooperation with the Chilean Safety Association (ACHS) and drawing on existing employers guides, the manual *Growing up protected: A handbook for the protection of adolescent workers*¹¹ was developed, translated into English and disseminated in a national workshop and during the World Day event in the United States. An electronic/interactive Internet toolkit was produced in Spanish and English for small businesses and adolescent workers.

11 Available at: <http://www.ilo.org/ipeccinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=18135>.

4.3 Corporate social responsibility

The Hague Roadmap point to the need to accelerate action against child labour in international supply chains. During the biennium IPEC responded to this challenge by **creating a dedicated position on corporate social responsibility (CSR) within its Social Dialogue and Partnerships Section; negotiating several Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) to tackle child labour in supply chains; and expanding its advisory and research activities.**

In February 2011, IPEC and the **Global Issues Group of the International Cocoa and Chocolate Industry** signed a US\$ 2 million Public-Private Partnership (PPP) to fund a three year project to contribute to a broader, integrated strategy to combat child labour in cocoa growing communities in Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire through an area-based, decent work and livelihoods approach. The project will provide additional support to the element of the strategy concerned with child labour monitoring systems (CLMS) by strengthening and expanding community-based, nationally owned CLMS in cocoa growing communities; working with NSCs to enhance coordination among child labour elimination efforts; and strengthening capacity in support of effective CLMS.

In addition, IPEC signed a PPP agreement with **Japan Tobacco International (JTI)** to combat child labour in Malawi and Brazil in tobacco-growing communities. The three year, US\$ 3 million project will remove children from child labour and provide access to education and vocational training; support improved livelihoods, occupational safety and health and food security among families of children in or at risk of child labour; and contribute to strengthened policies on child labour. Under the partnership, IPEC also will provide training to JTI staff globally on child labour.

IPEC made increasing use of **value chain development for the elimination of child labour** during the biennium. In the rubber, fish and shrimp industry in Thailand, vanilla in Madagascar, and sugar in the Philippines, IPEC conducted value chain analyses as a basis for promoting improved livelihoods through value chain upgrades. Reports were produced and shared with relevant stakeholders. These exercises have helped bring together coalitions against child labour among value chain actors, including a tripartite child labour committee in Bukidnon, Philippines that includes sugar cane workers, farmers and multinational companies that purchase sugar.

IPEC provided expert advice to companies that contacted the ILO Helpdesk for Business on International Labour Standards with questions regarding child labour.

Specifically, advice responded to companies seeking to address child labour in supply chains, including through support for the formulation of company codes of practice aligned with ILO child labour standards. IPEC also contributed to training courses on CSR and supply chains in conjunction with the ITC-ILO.

Together with the International Organization of Employers (IOE) and the ILO's Bureau for Employers' Activities (ACT/EMP), IPEC undertook an initiative to produce **guidance on How to do business with respect for children's right to be free from child labour**. Using the UN "Protect, Respect and Remedy" Framework on human rights and business. This project will work closely with selected companies to assess how their management systems help them avoid complicity in child labour abuses, including in supply chains, and in what ways those systems might be improved.

IPEC continued its collaboration with the **Secretary General's United Nations Global Compact (UNGC)**, and participated in an Experts Reference Group advising the formulation of Children's Rights and Business Principles, an initiative of the UNGC, UNICEF and Save the Children.

4.4 South-South/Triangular Cooperation

In past years, IPEC projects have helped to lay the foundation for South-South/Triangular Cooperation in the ILO. Through training and technical exchange, social partners and governments from different countries and regions that have benefited from ILO's assistance on child labour have shared experience on how policy and commitment can be turned into concrete actions. Recently, the Triangular aspect of the cooperation has gained further momentum and peer-to-peer activities with constituents and stakeholders from the South have received great attention from Northern donors and the ILO in general. A good example is the joint financing by Brazil and the United States Department of Labour (USDOL) of two complementary projects in Bolivia, Ecuador and Paraguay to combat child labour and to meet the goals of the Hemispheric Agenda for Decent Work.

During the biennium, **South-South/Triangular Cooperation** focused on sharing information, good practice and knowledge, knowledge transfers and technical assistance on child labour. Many initiatives were carried out through IPEC South-South Cooperation partnerships and projects funded by the Brazilian Agency for Cooperation (ABC), USDOL, the United States Department of State (USDOS), the European Commission (EC), and the Governments of Spain, Norway and Ireland.

They included:

- Bilateral initiatives: e.g. in Angola, Mozambique and Tanzania.
- Trilateral initiatives: e.g. Brazil, Bolivia, Ecuador and Paraguay and in Haiti.
- Multi-country initiatives: e.g. Southern African Development Community (SADC).
- Regional initiatives: e.g. MERCOSUR, PALOP.¹²
- Inter-regional agreements, e.g. Community of Portuguese-Speaking Countries (CPLP).

During the third **Global South-South Development Expo 2010**, held at the ILO in Geneva in November 2010, IPEC organised a **side event** with a panel discussion on South-South and Triangular Cooperation with the Director of the Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC) and the Labour Attaché of the Permanent Mission of the United States of America to the UN in Geneva. On this occasion, IPEC launched a brochure *The growing role of*

*South-South Cooperation in combating child labour*¹³ and a summary brochure of the publication *Good Practices in Fighting Child Labour in Brazil*. At the closing ceremony, IPEC received the **South-South Cooperation Award for Innovation** for its role in a project that promoted exchange of good practices and lessons learned in South America about conditional cash transfer programmes and labour inspection.

IPEC will continue to develop South-South/Triangular Cooperation arrangements through its projects, in particular through the strategic partnerships between the ILO and, in addition to the Community of Portuguese-Speaking Countries (CPLP), the East African Community (EAC), the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and MERCOSUR.



Labour Ministers of the CPLP countries adopt a resolution on the prevention and elimination of child labour. Luanda, March, 2011.



IPEC receives the South-South Cooperation Award for Innovation. Geneva, November, 2010.



Timorese and Brazilians discuss best strategies to prepare a list of hazardous occupations. Maputo, October, 2010. In memoriam of Lucia Rondon, the Brazilian employer representative, who was very passionate about child labour. Her last contribution to the ILO was during this event.

¹² Portuguese-Speaking Countries in Africa, also named Lusophone countries.

¹³ Available at: <http://www.ilo.org/ipeinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=14675>.

Box 11: Global – Portuguese-speaking countries unite to combat the worst forms of child labour

The Community of Portuguese-Speaking Countries (CPLP), with which the ILO has a memorandum of understanding for cooperation, has been the main platform for IPEC activities involving stakeholders in the PALOP countries and Timor-Leste, ensuring greater coherence and coordination on child labour issues and strengthening social dialogue mechanisms to coordinate NAPs in the spirit of horizontal South-South Cooperation.

In Brazil, in February 2010, CPLP Ministers of Labour and Social Affairs supported a second meeting of CPLP focal points to finalize an operational document for the adoption of NAPs and capacity building of tripartite constituents to combat the worst forms of child labour. This document was finalized in October 2010 during a tripartite training session on social dialogue and child labour in Mozambique, organized by IPEC, the Lisbon ILO Office and the Lusaka ILO Country Office in cooperation with ILO Offices covering Portuguese-Speaking Countries, with resources from

Brazil, Ireland, Norway, Spain and the European Commission.

In March 2011, in Angola, the CPLP Ministers of Labour and Social Affairs adopted a resolution on the prevention and elimination of child labour in the CPLP, which foresees strengthening measures to eliminate the worst forms of child labour and validates the operational document.

As a result, in Angola in May 2011, national authorities organized, with IPEC's support, a follow-up international workshop on child labour in the Portuguese-Speaking Countries, in the context of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), to exchange good practices, ensure coordination and define common actions. This led to the organization of a joint promotional campaign with the CPLP Executive Secretariat for the World Day Against Child Labour in 2011. Portuguese trade unions continue to fund their participation in PALOP tripartite and trade union meetings.

4.5 International partnerships

IPEC has a number of key partnerships in policy development, research and project implementation. The extensive relationship in the **Understanding Children's Work (UCW) programme** is referred to in Section 5.2 on Knowledge development and sharing.

In 2005 the Education for All (EFA) High Level Group endorsed the establishment of a **Global Task Force on Child Labour and Education for All (GTF)** to look at ways of improving linkages between work on child labour and education. Partners in the GTF are ILO, UNESCO, UNICEF, World Bank, UNDP, the EFA Fast Track Initiative, Education International (EI) and the Global March against Child Labour. The ILO acts as the Secretariat for the Task Force, which met three times during the biennium. One of the main activities organised by the GTF was a **side event in New York on the occasion of the September 2010 MDG Review Summit**. Organised together with the Government of the Netherlands, it drew attention to the links between tackling child labour and making progress on the MDGs. **The MDG Summit adopted an outcome statement which**

contained an explicit reference to tackling the worst forms of child labour. This was the first time the link between child labour and the MDGs had been made explicit in a summit statement.

The **International Partnership for Cooperation on Child Labour in Agriculture**,¹⁴ launched in 2007, was revitalized in the last biennium. Its members' multidisciplinary perspective and expertise helped develop innovative strategies to promote child labour elimination and decent work as part of a sustainable agriculture and rural development framework. The Partnership continued to **support collaboration between agriculture stakeholders and the ILO's constituents** to address child labour in agriculture through knowledge exchange, capacity development, and policy support in Malawi, Mali, and Cambodia. The Partnership also provided **technical assistance** to Egypt, Kenya, Tanzania and other countries upon request. In 2011, the Partnership implemented two **capacity development workshops** in Malawi to identify key entry points for mainstreaming child labour into the current policies and programmes of the Ministry of Labour and the Ministry of

¹⁴ International Partnership members: Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), International Labour Organization (ILO), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), International Union of Food, Agricultural, Hotel, Restaurant, Catering, Tobacco and Allied Workers' Associations (IUF), and Agricultural Producers' Organizations (former International Federation of Agricultural Producers – IFAP).

Box 12: Global – ILO-FAO collaboration to address child labour in fishing and aquaculture

Many national laws define fishing as a hazardous occupation because it is physically demanding work normally carried out for long working hours in dangerous conditions. In 2010, IPEC (with the ILO's Sectoral Activities (SECTOR) and the International Labour Standards (NORMES) departments) contributed to preparing and facilitating an FAO-ILO Workshop on child labour in fisheries and aquaculture, which analysed comprehensively its nature, causes and consequences and made recommendations for legal and enforcement measures, policies, actions and knowledge generation. Following the workshop, IPEC and SECTOR have been developing jointly with the

FAO, the *Good practice guide for addressing child labour in fisheries and aquaculture: policy and practice*, the first to address child labour in this agriculture subsector. A preliminary draft was launched at the Global South-South Development Expo 2011, in December 2011 and provides governments and social partners with examples of best practices and recommendations for priority actions. The widespread circulation of the guidelines will help ensure that child labour issues are mainstreamed into national and local level development and management policies, strategies and action initiatives in the fisheries and aquaculture sector.

Agriculture and Food Security. More information on the Partnership and its work can be found on its webpage.¹⁵

The ILO, through both IPEC and its Special Action Programme to combat Forced Labour (SAP-FL), has continued to be part of the **UN Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking (UN.GIFT)**, along with the IOM, OHCHR, UNICEF, UNODC and the OSCE. UN.GIFT's aim is to mobilize State and non-State actors to eradicate human trafficking by: reducing both the vulnerability of potential victims and the demand for labour exploitation in all its forms; ensuring adequate protection and support to those who do fall victim and persons at risk; and supporting the efficient prosecution of the criminals involved, while respecting the fundamental rights of all persons. Following an evaluation in 2010, **IPEC contributed to the shaping of the second phase of UN.GIFT** (starting in 2012), which will increase knowledge and awareness of human trafficking, build capacity of State and non-State actors; and foster partnerships for joint action. Core activities will revolve around knowledge management, strategic support and interventions, and global dialogue.

The **Global Working Group on Children on the Move (GWG COM)** is a partnership of ILO, IOM, UNICEF, UNHCR, Save the Children, World Vision International, Plan International, Terre des Hommes, the Global Movement for Children (GMC), Intervida, Oak Foundation, Environnement et Développement du Tiers Monde (ENDA), and the Mouvement Africain des Enfants

et Jeunes Travailleurs (MAEJT) which aims to put "children on the move" higher on international, national and local policy agendas. The group, created in January 2011, **agreed on five joint objectives and developed related implementation plans**. The joint objectives revolve around inter-agency collaboration and making children on the move more visible in research, policy development and events. It also includes promoting the development of child protection mechanisms in the corridors where most children are known to move, and ensuring that children who have experienced mobility influence policies and strategies on children on the move. **IPEC steers the work on making children on the move more visible in research and has ensured that a focus on child labour is included**.

IPEC became an active member of the **Paris Principles Steering Group (PPSG)**, composed of UN agencies and other organizations. This group is responsible for ensuring that The Paris Commitments and The Paris Principles and Guidelines¹⁶ are the standard used by all stakeholders to guide funding, advocacy and programme responses for the care and protection of children associated with armed forces and groups. In 2010, the ILO was instrumental in the development of a **PPSG Technical note on the economic component of reintegration**. This inter-agency document complements the Paris Principles, providing practical and technical guidance for field programming in an area where there is a dearth of programmatic knowledge.

¹⁵ Visit: <http://www.fao-ilo.org/fao-ilo-child/international-partnership-for-cooperation-on-child-labour-in-agriculture>.

¹⁶ *The Paris Commitments to Protect Children Unlawfully Recruited or Used by Armed Forces or Armed Groups* (Paris Commitments) and *The Paris Principles and Guidelines on Children associated with Armed Forces or Armed Groups* (Paris Principles) were adopted in 2007. To date, 100 States have endorsed the Paris Commitments and commit themselves, *inter alia*, to make every effort to uphold and apply the Paris Principles. The latter is a set of operational guidelines for all actors on the ground implementing programmes in support of affected children.

IPEC joined the **Child Protection Working Group (CPWG)** in January 2010. This is a group of UN agencies, NGOs and other international and national actors, which aims at “preventing and responding to abuse, neglect, exploitation of and violence against children in emergencies”¹⁷. The CPWG is responsible for ensuring a more predictable, accountable and effective child protection response in emergencies, through leading global-level standard and policy-setting, capacity building and the development of tools. **IPEC is an active member of several CPWG task forces** (e.g. on the development of standards) **and is leading the child labour task force**. The ILO was also the first member to host the Annual CPWG Meeting which brought together more than 80 participants in Geneva in September 2011.

Box 13: Egypt – Inter-agency cooperation

As part of their respective development cooperation with the Government of Egypt, the UN World Food Programme (WFP), ILO and UNICEF have joined forces in the project “Combating Worst Forms of Child Labour by Reinforcing Policy Response and Promoting Sustainable Livelihoods and Educational Opportunities in Egypt”. The lead agency, WFP, will receive technical support from IPEC and UNICEF, with the three agencies using their combined and specific expertise in the field of human and child rights, child labour and poverty alleviation. UNICEF will facilitate, for all targeted children, access to quality education.

The project pays special attention to the worst forms of child labour in agriculture. IPEC, working with the ILO Skills and Employability Department (EMP/SKILLS) is providing technical support to the Project regarding child labour monitoring, apprenticeships and entrepreneurship. The ILO is responsible for supporting measures to secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, in particular in agriculture, through: supporting legislative revision; building national institutional capacity; improving the learning and working conditions of beneficiaries; supporting sustainable livelihoods for women and households of children at risk through income generating activities, micro-enterprises and cooperatives; and developing a child labour monitoring and reliable child labour data system.

4.6 Work with NGOs and the non-profit sector

In a number of countries and sub-regional projects, NGOs and non-profit sector organisations continued to be engaged as IPEC implementing agencies, particularly to deliver specialist services directly to children, for example, psycho-social counselling of traumatised children or children who are victims of violence, or transitional non-formal education to help children withdrawn from child labour to develop the skills required for integration into the formal school system. The skills pool for these types of services varies from country to country. In some cases, where public service provision is weak or lacking national resources, the NGO and non-profit sector may be better placed to deliver such services within the time-limited constraints of the life of a project. In some countries, including in industrialised member States, governments may have intentionally subcontracted (formally or in the sense that a “division of labour” has developed over time) the delivery of certain child, education and other social services to the non-State sector.

Within IPEC projects, service delivery takes place within an envelope of community activities and interventions. NGOs and non-profit organisations may, while delivering such services to children and families, develop good practices which can be used to strengthen public service capacity and quality and IPEC seeks to pursue service delivery project elements that can build models of good practice that can be translated into nationally owned and nationally funded provision in the longer term. For example, in projects in Côte d’Ivoire and Ghana, the International Cocoa Initiative is working as an implementing agency to promote development of community action plans (CAPs), in which it has proven expertise – one common element of CAPs is to strengthen community advocacy for the delivery of public services. Box 14 provides further examples of services to children, families and communities delivered by NGOs, among them activities linked to strengthening community and national public service capacity.

In some cases local bodies of international NGOs are engaged to deliver services to children in project countries. Also at the global level, alliances in the worldwide movement, for example with the Global March against Child Labour or the World Organization of the Scout Movement (WOSM), are ones in which common goals are pursued. The Global March began a global

¹⁷ The CPWG is under the Protection Cluster that was established in September 2005 by the UN Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) as part of the humanitarian reform. The clusters are responsible for coordinating the response in their sector. This includes assessments, contribution to flash appeals and follow-up with planning and implementation.

advocacy campaign for ratification of Convention No. 189 on decent work for domestic workers, cooperating with the IUF and the International Domestic Workers' Network,

which are strengthening the integration of child labour concerns into the programmes of their affiliated domestic worker organisations. This complementary

Box 14: Global – Project action programmes implemented by NGOs: Service delivery within an integrated development approach

All IPEC project action programmes must be endorsed by the respective NSC or other appropriate tripartite body. Examples during the biennium of those implemented by (mainly local) NGOs include:

Albania: In a remote area, Help for Children provided non-formal education service to 225 children in child labour or at risk of dropping out of school.

Bangladesh: In the IPEC's Urban Informal Economy Child Labour Project, Dhaka Ahsania Mission and the Resource Integration Centre provided skills training to 2,490 children and social and economic empowerment services to 3,167 family members.

Ecuador: COMUNIDEC works at local level with the "Unión de Organizaciones Campesinas e Indígenas de Cotacachi", provided formal and transitional education services to support the inclusion of 1,700 indigenous and afro-Ecuadorian children in worst forms of child labour; and is supporting families through community development and economic improvement and strengthening local government.

Ghana: The Network for Community Planning and Development, collaborating with public services and trained volunteers, including teachers, provided psycho-social counselling, education and skills reintegration services and career advice to 2,227 children in worst forms of child labour in small-scale mining and quarrying, and social protection support for 228 families. It delivered awareness-raising and community education on child labour and knowledge support for municipal and district assemblies, community child protection committees, traditional authorities and national ministries. The Parent and Child Foundation provided similar services, including SCREAM methodology training for teachers, to 1,000 children in worst forms of child labour and victims of trafficking in fishing communities in 10 districts on Lake Volta and livelihood skills support to 100 parents/guardians. With district child protection committees, it also held knowledge sharing workshops with the ILO's constituents and local NGOs and community-based organizations (CBOs).

Indonesia: In the IPEC's Rehabilitation and Social Reintegration of Victims of Child Trafficking in East

Java Project, the Institute for Societal and Development Studies – East Java provided rehabilitation and reintegration services, including shelter for victims of child trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation; developed standard operational procedures for rehabilitation and reintegration and networks with institutions to provide and discuss improvement in relevant services.

Mexico: In Veracruz State, Desarrollo Autogestionario (AUGE), part of a wider NGO network, supported community development and awareness-raising, transitional education and women's empowerment, targeting as beneficiaries 1,550 migrant indigenous children either in or at high risk of entering hazardous work in agriculture. AUGE is mobilizing local resources of approximately 20 per cent of the total action programme budget.

Sierra Leone: Community Action for Rural Empowerment provided immediate care, education support, advocacy, community mobilization and development and awareness-raising services to 200 children in or at risk of child labour and 10 primary schools and supported school management structures, community teachers' associations and the formation of a child labour monitoring committee in Bo district. The NGO, International Rescue Committee, provided 600 families, 30 child welfare committees and 1,500 children in or at risk of child labour or victims of gender based violence (GBV), with child protection services (advocacy, counselling, training for families, education support and psycho-social counselling and medical services for victims of GBV); and community development and awareness-raising support.

Uganda: The volunteer Rakai Counsellors' Association targeted 1,000 children and 150 families, especially those affected by HIV/AIDS. Working with district and other structures it provides immediate care and psycho-social counselling for children; non-formal education, basic literacy, pre-vocational and vocational skills training or referral to such programmes; community development/awareness raising support; data collection; and income generation support to head of households.

approach is being supported by funds from the IPEC's Global Action Project component on child domestic labour.

Of the US\$ 45 million used for action programme activities during the biennium, US\$ 30 million or 66 per cent was devoted to service delivery to beneficiary children and families and related support. Of that, US\$ 19.3 million or 65 per cent was delivered by NGOs and the non-profit sector and US\$ 7.5 million or 25 per cent was delivered by public services.

4.7 Education and child labour

A large part of the answer to child labour rests in ensuring all children have access to a quality basic education. IPEC has therefore continued to support work aimed at building effective links between work on child labour and education.

The 2011 Education for All (EFA) Global Monitoring Report indicated that in 2008 some 67 million children, 53 per cent of them girls, were not enrolled in primary school. The EFA Report warned that progress towards universal enrolment had slowed and that if current trends continued there could be more children out of school in 2015 than today. It also warned that the global financial crisis had increased pressure on national budgets, undermining efforts of many of the world's poorest countries to finance education plans. Aid budgets that support education had also been under pressure.

Despite the very difficult environment, many countries have continued to prioritise education, recognising its importance in economic and social development. There has also been increased attention to the need to expand access to secondary education and a growing interest in broader issues of education, skills and labour market linkages.

Some areas of work supported by IPEC include:

- A training course that considers the links between child labour and education policy was successfully delivered through the ITC-ILO in 2010 and 2011 and is one of the best attended courses on child labour offered by ITC-ILO.
- With support of projects a number of sub-regional activities were organised using the model of the ITC-ILO course, including activities in Kenya, South Africa, Zambia, Tajikistan and Moldova.
- A new publication *Mainstreaming child labour concerns in education sector plans and programmes*¹⁸ was published in 2011.

- A new project "Combating child labour through education", supported by the Government of the Netherlands, was launched and will provide important support to work in this area.
- Work is developing aimed at building a greater connection between analysis of data on child labour and education planning.

Teachers have a vital role to play in developing and delivering quality education systems, and can be important actors in supporting efforts to tackle child labour. As part of the activities surrounding the World Day Against Child Labour in both 2010 and 2011, IPEC and **Education International (EI)** cooperated to produce brochures on the themes of the World Day for use within teachers' trade unions and by teachers in classroom-based activities with children. EI also developed a programme of support for the World Day among its members and developed special web pages related to the World Day.

IPEC continued to be actively involved in the **Education for All (EFA)** process and along with other ILO departments participated in various EFA related meetings. IPEC also continued to participate in the work of the UN Girls Education Initiative (UNGEI) which helps to promote a gender equality focus in international and national efforts to achieve EFA targets.

4.8 Livelihoods supporting initiatives and child labour

During the biennium, IPEC developed new projects which emphasised improved income generation and decent employment opportunities and social protection in the communities concerned as an essential element of the integrated approach to the elimination of child labour.

Support for improved productivity, through better input arrangements, including availability of improved planting material and better labour technologies – for example, tools that reduce recourse to child labour and promote better occupational safety and health – is also an important element of IPEC project work, for example, in the cocoa/agriculture, fishing and quarrying sectors in West Africa, in the agricultural sector in Egypt, Mali and Malawi, and in the salt sector in Cambodia. So too is support for better access to seasonal credit at manageable interest rates and, in the case of cocoa, an improved cocoa supply chain with more direct integration between producers and end-buyers. Important elements include support for community and cooperative organizations and micro-enterprises, in liaison with

18 Available at: <http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfor/product/viewProduct.do?productId=18895>.

agricultural extension workers, to promote economic empowerment, including that of women. Projects' components include working with and through employers and workers' organizations to promote rights to access and own land and economic assets, as well as access to markets to enable them to procure services and sell produce at reasonable prices. Projects will also strengthen the capacity of cooperatives, employers' and workers' organizations to contribute to child labour monitoring, and support improved occupational safety and health on cocoa farms. IPEC promotes improved agronomy practices with a particular emphasis on provision of training for youth above the minimum age for work, so that they can learn skills needed to farm productively under safe working conditions.

While IPEC projects seek to promote income generating activities and foster diversification through self-employment and support for entrepreneurship, in designing livelihood strategies, in consultation with constituents and communities, there is greater understanding that in communities where potentially lucrative activities predominate – for example in artisanal gold mining – sufficient emphasis needs to be placed on making those types of work decent, rather than simply suggesting an alternative source of livelihood for adolescents. In target communities that are dependent on cash crops such as tobacco, IPEC projects support diversification of agricultural production in order to reduce vulnerability to price fluctuations and to assist families to achieve food security, which is of central importance in the elimination of child labour.

During the reporting period, **IPEC and the ILO Social Finance Programme (EMP/SFP) have made renewed efforts to strengthen their collaboration:**

- EMP/SFP continues to contribute technical assistance in the design and implementation of financial components within IPEC projects.
- IPEC contributed to the Employment Sector working paper No. 89: *Microfinance and Child Labour*,¹⁹ which explores the linkages, documents lessons learned on the impact of microfinance on child labour (including possible detrimental effects) and identifies circumstances under which microfinance can contribute to reducing child labour.

EMP/SFP is conducting a three year research action programme entitled “Microfinance for Decent Work” in which three microfinance partners are exploring and testing innovative ways for microfinance institutions in Nigeria, Mali and Pakistan to address child labour among clients. IPEC has contributed towards the development of these innovations and of baseline and follow-up surveys for target and control groups. EMP/SFP will continue to seek technical assistance from IPEC as the data is collected and analysed every six months and during the final impact evaluation in 2012.

4.9 Child labour in agriculture

Worldwide, agriculture represents the sector²⁰ with the most child labourers (60 per cent) and the highest incidence of hazardous work. However, the sector has the most potential for turning hazardous work of children above the minimum age into safe and decent youth employment. Often invisible, informal and unregulated, agriculture remains a difficult sector to tackle due to the magnitude of the problem, underlying economic constraints due to poverty, limited access to quality education, and traditional attitudes towards children's participation in agricultural activities. Recognizing the need to move beyond traditional methods, IPEC adopted new strategies in the last biennium to tackle the root causes of child labour in agriculture, such as the area-based approach and increased collaboration with agricultural stakeholders in order to meet the 2016 goal.

Capacity building initiatives on child labour in agriculture have strengthened the understanding of the synergies between decent work, child labour and rural development and have supported the mainstreaming of child labour in agriculture into existing policies and programmes. IPEC supports the ITC-ILO in its annual training course on child labour in agriculture,²¹ which equips participants with effective policy tools and practical methodologies to combat child labour in agriculture and promote safer and more sustainable agricultural production processes. In 2011, IPEC, in collaboration with the International Partnership for Cooperation on Child Labour in Agriculture and the ITC-ILO, developed and delivered two “tailor made” **training events** in Malawi to reinforce the capacity of ILO constituents and agricultural stakeholders and to enhance collaboration at national and district levels.²²

19 Available at: http://www.ilo.org/employment/Whatwedo/Publications/working-papers/WCMS_160842/lang--en/index.htm.

20 The agriculture sector encompasses all activities in farming, fishing and aquaculture, forestry, and livestock rearing.

21 Annual ITC-ILO training courses: “Tackling Worst Forms of Child Labour in agriculture” and “Harvesting a future without child labour: eliminating harmful practices in agriculture”.

22 A report is available at: http://www.fao-ilo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/fao_ilo/pdf/Report_FAO_ILO_workshop_Malawi_May_2011_Final.pdf.

IPEC also provides technical support for the development of such tailor made training courses in other countries upon request. **A new Handbook on how better to address child labour in agriculture** is being finalized and will offer guidance for national ministries, workers', employers' and agricultural producers' organizations and other stakeholders on effective methodologies and policy tools supporting the elimination of child labour in agriculture. Also, UCW programme is developing a **conceptual paper on child labour in agriculture** that will lend specific insight into the situation in target countries such as Malawi, Brazil, and Cameroon.

More information about IPEC's work in the agricultural sector and relevant resources can be found on the IPEC agriculture webpage,²³ as well as the recently launched, joint FAO-ILO "Food, Agriculture and Decent Work" webpage on child labour in agriculture.²⁴

4.10 Child trafficking, and child labour and migration

Child trafficking

In a number of countries, **a focus on child trafficking** – as one of the worst forms of child labour – **has been mainstreamed into broader initiatives to combat the worst forms of child labour.** These interventions, which revolve around broad protection to prevent children from trafficking and re-trafficking, prevention of the crime of trafficking, law enforcement and victim assistance, are age appropriate and adhere to the principle of the best interest of the child (for example, no return home if that is not in the child's best interest). They also include awareness-raising on the risk of trafficking and opportunities for development. Increasingly, area based responses against child labour and its worst forms are taking into account the sending and/or destination side of child trafficking.

Regular **capacity building training courses** on child trafficking were delivered at the ITC-ILO, using the widely distributed *Training manual to fight trafficking in children for labour, sexual and other forms of exploitation.*²⁵ Country specific follow-up included a national capacity building workshop on child trafficking in Uganda (March 2011) and the development of a draft National Action Plan against child trafficking in Fiji. The

training manual was widely used in English, French and Spanish and a Russian version was completed in 2011 for use in future capacity building training. Within the framework of UN.GIFT IPEC participated in the first Harvard University organized webinar on child trafficking.

To document the latest thinking in the field of child trafficking, an **Essentials note** was developed along with seven **Good practice notes** on various interventions related to child trafficking. All were presented during The Hague Global Child Labour Conference and made available on-line on the revamped IPEC's trafficking web page.²⁶

While work to combat trafficking in children continued, IPEC learnt through anti-trafficking interventions and studies that while some children who migrate voluntarily may become trafficked in the process of migration, there are many who are not. This resulted in increasing attention to migration and the link to child labour.

Child labour and migration

Not all child migrants are victims of trafficking, yet many end-up in child labour. Building on this understanding, IPEC undertook analytical work and developed a working paper entitled *Migration and child labour – Exploring child migrant vulnerabilities and those of children left-behind.*²⁷ This paper was presented during a **Global Conference on "Children on the Move"** in Barcelona (October 2010), following which a **Global Working Group on Children on the Move (GWG COM)** was created with IPEC as a founding member. The group includes representatives of IOM, UNICEF, UNHCR and a range of international NGOs and IPEC leads the joint research component of the initiative (for more information on the GWG COM see Section 4.5 on International partnerships).

In May 2011, at the time of the **UN General Assembly Informal Thematic Debate on International Migration and Development**, IPEC contributed to a symposium in New York on migration and youth, organized by the Global Migration Group. Ms. Marta Santos Pais, Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General on Violence Against Children, spoke on behalf of the GWG COM and highlighted the vulnerability to child labour of migrant children.

23 Visit: <http://www.ilo.org/ipec/areas/Agriculture/lang--en/index.htm>.

24 Visit: <http://www.fao-ilo.org>.

25 Available at: http://www.ilo.org/ipec/areas/Traffickingofchildren/WCMS_111537/lang--en/index.htm.

26 Visit: <http://www.ilo.org/ipec/areas/Traffickingofchildren/lang--en/index.htm>.

27 Available at: <http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=14313>.

In 2011, IPEC embarked on a **re-analysis of qualitative information from rapid assessments** of (amongst others) child domestic labour, child labour in agriculture, and commercial sexual exploitation, with a view to shedding light on the link between migration and child labour. It also started a **re-analysis of data from national child labour surveys** for information on migrant children among identified child labourers. In addition, IPEC partnered with **Child Helpline International** (a network of hotlines around the world) to access information on recorded cases of child labour with a view to obtaining information about the situation of those who were migrants. Initial findings suggested that migrant child labourers often receive less pay, work longer hours, less often attend school and face higher death rates at work in comparison with local child labourers.

Where possible and relevant, IPEC made efforts to **include a focus on mobility and migration as a vulnerability factor to child labour in any new proposals and research initiatives** by IPEC and other ILO programmes, such as the nine-country study on youth migration jointly undertaken by the ILO, UNICEF and the World Bank.

4.11 Child domestic labour

Promoting the elimination of child domestic labour has been a longstanding element of IPEC's work. During the biennium, within the framework of the **International Labour Conference 2010–2011 standard setting action on decent work for domestic workers**, IPEC renewed its efforts to tackle this form of child labour. In addition to providing technical inputs into the development of the new Convention and Recommendation and into the work of the ILC Committee on domestic workers, IPEC produced, for the first time, **sector specific estimates on child domestic work**. At least 15.5 million children aged 5–17 are engaged in domestic work in the world (2008). This represents almost five per cent of all children in economic activity in this age group. Of these children, 10.5 million are found in child domestic labour, i.e. in situations that should be eliminated. The number of girls far outnumbers boys. In addition, available data shows that the trafficking of women and children for labour exploitation is, in many instances, linked to domestic work. A working paper will shortly be published explaining in detail the underlying estimation methodology and providing additional estimates for child domestic labour and hazardous domestic work.

The adoption of Convention No. 189 and Recommendation No. 201 on decent work for domestic workers by the ILC in June 2011 represents a milestone. These instruments are a strong recognition of the

economic and social value of domestic work and represent an historic call to action to redress the lack of recognition of their work and status in labour law and labour market and economic statistics, including the situation of child domestic workers. In addition, given that most domestic workers are women and girls, these new standards represent an important step in advancing gender equality in the world of work and promoting the principle that domestic workers, like other workers, have the right to decent working and living conditions and to equal rights and protection under the law. Convention No. 189 compliments the provisions of Conventions Nos. 138 and 182. The new Convention states explicitly that ratifying ILO member States must set a minimum age for domestic workers consistent with the provisions of Conventions Nos. 138 and 182, and not lower than the minimum age established by national laws and regulations for workers in general. Recommendation No. 201 reinforces this by calling for the identification, prohibition and elimination of hazardous child labour, and for the implementation of mechanisms to monitor the situation of children in domestic work.

Box 15: Morocco – Mainstreaming child domestic labour concerns into UN MDG project to fight gender violence

The UN system in Morocco has developed a multi-sectoral project to fight gender violence through the empowerment of women and girls to support progress towards the MDGs. This project brings together eight UN agencies and 13 Ministerial Departments. Through ILO, the issue of child domestic labour of young girls was incorporated into this project. This enabled IPEC to integrate child domestic labour into the broader topic of violence against women and mobilise a wide range of actors concerned with child protection and specialising in gender issues. It also resulted in funds being mobilised that were not initially intended for the fight against child labour. As a result, over 500 children have so far been prevented or withdrawn from child labour through this ongoing project.

In light of the momentum generated by the new instruments and building on previous experience, IPEC is currently adjusting its strategy and action to tackle child domestic labour better. There is a considerable demand for transnational and cross-regional sharing of practical knowledge and experiences in addressing child domestic labour and domestic work issues. IPEC now has a full

time technical officer to deal with protection of child domestic workers who is managing this component of a Global Project which began in 2011. Furthermore, IPEC is working closely with ILO constituents, both at national and international level, including relevant domestic workers' organizations, the IUF, the ITUC and the International Domestic Workers' Network, as well as with civil society partners, including the Global March against Child Labour, to carry out the intended work and address more effectively the root causes of child domestic labour.

4.12 The use of children in armed conflict and child labour in emergencies

During the biennium, IPEC increased its efforts to prevent the use of children in armed conflict and to reintegrate those released from armed forces and groups. The strategy has been to **strengthen the economic component of reintegration programmes implemented by partner organizations**. This component has not received adequate attention and funding, and the absence of sustainable livelihoods opportunities puts children at greater risk of abuse, criminality, violence and re-recruitment.

In 2010, IPEC was a **driving force in mobilizing the Paris Principles Steering Group (PPSG) to address this economic gap in prevention and reintegration efforts**. The group conducted an inter-agency review of economic reintegration programmes worldwide and the findings and recommendations of the report were discussed in an expert consultation in Turin in June 2010 by representatives from organizations working in many countries around the world. The review and the expert consultation informed the development, by the PPSG, of a technical note to help practitioners design, plan, implement, monitor and evaluate economic components of reintegration programmes for children.

In addition, IPEC, in collaboration with the ITC-ILO, published an important tool, *Children formerly associated with armed forces and armed groups. "How-to" guide on economic reintegration*,²⁸ that complements the PPSG technical note and provides detailed **"how-to" guidance on each of the technical components of the economic reintegration process of children**. The tool was successfully used as a basis for training, conducted in collaboration with UNICEF, in South Sudan and Sudan, in Nepal, in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and in Chad.

IPEC's orientation for future work is to develop joint reintegration programmes with UNICEF (e.g. in the Philippines and South Sudan) and to pursue and expand its capacity building programme for UNICEF and their partners at global and country level.

Girls and boys who are associated with armed forces and groups are only a small proportion of a much larger number of children who are trapped in other worst forms of child labour as a result of armed conflict or natural disasters. The humanitarian response to an emergency includes efforts to protect children. However, child protection actors acknowledge gaps in their response to child labour in emergencies and are seeking, with the help of IPEC, to improve and systematize it.

In 2010, IPEC and the ITC-ILO developed a handbook on the worst forms of child labour in conflict and post conflict settings and organized a meeting in Turin to share knowledge among practitioners working on child labour and those working on child protection in emergencies.

IPEC joined the **Child Protection Working Group (CPWG)**, composed of UN agencies, NGOs and other international actors, which is responsible for coordinating the child protection response in emergencies, and took the lead of the newly created CPWG Child Labour Task Force. The priority of this Task Force has been to integrate child labour concerns systematically into the standards, tools, research agenda and capacity building efforts of the global CPWG. Other activities include provision of guidance and support on child labour to child protection actors working in emergencies. ILO field colleagues have been encouraged to join the CPWG at country level (e.g. in Haiti, Somalia and Afghanistan) for that purpose.

Increased efforts to address child labour in emergencies have confirmed the relevance, the importance and the potential of developing this area of work in close collaboration with humanitarian actors.

28 Available at: <http://www.ilo.org/ipec/areas/Armedconflict/lang--en/index.htm>.

4.13 Gender and child labour

IPEC – in close collaboration with the ILO's Bureau for Gender Equality (GENDER) – continues to integrate a gender perspective into all its activities.

The 2010 ILO Global Report on child labour, *Accelerating action against child labour*, included **sex-disaggregated global estimates** of working girls and boys, showing large differences in child labour and hazardous work patterns by sex and that there had been much deeper and marked reductions in the case of girls.²⁹ The available data also allowed some limited preliminary estimates to be developed of hazardous “household chores” undertaken in the child's own household, thereby addressing an increasingly prominent issue in the worldwide debate on child labour measurement related to the inclusion of non-economic activities in quantifying child labour. **Additional research achievements** with a strong gender component included the elaboration of global estimates on child domestic workers produced for the ILC's standard setting action on domestic work, which found that 73 per cent of the 15.5 million children in child domestic labour are girls³⁰ and; a number of pilot surveys which resulted in a breakthrough in the measurement of the commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC), trafficking and forced labour of children.

Gender remained an important part of the work undertaken by the International Partnership for Cooperation on Child Labour in Agriculture. The Partnership recognizes that in rural areas, gender roles and cultural norms distinguish the nature and characteristics of the work performed by girls and boys, as well as who works and who gets an education. To raise awareness of these gender differences, IPEC, in coordination with the Executive Director's Office of the Employment Sector (ED/EMP), FAO and the International Fund on Agricultural Development (IFAD), developed a **gender and rural employment policy brief** to encourage agricultural stakeholders to assess child labour causes and consequences through a “gender lens”. This policy brief provides a comprehensive series of policy options to address the root causes of child labour and promote decent work for adults in rural areas. This resource has been widely disseminated throughout

the International Partnership's network of labour and agriculture stakeholders and is now available online.³¹

Regarding education, most recent data suggest that gender parity in primary level education enrolment has been improving, in some cases significantly. Through participation in the work of the **UN Girls' Education Initiative (UNGEI)**, IPEC has continued to work with UN agencies, bilateral donors and others, raising the links between tackling child labour and improving access of girls to education.

Gaining a deeper understanding of the **gender aspects of hazardous child labour** has led to the discovery of hidden or previously ignored forms of child labour. Gender stereotypes still blind public and policy-makers alike to the fact that there are girl miners, for example, or boys in brothels, and that these require different approaches in order to be adequately or appropriately addressed. This is particularly relevant in the case of the new methodologies that IPEC is developing to detect psycho-social effects of child labour. This is because girls and boys suffer in different ways due to the different tasks they do and the different ways that society treats them.

The **capacity building work to fight child trafficking** draws heavily from the *Training manual to fight trafficking in children for labour, sexual and other forms of exploitation*. This work is gendered in that it includes attention to gender discrimination and risk and vulnerability which may manifest themselves differently for girls and boys and result in their having different needs in different sectors in which they are exploited. This capacity building work highlights further that awareness raising and advocacy messages to address social indifference to exploitation and demand in various sectors may need to be different for men and women.

IPEC took part in the **12th ILO Interregional Gender Learning Forum**, organised jointly this year by the ILO's Bureau for Gender Equality (GENDER) and the ILO Regional Office for Arab States.

29 Between 2004 and 2008, in the age bracket from 5 to 17 years-old, there was a child labour reduction of -14.8 per cent for girls vs. +6.8 per cent increase for boys, averaging a decrease of -3.2 per cent worldwide. Regarding hazardous work the differentials are even larger with a reduction of 23.5 per cent for girls vs. only 0.5 per cent for boys.

30 These estimates were produced within the framework of the ILC's standard setting action on decent work for domestic workers that led to the adoption of Convention No. 189 and Recommendation No. 201 on domestic work. According to these estimates, 73 per cent of the 15.5 million children found in child domestic labour are girls; female child domestic workers outnumber male child domestic workers in all age groups including those in hazardous child domestic labour.

31 Available at: http://www.ilo.org/employment/Whatwedo/Publications/WCMS_150838/lang--en/index.htm.

4.14 Cooperation within the ILO, and capacity building and cooperation with the International Training Centre of the ILO (ITC-ILO)

During the biennium, IPEC continued to strengthen its collaboration with other ILO departments and programmes, in particular with the ILO's Bureau for Workers' Activities (ACTRAV) and ILO's Bureau for Employers' Activities (ACT/EMP), and also with, amongst others, the International Labour Standards Department (NORMES), the Sectoral Activities Department (SECTOR), the Department of Statistics (STATISTICS), the Policy Integration Department (INTEGRATION), the Department of Communication and Public Information (DCOMM), the Programme on Safety and Health at Work and the Environment (SAFEWORK), the Social Finance Programme (EMP/SFP), the Labour Administration and Labour Inspection Programme (LAB/ADMIN), the Employment Policy Department (EMP/POLICY) and Youth Employment Programme (YEP), the ILO's Special Action Programme to Combat Forced Labour (SAP-FL), the Skills and Employability Department (EMP/SKILLS), and the Bureau for Gender Equality (GENDER), and through joint initiatives in ILO HQ and in the field.

Training and capacity building are important components of IPEC's strategy to lead the knowledge agenda on child labour as stated in the 2010 Action Plan. In addition to the exchange of experiences and information on child labour elimination, IPEC publications on policy and practice and its most recent research products are disseminated during activities organized by the ITC-ILO.

During the biennium, **26 activities were carried out in collaboration with ITC-ILO**, attended by 700 officials representing governments, employers' and workers' organizations, civil society, academia and media, as well as staff from the ILO, UN agencies and bilateral aid organisations.

Inter-regional training courses were offered on child labour and education, labour inspection and child labour, the labour dimensions of child trafficking, child labour in agriculture, legal and policy responses and analysis of data on child labour. The last was a joint venture with the ITC-ILO's Employment Policies and Skills Development Programme and UCW inter-agency programme.

Sub-regional and national training events were also organized on child domestic labour (francophone Africa), on national action planning to combat the worst forms of child labour (Central Asia and the Americas), on

strengthening the capacity of agriculture stakeholders and ILO constituents to address the worst forms of child labour (Malawi) and on legislative and policy responses to child labour (Botswana and Namibia). ITC-ILO also piloted an **online training course on local development as a means of tackling child labour** for stakeholders in Argentina, which it hopes to replicate in other countries of the Americas. As in previous years, IPEC provided facilitation assistance to two other ITC-ILO courses: one on international labour standards for judges, lawyers and legal educators and the other on the promotion of labour standards through corporate social responsibility (CSR).

ITC-ILO hosted the **IPEC Global staff meeting** in July 2010 which, among other things, discussed how best to support the renewed global impetus to eliminate the worst forms of child labour by 2016 following The Hague Conference, including by working more effectively with the social partners. ITC-ILO also hosted a number of **expert consultations** organized to contribute to the existing knowledge base: on economic reintegration of children formerly associated with armed forces and armed groups, hazardous child labour in humanitarian situations and in conflict and post conflict contexts and research on hazardous child labour.

Finally, the tools and knowledge gleaned from the European Commission funded project, **"Freeing children from armed conflict"**, implemented by ITC-ILO and IPEC, were disseminated as part of a new one week course, launched at the end of 2011, on economic reintegration of children and youth formerly associated with armed forces and groups. This training event was delivered in collaboration with the Inter-Agency Working Group on Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (IAWG DDR).

5



5. Advocacy and knowledge development



5.1 Advocacy and awareness-raising

The **World Day Against Child Labour** has been held on 12 June each year since 2002. It is an annual opportunity to generate public and media interest about child labour, while also helping to build strategic global and national partnerships for action. The World Days in 2010 and 2011 were both marked by successful events and strong media interest.

The theme of the **2010 World Day** was “Go for the goal: end child labour”, making links between the goal of eliminating the worst forms of child labour and the football World Cup tournament, which opened in South Africa on the same day. Events to mark the World Day were held in more than **60 countries**, involving governments, employers’, workers’, and UN, non-governmental and civil society organizations. Many of the events involved the ILO’s constituents in assessing progress in eliminating child labour and what could be done to accelerate national action. In Geneva, the ILO 2010 Global Report on child labour was discussed by the International Labour Conference (ILC) on 12 June.

The theme of the **2011 World Day** was “Warning, children in hazardous work! End child labour”. To mark the event, the ILO issued a **new technical report** on the subject (see Section 5.2.3 on Hazardous child labour). The technical report was launched at a press briefing in Geneva and was reported on CNN, BBC World, and the Al Jazeera English and Arabic television channels as well as in extensive national level media coverage. In Geneva, there was a well attended side event of the International Labour Conference with a tripartite panel to discuss the technical report on hazardous child labour. The panel included Mr. E.T. Mensah, Minister of Employment and Social Welfare of Ghana; Mr. Adyanthaya, Workers’ group spokesperson on child labour; Mr. Lima Godoy from the Employers’ group; and Ms. Constance Thomas, IPEC Director.

The events in Geneva were complemented by **child solidarity events**, organised for several consecutive years by local partner “Le Respect, ça change la vie”. Geneva children donated books which IPEC sent to Madagascar, Kenya and Uganda in 2010 and to the Democratic Republic of Congo in 2011 to create small libraries for disadvantaged children.

Other significant events to mark the 2011 World Day and the launch of the report on hazardous work included an **event in Washington DC** organised in conjunction with the **U.S. National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) and the U.S. Department of Labour (USDOL)**, and a “**webinar**” on the theme of children in hazardous work organised in cooperation with the **UN Global Compact and the ILO’s Multinational Enterprises Programme (EMP/MULTI)**.

IPEC’s **Supporting Children’s Rights through Education, the Arts and the Media (SCREAM) programme** builds awareness of child labour in the broader context of children’s rights, education and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), and empowers children and communities to promote social justice. The SCREAM education pack, now available in **21 languages** (latest addition: Thai, 2011), is one of IPEC’s most widely used tools. Two special modules have been developed on critical areas – on HIV and AIDS and child labour (2007) and a **new module on child labour and armed conflict (2011)**, *SCREAM: A special module on child labour and armed conflict*,³² which aims to contribute to the prevention of the worst forms of child labour in armed conflict and post-armed conflict situations, with a special focus on children associated with armed forces and groups. **New resources** have been developed including child-friendly versions of ILO child labour Conventions Nos. 138 and 182, an Essentials note on child participation for The Hague Conference and a

32 Available at: <http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=19895>.

Box 16: Venezuela – University students have carried out an academic simulation of the International Labour Conference: MOIT

Engaging students directly in the prevention and elimination of child labour can have far reaching effects. University students can combine their academic knowledge with practical action to reach out to children, youth and adults. In recent years, students from all regions of the world have taken the lead, forming voluntary student organizations on child labour issues, organizing public events such as child labour awareness weeks, debates, theatre performances, radio shows and other initiatives that sensitize the wider community. They have also played a key role in reaching out to children in disadvantaged communities in the spirit of the SCREAM programme and “peer-to-peer” education.

For the second consecutive year, the Universidad Católica Andrés Bello in Venezuela has carried out an academic simulation of the International Labour Conference in cooperation with three other universities/research centres and with some financial

support from entities such as the Telefonica Foundation and the Banco Mercantil.

The “MOIT” (Model ILO) involved eight months of research combined with training to develop skills on, for example, debate, negotiation and role play. This was followed by a three-day simulated tripartite international debate. The 2010–2011 MOIT was dedicated to child labour. The students also developed the “ComuniMOIT” (Community Model ILO), in which they went into schools in deprived communities to raise awareness on child labour. Children from these schools were subsequently invited to join the tripartite debate. Over the two years, the MOIT has involved more than 250 students, 50 professors and special guests, including trade union leaders, employers and government officials. In September 2011 a delegation of students came to Geneva to share their experience at ILO HQ. With continued IPEC support, the intention is to scale-up the initiative and involve more universities from other countries around the world.

SCREAM fact sheet,³³ produced in collaboration with the ILO Rural Employment and Decent Work Programme. IPEC is seeking funding to continue SCREAM work and to produce new modules on child labour and agriculture, music and trafficking.

The **12 to 12 Partnership Initiative** has been instrumental in establishing collaboration also with non-conventional partners, extending the reach of the worldwide movement against child labour. Partnerships with the 30 million strong World Organization of the Scout Movement, the Suzuki Academy Talent Centre, the Region of Piedmont, the Province of Pisa and others continue to evolve, engaging large numbers of youth in awareness raising and outreach activities. IPEC ran child labour workshops at the **2011 World Scout Jamboree**, which brought together 38,000 scouts and reconfirmed the potential of Scouting to make a difference to the lives of child labourers through outreach to children at risk and through engagement in community activities, including in community-based child labour monitoring. **A joint publication between IPEC and Geneva World Association, *Children's views of child labour***,³⁴ was launched at the International Book Fair in Turin in 2011.

The children's artwork is an expression of their understanding and engagement and is a call to action for change. Produced with funding from the European Union through the IPEC project “Tackling Child Labour through Education” (TACKLE), the book will be widely disseminated in schools and non-formal education settings to raise awareness on child labour.

The 12 to 12 Partnership Initiative is supported by the **12 to 12 Community Portal**,³⁵ to end child labour. A new version of the Portal was launched in 2011 to provide a technologically up-to-date platform for sharing videos, photos, and other documentation on child labour.

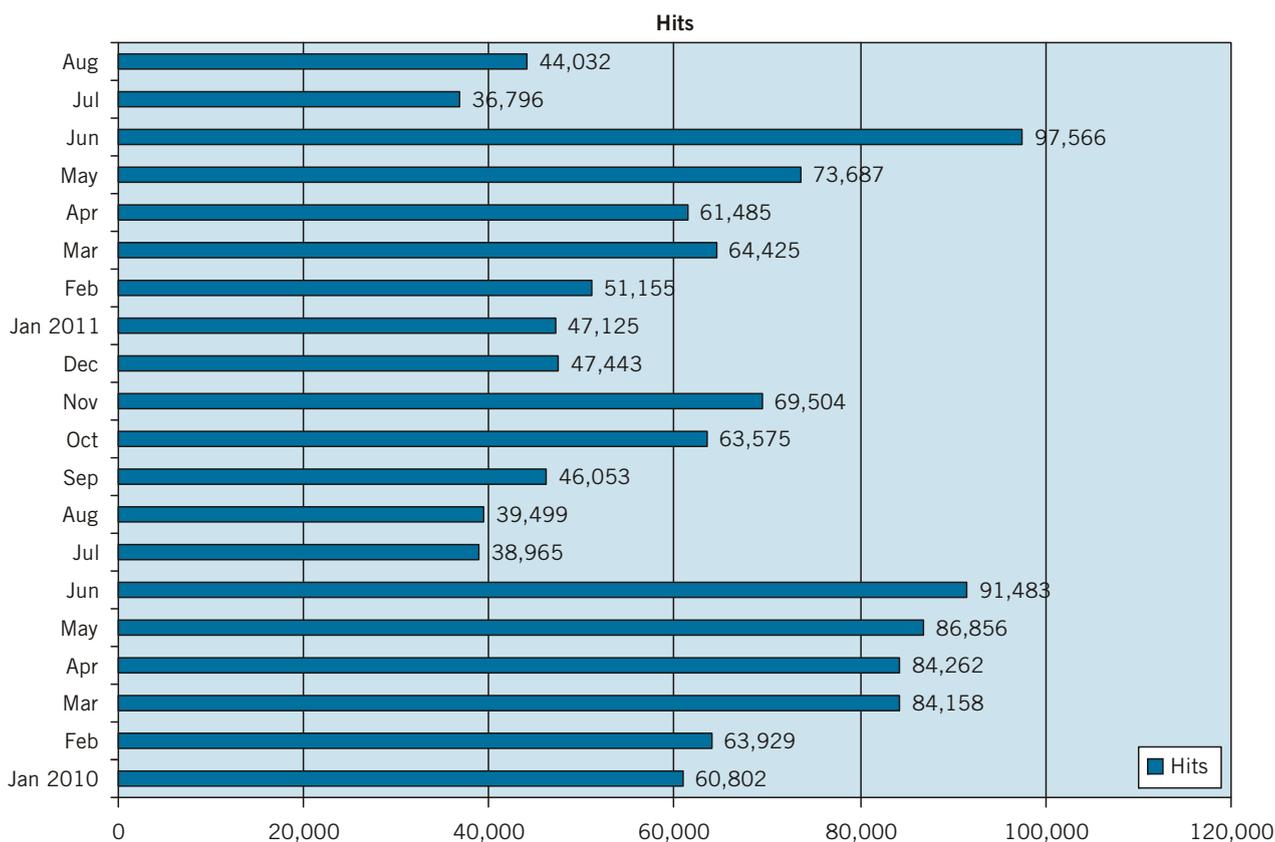
From September 2010 to August 2011, the IPEC website received 702,846 hits. The statistics on web usage continue the trend of recent years and show that when the website is heavily promoted prior to the World Day Against Child Labour, the hits increase significantly. Average monthly hits during the March-June period were 74,291 compared to a monthly average of 50,710 in the other eight months of the year and hits reached a new monthly high of 97,566 in June 2011. IPEC is currently re-designing its website.

33 Visit: <http://www.ilo.org/ipec>.

34 Available at: <http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=18975>.

35 Visit: <http://www.12to12.org>.

Figure 2: Number of hits on the IPEC website



The thematic evaluation of the campaign, awareness raising, advocacy and social mobilisation activities documents what IPEC has achieved in the area of campaigning, awareness-raising, advocacy and social mobilization and suggests that IPEC’s approach with global models has worked well in the context of supporting limited capacity and resources in the field, and provided IPEC staff and partners with a series of global models that can to varying extents be adapted to local contexts. Overall, this has provided a good balance between flagship models such as the World Day Against Child Labour and the SCREAM programme that allow countries to leverage a now-established global market identity, while at the same time offering ample opportunity for local adaptation and refinement.

The evaluation recommended building a more detailed global strategic framework for awareness-raising and advocacy into which the current global models can be further positioned, defined and synergised, and in particular existing opportunities can be taken advantage of would strengthen the work. Further work is needed to improve and enhance some of the global models and to find ways to ensure sufficient capacity and knowledge levels at the country level, which will need to be tackled

in part by greater support, guidance and resource tools from IPEC HQ.

5.2 Knowledge development and sharing

The inter-agency programme **Understanding Children’s Work (UCW)** (ILO, World Bank and UNICEF) is a growing source of research support to IPEC efforts, providing it with an **important platform for research cooperation, policy dialogue, partnership building and knowledge exchange about child labour and related policy areas**. In 2010, IPEC and UCW published the **first ever global inter-agency report on child labour, *Joining forces against child labour***,³⁶ which called for child labour to be placed at the forefront of national development agendas and presented a range of evidence indicating that child labour constituted a serious impediment to national development.

The USDOL-funded IPEC project on **impact evaluation**, which began in 2008 with UCW as the implementing partner, was an important area of cooperation during the biennium. The project fits within broader efforts to fill the knowledge gap about the effectiveness of different

³⁶ Available at: <http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=13333>.

programmatic approaches to child labour elimination. Two IPEC projects, in El Salvador and Ghana, were selected for inclusion in the impact evaluation exercise. In both, impact evaluation design was completed during the biennium; initial data collection was planned for 2012. Beyond these country-level evaluation efforts, a web-based inventory of impact evaluations was completed and added to the UCW web site. The inventory consolidates and provides access to state of the art information on statistical impact evaluations of projects and programmes relating to child labour for both specialist and generalist audiences.

UCW continued to cooperate closely with IPEC in **country-level research and capacity building**.

Country-level research was directed towards creating a shared view of child labour and youth employment and identifying policy priorities for addressing them. Countries where cooperation took place during the biennium included Bangladesh, Cameroon, Indonesia, Mali, Rwanda and Senegal. In each, in-depth analyses of the extent, nature, causes and consequences of child labour were completed in conjunction with national counterparts. The close involvement of national counterparts and of UCW partner agencies in the research served to ensure national ownership of report contents and provided an important entry point for training and knowledge exchange in the analysis and application of child labour data. A country study assessing the cost of meeting the national commitment to eliminate child labour was also completed in Zambia and a training course was held on child labour data collection and analysis for counterparts from the Central Statistical Office (CSO) and other relevant stakeholders.

UCW provided support to **policy-oriented research** in a number of areas aimed at filling knowledge gaps that impede policy and programme development on child labour. During the biennium, it completed a detailed regional overview of child labour trends in the Latin America and Caribbean (LAC) region and 15 country briefs in close collaboration with the LAC regional office and IPEC national coordinators. Case studies of the Brazilian and Mexican experiences in reducing child labour were also undertaken to assess whether the declines in child labour were driven primarily by policy, and, if so, which were most influential. Other policy-oriented research efforts included technical studies of measurement of child domestic workers using standard household survey instruments and of the comparability of child labour estimates produced by different common household survey instruments; an overview of published impact evaluations in policy areas relating to child labour; a study of household

vulnerability and child labour; and development of a methodology for profiling street children and youth that was applied in Egypt and Syria.

5.2.1 Child labour data

Child labour data collection activities within IPEC is the responsibility of IPEC's Statistical Information and Monitoring Programme on Child Labour (SIMPOC). SIMPOC's activities in 2010–2011 included: (i) support to countries for implementing national child labour surveys, and technical assistance to sector- or area-specific baseline surveys under IPEC field programmes; (ii) capacity building through training of national partners in child labour data collection; (iii) methodological developments in child labour statistics and data collection; (iv) improved dissemination of its child labour data repository; and (v) statistical inputs to ILO Global Reports.

A cluster evaluation looked at results of research and statistics activities in the strategic areas or principle mechanisms of delivery of supporting data collection; conducting stand-alone trainings; developing, improving and disseminating data collection methods; standardization and harmonizing definitions and methods; conducting child labour research; and disseminating child labour data globally. Activities representing US\$ 22.6 million were reviewed across the six areas. All the areas were found to be of relevance. Important synergies between knowledge and skills were found by the use of results and outputs from one area of work being linked to another area as well as operational synthesis when several outputs were being done at the same time. While quality outputs could clearly be identified as having been implemented as planned in the various areas of work, the links to outcomes and impacts were less clear.

In terms of some of the concrete outputs, National Child Labour Surveys (NCLSs) and Baseline surveys, child labour statistics training, research outputs were perceived to be of good quality while the perception of Rapid Assessment and dissemination of data on the website was more mixed. The important work of the SIMPOC Expert Advisory Committee and the achievement of the standardised definition of child labour adopted during the 18th International Conference of Labour Statisticians represent a major contribution of SIMPOC.

Support for implementing child labour surveys

SIMPOC technical and financial assistance supported **32 completed and ongoing National Child Labour Surveys (NCLSs)** in Albania and Moldova in Eastern Europe; Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Ethiopia, Guinea, Liberia, Niger, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Togo and Uganda in Africa; Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Mongolia, Nepal, Philippines and Sri Lanka in Asia; Jordan and Yemen in the Arab countries; and Bolivia, Chile, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay in the Americas. While most NCLSs were stand-alone child labour surveys, some were organized jointly with the country labour force survey and collaboration of the ILO's Department of Statistics (STAT). In early 2012, NCLS will begin in Bangladesh, Madagascar, Viet Nam and Zambia, for which the preparatory work was done during this reporting period.

SIMPOC technical assistance was also provided for several **sector- and area-specific baseline surveys** implemented under IPEC time-bound programmes in Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, India, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Malawi, Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand, Togo, Uganda and Viet Nam.

Training of national partners

Training of national partners to build statistical capacities on child labour data collection and data analysis in countries where IPEC is implementing programmes to combat child labour is a core element of SIMPOC activities. Each NCLS 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 and report writing.

Capacity building has been supported at the regional level in terms of **regional training courses** on child labour data collection through baseline and rapid assessments surveys. SIMPOC organized a course for eight Francophone African countries (Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea-Bissau, Madagascar, Mali, Niger, Senegal and Togo) in May 2010 in Saly (Senegal); and for eight Central Asian and Eastern European countries (Albania, Kazakhstan, Kosovo (as defined in UN Security Council Resolution 1244), Kyrgyzstan, Macedonia, Moldova, Ukraine and Turkey) in September 2010 in Istanbul. Eight countries (Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Mexico, Paraguay and Peru) from the Americas region participated in a training course held in June 2011 in Lima. A similar regional course was conducted in 2011 for ten

Anglophone Africa countries (Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Nigeria, South Sudan, North Sudan, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Uganda and Zambia) in November 2011 in Nairobi.

Methodological developments in data collection

A draft of a **Manual on the survey methodology to estimate commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC)** was elaborated, based on research on development of the methodology and its empirical validation through pilot surveys in selected countries (Bangladesh, Philippines and Cameroon). The manual can be applied to all situations where children in CSEC are observed, either in homes or work places, depending on societal norms. A document containing **Guidelines to implement surveys to identify and estimate the extent of forced labour among children and adults** was presented during a workshop in Washington DC, in December 2011. It is being revised and along with its translation into French and Spanish will be jointly published by IPEC and SAP-FL by June 2012. For more information see subsection "Measuring forced labour of children" on the next page.

In addition, SIMPOC began work on developing a **field manual for baseline surveys** of various types (both, area- and sector-focused surveys), which is expected to be released in 2012.

SIMPOC is actively engaged with the **UNICEF Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) Unit** to harmonize the MICS (Child Labour Module) and SIMPOC-NCLS questionnaires. This is to enable the data collected to generate compatible child labour and working children estimates aligned to the Resolution concerning statistics on child labour adopted at the 18th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) at which UNICEF was also an active participant. SIMPOC is also coordinating with **UNESCO and World Bank (Global Partnership for Education)** to assess how the SIMPOC national surveys could be applied to estimate "out of school children", which is a critical statistic for policy development in the Education for All area.

Child labour data repository

SIMPOC strives continually to improve the dissemination of its child labour data repository and keep it updated. The IPEC's **Child Labour Statistics web page** on the IPEC web site has information about SIMPOC activities and publications, and, to facilitate research, provides users with access to micro-data files from SIMPOC assisted surveys. SIMPOC is also developing a new **database** on the micro-level data and the main findings from its

national surveys to facilitate the further preparation of global estimates.

An updated version of the **CL-INFO database** is now available online.³⁷ The CL-INFO database was expanded to 21 data sets and version 1.1 was launched in 2010.

Statistical inputs to ILO Global Reports

SIMPOC was responsible for preparing the ILO report *Global child labour developments: Measuring trends from 2004 to 2008*.³⁸ For the first time, the available data permitted an inter-regional comparison of hazardous work and other child labour, and preliminary estimates on hazardous unpaid household services were provided. SIMPOC also contributed to the *ILO Global and regional estimates on domestic workers* (Domestic Work Policy Brief No. 4) which was an information note for the 2011 International Labour Conference Committee on domestic workers.

Measuring forced labour of children

Research on the development of methodologies to make reliable quantitative estimates of forced child labour is an important component of IPEC's work. Following the series of eight country studies in Bangladesh, Bolivia, Côte d'Ivoire, Guatemala, Mali, Nepal, Niger and Zambia, reported on in the IPEC Implementation Report, *Highlights 2010*, a **meeting of the country consultants** was held, in collaboration with the ILO's Special Action Programme to Combat Forced Labour (SAP-FL), **to discuss and validate an IPEC publication containing Guidelines to implement surveys to identify and estimate the extent of forced labour among children and adults.**

The main objective of this technical meeting was to share country experiences, insights and lessons learned in the application of various statistical survey approaches (including the sampling design, data collection process and estimation methods) and gather suggestions on how to improve the methodologies and tools tested for estimating the extent of forced labour of adults and children in a target geographical area.

The guidelines respond to the need for specific tools to estimate forced labour of adults and children. The emphasis in the guidelines is on data collection methods that are specific to surveys of forced labour. The guidelines clarify the target group for such surveys, and also explain why and how the results of surveys conducted with these tools can be useful to design, implement and monitor policies and programmes related

to forced labour. The guidelines also provide information on the forms of forced labour that cannot be estimated due to various reasons.

To carry forward this research, IPEC has initiated a series of **five country studies on worst forms of child labour other than hazardous work** some of which will be based on the application of the guidelines. Among these is a study on forced child labour in brick kilns in two districts of Afghanistan in which the practice is prevalent.

5.2.2 Child labour and youth employment

The elimination of child labour and the promotion of decent youth employment are closely interlinked and have been identified as two priority areas for action to achieve the Decent Work Agenda. During the biennium, IPEC and the ILO's Youth Employment programme have been working together to craft a mutually-reinforcing strategy that seeks to prevent youth unemployment by ensuring that under-age workers get the education they need; and by protecting 14–17 year olds – the age group which, depending on the risk and on the minimum age for work in the country concerned, can be either child labour or legally employed youth – from being engaged in hazardous work. The programmes jointly produced a concept note on child labour and youth employment and used this as a basis for planning interventions in new projects, organizing a session on youth employment at The Hague Conference in 2010, and continuing to work together as part of the ILO-WHO Joint Technical Working Group on Children and Young Workers.

During this biennium, IPEC has conducted a number of studies to improve understanding of the problems adolescent workers face. It has found that youth of legal age to work (usually 14 or 15) are vulnerable to a high rate of workplace accidents, injuries, and illnesses, and that the number of these children engaged in hazardous work is increasing at a disturbing rate. Reports of these studies will soon be published as working papers but have already been presented at three international conferences. As explained in Section 5.2.3 on Hazardous child labour, new tools to address this problem have been developed and tested during the biennium and are ready for wider dissemination.

There are limited empirical bases for formulating policies and programmes promoting youth employment and successful school to work transitions, especially in sub-Saharan Africa. The inter-agency programme UCW produced a study which is helping fill this gap by generating and analysing a set of youth education and

37 Available at: http://www.devinfo.info/cl_info.

38 Available at: <http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=13313>.

employment indicators based on World Bank survey data for 13 countries in Sub Saharan Africa. The study will measure the initial transition from school to work for different groups of young people and identify the factors affecting it. In initial findings, youth who have never attended school emerge as a particular policy concern.

During this biennium UCW published a report on the relationship between youth employment and child labour in Rwanda, with the aim of promoting policy dialogue and building national capacity to collect relevant data. UCW also produced a working paper on the *Labour Market in South Sudan* and contributed to the development of a World Bank toolkit, *Measuring success of youth livelihood interventions: A practical guide to impact evaluation*. These are part of a broader effort to build knowledge about what policies are effective in promoting youth employment and employability.

These studies demonstrate that child labourers, who commonly have little or no access to quality education, may end-up as unemployed or underemployed youth, often working in hazardous and precarious forms of work. Since 2008, the global economic crisis has made a response to these issues even more urgent and the events of the “Arab Spring” have focused global attention on the problems youth face in obtaining decent work. Recent figures show that the number of unemployed youth worldwide increased by 4.6 million between 2007 and 2010 and now stands at some 75 million.

IPEC proposes to focus future work on:

- The integration of child labour and youth employment issues into national development policy frameworks and providing policy advice and technical assistance on the design and implementation of National Action Plans on child labour and youth employment.
- Improving the knowledge base on the links between child labour and youth employment including documenting lessons learnt and good practices.
- Enhancing capacity building for ILO constituents on the issues of child labour and youth employment.
- Developing and implementing a comprehensive package of active labour market measures targeting young workers in hazardous jobs and their parents.
- Establishing strategic broad-based partnerships on child labour and youth employment, including

Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) at the international, sub-regional and national levels.

5.2.3 Hazardous child labour

The 2011 World Day Against Child Labour focused on hazardous child labour, as more than 90 per cent of the worst forms of child labour is still comprised of work that is dangerous for children’s health, development and well-being. The technical report issued for the World Day, *Children in Hazardous work: What we know, what we need to do*³⁹ and its two companion documents, *Practices with good potential*, and the *Compendium of current knowledge on hazardous child labour*, have been welcomed by those working on child labour and health. The report reviewed existing knowledge about children in hazardous work, highlighted recent global trends and summarized the scientific evidence related to health and well-being of working children. It also presented concrete interventions that have potential to address hazardous child labour on a wider scale and outlined a conceptual framework of a coordinated, comprehensive effort to stop hazardous child labour. The report stressed that major and sustainable progress requires public policies that address the root causes of child labour and made the case for priority action on hazardous child labour over the next five years. It called for specific action on three fronts:

- Renewed efforts to ensure that all children are in school, at least until the minimum age of employment.
- Strengthening workplace safety and health for all workers, but with specific safeguards for youth between the minimum age of employment and the age of 18.
- Providing the crucial legal foundation for action against hazardous child labour, with the support of workers’ and employers’ organizations.

IPEC is **enlisting new partners** who can offer large-scale reach, important specialized knowledge or official leverage in tackling hazardous child labour. IPEC invited the **World Health Organization** and the **United States National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH)** to join the ILO and the United States Department of Labor in hosting a workshop in Washington DC, in June 2011, entitled *Creating safe futures: Good practices to protect children and youth from hazardous work*.⁴⁰ The purpose was to share practices with good potential for scaling-up action against hazardous child labour. Results were captured in

39 Available at: <http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=17035>.

40 The workshop report is available at: <http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=19315>.

Box 17: Americas – Strengthening the capacity of Caribbean constituents to develop hazardous child labour lists

Most countries in the Caribbean have ratified Conventions Nos. 138 and 182. However, as noted by the ILO CEACR, they have yet to draft or adopt hazardous child labour lists. The absence of such lists was recognised in the Decent Work Programmes for Members of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (2010–2015) document and the governments concerned requested the ILO's support on this issue. IPEC and the ILO's departments on International Labour Standards and Policy Integration supported the ILO Office for the Caribbean in organizing a workshop on the elimination of hazardous child labour for selected Caribbean countries, hosted by the Government of Grenada in October 2011. Tripartite

representatives from Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Trinidad and Tobago attended the workshop, which focused on national processes for the elaboration, revision and application of hazardous child labour lists. The draft of the training manual *The tripartite process of determining hazardous child labour* was introduced, so that lessons from this sub-regional effort could be reflected in IPEC's global action towards the 2016 goal. The workshop proved to be effective in changing perceptions and as an entry point to discuss policies and strategies for child labour elimination.

the publication, *Practices with good potential – Towards the elimination of hazardous child labour*,⁴¹ to encourage implementing agencies, donors and practitioners to include a focus on hazardous child labour in their work.

IPEC also **engaged specialists** in occupational health, paediatrics, psychology and health statistics to help strengthen the knowledge base for advocacy and the development of new tools. A **global research symposium on hazardous child labour**, brought together more than 30 researchers and experts at the ITC-ILO in January 2011 to develop new approaches for understanding the health impacts of child labour. The working groups established at this meeting have produced important outputs, including methodologies for obtaining a global estimate of injuries due to child labour and for examining the toll on child workers' health of psychological stress such as repetitive work, harassment, isolation, and violence.

The member States are the main vehicle for up-scaling work against hazardous child labour. IPEC provides **technical assistance to any country which requests help in establishing the "hazardous child labour list"** that determine work prohibited to children below the age of 18 because of the danger it poses to their safety and health. In 2011, more than 20 countries were provided with such assistance. To increase this number, bearing in mind the goal of enabling all countries to have a new or updated list of hazardous child labour by 2016, IPEC

developed a new training manual, *The tripartite process of determining hazardous child labour*⁴² as part of the *Steps towards determining hazardous child labour – Toolkit*.⁴³ This is being field tested in seven countries.

Finally, in 2011, IPEC launched several **new tools** to aid projects in tackling hazardous child labour among 15–17 year olds for whom employment could be legal if risks were sufficiently reduced. The *Safe work for youth Toolkit*,⁴⁴ with its job-specific factsheets, is currently being used in Bangladesh, Indonesia, Egypt and Ukraine.

On the **international policy** side, IPEC provided technical support to the adoption of language on hazardous child labour in the WHO World Health Assembly Resolution on child injuries. As a vehicle for knowledge-sharing and problem-solving, IPEC has maintained a Community of Practice (CoP) with more than a hundred occupational safety and health (OSH) and child labour specialists.

5.2.4 Child labour monitoring

Country requests for child labour monitoring (CLM) assistance increased by 20 per cent during the biennium. This results, in part, from partners' growing recognition that without ongoing surveillance of the informal workshops and enterprises where child labour tends to occur, projects to address the problem will have only a limited and short-term effect. IPEC with the assistance of ILO's Labour Administration and Labour Inspection

41 Available at: <http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=19315>.

42 Available at: <http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=19635>.

43 Available at: <http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=5544>.

44 Available at: http://www.ilo.org/ipec/areas/Safeworkforyouth/WCMS_120426/lang--en/index.htm.

Box 18: Global – IPEC is utilising the findings of the thematic evaluation of child labour monitoring (CLM) activities

The thematic evaluation reassessed the definitions used by IPEC to confirm their validity and/or propose adjustment. The models of CLM developed based on pilot approaches and adapted to a range of forms of child labour and projects has overall been effective, often following very closely the guidelines and toolkits produced by IPEC. It also found there needs to be continued focusing on the application of these systems at various institutional and operational levels within the countries, in particular as CLM is becoming a key component of national plans and institutions. Promoting and supporting the role of the key national champions of CLM within the institutional structures is a key area of further work.

The evaluation highlighted that challenges remain in ensuring the respective roles and complementary of CLM and monitoring and evaluation of results of programmes and policies. A very key challenge is to

ensure that a CLM can cover a range of forms of child labour and not only specific targeted forms as part of a project. Utilising the fundamental roles of labour inspection in addressing child labour requires not only training and appropriate tools but also focus on technical and operational constraints. CLM approaches need to be very clear about this role to be effective.

The engagement of employers and worker's organisations in CLM has shown to be relatively successful in the formal sector. The informal sector is more challenging and requires a specific effort, starting at the national level. There is evidence of good involvement of school communities in the CLM but challenges do remain in finding organisations that can work on the initial developing and piloting of CLM. Extensive involvement of IPEC in the pilots and extra support on information system remains very operational challenges which are being addressed.

Programme (LAB/ADMIN), developed guidelines on how child labour monitoring systems (CLMS) can support labour inspectorates in keeping workplaces free of child labour. These are being used in training courses and for designing new projects. Ethiopia provided a good example of the incorporation of CLM into routine labour inspection training courses and Ghana is the most recent example of how child labour monitors are being trained to work in conjunction with labour inspectors.

During this biennium, all new IPEC field projects were designed with a CLMS as part of their deliverables, and five ongoing projects have implemented a CLMS with technical assistance from ILO HQ. In response to this growing demand for support on CLM, IPEC conducted a thematic evaluation, drawing on the outputs of a "good practices" workshop held earlier in Turin. That resulted in a generic, evidence-based "Model of Intervention" for CLM and recommended adaptations for specific sectors: agriculture, mining, services and manufacturing.

Two keys to a successful CLMS are the community committees that examine the child labour cases and refer the children to services, and the databases that enable participating agencies to document, protect and follow-up the progress of children who have been found in child labour. During the biennium, a breakthrough was achieved toward integrating the ILO-established child

labour committees and child protection documentation systems established by UNICEF. In Pakistan, for example, UNICEF and the ILO worked together to establish local CLMS and in training local government units to implement them.

A record 12 CLM-related trainings were held during the biennium around the world and at the ITC-ILO. Among the tools and publications produced were:⁴⁵

- "Child Labour Monitoring Guidelines for Gathering and Managing the Information".
- "Thematic evaluation on Child Labour Monitoring in IPEC".
- "Pointers for action: Briefing Note on Child Labour Monitoring".
- CLM manuals for Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Thailand and Ukraine.
- CLM adaptations for agriculture and services (drafts in review).
- CLM manuals for Senegal and Ghana cocoa (drafts in revision).

Labour inspection and monitoring are central to the ILO mandate and CLM is one of the unique contributions

45 Available at: <http://www.ilo.org/ipec/Action/Childlabourmonitoring/lang--en/index.htm>.

Box 19: Americas and Asia – Web-based knowledge sharing and social networking

The Internet is a powerful tool for knowledge sharing, networking, advocacy and social mobilization. With the support of IPEC, a number of web portals have been developed to share information and promote action against child labour. They support IPEC's strategy of expanding the knowledge base on child labour and have paved the way for different stakeholders to gain access to information that can help shape policies and programmes for greater impact and effectiveness.

In the **Americas**, the Latin American Network Against Child Labour was launched under a strategic partnership between the ILO and the Telefonica Foundation. The online Network, which currently has 7,000 users, allows users to analyze and interact on child labour issues with different public and private stakeholders. It is intended to be used to discuss key issues that can be presented at the Fourth International Meeting Against Child Labour in 2012 and at the Global Child Labour Conference in Brazil in 2013. The Network is available in Spanish and Portuguese at: <http://es.redcontraeltrabajoinfantil.com>.

In **Philippines**, the Philippines Child Labour Knowledge Sharing System (CLKSS) provides the Philippine Programme Against Child Labour with an effective tool for information sharing, collaboration, social networking, project management and even reporting and referral of child labour cases. It is linked to Communities of Practice (CoPs) of anti-child labour advocates and has 200 registered users. To ensure sustainability, the system is managed by the Department of Labour and Employment, where the server is housed and a permanent staff member has been assigned to administer the Portal. The CoPs activities, on the other hand, are being facilitated by member of the Knowledge Sharing Sub-Committee of the National Child Labour Committee. The Portal is online at: <http://clkss.org.ph>.

which ILO can make on behalf of children. The priority during the 2012–2013 biennium will be to take CLM to scale by disseminating this package of tools and knowledge to agencies which are funding or implementing child labour or child protection programmes.

5.2.5 Social protection and child labour

The ILO Global Action Plan on the elimination of child labour included an emphasis on the importance of promoting public policies to tackle child labour, including social protection. The Hague Roadmap spelled out four sets of priority areas that governments need to work on simultaneously, one of which is social protection to families and their children in need, in particular vulnerable and hard-to-reach children.

At present, more than 75 per cent of the world population does not enjoy effective social protection. Shocks caused by economic crises, natural disasters, sickness or families needing to meet sudden and unplanned financial commitments often lead to children not being enrolled in school or being withdrawn from school and entering work. Social protection aims to enhance the capacity of the poor and vulnerable to manage such shocks and can thus play a major role in preventing child labour. There has been increasing international recognition of the importance of social protection as a strategy and important safeguard against child labour, especially in times of economic crisis.

The 2009 joint statement *Advancing Child-Sensitive Social Protection*, agreed by UN agencies, NGOs, financial institutions and bilateral donors, suggested that while many social protection measures already benefited children without explicitly targeting them, even relatively small changes in the way children were considered in the design, implementation and evaluation of social protection programmes could make a major difference.

Social protection and child labour was discussed in detail during **IPEC's International Steering Committee** in March 2011. The panel discussion included speakers from the Government of South Africa, workers' and employers' representatives and the ILO's Social Security Department (SECSOC). It was followed by a discussion sharing good practices on how to combat child labour through social protection (such as school feeding programmes, cash for education programmes, child allowances and public employment programmes).

IPEC is cooperating with the **ILO's Social Security Department (SECSOC)** and with partners at country level to identify opportunities for practical cooperation within the context of the Social Protection Floor Initiative (SPFI). The IPEC Implementation Report: *Highlights 2010* drew attention to a number of examples of IPEC field projects working with constituents and national authorities to mainstream child labour issues in social protection strategies, in particular conditional cash transfer programmes. The 2010 inter-agency report, *Joining forces against child labour*, included an

assessment of the role of social protection in reducing household vulnerability.

In 2012, IPEC will publish a *World Report on Child Labour*, which will include a thematic focus on social protection. The analysis will cover vulnerabilities that contribute to child labour (poverty and economic shocks) and social protection and other instruments that target these vulnerabilities. Instruments likely to be discussed include: cash transfer systems, public employment guarantees, microfinance and other credit availability programmes, pensions and unemployment, and agricultural, health and disability insurance.

5.3 Knowledge sharing tools

Knowledge is shared with constituents, partners, researchers and the wider public through capacity-building, training and knowledge sharing workshops carried out by IPEC projects, through courses in collaboration with the ITC-ILO and by the dissemination of data, publications and other materials on the IPEC web site and various internet portals and databases.

The main components of IPEC's knowledge management and knowledge sharing system are:

- **IPEC website** (www.ilo.org/ipec) – Providing public access to a wide range of publications, resources and supporting dissemination of key products.
- **Child labour data** – Data obtained through the SIMPOC programme and available at IPEC website and the CL-INFO database (www.devinfo.info/cl_info).
- **IPECINFO database** (www.ilo.org/ipecinfo) – Providing public access to a range of research and publications on child labour; and providing IPEC staff with access to action programmes which have been supported by IPEC and reports of evaluations.
- **Knowledge management support** – Collaborative tools to build and develop knowledge networks and knowledge sharing. These include IPEC's Communities of Practice (<http://papyrus.ilo.org/ipec/IPEC/cops>), the 12 to 12 Community Portal (www.12to12.org) and other web based information sharing.

The steady addition of content to IPECINFO database and IPEC trilingual website is resulting in greater visibility of and access to IPEC knowledge products.

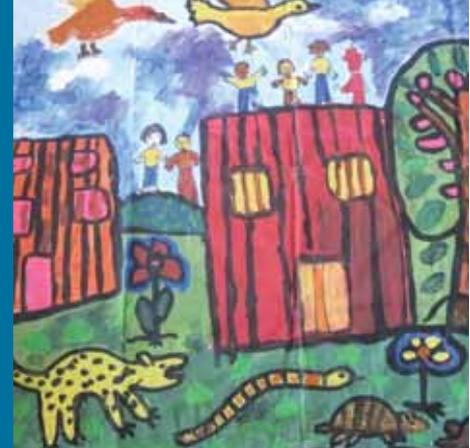
Over 2,570 publications and advocacy materials in numerous languages are currently available on IPECINFO database. Electronic dissemination of IPEC publications

continued to expand rapidly, reflecting more concerted promotion of IPEC products on the web. A list of key IPEC research, guidelines, tools and other materials produced in 2010–2011 can be found in Annex VII.

Improving the management and dissemination of knowledge on child labour will be an increasingly important part of IPEC's work, serving to inform action both of the Programme and by national governments. A recent evaluation recommended that IPEC establish a small dedicated unit dealing with knowledge management. Challenges remain in securing resources to support work in this area.



6. Technical cooperation



A major portion of the work carried out by the ILO on child labour is implemented through extra-budgetary technical cooperation projects. As in all previous biennia, IPEC continued to be heavily reliant on extra-budgetary sources to achieve the outputs, outcomes and impact required to advance the fight against child labour, with an emphasis on its worst forms.

The biennium was marked by a significant change in the funding modality from IPEC's largest donor, United States Department of labor (USDOL). In years past, extra-budgetary funding for work in IPEC to eliminate the worst forms of child labour had been earmarked within the federal budget. In 2011, due to the financial and political situation, no earmarking was included. As a consequence, the funds usually devoted to work by IPEC were open to competitive bidding. This has had a serious impact on IPEC's operational arrangements as

well as its funding base, thus requiring the Programme to start making adjustments to its processes and strategies.

Nonetheless, during the 2010–2011 biennium, IPEC provided technical assistance and advisory services to 102 member States, plus South Sudan and Kosovo (as defined by UN Security Council resolution 1224) and maintained operational activities in 88 countries. Further details of the countries where advisory services and technical assistance were provided are shown in Table 3 and the countries where operational activities were maintained in Annex VIII.

A total of 65 IPEC projects closed over the course of the biennium, with a total value of US\$ 86,983,400, while 32 new projects, with a combined value of US\$ 83.8 million were approved and opened. This downward trend was most marked in 2010 and can be explained in particular to a 33 per cent reduction in the number of donors to the programme as well as a tendency for the

Table 3: IPEC assistance and advisory services in 2010–2011

Region	Countries
Africa (37)	Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somaliland, South Africa, South Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda and Zambia
Arab States (7)	Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Palestinian Territories, Syria and Yemen
Asia and the Pacific (23)	Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tuvalu, Viet Nam and Vanuatu
Europe and Central Asia (10)	Albania, Armenia, Bulgaria, Kazakhstan, Kosovo, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Romania, Tajikistan, Turkey and Ukraine
Latin America and the Caribbean (25)	Argentina, Antigua and Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, St. Kitts & Nevis, St. Lucia, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and St. Vincent & the Grenadines

donors to fund fewer projects but with larger budgets. Annex V.2 shows that new donor approvals are at their lowest in ten years.

6.1 Project development

Resources permitting, IPEC has continued to pursue a balanced programme, working on expanding global knowledge about the causes and effects of child labour, advising and guiding the public policy responses to child labour, strengthening the capacity of the tripartite constituents to provide effective solutions to combat child labour, and implementing project activities that provide direct services to children in or vulnerable to child labour. Indeed, during the biennium, almost half of IPEC's new project funding was for global projects strongly focused on research, knowledge and public policy responses. It is recognized that direct project interventions to remove children from child labour, though an essential part of piloting remedies and demonstrating their effectiveness, must be linked with sustainable solutions that outlive the short project cycle and provide lasting systemic benefits and responses to all children, their families, their communities and the world of work. **IPEC's "new" generation of projects seeks to aid that integrated response by linking its targeted action on child labour with policies and interventions that address informal and unprotected work and promote equitable and sustainable rural development.** They aim to **use holistic approaches to tackle root causes of child labour** so as to widen the impact beyond direct beneficiaries and to reach a greater number of families and children.

There also has been increasing emphasis in projects on ensuring an **"integrated area based approach" which seeks to defend all children's human rights by preventing and withdrawing all children in or at risk of child labour in a given location**, thus avoiding displacement from one

sector or occupation to another and recognising that the same child may work in more than one sector, as has been found out from a number of different research projects. In some cases, the entry point is determined by the key thrust of the project: for example in current projects in cocoa-growing communities in West Africa and shrimping communities in Thailand.

This new approach seeks to **build on the ILO's comparative advantage by creating joint added value with its and other interventions** – by the public authorities, the social partners, community based organisations, other donors and international agencies, global business etc. That complementarity entails more complex causal relationships, requiring donors to be willing to accompany and support a longer term process in which specific contributions meld in a broader, mutually enhancing mix of interventions. This more strategic and systemic approach, consonant with the ILO's mandate and situated in nationally-determined policy frameworks, should produce greater, long-term effect. IPEC hopes the international community, including donors, will continue and strengthen support for this deeper targeting of the root causes of child labour, with sustainable solutions.

6.2 Programme delivery

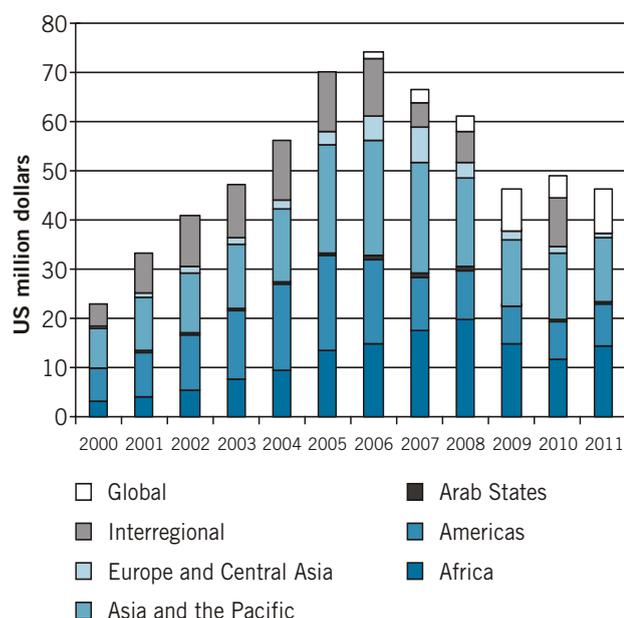
During the biennium, under all sources of funding, IPEC spent a total of some US\$ 80.8 million and had operational activities in 88 countries around the world. Five percent of this amount was provided from the ILO's Regular Budget (including RBTC). In addition, under the Regular Budget Supplementary Account (RBSA), the child labour outcome was allocated a total of US\$ 152,000 with most of it being allocated to support country priority outcomes. Thus, the major part of the resources related to child labour (95.8 per cent) still is provided through extra budgetary allocations.

Table 4: Evolution of approvals since 2002 (US million dollars)

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
76.4	68.9	66.3	61.6	72.5	21.0	66.3	53.4	50.0	33.8

As at the end of November 2011, IPEC's share of the ILO's total technical cooperation (TC) programme remains significant with 25 per cent of the ILO's total 2011 allocations, 23 per cent of total 2011 obligations and 23.4 per cent of 2011 expenditure; 73 per cent of IPEC allocations are decentralized to the field offices, which is higher than the ILO average of 70 per cent. Figure 3 reflects the trends in delivery under IPEC's TC programme by region from 2000 through 2011.

Figure 3: Delivery of IPEC technical cooperation resources for 2000–2011 by region



Expenditure under extra budgetary funds in 2011 amounted to US\$ 46.1 million, compared with US\$ 49.4 million at the same time in 2010 – a reduction of 6.6 per cent. The reduction in expenditure level accompanied a reduction in the level of allocations which were at the same time last year at US\$ 76.9 million compared to US\$ 72.9 million in 2011 – a decrease of 5 per cent.

Following the re-introduction of monthly expenditure monitoring, a number of bottleneck areas have been identified and efforts are being put in place to overcome these bottlenecks. One such bottleneck concerns the serious delays faced by IPEC projects in their start-up phase. It is not uncommon for newly approved projects to take-up to 6 months before key personnel are in place. To overcome this delay, IPEC is working with ILO's Human Resources Development Department (HRD) to determine ways to reduce this type of start-up delay.

6.3 Donor support

In 2010, three donor countries (USA, The Netherlands and Germany) made total contributions to IPEC of US\$ 50 million. In 2011, while the number of donor countries and non-state actors increased considerably to 14 (USA, Germany, Brazil, France, Spain, Syria, Sweden, UNICEF, One UN Fund, World Food Programme (WFP), UNESCO, Global Issues Group (Cocoa), and Japan Tobacco International (JTI)), the value of the new approvals amounted to only US\$ 32 million. These results point to the success of ILO-IPEC actions to interest a wider group of donors and non-state actors to support the child labour programme. On the other hand, it also points to the impact of the continued financial uncertainty being faced by many countries.

Without a doubt the most significant change during the biennium happened in 2011, when IPEC's largest donor (USDOL) put out almost all of its 2011 child labour funds for competitive bidding under five projects (two global and three country specific). ILO prepared bids for all five of the solicitations and was awarded two of them with a total value of US\$ 17.5 million. The three very large single country projects were awarded to NGOs. While these results were somewhat encouraging, it has meant a reduction of almost 50 per cent in funding from the programme's largest donor.

The above considerations have led IPEC to engage in an even more robust resource mobilization strategy and plan with a view to widening even further the donor base and the amount of funds provided.

Table 5: IPEC Donor approvals for 2000–2011 as received by

Donors	2000–2001	2002–2003	2004–2005	2006–2007	2008–2009	2010–2011
Governmental						
Australia		X				
Austria	X					
Belgium	X	X	X		X	
Brazil			X	X	X	X
Canada	X	X	X	X	X	
Denmark		X	X	X	X	X
Dominican Republic				X		
European Commission			X	X	X	
Finland	X	X	X	X	X	
France	X	X	X	X		X
Germany		X	X		X	X
Hungary	X					
Ireland					X	
Italy	X	X	X	X	X	X
Japan	X	X				
Korea, Republic of		X				
Netherlands	X	X	X	X	X	X
New Zealand		X				
Norway	X	X	X	X	X	
Poland	X		X			
Portugal	X					
Spain	X	X	X	X	X	X
Sweden		X	X	X		X
Switzerland		X		X	X	
Syria						X
United Kingdom	X	X	X	X		
United States	X	X	X	X	X	X
Regular Budget Supplementary Account (RBSA)					X	X
Governmental Sub-Total	15	18	16	15	15	11

Donors	2000–2001	2002–2003	2004–2005	2006–2007	2008–2009	2010–2011
Non-State Donors						
ACILS – American Center for International Labor Solidarity			x			
APFTU – Association of Pakistan Federation of Trade Unions		x				
BGMEA – Bangladesh Garment Manufacturers and Exports Association		x				
ECLT – Eliminating Child Labour in Tobacco-growing Foundation		x		x		x
FIFA		x	x	x		
Hey U Entertainment Group			x			
IADB – Inter-American Development Bank				x		
ICA/GIG – International Confectionary Association/Global Issues Group		x				x
Italy – Provincia di Milano			x			
JTI – Japan Tobacco International						x
JTUC-RENGO – Japanese Trade Union Confederation			x	x	x	
PCMEA – Pakistan Carpet Manufacturers' and Exporters' Association		x	x			
Private Donation			x			
SCCI – Sialkot Chamber of Commerce	x	x				
SIMAP – Surgical Instrument Manufacturers' Association of Pakistan		x	x			
Telefonica Foundation – Spain					x	x
Non-State Donors Sub-Total	1	8	8	4	2	4
United Nations Agencies						
One UN Fund						x
UNDCP – UN Drug Control Programme					x	
UNDP	x				x	x
UNESCO		x				x
UNHCR		x				
UNHSF – UN Human Security Fund		x			x	
UNICEF	x		x	x	x	x
WFP – World Food Programme						x
UN Agencies Sub-Total	2	3	1	1	4	5
Grand Total - All Donor Approvals	18	29	25	20	21	20

6.4 New IPEC projects

IPEC has continued to encourage donors to support projects which include a strong focus on improving public policy as well as providing services to direct beneficiaries. Increasingly, projects pursue an integrated area based approach which seeks to tackle the root causes of child labour in a community. The projects also have an increased focus on strengthening the role of social partners and social dialogue in action against child labour. A number of new projects have also included a focus on impact evaluation as part of comprehensive monitoring and evaluation strategies.

In addition to the new projects described in last year's report, 2011 saw the approval of 22 new projects with a value of US\$ 32 million. These projects and related donors are:

- In **Africa**, seven new projects were approved for implementation in Egypt (World Food Programme), Ghana (US and GIG), Côte d'Ivoire (US), Tanzania (Brazil), Malawi (One UN Fund, JTI and ECLT) and in the countries of the Mediterranean Union (France). Two of these projects were funded under Public-Private Partnership (PPP) Agreements. In addition, support was also provided by the Government of the Netherlands to fund an Associate Expert in Senegal.
- In the **Americas**, new projects in Haiti (US) and Brazil (UNDP and JTI) were approved along with a regional project focused on a number of South American countries (Spain and Brazil). Additional funding was also added to an existing project in El Salvador (US).
- In the **Arab States**, one new project was approved in 2010 to support the development and implementation of the National Action Plan (NAP) in Syria (UNICEF).
- In **Asia and the Pacific**, a new project was approved for implementation in Nepal (Denmark) and support was provided by the Government of Spain to fund an Associate Expert in Viet Nam.
- In **Europe and Central Asia**, additional funds have been received to extend support to the implementation of NAPs on the worst forms of child labour in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan (Germany and One UN Fund) through a combination of policy-related interventions and activities at the community level.

- At the **Inter-regional and Global level**, six new projects were approved. The first aims to put in place integrated monitoring and evaluation systems in new projects in the Philippines, Ethiopia, Peru and in the Global Action Plan Project (US). The second newly approved project to support the implementation of the Global Action Plan to eliminate child labour, will be implementing action in over 35 countries and will focus on research and policy development on child labour, provide assistance to countries to implement their NAPs and to advance work related to child domestic labour (US). Another project will provide support for UNICEF's Out-of-school Children (OOSC) Initiative (UNICEF), while another will aim to reduce the worst forms of child labour in tobacco growing communities (JTI). A new project has also been approved that will focus on skills deficits and youth marginalization in developing countries (UNESCO). A special project devoted to building the capacity of the social partners to take action against child labour has also been approved (Ireland). In addition, support was provided by the Government of Italy to fund an Associate Expert to work on legal aspects of child labour.

6.5 Resource gaps

IPEC continued to receive many requests from constituents for technical advice, assistance and support to their efforts to tackle child labour. During the 2010–2011 biennium, over 75 countries requested IPEC support, either in the form of technical cooperation projects or technical advice and support. Of these 74 countries, four are in the Arab States, 29 are in Africa, 19 in the Americas, 14 in Asia and the Pacific, and eight in Europe and Central Asia. Within the limits of available resources IPEC sought to respond to such requests, but was not always able to provide the support requested or to respond with sufficient resources. Some examples of the requests recently made to IPEC but which face constraints because of resource gaps are as follows:

- In **Anglophone Africa**, requests have been received from the Governments of Tanzania, Lesotho, and Swaziland to provide technical assistance to the implementation of their NAPs. In Zimbabwe, IPEC assistance for a rapid assessment and development of other support on child labour has been requested.
- In **Francophone Africa**, IPEC has very few resources for work, but has a long list of requests, including

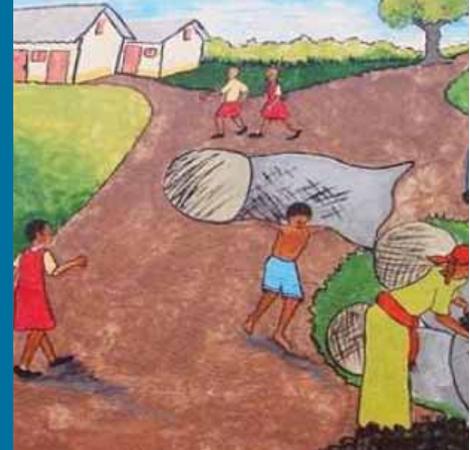
for additional support in Burkina Faso, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Togo, and Niger.

- In **Asia and the Pacific**, the Governments of Mongolia and Sri Lanka have all prepared NAPs to tackle the worst forms of child labour and have requested further IPEC support to assist with implementation. Funds to support Indonesia to implement its NAP are no longer available.
- SIMPOC has a longstanding pipeline of requests for assistance to national child labour surveys (NCLSs) in **all regions** as well as for target group specific surveys on some of the worst forms of child labour other than hazardous work.
- In the **Americas**, the ILO has received several requests for technical assistance from a MERCOSUR sub group concerned with child labour, and requests for support with various regional and country specific programmes, including in Argentina, Guatemala, and Nicaragua. Even in countries where some funding is available, the resources available do not allow the ILO to respond to all requests, such as in Mexico.
- In **Europe and Central Asia**, the Governments of Moldova, Ukraine and Albania have submitted requests for IPEC support.
- In the **Arab States**, the ILO has received several requests from the Governments of Yemen and Iraq for IPEC technical support.

These examples illustrate the continuing importance of mobilizing support for work on child labour within the context of ILO Decent Work Country Programmes (DWCPs).



7. Programme management, personnel and finance



IPEC's organisational structure continued to reflect a focus on data collection, research, standards, policy development, capacity building, advocacy, partnerships, country level operational activities and evaluation.

7.1 Human resources management and development

IPEC currently has a worldwide staff of **205 professional and general service personnel**. Compared to the previous biennium, there has been significant decrease in personnel due to the closure of certain large field projects and a decrease in funding. Approximately **22 per cent of IPEC staff members work at ILO HQ in Geneva and 58 per cent of all IPEC staff are women**.

IPEC's **staff resource situation faces critical challenges**, resulting partly from its heavy reliance on extra-budgetary funding and partly due to the overall reduction in programme income. Despite efforts to ensure a minimum level of contract security, for the third consecutive biennium, there has been a reduction of professional and general staff.

With the majority of the **IPEC projects now decentralised to the field level**, collaboration between the IPEC HQ, the ILO Regional and Country Offices, and regional and sub-regional child labour specialists has been strengthened. While IPEC HQ provides technical guidance, ensures sharing of good practice and leads the programme at the global level, the country teams ensure coherence with other ILO and UN programmes as well as with national development priorities and constituents.

During the biennium, IPEC continued **to improve the recruitment and selection process and tools** in closer collaboration with the ILO Offices. IPEC recognises its staff as its most important asset. The Programme continues to ensure that they are given opportunities for personal and career development through international mobility, while recruiting externally as appropriate. **In 2010-2011, 28 international appointments were**

completed, 24 of which were filled by IPEC candidates (seven of these had previously been national staff and 17 had been international staff).

In collaboration with the ILO Medical Service and local providers, IPEC provided staff training, consultation and facilities to improve the working environment and prevent work-related sickness/injuries.

IPEC continued to **invest in learning and personal development opportunities for its staff** to further develop technical and managerial capabilities to meet the constituents' needs in a timely manner. A number of regional strategic planning meetings took place, in which both HQ and field staff participated. New staff members benefited from a comprehensive orientation programme and IPEC sought to ensure access, as appropriate, to ILO training for staff employed on technical cooperation contracts.

Within the framework of the **ILO Performance Management Framework**, the individual and unit work plan is now closely linked to the overall Programme strategic objectives and priorities. IPEC staff and managers were given individual coaching sessions on performance management and guidance on goal-setting and monitoring.

IPEC's internship programme continues to attract significant number of students and IPEC accommodates 15–20 interns a year from prominent universities and a pool of talented young people. A pilot internship programme with the social partners was undertaken with a successful result of an intern being placed in one of the national child labour-related positions. Interns engage in variety of activities from research to awareness-raising, statistics and project management both at HQ and in the field.

7.2 Field level structures

As in the past, IPEC's work continues to have a focus on country level activities. These activities have been funded under country specific extra budgetary projects as well as under global and inter-regional extra budgetary projects. The work done and the activities conducted at the country level continues to be supported by the IPEC technical support staff located in HQ, the Decent Work Teams and the ILO Offices.

The work of the ILO's child labour specialists contributed to the achievement of the goals under outcome 16 on child labour as well as to the technical support of a number of the IPEC field projects within the new field structure. Full time child labour specialists were stationed in Pretoria and Dakar in Africa, Bangkok and New Delhi in Asia. A child labour and youth employment specialist was stationed in Lima to cover all of the Americas. The two positions of sub regional advisors in the Americas (one covering South America and the other Central America) which were funded under extra budgetary sources, were reduced to one during the biennium. These Specialists and Regional Advisors have been supported by a small network of child labour focal points in the ILO Offices. Project Chief Technical Advisors (CTAs) and Managers report to the ILO Country Office Directors.

In each country where IPEC is active, work is facilitated and mainstreamed in national policies, plans and programmes through national child labour steering committees and project/programme advisory committees. These committees always ensure tripartite representation and provide advice and guidance to nationally owned Time-Bound Programmes (TBPs) as well as to IPEC implemented child labour projects. In numerous cases, following the establishment of these committees their work has continued even when the IPEC projects have come to an end and they have provided support and guidance to child labour projects implemented by other agencies.

7.3 Operational procedures

IPEC continued to refine guidelines and procedures for project management. IPEC's Programme and Operations Manual (POM) continued to be updated to align with needs and evolving procedures, including audit findings. The guidelines on **Direct Beneficiary Monitoring and Reporting** (DBMR) were refined and reintroduced in September 2011, with additional requirements following a number of external audits. Training and consultancy support was provided to IPEC HQ and Field Staff to facilitate its rollout in projects. Regular field monitoring

visits were conducted by project teams to assure the robustness and accuracy of the figures reported, with an emphasis on systematic documentation of data. IPEC's Intranet Portal (<http://papyrus.ilo.org/ipecc>) and IPECINFO database (www.ilo.org/ipeccinfo) were regularly updated and continued to serve as an essential management and knowledge sharing tool. IPECINFO database provides online project- and theme-related data, documents and operational templates to project managers and staff across the IPEC Programme. IRIS rollout to the field, envisaged for the ILO Regional Offices, began and the phased work was concluded in some of the Regional Offices. Completion of the rollout is foreseen in 2013. The Financial Information System for External Offices (FISEXT) will continue to be used by field offices until IRIS is fully rolled out.

Work within the ILO also continues with the Procurement Bureau (PROCUREMENT), the Finance Services (FINANCE) and the Legal Services (JUR) to update the Office's procurement procedures, especially with regards to implementation agreements. It is hoped that a final document will further mainstream IPEC's working methods into those of the Office resulting in a single, office-wide procedure that is simpler to apply and which has standardized documentation. IPEC is also closely collaborating with JUR in formulation and use of a Framework Agreement for Cooperation (FAC) between the ILO and governments, which will serve as the general legal basis for all forms of cooperation in the country in question by any part of the ILO, and thus. As a result the traditional Memorandum of Understanding concluded with some governments specifically concerning child labour and IPEC activities will be revised to supplement the Framework Agreement for Cooperation (FAC).



8. Evaluation and impact assessment



8.1 Comprehensive monitoring and evaluation strategies

IPEC's use of long established design and planning approaches, centred around logical models such as the **Strategic Programme Impact Framework (SPIF)** for stakeholder consultation and planning and **theory of change approaches**, continued to take on a larger role in the biennium as a result of the opportunity to introduce impact evaluation into new projects.

The focus during 2010–2011 was on comprehensive monitoring and evaluation strategies (CMES) in the broader root causes focused projects developed in 2010 as explained in details in the IPEC Implementation Report: *Highlights 2010*. This combined existing experience on monitoring and evaluation with the work on a framework for impact assessment and on statistically robust impact evaluations, to put in place an integrated process to monitor and evaluate the outcomes of child labour interventions and of national plans and initiatives. The intention is to continue to develop the approach into a key area of IPEC policy and technical advice and as part of enhancing the global knowledge base on effective interventions.

An initial indication of the relevance of this approach and IPEC's experience in this area has come in the form of the awarding to IPEC of a US Department of Labor funded **Global Evaluation and Monitoring Project**. The project will develop and support the implementation of comprehensive monitoring and evaluation in four projects (funded by US) and will design and implement statistically robust impact evaluations in two of them, in the Philippines and in Peru.

One application of a comprehensive, integrated monitoring and evaluation strategy will be for an IPEC **global research and policy project**. This presents a unique opportunity to develop a solid approach for

monitoring and documenting outcomes of policy and research work, which is likely to be of broader relevance within the ILO, including as part of the enhanced focus on knowledge management in the ILO, such as the Policy Gateway.

8.2 Impact assessment and evaluation

IPEC continues to focus on impact assessment of projects and interventions as a key strategic area of its work. The more recent focus on **including impact evaluation in CMES** is key to enhancing the credibility of models of intervention implemented as part of IPEC projects to support national efforts. Much of this work is carried out within an IPEC project on impact evaluation, implemented by the overarching inter-agency UCW programme. Part of the work involves collaboration with other organisations such as World Bank.

Through a recently completed global IPEC project, the first version of the ***Child labour: Impact assessment Toolkit: Tracer study manual***,⁴⁶ has been produced as a global product of IPEC. It includes tools for impact assessment of enabling environments (e.g. for specific policies, legislation and awareness raising, national plans of action, assessment of overall policy work) and for targeted interventions (e.g. tracer studies as retrospective studies on longer term impact on target groups and quantitative impact evaluation). This toolkit will serve as the basis for ongoing development and application of tools for monitoring and evaluation in support of national efforts such as national action plans.

During the biennium, IPEC provided **technical support to a number of impact assessment initiatives**. This ranged from policy impact sub-studies as part of project evaluations and tracer studies initiated by projects as part of knowledge building strategies, to guidance to a national policy institution seeking external funding for an

46 Available at: <http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=8990>.

impact evaluation of conditional cash transfer programmes where an IPEC project was working on mainstreaming child labour. This illustrates the potential for IPEC to provide technical and policy advice on impact assessment in support of the call in the ILO Global Action Plan and The Hague Roadmap for further impact assessment.

As reported in 2010, as a core strategic focus, a knowledge base on impact assessment and evaluation is under development, with guidance notes, tools and examples of their applications, findings from impact evaluations and synthesis of these with policy recommendations. The initial version of a **web-based portal or knowledge centre on impact assessment and evaluations for child labour interventions** has been put in place and will be further expanded through future proposed global IPEC initiatives on impact assessment and evaluation. The knowledge base will also contain datasets from the numerous tracer studies carried out.

An **Expert Meeting on Impact Assessment** was held in 2011 and broadly confirmed the soundness of IPEC's approach to impact assessment and evaluation and suggested ways that the work can be made even more useful for partners. A recently completed **independent strategic review evaluation** of the work on impact assessment and evaluation has provided some clear suggestions for future work and focus, including how to position the work further, mobilise resources and support, linking with key partners and further possible tools. As the ILO further elaborates relevant approaches to impact evaluations and carries out such work, IPEC will be positioned to contribute with its experience.

8.3 Project evaluations in 2010–2011

During 2010-2011, 29 evaluations or external reviews were completed (see Annex VI). Three were external evaluations managed by the donor, with other evaluations of the same projects managed by IPEC's Design, Evaluation and Documentation Unit (DED) to meet ILO evaluation policy requirements.

Several evaluations were part of the evaluation of a programme framework into which IPEC activities fitted; one evaluation was of the IPEC implemented part of a joint project. A number of cluster or combined evaluations were done, covering several linked projects (one evaluation covered 12 projects, most of which would otherwise have been subject to individual evaluations).

In general, combined evaluations have often proved to be particularly useful as they permit a comparative and broader view. IPEC is therefore pursuing a strategy of as many combined or cluster evaluations as possible. In the context of the CMES approach, evaluations will be more comprehensive and include detailed sub-studies on impact in various areas of work of the project, along the lines of the established expanded final evaluation approach of IPEC.

Most evaluations were final ones, reflecting the closure of a number of projects among the large number begun in 2005 and 2006. In line with the trend towards fewer but larger projects, fewer but more comprehensive and detailed evaluations will be carried out in the future. Recent changes to the mandatory requirements of ILO evaluation policy will result in many projects continuing to have two evaluations, one mid-term and one final. To make the evaluative process as useful and effective as possible, IPEC will continue to explore project review options, in particular at mid-term.

8.4 Strategic and thematic evaluations as part of knowledge building

In 2010-2011, two strategic level evaluations were carried-out. One was a **global cluster evaluation on IPEC activities on research and statistics** (continuing the emphasis on more comprehensive evaluations at the global or inter-regional level, covering several countries or several projects) and the second was a **strategic evaluation of IPEC's work on knowledge management**, which is feeding into a the further development of a comprehensive strategy on knowledge sharing and management in IPEC. Summary findings and recommendations from these evaluations are contained in relevant sections of this report.

8.5 Follow-up to evaluations

Follow-up and use of evaluations continues to be a focus of the ILO in general and IPEC specifically, through action plans on individual project recommendations and preparation of compendia and inventories of lessons learned and good practices emerging from evaluations within specific themes. The long established process for follow-up to evaluations in IPEC is being further developed and implemented to be consistent with the ILO approach in general and, in particular, with I-track, the ILO wide system for managing and documenting evaluations (which is partly based on initial work by IPEC).

As mentioned in the IPEC Implementation Report: *Highlights 2010*, several IPEC initiatives, such as the follow-up system, were highlighted in the report of the Independent External Evaluation (IEE) of the ILO Evaluation Function. Subsequent discussions in the ILO, including in the Governing Body, have emphasised the need to consider the possible broader use of IPEC's evaluation experience in response to the strategic role that evaluation can play in credible, knowledge based operations.

Annexes



Annex I: ILO's Programme and Budget for 2012-2013



The **ILO's Strategic Policy Framework for 2010–2015** serves as the over arching framework for the work of the ILO in the period to 2015. The ILO's Strategic Policy Framework established as an objective the outcome that "Child Labour is eliminated, with priority given to its worst forms".

The **ILO's Programme and Budget for 2012–2013** was approved by the ILO's Governing Body in March 2011 and subsequently adopted by the International Labour Conference in June 2011. For 2012–2013 the targets have been set based on an assessment of previous achievements and reported in Section 3.1 on Programme and Budget, as well as an assessment of planned and potential future type and level of activities. The targets reflect the continued focus on reporting on action taken by constituents with or as a result of IPEC support and correspond well to the progress on total targets for the two indicators in past biennium.⁴⁷

Strategy

Experience and lessons learned

The global child labour estimates in the 2010 Global Report, and the 2010 Conference discussion on this topic pointed to the need to improve the capacity of constituents to scale-up national efforts in order to eliminate the worst forms of child labour by 2016. The Global Report highlighted changing patterns of child labour, with fewer girls and boys between the ages of five and 14 involved in child labour but significantly more boys between the ages of 15 and 17 involved in hazardous work. This requires the development of new tools to reach older children, especially boys, and to identify concrete linkages to safe and productive youth

employment. As 60 per cent of child labour occurs in agriculture, emphasis on developing solutions that improve productivity in rural areas and the livelihoods of agricultural communities will be increased. Variations in the incidence of child labour in different regions and sub regions require the Office to develop appropriate regional strategies for the elimination of child labour. The discussion of the report *ILO Programme Implementation 2008–2009* highlighted the effectiveness of adopting holistic approaches to tackling child labour. Therefore, the root causes of child labour, such as poverty, decent work deficits, social exclusion and inadequate education, will be addressed through action combining policy work, research and project interventions. Strategies that promote quality education, an effective social floor, improved labour markets and productivity, more effective social dialogue and social partner organizations, lifelong learning, and employment for parents and young people will be implemented.

Linkages to other outcomes

By focusing on poverty alleviation and its linkages to child labour in agricultural areas, new interventions will be developed in collaboration with the three employment-related outcomes (1 – employment promotion, 2 – skills development and 3 – sustainable enterprises) and with outcome 13 (decent work in economic sectors). Given the importance of enforcing child labour laws and policies, work with outcome 11 (labour administration and labour law) will continue to ensure child labour concerns are fully integrated into labour inspection interventions. Work with outcome 4 (social security) on conditional cash transfers and other social floor initiatives will be expanded. Finally, linkages to outcomes 9 (employers' organizations) and 10

⁴⁷ A total of at least 95 instances of action has been reported for 2008–2009 (59 cases of use of ILO products revised and in 33 countries at least two actions associated with the Time-Bound Programme approach were taken, indicating a minimum of 66 actions). The total target of 95 member States for 2010–2011 therefore suggest at least a similar level of achievement, particularly when considering the focus on reporting member States in which constituents take action rather than reporting individual action by constituents.

(workers' organizations) will focus on enhancing the capacity of the social partners to reach out to the informal economy, where child labour largely occurs, as well as to participate fully in tripartite policy consultations.

Knowledge development and sharing

In response to constituents' demands, the capacity of member States to conduct national child labour surveys and integrate child labour modules into other existing survey tools will continue to be strengthened. To address identified knowledge gaps, research will be conducted on children's work in agriculture, linkages between child labour, youth employment and safe work for young people, and social protection for vulnerable households prone to child labour. This work will contribute to the Office-wide research theme on achieving income-led growth. Improved methodologies to measure the impact of project interventions will also be developed to ensure that lessons from those interventions inform future technical cooperation initiatives.

Gender equality and non-discrimination

The emphasis on the girl child will continue given the positive outcomes of previous targeting. New programmes will be developed to reach the increasing number of boys between the ages of 15–17 years involved in hazardous work. As countries apply the 2008 resolution on child labour statistics, better sex-disaggregated information on the different tasks and conditions faced by girls and boys in child labour will be available and will be used to design interventions for reaching identified pockets of child labour and for evaluating their impact.

Building the capacity of constituents

The capacity of workers' and employers' organizations to advocate policies and business and employment practices that tackle the root causes of child labour will be enhanced through training and specific interventions, such as supporting the organizing of hard-to-reach groups and increasing the effectiveness of action by the social partners in sectors where child labour is prevalent. Based on national needs and priorities, governments will be helped to develop or revise policies and programmes and deliver services on issues such as labour inspection, quality basic education, and lifelong skills development schemes that have positive outcomes on child labour. Emphasis will be placed on building their capacity to mainstream child labour concerns into far-reaching policies and programmes. Through the ITC-ILO, the Office will continue to provide courses to strengthen

constituents' capacity to develop effective child labour programmes, to scale-up existing programmes and to improve reporting on Conventions Nos. 138 and 182. New courses linking child labour with decent work and sector specific areas will be launched.

Partnerships

Support to existing partnerships, such as the Global Task Force on Child Labour and Education for All, and the International Partnership for Cooperation on Child Labour in Agriculture will continue, with a view to extending their operational impact. Based on the desire to respond to the needs of the actors in the real economy, the ILO will explore opportunities to work more closely with industry as well as with workers' representatives to achieve concrete advances against child labour within the wider decent work framework. This will be done through the negotiation of sector-specific memoranda of understanding and public-private initiatives. Building on ongoing experience and work with other UN agencies such as UNICEF, the Food and Agriculture Organization and the World Bank, specific research and statistical projects will be expanded.

Communication

Building on previous work and achievements, the communication strategy will continue to focus on: (i) advocacy at national level; (ii) the World Day Against Child Labour; and (iii) the effective dissemination of information through the media, including radio, television, newspapers and social networking.

Technical cooperation

Work under this outcome will continue to be carried out largely through the implementation of technical cooperation projects. In line with the *Roadmap for Achieving the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour by 2016*, integrated by the Governing Body in November 2010 into the strategy to implement the ILO Global Action Plan, more emphasis will be placed on providing technical advice, guidance and assistance to constituents to develop effective policies and programmes that apply decent work approaches to address the root causes of child labour and focus on areas where systemic changes need to be made. For example, a new technical cooperation project in Central America will link households at risk of child labour or already having children in child labour to job creation and skills-improvement services as a means of targeting the root causes of child labour.

Risk management

More than 95 per cent of resources devoted to achieving this outcome over past biennia came from extra-budgetary funding. The current prospects for such funding for 2012–2013 are highly uncertain. The present trend of many donors to fund fewer but larger projects and the significant reduction in funds available for 2012 may also reduce the Office's ability to respond fully to many constituents' requests. To mitigate these risks, the Office will seek to build new and innovative partnerships such as South–South initiatives and Public–Private Partnerships.

For the first time since 2007, IPEC's largest donor, US Department of labour (USDOL), was unable to provide a direct funding allocation for IPEC's work. Instead, IPEC entered into competitive bidding for projects announced by USDOL. IPEC was successful in bidding for a Global Action Project (US\$ 15 million), which had a strong emphasis on research and support for statistical services and smaller components supporting labour inspection and following-up on the adoption of Convention No. 189 on domestic work; and a Global Monitoring and Evaluation Project (US\$ 2.5 million). A direct allocation for further work in El Salvador (US\$ 4 million) was secured. However, the remaining three bids (with funding totalling US\$ 38 million) for large country based projects to combat child labour in the sugar sector in the Philippines; traditional weaving in Ethiopia; and in agriculture and artisanal and small-scale mining in Peru, were awarded to NGOs.

Strategic resources

Table 6 shows the ILO's strategic budget by strategic objective with a close-up of the resources devoted to the strategic objective of standards and fundamental principles and rights at work. This table reflects all sources of funds and all resources.

Table 6: Strategic framework and total resources for 2012–2013

	Regular Budget 2012–2013 (US million \$)	Estimated extra-budgetary expenditure 2012–2013 (US million \$)	Estimated RBSA 2012–2013 (US million \$)
Strategic objective: Employment Create greater opportunities for women and men to secure decent employment and income			
Outcomes 1–3			
Total for this Strategic Objective	160.8	165.2	10.0
Strategic objective: Social protection Enhance the coverage and effectiveness of social protection for all			
Outcomes 4–8			
Total for this Strategic Objective	107.2	49.2	10.0
Strategic objective: Social dialogue and tripartism Strengthen tripartism and social dialogue			
Outcomes 9–13			
Total for this Strategic Objective	151.5	44.4	14.0
Strategic objective: Standards and Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work Promote and realize standards and fundamental principles and rights at work			
Outcome 14 The right to freedom of association and collective bargaining is widely known and exercised	15.6	3.5	
Outcome 15 Forced labour is eliminated	4.4	6.5	
Outcome 16 Child labour is eliminated, with priority given to the worst forms	14.2	92.4	14.0
Outcome 17 Discrimination in employment and occupation is eliminated	9.1	4.2	
Outcome 18 International labour standards are ratified and applied	64.5	10.0	
Total for this Strategic objective	107.8	116.6	14.0
Strategic objective: Policy coherence			
Outcome 19			
Total for this Strategic objective	22.4	9.6	2.0
TOTAL budget 2012–2013	549.7	385.0	50.0

Operational resources

Table 7 below shows the regular budget resources to be allocated to IPEC for 2012–2013. The reduction in resources levels between the two biennium amounts to 2.2 per cent.

Table 7: IPEC operational budget – regular budget

2010–2011 (in US\$)	2012–2013 (in constant 2010–2011 US\$)	2012–2013 (recosted in US\$)
3,105,412	3,080,481	3,682,446

In addition to these regular budget funds, donors have allocated resources from extra budgetary sources for technical cooperation projects at country as well as inter-regional levels. According to the estimates made at the time of preparing the ILO's Programme and Budget for 2012–2013, it was expected that approximately \$92.4 million would be expended under technical cooperation during the biennium. This amount compares to the actual expenditure recorded during the 2010–2011 biennium of US\$ 95.6 million. In light of the challenges facing IPEC regarding resource mobilization, IPEC expects actual expenditure during the 2012–2013 biennium to amount to approximately US\$ 40-45 million per year.

Table 8: Approved allocations for 2012–2013 by donor

Donor	Recipient country or region	2012–2013 (US\$)
Brazil	African regional	1,000
	America Region	580,000
	Bolivia	70,000
	Ecuador	499,000
	Haiti	29,000
	Paraguay	36,000
	Timor-Leste	38,000
	Total:	1,253,000
Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC)	Tanzania	153,000
	Total:	153,000
Canada	China	1,629,000
	Colombia	44,000
	Total:	1,673,000
Denmark	Nepal	245,000
	Total:	245,000
ECLT	Global	18,000
	Malawi	200,000
	Total:	218,000
European Commission	Pakistan	1,168,000
	Total:	1,168,000
France	African regional	1,188,000
	Total:	1,188,000
Germany	European regional	959,000
	Global	325,000
	Total:	1,284,000
Global Issues Group	African regional	707,000
	Total:	707,000
Hey U MultiMedia AG	Global	2,000
	Total:	2,000

Donor	Recipient country or region	2012–2013 (US\$)
Ireland	Global	63,000
	Total:	63,000
Italy	African regional	30,000
	Interregional	12,000
	Lebanon	37,000
	Thailand	66,000
	Total:	145,000
Japan Tobacco International (JTI)	Brazil	1,214,000
	Global	512,000
	Malawi	1,230,000
	Total:	2,956,000
Netherlands	Bangladesh	598,000
	Global	6,001,000
	Indonesia	247,000
	Senegal	161,000
	Total:	7,007,000
Norway	Global	22,000
	Total:	22,000
Spain	America Region	955,000
	Viet Nam	1,986,000
	Western Sahara	3,549,000
	Total:	6,490,000
Sweden	Myanmar	237,000
	Total:	237,000
Telefonica Foundation	Spain	6,000
	Total:	6,000
UNDP	El Salvador	4,000
	Total:	4,000
UNDP/MDTF	Brazil	409,000
	Kyrgyzstan	99,000
	Malawi	39,000
	Morocco	221,000
	Total:	768,000
UNESCO	Global	34,000
	Total:	34,000
UNHSF	Senegal	821,000
	Total:	821,000
UNICEF	Global	31,000
	Myanmar	31,000
	Syria	149,000
	Total:	211,000
United Kingdom	Global	138,000
	Total:	138,000

Donor	Recipient country or region	2012–2013 (US\$)
United States	African regional	18,848,000
	America Region	3,886,000
	Brazil	1,282,000
	Cambodia	1,279,000
	El Salvador	10,159,000
	Global	21,277,000
	Haiti	889,000
	India	3,938,000
	Indonesia	216,000
	Jordan	1,444,000
	Kenya	3,088,000
	Malawi	1,268,000
	Mexico	3,139,000
	Myanmar	290,000
	Philippines	2,992,000
	Thailand	6,937,000
	Togo	768,000
	Uganda	1,747,000
	Total:	83,447,000
World Food Programme (WFP)	Egypt	428,000
		Total:
	Grand Total:	110,668,000

Table 9: Approved allocations for 2012–2013 by recipient country or region

Recipient country or region	Donor	2012–2013 (US\$)
African regional	Brazil	1,000
	France	1,188,000
	Global Issues Group (GIG)	707,000
	Italy	30,000
	United States	18,848,000
		Total:
America Region	Brazil	580,000
	Spain	955,000
	United States	3,886,000
		Total:
Bangladesh	Netherlands	598,000
		Total:
Bolivia	Brazil	70,000
		Total:
Brazil	Japan Tobacco International (JTI)	1,214,000
	UNDP/MDTF	409,000
	United States	1,282,000
		Total:
Cambodia	United States	1,279,000
		Total:

Recipient country or region	Donor	2012–2013 (US\$)
China	Canada	1,629,000
	Total:	1,629,000
Colombia	Canada	44,000
	Total:	44,000
Ecuador	Brazil	499,000
	Total:	499,000
Egypt	WFP	428,000
	Total:	428,000
El Salvador	UNDP	4,000
	United States	10,159,000
	Total:	10,163,000
European regional	Germany	959,000
	Total:	959,000
Global	ECLT	18,000
	Germany	325,000
	Hey U MultiMedia AG	2,000
	Ireland	63,000
	Japan Tobacco International (JTI)	512,000
	Netherlands	6,001,000
	Norway	22,000
	UNESCO	34,000
	UNICEF	31,000
	United Kingdom	138,000
	United States	21,277,000
	Total:	28,423,000
Haiti	Brazil	29,000
	United States	889,000
	Total:	918,000
India	United States	3,938,000
	Total:	3,938,000
Indonesia	Netherlands	247,000
	United States	216,000
	Total:	463,000
Interregional	Italy	12,000
	Total:	12,000
Jordan	United States	1,444,000
	Total:	1,444,000
Kenya	United States	3,088,000
	Total:	3,088,000
Kyrgyzstan	UNDP/MDTF	99,000
	Total:	99,000
Lebanon	Italy	37,000
	Total:	37,000

Recipient country or region	Donor	2012–2013 (US\$)
Malawi	ECLT	200,000
	Japan Tobacco International (JTI)	1,230,000
	UNDP/MDTF	39,000
	United States	1,268,000
	Total:	2,737,000
Mexico	United States	3,139,000
	Total:	3,139,000
Morocco	UNDP/MDTF	221,000
	Total:	221,000
Myanmar	Sweden	237,000
	UNICEF	31,000
	United States	290,000
	Total:	558,000
Nepal	Denmark	245,000
	Total:	245,000
Pakistan	European Commission	1,168,000
	Total:	1,168,000
Paraguay	Brazil	36,000
	Total:	36,000
Philippines	United States	2,992,000
	Total:	2,992,000
Senegal	Netherlands	161,000
	UNHSF	821,000
	Total:	982,000
Spain	Telefonica Foundation	6,000
	Total:	6,000
Syria	UNICEF	149,000
	Total:	149,000
Tanzania	Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC)	153,000
	Total:	153,000
Thailand	Italy	66,000
	United States	6,937,000
	Total:	7,003,000
Timor-Leste	Brazil	38,000
	Total:	38,000
Togo	United States	768,000
	Total:	768,000
Uganda	United States	1,747,000
	Total:	1,747,000
Viet Nam	Spain	1,986,000
	Total:	1,986,000
Western Sahara	Spain	3,549,000
	Total:	3,549,000
	Grand Total:	110,668,000

Annex II:

Summary of the progress in achieving Indicators 16.1 and 16.2



Country	Indicator 16.1				Indicator 16.2			
	Criteria 16.1.1	Criteria 16.1.2	Criteria 16.1.3	Criteria 16.1.4	Criteria 16.2.1	Criteria 16.2.2	Criteria 16.2.3	Criteria 16.2.4
	Policies, programmes and/or action plans	Time-bound measures	Mainstreaming	Regional and subregional policies	Ratification	With satisfaction or interest	Established or strengthened mechanisms for data collection	Targeted data collection and analysis
AFRICA								
Benin	✓		✓			✓		
Botswana	✓	✓	✓					
Burundi								✓
Cameroon								✓
Cape Verde					✓	✓		
Comoros	✓	✓	✓					
Congo, Dem. Rep. of the						✓		✓
Côte d'Ivoire		✓	✓			✓	✓	✓
Egypt		✓	✓			✓		✓
Ethiopia	✓	✓					✓	
Gabon					✓	✓		
Ghana	✓	✓			✓	✓		
Guinea							✓	
Guinea-Bissau		✓						
Kenya	✓	✓	✓					✓
Liberia							✓	
Madagascar	✓	✓						
Malawi	✓		✓					
Mali	✓	✓						✓
Morocco		✓				✓		✓
Niger								✓
Rwanda						✓	✓	✓
Senegal						✓		
Sierra Leone					✓			
South Africa	✓	✓						
Togo	✓		✓			✓		✓

	Indicator 16.1				Indicator 16.2			
	Criteria 16.1.1	Criteria 16.1.2	Criteria 16.1.3	Criteria 16.1.4	Criteria 16.2.1	Criteria 16.2.2	Criteria 16.2.3	Criteria 16.2.4
Country	Policies, programmes and/or action plans	Time-bound measures	Mainstreaming	Regional and subregional policies	Ratification	With satisfaction or interest	Established or strengthened mechanisms for data collection	Targeted data collection and analysis
Uganda	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓
Zambia	✓							✓
TOTALS	13	13	9	0	4	11	6	13
	17 member States reported under 16.1				22 member States reported under 16.2			
	11 member States reported under both 16.1 and 16.2							
ARAB STATES								
Jordan						✓	✓	
Lebanon			✓					
Syria	✓							
TOTALS	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
	2 member States reported under 16.1				1 member State reported under 16.2			
	No member State reported under both 16.1 and 16.2							
ASIAN AND THE PACIFIC								
Afghanistan					✓			✓
Australia						✓		
Bangladesh	✓		✓					✓
Brunei Darrussalam					✓			
Cambodia	✓		✓					
China – Macau SAR						✓		
Fiji		✓					✓	✓
Indonesia	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	
Iraq						✓		
Lao PDR	✓						✓	✓
Mongolia	✓		✓					
Nepal	✓		✓					✓
Pakistan		✓	✓					
Papua New Guinea						✓		
Philippines			✓				✓	✓
Sri Lanka	✓						✓	
Thailand	✓					✓		✓
Viet Nam	✓							
TOTALS	9	3	7	0	2	6	5	7
	12 member States reported under 16.1				14 member States reported under 16.2			
	8 member States reported under both 16.1 and 16.2							

	Indicator 16.1				Indicator 16.2			
	Criteria 16.1.1	Criteria 16.1.2	Criteria 16.1.3	Criteria 16.1.4	Criteria 16.2.1	Criteria 16.2.2	Criteria 16.2.3	Criteria 16.2.4
Country	Policies, programmes and/or action plans	Time-bound measures	Mainstreaming	Regional and subregional policies	Ratification	With satisfaction or interest	Established or strengthened mechanisms for data collection	Targeted data collection and analysis
EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA								
Albania	✓					✓		
Armenia								✓
Austria						✓		
Belarus						✓		
Croatia						✓		
Czech Republic						✓		
Georgia								✓
Germany						✓		
Iran						✓		
Israel						✓		
Kazakhstan		✓						
Kosovo		✓	✓			✓		
Kyrgyzstan	✓	✓	✓					✓
Moldova	✓						✓	
Tajikistan	✓		✓					
Turkey						✓		
Turkmenistan					✓			
Ukraine	✓		✓					
TOTALS	5	3	4	0	1	10	1	3
	7 member States reported under 16.1				15 member States reported under 16.2			
	4 member States reported under both 16.1 and 16.2							
AMERICAS								
Argentina	✓	✓				✓		✓
Bolivia	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓
Brasil	✓		✓					✓
Chile	✓	✓				✓		✓
Colombia		✓	✓			✓	✓	✓
Costa Rica	✓	✓	✓			✓		
Dominican Rep.	✓					✓	✓	✓
Ecuador	✓	✓						✓
El Salvador	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓
Guatemala	✓							✓

Country	Indicator 16.1				Indicator 16.2			
	Criteria 16.1.1	Criteria 16.1.2	Criteria 16.1.3	Criteria 16.1.4	Criteria 16.2.1	Criteria 16.2.2	Criteria 16.2.3	Criteria 16.2.4
	Policies, programmes and/or action plans	Time-bound measures	Mainstreaming	Regional and subregional policies	Ratification	With satisfaction or interest	Established or strengthened mechanisms for data collection	Targeted data collection and analysis
Haiti						✓		
Honduras	✓		✓					✓
Jamaica						✓		
Mexico	✓	✓				✓		✓
Nicaragua	✓							✓
Panama	✓					✓		✓
Paraguay	✓	✓				✓		✓
Uruguay								✓
TOTALS	14	9	6	0	0	10	4	15
	15 member States reported under 16.1				18 member States reported under 16.2			
	15 member States reported under both 16.1 and 16.2							
GLOBAL, REGIONAL OR SUB-REGIONAL								
Central America, Panama and Dominican Rep.				✓				
MERCOSUR				✓				
PALOP				✓				
Global				✓			✓	
TOTALS	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	0
	4 global, regional or sub-regional bodies reported under 16.1				1 global, regional or sub-regional body reported under 16.2			
GRAND TOTAL	42	28	27	4	7	38	18	38
	53 member States plus 4 global, regional or sub-regional bodies reported under 16.1				70 member States plus 1 global, regional or sub-regional bodies reported under 16.2			
	38 member States and 1 global, regional or sub-regional body reported under both 16.1 and 16.2							

Annex III: IPEC Projects in 2010–2011



Africa

TBP/NAP support projects: 8 – Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Mali (ended 6/10), Tanzania (ended 02/10), Togo, Uganda, Zambia (ended 06/10). See projects listed below.

SIMPOC national surveys: 11 – Cameroon (ended 04/10), Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Ethiopia, Guinea, Liberia, Niger, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Togo, Uganda.

Research UCW: 11 – Completed (Senegal, Mali, Rwanda, South Sudan); ongoing: Study on migration (Senegal, Mali, Burkina Faso); Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Zambia (an assessment of resource requirements to eliminate child labour), Ghana, Algeria. Out-of-School Children (OOSC) Initiative (ongoing): Child labour and OOSC in Ethiopia, Mozambique, Zambia, DRC, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria.

Regional projects focusing on children in specific worst forms: 8

- Prevention and elimination of child labour in artisanal gold mining in West Africa (Burkina Faso, Niger, Mali) (ended 01/10).
- Sub-regional project on combating trafficking in children for labour exploitation in West Africa – LUTRENA (Phase II) (Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Mali, Senegal, Togo) (ended 03/10).
- Prevention and integration of children in armed conflict (Phase II) (Burundi, DRC).
- Towards child labour free cocoa growing communities in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana through an integrated area based approach (Cocoa Communities Project (CCP)).
- A programme to reduce the worst forms of child labour in tobacco-growing communities in Malawi and Brazil.
- To act against child domestic work in Africa and in Union for Mediterranean countries (UpM), IPEC/PAMODEC (3 UpM countries, Madagascar, Morocco and Niger).

- Cooperation to Address the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Agriculture: Support to the International Partnership for Cooperation on Child Labour in Agriculture (Malawi, Mali).
- Combating Child Labour in Cocoa Growing Communities in Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire (Private-Public Partnership (PPP)).

Other regional/inter-regional projects: 8

- Eliminating the worst forms of child labour in West Africa and strengthening sub-regional cooperation through ECOWAS countries (Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo); national and selected local areas (Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Nigeria) – West Africa – ECOWAS Phase I.
- Eliminating the worst forms of child labour in West Africa and strengthening sub-regional cooperation through ECOWAS (Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo); national and selected local areas (Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Nigeria) – West Africa – ECOWAS Phase II.
- Towards the elimination of the worst forms of child labour (TECL) (Phase II) with a focus on HIV/AIDS (Botswana, Namibia, South Africa).
- Enhancing national capacity in child labour data collection, analysis and dissemination through technical assistance to surveys, research and training (including for Africa: Cameroon, Rwanda).
- Combating the worst forms of child labour in Lusophone countries in Africa (Angola, Mozambique, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Sao Tome and Principe).

- Combating the worst forms of child labour in Francophone countries in Africa (Benin, Burkina Faso, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Niger, Senegal, Togo) (ended 09/10).
- Prevention and elimination of child labour in West Africa (Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Senegal).
- Supporting actions to meet the 2015 targets to eliminate the worst forms of child labour in Lusophone countries in Africa through knowledge, awareness-raising and south-south cooperation (Angola, Mozambique, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Sao Tome and Principe).

Country, sectoral or area-based projects focusing on children in specific worst forms: 11

- **Egypt:** Combating exploitative child labour through education in Egypt (WFP, UNICEF, ILO).
- **Madagascar:** Support to prevent domestic child labour through education.
- **Morocco:** Combating the worst forms of child labour (ended 12/10).
- **Morocco:** Strengthen national prevention and protection measures against the exploitation of children for domestic work.
- **Morocco:** Violence against women with a special component on working girls.
- **Senegal:** Improving the situation of children at risk.
- **Somaliland:** Rapid Assessment Study on child labour.
- **Tanzania:** Eliminating child labour in tobacco plantations in Urambo (Phases I & II) (ended 03/11).
- **Tanzania:** Supporting the implementation of the National Action Plan for the Elimination of Worst Forms of Child Labour (ILO Brazil Partnership Programme for the promotion of South-South Cooperation).
- **Togo:** Combating exploitative child labour through education project.
- **Zambia:** Support to constituents to implement the National Action Plan to eliminate child labour.
- **Lebanon:** Project on Strengthening National Action to combat the worst forms of Child Labour.
- **Syria:** National Programme on the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour.
- **Jordan:** Moving towards a Child Labour Free Jordan.

Asia and the Pacific

TBP support projects: 5 – Cambodia (Phase II), Indonesia (Phase II, ended 09/11), Mongolia (ended 05/10), Philippines, Viet Nam.

SIMPOC national surveys: 7 – Sri Lanka, Lao PDR, Indonesia (ended 06/10), Cambodia, Philippines, Mongolia (modular), Nepal (modular).

Research UCW: 5 – Bangladesh (completed), Gender sub-regional overview (completed), Indonesia (ongoing), Children's Work in Andhra Pradesh: trends and determinants (completed), Out of School Children (OOSC) Initiative (ongoing): Child labour and OOSC in Cambodia, Indonesia, Philippines, Timor-Leste, Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka.

Country, sectoral, or area-based projects focusing on children in specific worst forms: 18

- **Bangladesh:** Urban Informal Economy (UIE) Programme of the Project of support to the time-bound programme towards the elimination of worst forms of child labour.
- **China:** Project to prevent trafficking for labour exploitation (CP-TING Phase II).
- **Thailand (2):** Support for national action to combat child labour and its worst forms (ended 06/11); Combating the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Shrimp and Seafood Processing Areas.
- **India:** Converging against child labour: Support for India's model.
- **Nepal:** Bonded child labour Phase II (Ended in 12/10).
- **Pakistan (4):** Combating abusive child labour (Phase II); Education and training (Phase III, ended in 12/10); Pakistan earthquake – Child labour response (ended in 06/11); Media project Phase II (ended in 12/10).
- **Indonesia (2):** Education and skills training for youth employment in Indonesia (IPEC/SKILLS joint programme, ended 11/11); Mobilization and capacity-building of Teacher Trade Union in Indonesia (ended 06/11).

Arab States

SIMPOC national surveys: Yemen and Jordan.

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

- **Sri Lanka:** 2005 child labour project was reactivated to initiate preparation of a Roadmap for the elimination of child labour (closed in 12/10).
- **Timor-Leste:** Programme to eliminate the worst forms of child labour.
- **Myanmar (4):** Elimination of underage recruitment (ended 12/10); Monitoring and Reporting, Prevention, Protection, Release, Rehabilitation and Reintegration of Children Affected by Armed Conflict in Myanmar; Intervention for the Elimination of Forced Labour; Support to Intervention and Monitoring of Underage Recruitment and Children in Armed Conflict.

Europe and Central Asia

SIMPOC national surveys: 2 – Albania, Moldova.

UCW research: 1 – ongoing study Out-of-School Children (OOSC) Initiative: Child labour and OOSC in Kyrgyzstan, Romania, Tajikistan, Turkey.

Regional projects: 2

- **PROTECT CEE:** Support for policy level and up-scaling activities for combating child labour in Central and Eastern Europe (Albania, Kosovo, Moldova, Ukraine).
- **PROACT CAR III:** Combating child labour in Central Asia – Commitment becomes Action (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan).

Country, sectoral, or area-based projects focusing on children in specific worst forms: 1

- **Kosovo:** Supporting the design and implementation of Kosovo Action Plan on the elimination of the worst forms of child labour.

Americas

TBP support projects: 1 – Brazil (Support project for a child labour free state in Bahia).

SIMPOC national surveys and research: 10 – Bolivia, Chile, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay.

Research UCW: 3 – Regional study on child labour (completed studies: Brazil, Trends in children's employment and child labour in the Latin America and Caribbean region); ongoing studies: Mexico; Out-of-School Children (OOSC) Initiative: Child labour and OOSC in Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia and Mexico.

Regional projects: 6

- Elimination of child labour in Latin America (Central American and Mexican component) (Phase II, closed 2010); Phase III: Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama).
- Elimination of child labour in Latin America (South American component) (Phase II, closed 2010) and III: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela).
- Elimination of child labour in Latin America Phase IV (Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela).
- Eliminating child labour in South America through Horizontal Cooperation (Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador, Paraguay).
- South-South Cooperation Project (Bolivia, Ecuador, Paraguay).
- Prevention and elimination of the worst forms of child labour through the strengthening of Labour Ministries and workers and employers groups.

Country, sectoral, or area-based projects focusing on children in specific worst forms: 7

- **Mexico:** Stop child labour in agriculture.
- **Mexico:** Commercial sexual exploitation of children (reopened briefly in 2010 for specific activities).
- **Haiti:** Elimination and prevention of the worst forms of child labour in Haiti (Brazil South-South Cooperation) (ended 12/10).
- **Haiti:** Protecting children from the worst forms of child labour in the early reconstruction phase.
- **El Salvador:** Eliminating Child Labour in El Salvador through Economic Empowerment and Social Inclusion.
- **Brazil:** Food Nutrition Security of Indigenous Children and Women in Brazil (Child labour component of the inter-agency funded project Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) Project).
- **Colombia:** Project to support the decentralization of the national strategy for the eradication of the Worst Forms of Child Labour in the department of Tolima.

Global projects

Global or Inter-regional projects: 29

- Global campaign to raise awareness and understanding on child labour (INT/00/09/070).
- IPEC capacity building and training activities through ITC-ILO (INT/03/24/ITA).
- Survey methodologies for national level estimates of children in the unconditional worst forms of child labour (GLO/05/50/USA).
- Learning from experience: Distilling and disseminating lessons on worst forms of child labour (GLO/05/51/USA).
- Tackling child labour through education (TACKLE) (Angola, Fiji, Guyana, Jamaica, Kenya, Madagascar, Mali, Papua New Guinea, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Zambia) (INT/05/24/EEC).
- National child labour surveys in selected countries (Benin, Bolivia, Jordan, Peru) (INT/05/53/USA).
- Enhancing national capacity in child labour data collection, analysis and dissemination through technical assistance to surveys, research and training (GLO/06/50/USA).
- Impact assessment framework: Further development and follow-up to tracer and tracking methodologies (GLO/06/51/USA).
- Preparation and design of IPEC projects for USDOL-funding under fiscal year 2006, and Awareness Raising (INT/06/50/USA).
- Bipartite and tripartite action against child labour (INT/06/52/NOR).
- Audit of selected United States Department of Labour funded IPEC projects – Round IV (INT/07/51/USA).
- Audit of selected United States Department of Labour funded IPEC projects – Round V (GLO/08/57/USA).
- Building the knowledge base on the design and implementation of impact evaluation of child labour interventions, implemented through the inter-agency programme “Understanding Children’s Work” (UCW) (GLO/08/58/USA).
- UN.GIFT Expert Group Initiative on Child Trafficking (INT/08/51/DAC).
- 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 (Mexico, Paraguay, Nigeria, Benin, Rwanda, Liberia, Viet Nam, Moldova, South Africa, Botswana, Namibia) (INT/08/59/USA).
- Social partnership and advocacy to tackle child labour (INT/08/72/IRL).
- Strengthening the evidence base on child labour through expanded data collection, data analysis, and research-based global reports (INT/08/93/USA).
- Support to the development of National Action Plans (NAP) in Sub-Saharan Africa through policy support, research and knowledge building, in particular through the inter-agency programme “Understanding Children’s Work” (UCW) (RAF/08/06/ITA).
- Cooperation to address the worst forms of child labour in agriculture: Support to the International Agricultural Partnership (GLO/09/58/USA).
- Development process of a Roadmap for 2016 (INT/09/07/NET).
- Advancing tripartite action to tackle child labour (INT/09/50/NOR).
- Support to the Global Action Plan, baseline surveys, evaluations and preparation of Fiscal Year 2009 project documents (Burundi, Burkina Faso, Guatemala, Laos PDR, Mongolia, Comoros, El Salvador) (INT/09/59/USA).
- Follow-up to the resolution on child labour statistics adopted at the 18th ICLS through methodological development and expansion of child labour data collection (GLO/09/56/USA).
- Supporting the Roadmap to 2016 through expanding the evidence base and reinforcing policy research for scaling-up and accelerating action against child labour. (GLO/10/55/USA).
- Combating child labour through education (INT/10/07/NET).
- Skills deficits in developing countries / Youth marginalization in labour markets (GLO/11/08/UNE).
- Global Evaluation and Monitoring (GEM) Project enhancing the knowledge base through comprehensive monitoring and evaluation, impact evaluation and tracer studies (GLO/11/12/USA).
- Global Action Programme on Child Labour Issues (GLO/11/11/USA).
- UNICEF contribution to the Out-of- school children (OOSC) Initiative (INT/11/02/CEF).

Annex IV:

Progress towards universal ratification of the ILO Child Labour Conventions



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

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

Country	Convention No. 138	Convention No. 182
AFRICA		
Eritrea	Ratified on 22.02.00 (Min. age: 14 years)	X
Liberia	X	Ratified on 2.06.03
Somalia	X	X
AMERICAS		
Canada	X	Ratified on 6.06.00
Cuba	Ratified on 7.03.75 (Min. age: 15 years)	X
Mexico	X	Ratified on 30.06.00
Saint Lucia	X	Ratified on 6.12.00
Suriname	X	Ratified on 12.04.06
United States	X	Ratified on 2.12.99
ARAB STATES		
Bahrain	X	Ratified on 23.03.01
Saudi Arabia	X	Ratified on 8.10.01
ASIA AND THE PACIFIC		
Australia	X	Ratified on 19.12.06
Bangladesh	X	Ratified on 12.03.01
India	X	X
Iran	X	Ratified on 8.05.02
Maldives	X	X
Marshall Islands	X	X
Myanmar	X	X
New Zealand	X	Ratified on 14.06.01
Solomon Islands	X	X
Timor-Leste	X	Ratified on 16.06.09
Tuvalu	X	X
Vanuatu	X	Ratified on 28.08.06
EUROPE		
Turkmenistan	X	Ratified on 15.11.10

Annex V: Financial tables



**Annex V.1: Expenditure by recipient country or region
(situation as at 21 February 2012, US dollars)^{1, 2}**

Recipient country or region	Donor	Expenditure 2010	Expenditure 2011	Total
African regional	Brazil	72,000	6,000	78,000
	Denmark	212,000	0	212,000
	France	1,821,000	263,000	2,084,000
	Global Issues Group (GIG)	0	92,000	92,000
	Italy	467,000	437,000	904,000
	United States	2,339,000	5,152,000	7,491,000
	Total:	4,911,000	5,950,000	10,861,000
Americas region	Brazil	251,000	163,000	414,000
	Inter-American Development Bank (IADB)	201,000	0	201,000
	Spain	3,053,000	1,511,000	4,564,000
	UNICEF	40,000	0	40,000
	United States	783,000	2,082,000	2,865,000
	Total:	4,328,000	3,756,000	8,084,000
Angola	European Commission	147,000	152,000	299,000
	Total:	147,000	152,000	299,000
Bangladesh	Netherlands	1,567,000	1,787,000	3,354,000
	Total:	1,567,000	1,787,000	3,354,000
Bolivia	Brazil	54,000	96,000	150,000
	Total:	54,000	96,000	150,000
Brazil	Japan Tobacco International (JTI)	0	14,000	14,000
	UNDP/MDTF	157,000	250,000	407,000
	United States	1,717,000	1,021,000	2,738,000
	Total:	1,874,000	1,285,000	3,159,000
Cambodia	United States	1,247,000	1,048,000	2,295,000
	Total:	1,247,000	1,048,000	2,295,000
China	Canada	956,000	1,225,000	2,181,000
	Total:	956,000	1,225,000	2,181,000
Colombia	Canada	214,000	293,000	507,000
	Total:	214,000	293,000	507,000
Dominican Republic	United States	106,000	0	106,000
	Total:	106,000	0	106,000
Eastern Europe	Germany	783,000	6,000	789,000
	United States	111,000	0	111,000
	Total:	894,000	6,000	900,000

Recipient country or region	Donor	Expenditure 2010	Expenditure 2011	Total
Ecuador	Brazil	130,000	113,000	243,000
	United States	38,000	0	38,000
	Total:	168,000	113,000	281,000
Egypt	WFP	0	152,000	152,000
	Total:	0	152,000	152,000
El Salvador	UNDP	74,000	61,000	135,000
	United States	83,000	730,000	813,000
	Total:	157,000	791,000	948,000
European regional	Germany	675,000	603,000	1,278,000
	Total:	675,000	603,000	1,278,000
Fiji	European Commission	332,000	274,000	606,000
	Total:	332,000	274,000	606,000
Global	Canada	74,000	0	74,000
	ECLT	0	23,000	23,000
	European Commission	1,052,000	1,140,000	2,192,000
	Finland	37,000	0	37,000
	Germany	91,000	26,000	117,000
	Hey U MultiMedia AG	0	21,000	21,000
	Ireland	526,000	682,000	1,208,000
	Italy	334,000	0	334,000
	Japan Tobacco International (JTI)	0	51,000	51,000
	Netherlands	97,000	593,000	690,000
	Norway	483,000	21,000	504,000
	UNDCP	9,000	0	9,000
	UNESCO	0	11,000	11,000
	UNICEF	0	58,000	58,000
	United Kingdom	3,000	0	3,000
	United States	8,095,000	6,070,000	14,165,000
	Total:	10,801,000	8,696,000	19,497,000
	Guyana	European Commission	127,000	172,000
Total:		127,000	172,000	299,000
Haiti	Brazil	141,000	-9,000	132,000
	United States	0	101,000	101,000
	Total:	141,000	92,000	233,000
India	Italy	373,000	72,000	445,000
	United States	984,000	1,730,000	2,714,000
	Total:	1,357,000	1,802,000	3,159,000
Indonesia	JTUC - RENGO	59,000	40,000	99,000
	Netherlands	979,000	899,000	1,878,000
	United States	2,085,000	1,207,000	3,292,000
	Total:	3,123,000	2,146,000	5,269,000
Interregional	Italy	0	150,000	150,000
	Total:	0	150,000	150,000
Jamaica	European Commission	150,000	314,000	464,000
	Total:	150,000	314,000	464,000

Recipient country or region	Donor	Expenditure 2010	Expenditure 2011	Total
Jordan	United States	0	171,000	171,000
	Total:	0	171,000	171,000
Kenya	European Commission	566,000	297,000	863,000
	Germany	57,000	0	57,000
	United States	409,000	1,102,000	1,511,000
	Total:	1,032,000	1,399,000	2,431,000
Lebanon	Italy	333,000	355,000	688,000
	Total:	333,000	355,000	688,000
Madagascar	European Commission	470,000	100,000	570,000
	Total:	470,000	100,000	570,000
Malawi	Japan Tobacco International SA	0	5,000	5,000
	UNDP/MDTF	5,000	46,000	51,000
	United States	430,000	1,063,000	1,493,000
	Total:	435,000	1,114,000	1,549,000
Mali	European Commission	466,000	283,000	749,000
	United States	465,000	0	465,000
	Total:	931,000	283,000	1,214,000
Mexico	United States	516,000	1,168,000	1,684,000
	Total:	516,000	1,168,000	1,684,000
Mongolia	United States	519,000	0	519,000
	Total:	519,000	0	519,000
Morocco	Belgium	193,000	-1,000	192,000
	UNDP/MDTF	194,000	104,000	298,000
	Total:	387,000	103,000	490,000
Myanmar	Germany	101,000	0	101,000
	Sweden	0	78,000	78,000
	UNICEF	0	112,000	112,000
	United States	0	7,000	7,000
	Total:	101,000	197,000	298,000
Nepal	Denmark	0	36,000	36,000
	United States	458,000	0	458,000
	Total:	458,000	36,000	494,000
Pakistan	European Commission	858,000	1,391,000	2,249,000
	FIFA	73,000	0	73,000
	Norway	510,000	0	510,000
	Switzerland	310,000	23,000	333,000
	United States	426,000	147,000	573,000
	Total:	2,177,000	1,561,000	3,738,000
Papua New Guinea	European Commission	141,000	114,000	255,000
	Total:	141,000	114,000	255,000
Paraguay	Brazil	94,000	154,000	248,000
	Total:	94,000	154,000	248,000
Peru	UNICEF	9,000	0	9,000
	Total:	9,000	0	9,000

Recipient country or region	Donor	Expenditure 2010	Expenditure 2011	Total
Philippines	United States	512,000	1,247,000	1,759,000
	Total:	512,000	1,247,000	1,759,000
Russian Federation	Finland	31,000	0	31,000
	Total:	31,000	0	31,000
Senegal	Netherlands	0	108,000	108,000
	UNHSF	227,000	701,000	928,000
	Total:	227,000	809,000	1,036,000
Sierra Leone	European Commission	150,000	323,000	473,000
	Total:	150,000	323,000	473,000
Spain	Telefonica Foundation	31,000	35,000	66,000
	Total:	31,000	35,000	66,000
Sri Lanka	United States	105,000	0	105,000
	Total:	105,000	0	105,000
Sudan	European Commission	152,000	109,000	261,000
	Total:	152,000	109,000	261,000
Syria	Germany	253,000	0	253,000
	UNICEF	0	101,000	101,000
	Total:	253,000	101,000	354,000
Tanzania	Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC)	0	36,000	36,000
	ECLT	233,000	48,000	281,000
	United States	138,000	0	138,000
	Total:	371,000	84,000	455,000
Thailand	United States	944,000	734,000	1,678,000
	Total:	944,000	734,000	1,678,000
Timor-Leste	Brazil	127,000	97,000	224,000
	Total:	127,000	97,000	224,000
Togo	United States	1,585,000	1,161,000	2,746,000
	Total:	1,585,000	1,161,000	2,746,000
Turkey	Germany	2,000	0	2,000
	Total:	2,000	0	2,000
Uganda	United States	1,411,000	1,148,000	2,559,000
	Total:	1,411,000	1,148,000	2,559,000
Viet Nam	Spain	691,000	906,000	1,597,000
	Total:	691,000	906,000	1,597,000
West Africa	France	79,000	0	79,000
	United States	72,000	0	72,000
	Total:	151,000	0	151,000
Western Sahara	Spain	580,000	1,215,000	1,795,000
	Total:	580,000	1,215,000	1,795,000
Zambia	European Commission	530,000	516,000	1,046,000
	United States	660,000	0	660,000
	Total:	1,190,000	516,000	1,706,000
Grand Total:		49,445,000	46,143,000	95,588,000

¹ These figures are provisional and may be subject to revision.

² Negative figures represent refund of unspent allocation following completion of projects, and/or settlement of contribution paid.

Annex V.2: Expenditure by donor (situation as at 21 February 2012, US dollars)^{1, 2}

Donor	Recipient country or region	Expenditure 2010	Expenditure 2011	Total
Belgium	Morocco	193,000	-1,000	192,000
	Total:	193,000	-1,000	192,000
Brazil	African regional	72,000	6,000	78,000
	Americas region	251,000	163,000	414,000
	Bolivia	54,000	96,000	150,000
	Ecuador	130,000	113,000	243,000
	Haiti	141,000	-9,000	132,000
	Paraguay	94,000	154,000	248,000
	Timor-Leste	127,000	97,000	224,000
	Total:	869,000	620,000	1,489,000
Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC)	Tanzania	0	36,000	36,000
	Total:	0	36,000	36,000
Canada	China	956,000	1,225,000	2,181,000
	Colombia	214,000	293,000	507,000
	Global	74,000	0	74,000
	Total:	1,244,000	1,518,000	2,762,000
Denmark	African regional	212,000	0	212,000
	Nepal	0	36,000	36,000
	Total:	212,000	36,000	248,000
ECLT	Global	0	23,000	23,000
	Tanzania	233,000	48,000	281,000
	Total:	233,000	71,000	304,000
European Commission	Angola	147,000	152,000	299,000
	Fiji	332,000	274,000	606,000
	Global	1,052,000	1,140,000	2,192,000
	Guyana	127,000	172,000	299,000
	Jamaica	150,000	314,000	464,000
	Kenya	566,000	297,000	863,000
	Madagascar	470,000	100,000	570,000
	Mali	466,000	283,000	749,000
	Pakistan	858,000	1,391,000	2,249,000
	Papua New Guinea	141,000	114,000	255,000
	Sierra Leone	150,000	323,000	473,000
	Sudan	152,000	109,000	261,000
	Zambia	530,000	516,000	1,046,000
	Total:	5,141,000	5,185,000	10,326,000
FIFA	Pakistan	73,000	0	73,000
	Total:	73,000	0	73,000
Finland	Global	37,000	0	37,000
	Russian Federation	31,000	0	31,000
	Total:	68,000	0	68,000

Donor	Recipient country or region	Expenditure 2010	Expenditure 2011	Total
France	African regional	1,821,000	263,000	2,084,000
	West Africa	79,000	0	79,000
	Total:	1,900,000	263,000	2,163,000
Germany	Eastern Europe	783,000	6,000	789,000
	European regional	675,000	603,000	1,278,000
	Global	91,000	26,000	117,000
	Kenya	57,000	0	57,000
	Myanmar	101,000	0	101,000
	Syria	253,000	0	253,000
	Turkey	2,000	0	2,000
	Total:	1,962,000	635,000	2,597,000
Global Issues Group (GIG)	African regional	0	92,000	92,000
	Total:	0	92,000	92,000
Hey U MultiMedia AG	Global	0	21,000	21,000
	Total:	0	21,000	21,000
IADB	Americas region	201,000	0	201,000
	Total:	201,000	0	201,000
Ireland	Global	526,000	682,000	1,208,000
	Total:	526,000	682,000	1,208,000
Italy	African regional	467,000	437,000	904,000
	Global	334,000	0	334,000
	India	373,000	72,000	445,000
	Interregional	0	150,000	150,000
	Lebanon	333,000	355,000	688,000
	Total:	1,507,000	1,014,000	2,521,000
Japan Tobacco International (JTI)	Brazil	0	14,000	14,000
	Global	0	51,000	51,000
	Malawi	0	5,000	5,000
	Total:	0	70,000	70,000
JTUC-RENGO	Indonesia	59,000	40,000	99,000
	Total:	59,000	40,000	99,000
Netherlands	Bangladesh	1,567,000	1,787,000	3,354,000
	Global	97,000	593,000	690,000
	Indonesia	979,000	899,000	1,878,000
	Senegal	0	108,000	108,000
	Total:	2,643,000	3,387,000	6,030,000
Norway	Global	483,000	21,000	504,000
	Pakistan	510,000	0	510,000
	Total:	993,000	21,000	1,014,000
Spain	Americas region	3,053,000	1,511,000	4,564,000
	Viet Nam	691,000	906,000	1,597,000
	Western Sahara	580,000	1,215,000	1,795,000
	Total:	4,324,000	3,632,000	7,956,000

Donor	Recipient country or region	Expenditure 2010	Expenditure 2011	Total
Sweden	Myanmar	0	78,000	78,000
	Total:	0	78,000	78,000
Switzerland	Pakistan	310,000	23,000	333,000
	Total:	310,000	23,000	333,000
Telefonica Foundation	Spain	31,000	35,000	66,000
	Total:	31,000	35,000	66,000
UNDCP	Global	9,000	0	9,000
	Total:	9,000	0	9,000
UNDP	El Salvador	74,000	61,000	135,000
	Total:	74,000	61,000	135,000
UNDP/MDTF	Brazil	157,000	250,000	407,000
	Malawi	5,000	46,000	51,000
	Morocco	194,000	104,000	298,000
	Total:	356,000	400,000	756,000
UNESCO	Global	0	11,000	11,000
	Total:	0	11,000	11,000
UNHSF	Senegal	227,000	701,000	928,000
	Total:	227,000	701,000	928,000
UNICEF	Americas region	40,000	0	40,000
	Global	0	58,000	58,000
	Myanmar	0	112,000	112,000
	Peru	9,000	0	9,000
	Syria	0	101,000	101,000
	Total:	49,000	271,000	320,000
United Kingdom	Global	3,000	0	3,000
	Total:	3,000	0	3,000
United States	African regional	2,339,000	5,152,000	7,491,000
	Americas region	783,000	2,082,000	2,865,000
	Brazil	1,717,000	1,021,000	2,738,000
	Cambodia	1,247,000	1,048,000	2,295,000
	Dominican Republic	106,000	0	106,000
	Eastern Europe	111,000	0	111,000
	Ecuador	38,000	0	38,000
	El Salvador	83,000	730,000	813,000
	Global	8,095,000	6,070,000	14,165,000
	Haiti	0	101,000	101,000
	India	984,000	1,730,000	2,714,000
	Indonesia	2,085,000	1,207,000	3,292,000
	Jordan	0	171,000	171,000
	Kenya	409,000	1,102,000	1,511,000
	Malawi	430,000	1,063,000	1,493,000
	Mali	465,000	0	465,000
	Mexico	516,000	1,168,000	1,684,000
	Mongolia	519,000	0	519,000
	Myanmar	0	7,000	7,000
	Nepal	458,000	0	458,000

Donor	Recipient country or region	Expenditure 2010	Expenditure 2011	Total
	Pakistan	426,000	147,000	573,000
	Philippines	512,000	1,247,000	1,759,000
	Sri Lanka	105,000	0	105,000
	Tanzania	138,000	0	138,000
	Thailand	944,000	734,000	1,678,000
	Togo	1,585,000	1,161,000	2,746,000
	Uganda	1,411,000	1,148,000	2,559,000
	West Africa	72,000	0	72,000
	Zambia	660,000	0	660,000
	Total:	26,238,000	27,089,000	53,327,000
WFP	Egypt	0	152,000	152,000
	Total:	0	152,000	152,000
	Grand Total:	49,445,000	46,143,000	95,588,000

¹ These figures are provisional and may be subject to revision.

² Negative figures represent refund of unspent allocation following completion of projects, and/or settlement of contribution paid.

Annex V.3: Contributions received from donor governments and organizations 1991–2011 (situation as at 21 February 2012, US dollars)^{1, 2}

Donor	1991–2007 ³	2008	2009	2010	2011	TOTAL
ACILS – American Center for International Labor Solidarity	87,091	-	-	-	-	87,091
AEON Co. Ltd. – Japan	8,265	-	-	-	-	8,265
APFTU – All Pakistan Federation of Trade Unions	2,029	-	-	-	-	2,029
Australia	352,281	(5,002)	-	-	-	347,279
Austria	237,941	-	-	-	-	237,941
Belgium	1,337,131	241,118	-	(228)	-	1,578,021
BGMEA – Bangladesh Garment Manufacturers and Exports Association	66,876	-	-	-	-	66,876
Brazil	489,823	-	1,870,365	353,706	710,614	3,424,508
Canada	12,970,924	-	75,858	3,406,919	1,019,622	17,473,323
Denmark	10,425,412	2,058,455	1,390,348	(552,489)	280,000	13,601,726
Dominican Republic	102,308	-	-	-	-	102,308
ECLT – Eliminating Child Labour in Tobacco-growing Foundation	1,609,856	298,692	210,731	-	-	2,119,279
EC – European Commission	7,171,586	3,014,245	5,490,517	6,215,617	2,490,669	24,382,633
FAO	4,125	-	-	-	-	4,125
FIFA	1,060,000	(100,000)	-	-	-	960,000
Finland	5,422,729	254,713	82,771	(28,657)	(99)	5,731,457
France	14,974,486	(25,835)	3,133,933	165,196	500,715	18,748,495
Germany	66,150,142	921,911	1,077,553	1,074,743	474,845	69,699,194
GIG – Global Issues Group	-	-	-	-	799,970	799,970

Donor	1991–2007 ³	2008	2009	2010	2011	TOTAL
Hey U Entertainment Group	23,697	-	-	-	-	23,697
Hungary	16,000	-	-	-	-	16,000
IADB – Inter-American Development Bank	-	387,280	231,676	117,145	-	736,101
ICA – International Confectionary Association	999,880	-	-	-	-	999,880
Ireland	-	493,332	468,165	425,385	-	1,386,883
ISPI – Italian Social Partners’ Initiative	910,185	-	(8,614)	-	-	901,571
Italy	13,762,439	2,034,161	1,784,839	161,621	(52,966)	17,690,094
Italy – Provincia di Milano	60,890	-	-	-	-	60,890
Japan ⁴	549,032	72,109	(11,484)	-	-	609,657
JTI – Japan Tobacco International	-	-	-	-	743,447	743,447
JTUC-RENGO – Confederation of Japanese Trade Unions	254,246	47,578	51,383	49,880	(0)	403,086
Korea – Ministry of Labour	31,509	-	-	-	-	31,509
Luxembourg	10,994	-	-	-	-	10,994
Netherlands	17,397,098	1,015,202	851,257	5,226,834	2,085,822	26,576,213
New Zealand	41,360	-	-	-	-	41,360
NORAD – Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation	2,257,735	(49,205)	-	-	-	2,208,530
Norway	10,870,075	403,014	258,281	197,204	1	11,728,575
PCMEA – Carpet Manufacturers and Exports Association	1,823,476	-	-	-	16	1,823,492
Poland	39,275	-	-	-	(2)	39,273
Portugal	36,536	-	-	-	-	36,536
Remes, Seppo Juha (Mr.) – Private donation – Finland	120,000	-	-	-	-	120,000
SCCI – Sialkot Chamber of Commerce and Industry – Pakistan	378,467	-	-	-	-	378,467
Serono International S.A.	7,353	-	-	-	-	7,353
SIMAP – Surgical Instruments Manufacturers Association of Pakistan	203,947	-	(14,772)	-	-	189,175
Spain	28,141,590	4,091,568	5,569,293	2,363,112	3,700,341	43,865,904
Spain – Ayuntamiento de Alcala de Henares	62,936	-	-	-	-	62,936
Spain – Comunidad Autonoma de Madrid	339,690	-	-	-	-	339,690
Sweden	2,961,708	69,755	-	-	157,660	3,189,123
Switzerland	3,604,197	754,179	1,000,000	(428,808)	(582,191)	4,347,377
Syria	-	-	-	-	187,588	-
Telefonica Foundation – Spain	-	78,616	65,876	32,765	36,114	213,372
UNDCP – UN Drug Control Programme	-	104,414	-	(22,953)	-	81,461
UNDP/MDTF – Multi Donor Trust Fund	-	347,991	757,416	359,863	712,379	2,177,649

Donor	1991–2007 ³	2008	2009	2010	2011	TOTAL
UNESCO	19,970	-	-	-	45,168	65,138
UNHCR	12,200	-	-	-	-	12,200
UNHSF – UN Human Security Fund	1,188,769	(103,767)	640,781	-	-	1,725,783
UNICEF	1,529,230	326,368	100,809	19,975	382,816	2,359,198
United Kingdom	34,465,725	3,030,166	15,640	(246,479)	1	37,265,053
USAID – US Agency for International Development	335,000	5,000	(66,721)	-	-	273,279
USDOL - US Department of Labor	257,986,300	30,940,550	21,670,334	28,627,135	31,932,958	371,157,277
USDOS – US Department of State	1,116,341	150,000	(78,329)	-	115,000	1,303,012
WFP – World Food Programme	-	-	-	-	70,641	70,641
Total receipts	504,030,855	50,856,609	46,617,906	47,517,486	45,811,129	694,646,398

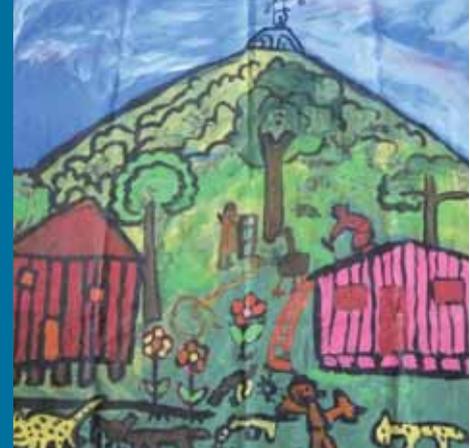
¹ These figures are provisional and may be subject to revision.

² Figures between brackets represent refund of unspent allocation following completion of projects, and/or settlement of contribution paid.

³ Figure for 1991–2007 includes funds received in 2002 from Japan (US\$ 144,984) and Australia (US\$ 216,982) which were recorded in the ILO accounts under Multi-bi sources of fund.

⁴ Resources have been allocated directly to the ILO Regional Office in Bangkok and are not reflected in IPEC's figures.

Annex VI: Evaluations completed in 2010–2011



	Mid-term evaluations* (10)	Final evaluations* (19)
Africa (4+5)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Towards the elimination of the worst forms of child labour (TECL) (Phase II with a focus on HIV/AIDS: Supporting and monitoring the implementation of NAP in three core countries in Southern Africa (RAF/08/52/USA). • Support to the National Action Plan (NAP) to Combat Child Labour in Malawi (MLW/09/50/USA). • Project of Support for the Preparatory Phase of the Uganda National Action Plan for the elimination of child labour (UGA/08/50/USA) (External evaluation). • Combating Exploitive Child Labour through Education in Togo (CECLET) (TOG/07/01/USA) External evaluation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to development and implementation of time-bound measures against the worst forms of child labour in Zambia (ZAM/06/50/USA). • Support for the preparation of the Mali TBP (MLI/06/50/USA). • Contribute to eliminate child labour in Benin, Burkina Faso, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Niger, Senegal and Togo (RAF/06/06/FRA). • Combating hazardous child labour in tobacco farming in Urambo, Tanzania (Phase II) (URT/06/02/ECT) (expanded final evaluation with sub-study on documenting models of intervention). • Support to the Development of National Action Plans (NAPs) in Sub-Saharan Africa through Policy Support, Research Knowledge Building and Advocacy, in particular through the Understanding Children's Work (UCW) Programme (RAF/08/06/ITA).
Americas (1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to national efforts towards a Child Labour-free State, Bahia-Brazil (BRA/08/50/USA). 	NA
Arab States (1)	NA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening National Action to Combat the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Lebanon (LEB/08/06P/ITA).
Asia (2+7)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project of Support to the Indonesian Time-Bound Programme of the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour – Phase II (INS/07/03/USA). • To Contribute to Developing National Capacities to Achieve the 2015 National Child Labour Reduction Targets for Ending the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Cambodia by 2016 (CMB/08/50/USA) (External evaluation). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for national action to combat child labour and its worst forms in Thailand – National level and selected provinces (THA/06/50/USA). • Sustainable elimination of child bonded labour in Nepal (NEP/06/50/USA). • Support project to the TBP building on past country programme activities (MON/05/P50/USA). • Activating media in combating child labour (PAK/06/02/NOR). • Pakistan Earthquake – Child Labour Response (PAK/06/P50/USA). • Project of Support to the Indonesian Time-Bound Programme of the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour – Phase II (INS/07/03/USA). • Elimination of Selected Worst Forms of Child Labour in the Urban Informal Economy of Dhaka City (BGD/07/01/NET) (Component of the Project of Support to the Time Bound Programme towards the Elimination of Worst Forms of Child Labour in Bangladesh).
Europe (0)	NA	NA

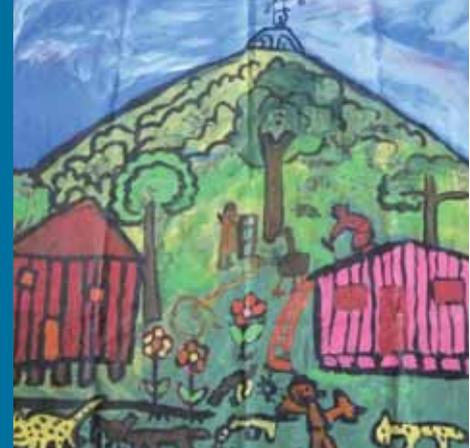
	Mid-term evaluations* (10)	Final evaluations* (19)
Global and Inter-regional (3+6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social partnership and advocacy to tackle child labour (INT/08/72/IRL) (<i>part of mid-term self-evaluation – evaluation for overall programme framework and managed by EVAL</i>). • Tackling child labour through education (TACKLE) – Global education and child labour project supporting activities in selected Africa, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries (INT/05/24/EEC) (<i>external mid-term review covering 11 countries</i>). • Building the knowledge base on the design and implementation of impact evaluation of child labour interventions (UCW Project) (GLO/08/58/USA) (<i>done combined with final evaluation of impact assessment Framework Project</i>). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic evaluation on the IPEC knowledge assets and management. Learning from experience global knowledge project (GLO/05/51/USA) (<i>done as strategic evaluation based on evaluation of specific knowledge building project</i>). • Prevention and rehabilitation measures addressing children associated with armed forces and groups or involved in worst forms of child labour in conflict or post-conflict situations – Freeing children from armed conflict (<i>Not an IPEC project but IPEC component and technical partner</i>); <i>evaluation managed by ITC-ILO (DCHI HUM/2007/142_112; ITC-ILO reference: P910476/ E910477)</i>. • Advancing Tripartite Action to Tackle Child Labour (Component of 2009/10 ILO/Norway Programme Cooperation Agreement (PCA)) (INT/09/50/NOR) (<i>IPEC implemented part of joint IPEC, ACTRAV and ACT/EMP project</i>). • Social partnership and advocacy to tackle child labour (INT/08/72/IRL) (<i>part of a series of evaluations of the projects in the programme framework with overall synthesis report</i>). • Cluster Evaluation of ILO/IPEC Research and SIMPOC Projects (Statistical Information and Monitoring Programme on Child Labour) (<i>Independent cluster evaluation covering a number of required mid-term and final evaluations of 12 technical cooperation projects</i>). • Impact Assessment Framework: Further development and follow-up to tracer and tracking methodologies (GLO/06/51/USA) (<i>done combined with mid-term evaluation of UCW Impact Evaluation Project</i>).

* NOTES

- Independent evaluations unless indicated otherwise.
- The table only includes evaluations managed by IPEC's Design, Evaluation and Documentation (DED) Section (IPEC independent evaluation function) or for which DED was responsible for formal submission, unless otherwise indicated.
- The table includes 29 evaluations completed during 2010 and 2011 (Three were external evaluations managed by the donor, with other evaluations of the projects managed by DED to meet ILO evaluation policy requirements; one evaluation was part of a programme framework managed by the central evaluation unit; one evaluation was of a project with an IPEC component and where the evaluations was managed by another part of ILO but with extensive technical evaluation support from IPEC DED; one evaluation was of the IPEC implemented part of a joint project; one evaluation was part of an evaluation process for a broader programme framework; one was a strategic single cluster evaluation covered 12 projects most of which would otherwise be subject to individual evaluations; two evaluations were done together as a combined evaluation given the close integral links between the projects.
- 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.

Annex VII:

List of key publications



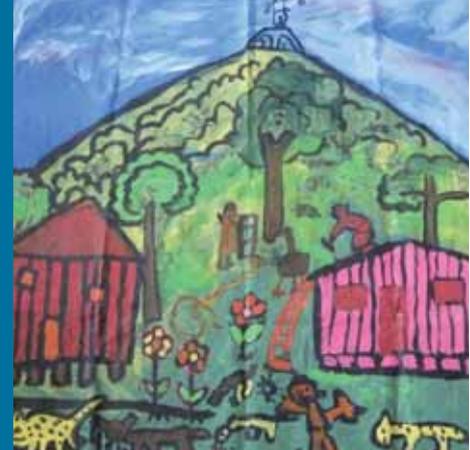
Title*	Languages	Type
Accelerating action against child labour. Global report under the follow-up to the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work 2010	English, French, Spanish, German, Chinese, Arabic, Russian	Report
Global child labour developments: Measuring trends from 2004 to 2008	English, French, Spanish	Report
Joining forces against child labour. Inter-agency report for The Hague Global Child Labour Conference of 2010	English, French, Spanish	UCW Report
Child labour: trends, challenges and policy responses. Joining forces against child labour	English, French, Spanish	UCW Report
Children in hazardous work. What we know, what we need to do	English, French, Spanish	Report
Working children in Egypt: Results of the 2010 Child Labour Survey	English, Arabic	Report
Working children in the Republic of Moldova: The results of the 2009 children's activities survey	English, Romanian	Report
Rwanda national child labour survey – 2008	English, French	Report
Enquête nationale sur le travail des enfants au Togo, 2010	French	Report
Rapport national sur le travail des enfants au Cameroun – 2008	English, French	Report
Rapport de l'enquête nationale sur le travail des enfants au Niger de 2009	French	Report
Working Children in Indonesia 2009	English	Report
Child Activity Survey 2008/09 (Sri Lanka)	English	Report
Survey on Sex Workers and Sexually Exploited Children (Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia)	English	Report
Hard to see, harder to count: Survey guidelines to estimate forced labour of adults and children	English	Report
How mindsets changed: A decade of experiences from a pioneering child labour project in Pakistan (Combating child labour through education and training 1999–2010)	English	Report
Trabajo Infantil y niñez indígena en América Latina – Memoria – Encuentro Latinoamericano trabajo infantil, pueblos indígenas y gobiernos, “De la declaración a la acción”	Spanish	Report
Child labour impact assessment toolkit. Tracer Study manual. Book 1 Methodology manual Book 2 Training manual Book 3 Model questionnaires	English	Guidelines and training material
Concept Note/Guide on Baseline Studies and Impact Assessment	English	Concept Note
Guidelines for Impact Assessment of Enabling Environment Interventions for the Elimination of Child Labour	English	Working Paper
Understanding the Brazilian success in reducing child labour: empirical evidence and policy lessons. Drawing policy lessons from the Brazilian experience	English	UCW Working Paper
Children's work in Andhra Pradesh: Trends and determinants	English	UCW Working Paper
Towards the effective measurement of child domestic workers: building estimates using standard household survey instruments	English	UCW Working Paper
Towards consistency in child labour measurement: Assessing the comparability of estimates generated by different survey instruments	English	UCW Working Paper

Title*	Languages	Type
Trends in children's employment and child labour in the Latin America and Caribbean region	English	UCW Working Paper
Children formerly associated with armed forces and groups. "How to" guide on economic reintegration	English, French	Guidelines and training material
SCREAM : A special module on child labour and armed conflict	English	Guidelines and training material
Growing up protected: A handbook for the protection of adolescent workers	English, Spanish	Guidelines and training material
CD – Herramientas para la aplicación de las guías para los empleadores sobre trabajo infantil. Incluye tres módulos de capacitación: Módulo General de Capacitación. Módulo Completo de Capacitación. Módulo Básico de Capacitación.	Spanish	Guidelines and training material
Guía para periodistas y comunicadores. Enfrentar el trabajo infantil, una tarea de todos. Argentina	Spanish	Guidelines and training material
Eliminação do Trabalho Infantil: Guia dos empregadores	Portuguese	Guidelines and training material
Prevenção e eliminação do trabalho infantil: um guia para a ação governamental	Portuguese	Guidelines and training material
Prevenção e eliminação do trabalho infantil: Guia para atores sociais e comunicadores	Portuguese	Guidelines and training material
Study on the reintegration of children formerly associated with armed forces and groups through informal apprenticeship – Experiences from Korhogo (Ivory Coast) and Bunia (Democratic Republic of Congo)	English, French	Research
The worst forms of child labour in conflict and post-conflict settings: results from a research project	English, French, Portuguese	Research
Contribuer à l'abolition du travail des enfants en Afrique francophone – Recueil de bonnes pratiques	French	Good practices compilation
Good practices on child labour 2010 - Africa region - Asia region - Latin America region - Europe region	English	Good practices compilation
Identification and documentation of good practices in Zambia – Time-bound measures against the worst forms of child labour	English	Good practices compilation
Migration and child labour – Exploring child migrant vulnerabilities and those of children left behind	English, French	Working paper
International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC). What it is and what it does	English, French, Spanish	Brochure

* All publications are available at IPEC website: www.ilo.org/ipec.

Annex VIII:

Active IPEC activities during 2010–2011



This annex summarises IPEC's principle actions, which took place during 2010–2011 by type of intervention, by type of implementing agency and by country. The resources shown for each type of Action Programme related intervention reflect the total amount of all contracts to be delivered over the life of the action programme, which can last anywhere from 2–3 months to 1–2 years. The amounts shown for the other types of interventions such as training of constituents, consultations with constituents, stakeholder meetings, advocacy with constituents and monitoring missions reflects expenditure incurred during the biennium.

There are 11 different types of interventions are shown, of which four are linked to the implementation of action programmes. The 11 categories are:

- Actions with and for employers
 - Actions may include enhancing employers' organizations' capacity to combat child labour; supporting sectoral employers' organizations; supporting the participation of employers' organizations in the formulation of national action plans; enhancing employers' organizations participation in child labour monitoring systems, or sensitizing employers to various forms of child labour, as well as other activities.
- Actions with and for governments, including local government
 - Actions may include strengthening the labour inspection services to be able to deal with child labour; strengthening education and justice ministries to be able to handle child labour cases effectively; strengthening local governments to be able to identify and assist vulnerable children; as well as other activities.
- Actions with and for workers' organizations
 - Actions may include supporting the participation of trade unions in the formulation
- of national action plans; enhancing trade unions' participation in child labour monitoring systems; sensitizing trade unions to the various forms of child labour so that they can include and integrate the issue in their organizing and bargaining agendas; as well as other activities.
- Awareness-raising
 - Actions may include developing effective communication strategies; designing awareness-raising materials such as brochures, leaflets, newspaper articles, radio programmes and other means to reach the general public; or sensitizing stakeholders involved with children about the hazards of child labour; as well as other activities.
- Direct action with children and their families
 - Actions may include providing services to children in or at risk of child labour; providing educational opportunities to children and their families; remedial education; skills training; income generation activities for families; as well as other activities.
- Knowledge or research
 - Actions may include conducting studies about specific sectors where child labour can be found; conducting rapid assessments for the purpose of identifying direct beneficiaries; carrying out studies on other child labour issues; as well as other activities.
- Statistical activities
 - Actions may include work conducted by national statistical offices or others to quantify the extent of child labour within a country; conducting rapid assessments or baseline studies; conducting national child labour surveys as well as other statistical activities.

- Tripartite activities
 - Actions may include training events, workshops, seminars meetings involving Governments, Workers' and Employers' Organizations.

Other types of contractual arrangements:

- Workshops/Training/Meetings
 - Activities may include all workshops, trainings, meeting, conferences and seminars and their costs for constituents. This only covers those activities organized and paid for by the project. This can also include training courses in Turin.
- Missions
 - Activities are for travel to attend meeting, trainings, conferences, etc. which are not organized or paid for by the project.
- Advocacy
 - Activities include those using funds provided under external contracts for printing, translation, etc.
- Other

Under the heading "Type of constituent/partner/ implementing agency", the agencies have been categorized by the type of implementing agency to which the sub-contract/contract was issued and thus responsible for the management of the funds. The five possible categories are:

- Government agencies
- Employers' organizations
- Workers' organizations
- Non-governmental organizations
- Others

In 2010–2011, a total of US\$ 45.3 million was contracted to implementing agencies. Of this amount, US\$ 30.1 million (or 66.4. per cent) was allocated for the provision of services directly to children and their families. Direct action with children and families includes such activities as providing educational services and other services such as psycho-social counselling, legal assistance, provision of meals and other school materials, and life skills training. Most subcontracts issued to deliver these direct services to children and families are granted to organizations specializing in the care of children, whether they are public services or

service providers from the non-state sector. The division of resources between them – and the regional variations – may depend on a number of factors, for example, relative capacity and public funding and governmental attitudes towards the engagement of non-state service providers. Employers' and workers' organizations, however, have also been among those partners delivering such services. In 2010–2011, employers' and workers' organizations were awarded US\$ 885,835 to deliver action programmes to provide services to children or their families.

During the biennium, the total amount of sub-contracts granted for all type of activities to employers' organizations amounted to some US\$ 1,015,733 and sub-contracts granted to workers' organizations amounted to some US\$ 1,882,061. These subcontracts were granted for a variety of purposes including actions with and for employers and workers as well as tripartite activities and awareness-raising activities.

An alternative analysis has also been conducted taking into consider a subset of the various contractual activities performed under IPEC projects and examining workers' and employers' organizations participation. The subset of contractual activities considered included: actions with and for employers; actions with and for workers; awareness raising; knowledge and research; and tripartite activities. Of this subset, a total of 23.7 per cent was allocated to workers' organizations and 15.5 per cent to employers' organizations. The remaining portion was allocated to government agencies, UN agencies, and NGOs.

Other activities and expenditures with constituents during the course of the year included support for workshops/trainings/meetings, financing of missions for study tours and other knowledge sharing purposes, advocacy and knowledge and research. In relation to these activities in 2010–2011:

- US\$ 3,728,259 of expenditure related to governments
- US\$ 395,774 of expenditure related to employers' organizations
- US\$ 671,952 of expenditure related to workers' organizations

In relation to this expenditure with governments:

- US\$ 2,592,869 (70 per cent) was for workshops/trainings/meetings
- US\$ 203,885 (5 per cent) was for advocacy

- US\$ 18,140 (1 per cent) was for knowledge and research activities
- US\$ 42,514 (1 per cent) was for missions
- US\$ 870,852 (23 per cent) was for other activities.

In relation to this expenditure with employers' organisations:

- US\$ 329,126 (84 per cent) was for workshops/trainings/meetings
- US\$ 45,616 (12 per cent) was for advocacy
- US\$ 9,733 (2 per cent) was for missions
- US\$ 9,799 (2 per cent) was for other activities

In relation to this expenditure with workers' organisations:

- US\$ 516,284 (77 per cent) was for workshops/trainings/meetings
- US\$ 45,483 (7 per cent) was for advocacy
- US\$ 12,288 (2 per cent) was for missions
- US\$ 97,896 (14 per cent) was for other activities

This financial data and assessment indicates an overall increase in the participation of workers' and employers' organisations in IPEC project activities. To measure the participation of constituents in IPEC projects, IPEC management will be collecting this data every six months instead of once a year. A system is being put into place to collect this information through the project's bi-annual technical progress reports.

IPEC activities during 2010–2011: By country, type of intervention and implementing agency

Country	Type of intervention/activity	Type of implementing agency/constituent/partner	Number of activities	Total amount of budget allocated (US\$)
AFRICA				
Angola	Workshop/Training/Meetings	Employers' Org.	1	6,000
		Government Agency	1	8,000
		Other	1	6,000
		Workers' Org.	3	12,121
		Total	6	32,121
Benin	Actions with and for Employers	Employers' Org.	2	42,543
	Actions with and for Government	Non-Governmental Org.	2	20,273
	Actions with and for Workers	Workers' Org.	1	42,181
	Advocacy	Government Agency	1	3,874
		Other	1	15,267
	Awareness-raising	Government Agency	1	4,981
		Non-Governmental Org.	1	315
		Workers' Org.	1	5,000
	Direct action with children/families	Non-Governmental Org.	6	107,191
	Knowledge/Research activity	Other	1	3,461
	Statistical activity	Government Agency	1	158,475
	Tripartite activity	Other	1	9,000
	Workshop/Training/Meetings	Employers' Org.	3	35,507
		Government Agency	9	46,672
		Other	1	10,524
	Workers' Org.	1	1,925	
	Total	33	507,189	
Botswana	Advocacy	Government Agency	1	15,000
	Awareness-raising	Employers' Org.	1	16,457
		Government Agency	2	23,524
	Direct action with children/families	Non-Governmental Org.	4	604,580
	Knowledge/Research activity	Other	1	45,830
	Other	Other	6	87,822
	Tripartite activity	Government Agency	1	1,744
	Workshop/Training/Meetings	Employers' Org.	1	20,000
		Government Agency	5	32,673
		Other	1	14,020
	Total	23	861,651	
Burkina Faso	Actions with and for Government	Other	1	10,287
	Advocacy	Government Agency	1	5,000
	Awareness-raising	Government Agency	1	4,773
		Other	1	3,852
	Direct action with children/families	Non-Governmental Org.	2	96,543
	Other	Government Agency	1	10,278
		Other	1	4,773
	Workshop/Training/Meetings	Government Agency	1	5,742
	Total	9	141,248	

Country	Type of intervention/activity	Type of implementing agency/constituent/partner	Number of activities	Total amount of budget allocated (US\$)
Cameroon	Other	Government Agency	1	81,541
	Statistical activity	Government Agency	1	150,071
		Total	2	231,612
Cape Verde	Actions with and for Government	Government Agency	1	104,618
	Workshop/Training/Meetings	Employers' Org.	2	15,300
		Government Agency	7	47,485
		Other	1	3,000
		Workers' Org.	3	25,650
		Total	14	196,053
Côte d'Ivoire	Awareness-raising	Government Agency	1	5,000
	Statistical activity	Government Agency	1	53,948
	Workshop/Training/Meetings	Employers' Org.	8	3,359
		Government Agency	8	17,882
		Other	8	19,297
		Workers' Org.	8	4,222
		Total	34	103,708
Egypt	Statistical activity	Government Agency	1	431,299
		Total	1	431,299
Ghana	Actions with and for Employers	Employers' Org.	1	50,000
	Actions with and for Government	Government Agency	3	531,858
	Actions with and for Workers	Workers' Org.	1	29,500
	Advocacy	Government Agency	1	3,736
	Awareness-raising	Other	1	106,400
	Direct action with children/families	Non-Governmental Org.	1	449,866
		Workers' Org.	1	101,600
	Workshop/Training/Meetings	Employers' Org.	3	5,023
		Government Agency	9	210,868
		Other	2	13,012
		Workers' Org.	2	1,200
		Total	25	1,503,062
Guinea	Statistical activity	Government Agency	1	139,176
		Total	1	139,176
Guinea-Bissau	Advocacy	Workers' Org.	1	5,000
	Knowledge/Research activity	Non-Governmental Org.	1	22,402
	Other	Government Agency	1	4,872
		Other	1	6,861
	Statistical activity	Government Agency	1	174,918
	Workshop/Training/Meetings	Employers' Org.	1	3,000
		Government Agency	7	26,520
		Other	2	9,843
		Workers' Org.	8	41,757
		Total	23	295,173

Country	Type of intervention/activity	Type of implementing agency/constituent/partner	Number of activities	Total amount of budget allocated (US\$)
Kenya	Actions with and for Employers	Employers' Org.	1	125,546
	Actions with and for Government	Government Agency	1	5,192
	Awareness-raising	Government Agency	1	19,755
		Non-Governmental Org.	1	4,998
		Workers' Org.	2	68,965
		Non-Governmental Org.	11	1,070,118
	Direct action with children/families	Other	1	68,989
		Government Agency	1	89,958
	Knowledge/Research activity	Other	2	45,950
		Workers' Org.	1	58,173
	Missions	Employers' Org.	1	1,188
		Government Agency	3	10,831
		Workers' Org.	1	1,188
	Workshop/Training/Meetings	Government Agency	7	13,409
		Other	2	22,310
		Total	36	1,606,570
Liberia	Statistical activity	Government Agency	1	79,755
		Total	1	79,755
Madagascar	Actions with and for Government	Government Agency	2	23,619
	Awareness-raising	Government Agency	1	4,705
		Non-Governmental Org.	1	18,478
		Other	2	9,810
		Government Agency	1	4,863
	Direct action with children/families	Non-Governmental Org.	5	379,587
		Other	1	3,587
	Knowledge/Research activity	Non-Governmental Org.	1	31,791
	Other	Employers' Org.	1	223
		Government Agency	1	1,785
		Other	4	9,283
		Workers' Org.	1	223
	Workshop/Training/Meetings	Employers' Org.	1	8,794
		Government Agency	7	23,078
		Other	5	3,947
		Workers' Org.	1	2,073
	Total	35	525,845	
Malawi	Advocacy	Government Agency	2	25,000
		Total	2	25,000
Mali	Actions with and for Government	Government Agency	4	144,488
	Advocacy	Government Agency	2	7,214
	Awareness-raising	Government Agency	2	31,000
	Direct action with children/families	Government Agency	1	30,000
		Non-Governmental Org.	3	262,108

Country	Type of intervention/activity	Type of implementing agency/constituent/partner	Number of activities	Total amount of budget allocated (US\$)
	Other	Government Agency	1	2,000
	Tripartite activity	Government Agency	2	168,191
	Workshop/Training/Meetings	Employers' Org.	3	9,828
		Government Agency	14	69,770
		Other	3	13,221
		Workers' Org.	7	45,344
		Total	42	783,163
Morocco	Actions with and for Employers	Employers' Org.	1	61,582
	Awareness-raising	Non-Governmental Org.	5	24,250
		Other	1	48,781
	Direct action with children/families	Government Agency	2	154,880
		Non-Governmental Org.	12	710,014
	Knowledge/Research activity	Non-Governmental Org.	1	4,796
		Other	1	60,159
	Other	Government Agency	1	0
		Other	1	20,000
	Workshop/Training/Meetings	Employers' Org.	3	6,429
		Government Agency	6	46,289
		Other	5	72,197
		Workers' Org.	2	4,934
		Total	41	1,214,311
Namibia	Advocacy	Government Agency	1	2,416
		Other	3	13,671
	Direct action with children/families	Non-Governmental Org.	3	80,000
	Other	Other	4	58,925
	Workshop/Training/Meetings	Government Agency	3	27,132
		Other	6	19,809
		Workers' Org.	2	11,097
		Total	22	213,051
Niger	Actions with and for Government	Government Agency	1	38,123
	Awareness-raising	Government Agency	1	4,998
		Non-Governmental Org.	1	3,418
	Direct action with children/families	Government Agency	1	83,393
		Non-Governmental Org.	4	171,370
	Statistical activity	Government Agency	1	134,912
	Workshop/Training/Meetings	Employers' Org.	1	2,648
		Government Agency	2	9,587
		Workers' Org.	1	2,648
		Total	13	451,097
Nigeria	Workshop/Training/Meetings	Government Agency	1	5,000
		Other	2	35,482
		Total	3	40,482
Rwanda	Statistical activity	Government Agency	1	153,810
		Total	1	153,810

Country	Type of intervention/activity	Type of implementing agency/constituent/partner	Number of activities	Total amount of budget allocated (US\$)
Senegal	Actions with and for Workers	Workers' Org.	1	24,763
	Advocacy	Government Agency	2	7,980
		Workers' Org.	4	12,207
	Awareness-raising	Government Agency	1	4,986
	Direct action with children/families	Government Agency	1	63,861
		Non-Governmental Org.	4	198,012
	Knowledge/Research activity	Other	1	11,000
	Other	Other	1	30,000
	Tripartite activity	Government Agency	1	4,998
	Workshop/Training/Meetings	Employers' Org.	1	4,467
		Government Agency	8	41,363
		Other	3	8,595
		Workers' Org.	7	30,074
	Total	35	442,306	
South Africa	Advocacy	Employers' Org.	1	5,344
		Other	1	8,000
		Workers' Org.	2	20,618
	Awareness-raising	Non-Governmental Org.	1	25,245
	Direct action with children/families	Non-Governmental Org.	2	286,791
	Other	Other	3	45,669
	Workshop/Training/Meetings	Other	6	169,221
		Total	16	560,889
Sudan	Advocacy	Government Agency	2	19,669
	Tripartite activity	Government Agency	2	9,898
	Workshop/Training/Meetings	Government Agency	7	19,926
		Total	11	49,493
Tanzania	Actions with and for Government	Government Agency	1	10,000
	Direct action with children/families	Government Agency	2	37,768
		Non-Governmental Org.	6	415,876
		Other	1	68,000
		Workers' Org.	1	10,000
	Knowledge/Research activity	Government Agency	1	14,965
	Workshop/Training/Meetings	Employers' Org.	4	23,867
		Government Agency	5	16,458
		Workers' Org.	3	24,453
		Total	24	621,387
Togo	Awareness-raising	Non-Governmental Org.	1	19,899
		Other	2	13,168
		Workers' Org.	1	82,776
	Direct action with children/families	Government Agency	1	272,760
		Non-Governmental Org.	6	936,355
	Statistical activity	Government Agency	3	399,136
	Workshop/Training/Meetings	Employers' Org.	1	135

Country	Type of intervention/activity	Type of implementing agency/constituent/partner	Number of activities	Total amount of budget allocated (US\$)
		Government Agency	7	27,118
		Other	11	7,052
		Workers' Org.	5	677
		Total	38	1,759,075
Uganda	Advocacy	Employers' Org.	1	750
		Other	1	3,278
		Workers' Org.	1	750
	Awareness-raising	Employers' Org.	1	17,511
		Government Agency	3	44,604
		Non-Governmental Org.	6	117,897
		Other	4	45,705
		Workers' Org.	3	40,092
	Direct action with children/families	Non-Governmental Org.	12	1,395,385
	Knowledge/Research activity	Government Agency	1	51,522
		Non-Governmental Org.	2	40,882
		Other	4	35,839
	Tripartite activity	Government Agency	1	4,946
	Workshop/Training/Meetings	Employers' Org.	16	8,798
		Government Agency	20	51,112
		Other	32	182,044
		Workers' Org.	16	12,447
		Total	124	2,053,562
Zambia	Actions with and for Employers	Employers' Org.	1	32,512
	Awareness-raising	Employers' Org.	1	5,000
		Government Agency	1	5,000
		Non-Governmental Org.	1	5,000
	Direct action with children/families	Non-Governmental Org.	8	841,555
	Knowledge/Research activity	Employers' Org.	1	32,512
	Other	Government Agency	1	29,114
		Other	1	14,995
	Workshop/Training/Meetings	Employers' Org.	2	3,044
		Government Agency	6	32,225
		Other	3	8,247
		Workers' Org.	3	29,825
		Total	29	1,039,028
Zimbabwe	Workshop/Training/Meetings	Workers' Org.	1	12,046
		Total	1	12,046
Regional	Missions	Other	1	1,400
	Workshop/Training/Meetings	Government Agency	1	65,580
		Total	2	66,980
		Grand Total	647	16,140,142

TOTAL ALL ACTIVITIES IN AFRICA				
	Type of intervention/activity	Type of implementing agency / constituent / partner	Number of activities	Total amount of budget allocated (US\$)
	Actions with and for Employers	Employers' Org.	6	312,183
	Actions with and for Government	Government Agency	13	857,898
		Non-Governmental Org.	2	20,273
		Other	1	10,287
	Actions with and for Workers	Workers' Org.	3	96,444
	Advocacy	Employers' Org.	2	6,094
		Government Agency	13	89,889
		Other	6	40,216
		Workers' Org.	8	38,575
	Awareness-raising	Employers' Org.	3	38,968
		Government Agency	15	153,326
		Non-Governmental Org.	18	219,500
		Other	11	227,716
		Workers' Org.	7	196,833
	Direct action with children/families	Government Agency	9	647,525
		Non-Governmental Org.	89	8,005,352
		Other	3	140,576
		Workers' Org.	2	111,600
	Knowledge/Research activity	Employers' Org.	1	32,512
		Government Agency	3	156,445
		Non-Governmental Org.	5	99,871
		Other	10	202,239
		Workers' Org.	1	58,173
	Missions	Employers' Org.	1	1,188
		Government Agency	3	10,831
		Other	1	1,400
		Workers' Org.	1	1,188
	Other	Employers' Org.	1	223
		Government Agency	7	129,590
		Other	22	278,329
		Workers' Org.	1	223
	Statistical activity	Government Agency	12	1,875,500
	Tripartite activity	Government Agency	7	189,777
		Other	1	9,000
	Workshop/Training/Meetings	Employers' Org.	51	156,198
		Government Agency	141	843,888
		Other	94	617,821
		Workers' Org.	73	262,491
			647	16,140,142

Country	Type of intervention/activity	Type of implementing agency/constituent/partner	Number of activities	Total amount of budget allocated (US\$)	
AMERICAS					
Argentina	Awareness-raising	Government Agency	1	5,000	
	Knowledge/Research activity	Employers' Org.	1	14,950	
	Workshop/Training/Meetings	Employers' Org.	1	4,851	
		Government Agency	1	15,050	
		Other	1	348	
		Total		5	40,199
Bolivia	Awareness-raising	Non-Governmental Org.	1	5,000	
	Direct action with children/families	Non-Governmental Org.	4	474,182	
	Knowledge/Research activity	Non-Governmental Org.	1	4,150	
		Other	1	4,310	
	Other	Government Agency	1	5,400	
		Other	3	7,580	
	Statistical activity	Government Agency	1	286,056	
	Workshop/Training/Meetings	Employers' Org.	6	11,142	
		Government Agency	13	77,729	
		Other	3	12,960	
		Workers' Org.	4	6,165	
		Total		38	894,675
	Brazil	Actions with and for Employers	Other	1	6,333
Actions with and for Workers		Workers' Org.	1	5,000	
Advocacy		Employers' Org.	1	2,334	
		Government Agency	2	13,548	
		Other	4	23,010	
Awareness-raising		Employers' Org.	2	23,233	
		Government Agency	1	5,000	
		Non-Governmental Org.	1	15,111	
		Other	5	57,587	
Direct action with children/families		Employers' Org.	1	236,726	
		Non-Governmental Org.	4	758,011	
		Other	4	39,006	
Knowledge/Research activity		Employers' Org.	1	14,400	
		Non-Governmental Org.	1	8,386	
		Other	4	13,416	
Missions		Workers' Org.	1	2,800	
Other		Employers' Org.	1	684	
		Government Agency	1	3,648	
		Other	12	87,427	
		Workers' Org.	1	684	
Tripartite activity		Non-Governmental Org.	2	317,148	
Workshop/Training/Meetings		Employers' Org.	7	18,817	
		Government Agency	13	115,372	
		Other	17	158,597	
		Workers' Org.	7	30,278	
		Total		95	1,956,556

Country	Type of intervention/activity	Type of implementing agency/constituent/partner	Number of activities	Total amount of budget allocated (US\$)
Chile	Actions with and for Employers	Employers' Org.	1	5,000
	Direct action with children/families	Employers' Org.	1	3,738
	Other	Government Agency	1	2,000
	Total		3	10,738
Colombia	Awareness-raising	Non-Governmental Org.	1	5,000
		Other	13	59,787
	Other	Government Agency	4	15,847
	Statistical activity	Government Agency	1	3,875
		Other	3	8,631
	Workshop/Training/Meetings	Employers' Org.	16	4,798
		Government Agency	22	64,459
		Other	6	3,719
		Workers' Org.	15	5,726
Total		81	171,842	
Costa Rica	Actions with and for Government	Government Agency	1	55,405
	Actions with and for Workers	Workers' Org.	2	12,129
	Awareness-raising	Workers' Org.	3	14,250
	Workshop/Training/Meetings	Government Agency	6	4,558
		Other	10	7,524
		Workers' Org.	1	1,971
	Total		23	95,837
Dominican Rep.	Actions with and for Workers	Workers' Org.	2	54,297
	Other	Other	1	1,000
	Workshop/Training/Meetings	Government Agency	1	2,300
		Other	7	8,080
	Total		11	65,677
Ecuador	Actions with and for Employers	Employers' Org.	1	5,000
	Advocacy	Employers' Org.	2	7,525
		Government Agency	2	17,293
		Other	1	2,097
		Workers' Org.	1	594
	Awareness-raising	Other	1	5,000
	Direct action with children/families	Non-Governmental Org.	3	389,758
	Knowledge/Research activity	Non-Governmental Org.	2	6,100
	Other	Government Agency	1	50,000
		Other	2	14,500
	Workshop/Training/Meetings	Employers' Org.	2	1,709
		Government Agency	6	42,209
		Workers' Org.	2	1,709
	Total		26	543,494
El Salvador	Actions with and for Workers	Workers' Org.	2	9,999
	Workshop/Training/Meetings	Government Agency	11	22,192
		Other	1	1,400
		Workers' Org.	1	90
	Total		15	33,681

Country	Type of intervention/activity	Type of implementing agency/constituent/partner	Number of activities	Total amount of budget allocated (US\$)
Guatemala	Other	Government Agency	1	466
		Other	2	141
	Tripartite activity	Non-Governmental Org.	2	118,718
	Workshop/Training/Meetings	Government Agency	3	678
		Other	14	97,531
		Total	22	217,534
Haiti	Actions with and for Workers	Workers' Org.	1	100,000
	Other	Workers' Org.	1	5,481
	Workshop/Training/Meetings	Employers' Org.	1	415
		Government Agency	1	2,902
		Other	2	7,418
		Workers' Org.	1	1,244
		Total	7	117,459
Honduras	Awareness-raising	Employers' Org.	1	1,500
	Missions	Government Agency	1	47
	Other	Government Agency	1	6,000
	Tripartite activity	Non-Governmental Org.	1	45,847
	Workshop/Training/Meetings	Employers' Org.	3	2,125
		Government Agency	15	10,377
		Other	2	633
		Workers' Org.	4	3,218
		Total	28	69,747
Mexico	Actions with and for Employers	Other	1	20,700
	Actions with and for Government	Non-Governmental Org.	2	8,866
		Other	1	25,580
	Advocacy	Other	1	814
	Awareness-raising	Government Agency	1	5,000
		Non-Governmental Org.	3	7,898
		Other	9	21,696
	Direct action with children/families	Non-Governmental Org.	2	520,693
	Knowledge/Research activity	Non-Governmental Org.	2	33,939
		Other	6	61,311
	Missions	Government Agency	1	594
	Other	Government Agency	2	2,119
		Other	28	112,144
	Workshop/Training/Meetings	Employers' Org.	10	18,231
		Government Agency	21	68,921
		Other	13	28,133
	Workers' Org.	6	1,454	
	Total	109	938,093	

Country	Type of intervention/activity	Type of implementing agency/constituent/partner	Number of activities	Total amount of budget allocated (US\$)
Nicaragua	Actions with and for Employers	Employers' Org.	1	1,649
	Actions with and for Workers	Workers' Org.	2	213,984
	Direct action with children/families	Workers' Org.	4	229,852
	Knowledge/Research activity	Government Agency	5	38,139
		Other	1	340
	Tripartite activity	Other	1	1,700
	Workshop/Training/Meetings	Government Agency	8	19,091
		Other	9	30,500
		Workers' Org.	1	1,000
		Total	32	536,255
Panama	Actions with and for Workers	Workers' Org.	2	20,000
	Awareness-raising	Workers' Org.	1	10,000
	Direct action with children/families	Other	1	37,328
	Other	Government Agency	4	394,104
		Workers' Org.	1	1,147
	Tripartite activity	Non-Governmental Org.	2	82,321
	Workshop/Training/Meetings	Government Agency	3	12,750
		Other	2	660
		Total	16	558,310
Paraguay	Actions with and for Employers	Employers' Org.	1	250
	Actions with and for Government	Non-Governmental Org.	2	50,000
	Actions with and for Workers	Workers' Org.	1	5,000
	Advocacy	Other	2	5,742
	Awareness-raising	Non-Governmental Org.	2	10,000
	Direct action with children/families	Non-Governmental Org.	3	302,906
	Knowledge/Research activity	Non-Governmental Org.	1	5,000
	Missions	Government Agency	1	5,500
	Other	Other	6	32,500
		Government Agency	1	243,000
	Workshop/Training/Meetings	Employers' Org.	3	4,330
		Government Agency	12	63,259
		Other	3	15,746
		Workers' Org.	2	1,390
	Total	40	744,622	
Peru	Advocacy	Government Agency	1	1,500
	Awareness-raising	Non-Governmental Org.	2	10,000
		Other	3	14,750
	Knowledge/Research activity	Non-Governmental Org.	2	65,256
	Other	Government Agency	7	22,800
	Statistical activity	Government Agency	1	309,818
	Workshop/Training/Meetings	Employers' Org.	1	68
		Government Agency	3	2,721
		Other	1	274
	Workers' Org.	2	892	
	Total	23	428,079	

Country	Type of intervention/activity	Type of implementing agency/constituent/partner	Number of activities	Total amount of budget allocated (US\$)
Uruguay	Other	Government Agency	1	1,500
	Statistical activity	Government Agency	2	453,302
	Workshop/Training/Meetings	Employers' Org.	2	552
		Government Agency	4	11,956
		Other	4	2,048
		Workers' Org.	2	1,874
		Total	15	471,232
Regional	Advocacy	Employers' Org.	4	3,541
		Government Agency	3	3,167
		Other	3	4,635
		Workers' Org.	3	1,314
	Awareness-raising	Non-Governmental Org.	1	5,000
		Other	2	10,000
	Missions	Government Agency	1	1,020
	Other	Other	1	4,500
	Workshop/Training/Meetings	Employers' Org.	7	19,218
		Government Agency	10	176,588
		Other	7	103,501
		Workers' Org.	8	42,546
		Total	50	375,030
		Grand Total	639	8,269,061

TOTAL ALL ACTIVITIES IN AMERICAS				
	Type of intervention/activity	Type of implementing agency / constituent / partner	Number of activities	Total amount of budget allocated (US\$)
	Actions with and for Employers	Employers' Org.	4	11,899
		Other	2	27,033
	Actions with and for Government	Government Agency	1	55,405
		Non-Governmental Org.	4	58,866
		Other	1	25,580
	Actions with and for Workers	Workers' Org.	13	420,409
	Advocacy	Employers' Org.	7	13,400
		Government Agency	8	35,508
		Other	11	36,298
		Workers' Org.	4	1,908
	Awareness-raising	Employers' Org.	3	24,733
		Government Agency	3	15,000
		Non-Governmental Org.	11	58,009
		Other	33	168,820
		Workers' Org.	4	24,250
	Direct action with children/families	Employers' Org.	2	240,464
		Non-Governmental Org.	16	2,445,550
		Other	5	76,334
		Workers' Org.	4	229,852
	Knowledge/Research activity	Employers' Org.	2	29,350

TOTAL ALL ACTIVITIES IN AMERICAS				
	Type of intervention/activity	Type of implementing agency / constituent / partner	Number of activities	Total amount of budget allocated (US\$)
		Government Agency	5	38,139
		Non-Governmental Org.	9	122,831
		Other	12	79,377
	Missions	Government Agency	4	7,161
		Workers' Org.	1	2,800
	Other	Employers' Org.	1	684
		Government Agency	24	503,884
		Other	55	259,793
		Workers' Org.	3	7,312
	Statistical activity	Government Agency	6	1,296,051
		Other	3	8,631
	Tripartite activity	Non-Governmental Org.	7	564,034
		Other	1	1,700
	Workshop/Training/Meetings	Employers' Org.	59	86,256
		Government Agency	153	713,112
		Other	102	479,072
		Workers' Org.	56	99,557
			639	8,269,061

Country	Type of intervention/activity	Type of implementing agency/constituent/partner	Number of activities	Total amount of budget allocated (US\$)
ARAB STATES				
Jordan	Workshop/Training/Meetings	Employers' Org.	1	950
		Government Agency	1	950
		Other	1	950
		Workers' Org.	1	950
		Total	4	3,800
Lebanon	Actions with and for Workers	Workers' Org.	1	19,650
	Advocacy	Employers' Org.	1	11,022
	Direct action with children/families	Government Agency	1	19,900
		Other	5	78,482
	Knowledge/Research activity	Employers' Org.	1	19,500
	Tripartite activity	Government Agency	1	39,700
	Workshop/Training/Meetings	Other	1	10,825
	Total	11	199,079	

Country	Type of intervention/activity	Type of implementing agency/constituent/partner	Number of activities	Total amount of budget allocated (US\$)
Syria	Advocacy	Other	1	8,000
	Awareness-raising	Other	1	5,517
	Direct action with children/families	Other	1	3,000
	Missions	Employers' Org.	1	1,545
		Workers' Org.	1	1,300
	Other	Employers' Org.	3	5,092
		Government Agency	5	18,884
		Other	1	24,000
	Workshop/Training/Meetings	Workers' Org.	4	31,092
		Employers' Org.	4	6,815
		Government Agency	7	37,103
		Other	4	14,686
		Workers' Org.	4	7,240
		Total		37
		Grand Total		52

TOTAL ALL ACTIVITIES IN ARAB STATES				
	Type of intervention/activity	Type of implementing agency / constituent / partner	Number of activities	Total amount of budget allocated (US\$)
	Actions with and for Workers	Workers' Org.	1	19,650
	Advocacy	Employers' Org.	1	11,022
		Other	1	8,000
	Awareness-raising	Other	1	5,517
	Direct action with children/families	Government Agency	1	19,900
		Other	6	81,482
	Knowledge/Research activity	Employers' Org.	1	19,500
	Missions	Employers' Org.	1	1,545
		Workers' Org.	1	1,300
	Other	Employers' Org.	3	5,092
		Government Agency	5	18,884
		Other	1	24,000
		Workers' Org.	4	31,092
	Tripartite activity	Government Agency	1	39,700
	Workshop/Training/Meetings	Employers' Org.	5	7,765
		Government Agency	8	38,053
		Other	6	26,461
		Workers' Org.	5	8,190
			52	367,153

Country	Type of intervention/activity	Type of implementing agency/constituent/partner	Number of activities	Total amount of budget allocated (US\$)
ASIA AND THE PACIFIC				
Bangladesh	Advocacy	Employers' Org.	1	7,600
		Government Agency	1	1,800
		Other	2	6,925
	Awareness-raising	Government Agency	1	4,650
		Non-Governmental Org.	2	112,982
		Workers' Org.	9	32,050
	Direct action with children/families	Government Agency	1	1,827,337
		Other	2	1,500
	Other	Government Agency	4	86,864
		Other	6	71,290
		Workers' Org.	2	6,000
	Statistical activity	Government Agency	1	176,957
	Workshop/Training/Meetings	Employers' Org.	3	1,700
		Government Agency	5	3,300
		Other	7	14,812
		Workers' Org.	4	8,107
	Total	51	2,363,874	
Cambodia	Actions with and for Employers	Employers' Org.	1	45,510
		Government Agency	4	181,871
	Actions with and for Government	Workers' Org.	2	46,391
		Other	1	4,980
	Awareness-raising	Government Agency	6	84,364
		Non-Governmental Org.	1	4,980
		Other	1	40,990
	Direct action with children/families	Government Agency	5	545,420
		Non-Governmental Org.	4	119,729
		Other	1	5,000
	Knowledge/Research activity	Non-Governmental Org.	2	5,312
	Workshop/Training/Meetings	Government Agency	2	3,733
		Other	2	3,485
		Workers' Org.	1	391
		Total	33	1,092,156
China	Actions with and for Government	Government Agency	9	341,658
		Government Agency	4	44,822
	Missions	Other	1	932
	Other	Government Agency	3	44,520
		Other	6	95,786
	Workshop/Training/Meetings	Government Agency	13	156,735
		Total	36	684,453
Fiji	Actions with and for Government	Government Agency	1	131,876
		Employers' Org.	1	5,000
	Advocacy	Workers' Org.	1	5,000
		Non-Governmental Org.	2	198,618
	Direct action with children/families	Workers' Org.	1	136,077

Country	Type of intervention/activity	Type of implementing agency/constituent/partner	Number of activities	Total amount of budget allocated (US\$)
	Workshop/Training/Meetings	Employers' Org.	2	7,172
		Government Agency	9	60,064
		Other	3	16,100
		Workers' Org.	3	10,609
		Total	23	570,516
India	Actions with and for Government	Government Agency	8	1,513,353
		Other	9	419,121
	Actions with and for Workers	Workers' Org.	2	100,250
	Advocacy	Employers' Org.	2	2,500
	Awareness-raising	Employers' Org.	1	12,280
		Government Agency	1	7,600
		Other	1	5,000
	Direct action with children/families	Other	23	1,821,895
	Knowledge/Research activity	Non-Governmental Org.	1	148,839
	Missions	Government Agency	4	6,000
	Other	Employers' Org.	1	2,300
	Workshop/Training/Meetings	Employers' Org.	4	1,289
		Government Agency	18	83,167
		Other	6	29,378
		Workers' Org.	4	1,514
		Total	85	4,154,486
Indonesia	Actions with and for Government	Government Agency	2	100,840
	Advocacy	Government Agency	5	31,866
		Other	2	66,101
	Awareness-raising	Non-Governmental Org.	6	41,820
		Other	1	816
		Workers' Org.	1	3,640
	Direct action with children/families	Government Agency	18	3,059,293
		Non-Governmental Org.	83	6,231,618
		Workers' Org.	1	120,908
	Knowledge/Research activity	Non-Governmental Org.	2	10,945
	Missions	Government Agency	1	1,173
	Other	Other	1	3,195
	Statistical activity	Government Agency	2	630,009
	Workshop/Training/Meetings	Government Agency	27	127,496
		Other	6	91,773
		Workers' Org.	5	36,445
		Total	163	10,557,937
Lao PDR	Statistical activity	Government Agency	1	205,481
		Total	1	205,481
Mongolia	Actions with and for Employers	Employers' Org.	1	19,757
	Actions with and for Government	Government Agency	4	112,342
	Actions with and for Workers	Workers' Org.	1	19,940

Country	Type of intervention/activity	Type of implementing agency/constituent/partner	Number of activities	Total amount of budget allocated (US\$)	
	Awareness-raising	Government Agency	2	22,059	
		Non-Governmental Org.	1	4,978	
		Other	1	4,166	
	Direct action with children/families	Government Agency	6	373,686	
		Non-Governmental Org.	5	260,816	
	Knowledge/Research activity	Government Agency	3	56,658	
		Non-Governmental Org.	3	53,821	
		Other	1	1,857	
	Missions	Other	1	26,218	
	Other	Other	2	23,284	
		Government Agency	1	19,267	
	Statistical activity	Non-Governmental Org.	1	18,879	
		Workshop/Training/Meetings	Employers' Org.	8	1,976
			Government Agency	11	55,437
			Other	11	21,689
		Workers' Org.	7	1,260	
	Total	70	1,098,089		
Nepal	Actions with and for Workers	Workers' Org.	2	29,471	
		Non-Governmental Org.	1	43,344	
	Direct action with children/families	Government Agency	1	119,767	
		Non-Governmental Org.	17	648,621	
	Workshop/Training/Meetings	Employers' Org.	1	0	
		Government Agency	1	532	
		Other	1	5,319	
		Workers' Org.	1	887	
	Total	25	847,941		
Pakistan	Actions with and for Employers	Employers' Org.	1	68,602	
		Government Agency	4	346,950	
	Actions with and for Government	Workers' Org.	1	61,464	
		Government Agency	2	6,833	
	Awareness-raising	Non-Governmental Org.	1	89,562	
		Non-Governmental Org.	5	1,626,187	
		Government Agency	2	4,363	
	Knowledge/Research activity	Non-Governmental Org.	2	35,651	
		Other	1	4,015	
	Other	Workers' Org.	1	19,283	
		Workshop/Training/Meetings	Employers' Org.	1	1,860
			Government Agency	4	1,977
			Other	1	1,860
		Workers' Org.	1	1,860	
	Total	27	2,270,466		
Philippines	Actions with and for Employers	Employers' Org.	1	48,079	
		Government Agency	1	9,064	
	Actions with and for Government	Government Agency	3	1,610	
		Non-Governmental Org.	1	4,853	
	Other	1	5,028		

Country	Type of intervention/activity	Type of implementing agency/constituent/partner	Number of activities	Total amount of budget allocated (US\$)
		Workers' Org.	1	4,866
	Direct action with children/families	Government Agency	12	653,898
		Non-Governmental Org.	2	91,709
	Other	Government Agency	1	79,842
		Other	3	46,937
		Workers' Org.	1	4,831
	Workshop/Training/Meetings	Government Agency	21	43,945
		Other	16	24,088
		Workers' Org.	4	1,040
		Total	68	1,019,791
Sri Lanka	Statistical activity	Government Agency	1	220,797
	Workshop/Training/Meetings	Workers' Org.	1	19,800
		Total	2	240,597
Timor-Leste	Missions	Employers' Org.	1	7,000
		Government Agency	1	7,000
		Workers' Org.	1	7,000
	Other	Other	1	21,271
	Workshop/Training/Meetings	Employers' Org.	4	22,674
		Government Agency	4	43,945
		Workers' Org.	4	22,674
		Total	16	131,563
Viet Nam	Actions with and for Employers	Employers' Org.	1	25,000
		Government Agency	5	14,251
	Actions with and for Government	Government Agency	9	334,845
	Actions with and for Workers	Government Agency	1	10,925
		Workers' Org.	1	25,000
	Awareness-raising	Government Agency	12	161,565
		Non-Governmental Org.	2	35,252
		Other	1	19,960
	Direct action with children/families	Government Agency	5	145,002
	Knowledge/Research activity	Government Agency	8	196,360
		Non-Governmental Org.	1	2,775
		Other	2	39,000
	Missions	Government Agency	1	1,764
	Other	Other	12	24,612
	Tripartite activity	Government Agency	6	4,275
	Workshop/Training/Meetings	Employers' Org.	1	960
		Government Agency	29	158,391
		Other	1	2,880
		Workers' Org.	1	240
		Total	99	1,203,057
		Grand Total	699	26,440,408

TOTAL ALL ACTIVITIES IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC				
	Type of intervention/activity	Type of implementing agency/ constituent/partner	Number of activities	Total amount of budget allocated (US\$)
	Actions with and for Employers	Employers' Org.	5	206,948
		Government Agency	5	14,251
	Actions with and for Government	Government Agency	42	3,072,799
		Other	9	419,121
	Actions with and for Workers	Government Agency	1	10,925
		Workers' Org.	9	282,516
	Advocacy	Employers' Org.	4	15,100
		Government Agency	10	78,488
		Other	5	78,006
		Workers' Org.	1	5,000
	Awareness-raising	Employers' Org.	1	12,280
		Government Agency	27	288,681
		Non-Governmental Org.	15	337,772
		Other	6	75,960
		Workers' Org.	11	40,556
	Direct action with children/families	Government Agency	48	6,724,403
		Non-Governmental Org.	118	9,177,298
		Other	24	1,826,895
		Workers' Org.	2	256,985
	Knowledge/Research activity	Government Agency	13	257,381
		Non-Governmental Org.	11	257,343
		Other	3	40,857
	Missions	Employers' Org.	1	7,000
		Government Agency	7	15,937
		Other	2	27,150
		Workers' Org.	1	7,000
	Other	Employers' Org.	3	3,800
		Government Agency	8	211,226
		Other	32	290,390
		Workers' Org.	4	30,114
	Statistical activity	Government Agency	6	1,252,511
		Non-Governmental Org.	1	18,879
	Tripartite activity	Government Agency	6	4,275
	Workshop/Training/Meetings	Employers' Org.	24	37,631
		Government Agency	144	738,721
		Other	54	211,383
		Workers' Org.	36	104,826
			699	26,440,408

Country	Type of intervention/activity	Type of implementing agency/constituent/partner	Number of activities	Total amount of budget allocated (US\$)
EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA				
Albania	Actions with and for Government	Non-Governmental Org.	1	4,987
	Direct action with children/families	Workers' Org.	1	9,991
	Statistical activity	Government Agency	1	158,567
	Workshop/Training/Meetings	Employers' Org.	2	781
		Government Agency	2	7,104
		Other	2	3,905
		Workers' Org.	2	1,278
		Total	11	186,612
Kazakhstan	Actions with and for Workers	Non-Governmental Org.	1	330
	Actions with and for Employers	Employers' Org.	1	17,696
		Non-Governmental Org.	2	445
	Actions with and for Government	Non-Governmental Org.	2	21,183
		Other	2	972
	Awareness-raising	Non-Governmental Org.	2	9,904
		Other	3	10,720
	Knowledge/Research activity	Employers' Org.	1	6,000
		Other	1	29,645
	Missions	Government Agency	3	1,997
	Other	Other	3	9,571
	Workshop/Training/Meetings	Employers' Org.	3	6,856
		Government Agency	4	26,560
		Other	3	16,465
	Workers' Org.	4	16,255	
	Total	35	174,598	
Kosovo	Actions with and for Workers	Workers' Org.	2	9,637
	Actions with and for Employers	Employers' Org.	2	9,977
	Awareness-raising	Non-Governmental Org.	2	7,631
	Workshop/Training/Meetings	Employers' Org.	1	2,222
		Workers' Org.	1	2,778
		Total	8	32,245
Kyrgyzstan	Actions with and for Workers	Workers' Org.	2	24,015
	Actions with and for Employers	Employers' Org.	1	5,000
	Actions with and for Government	Non-Governmental Org.	2	30,692
	Advocacy	Other	1	3,800
	Awareness-raising	Other	3	13,160
	Direct action with children/families	Non-Governmental Org.	3	47,297
		Workers' Org.	1	36,943
	Missions	Government Agency	1	3,264
	Other	Other	3	13,986
	Workshop/Training/Meetings	Employers' Org.	4	13,959
		Government Agency	6	42,198
		Other	5	29,843
	Workers' Org.	5	9,893	
	Total	37	274,050	

Country	Type of intervention/activity	Type of implementing agency/constituent/partner	Number of activities	Total amount of budget allocated (US\$)
Moldova	Actions with and for Employers	Employers' Org.	1	10,968
	Awareness-raising	Non-Governmental Org.	1	3,911
		Other	1	7,842
	Knowledge/Research activity	Non-Governmental Org.	1	2,958
	Statistical activity	Government Agency	1	158,567
	Workshop/Training/Meetings	Employers' Org.	4	597
		Government Agency	5	30,663
		Other	5	6,496
		Workers' Org.	3	423
	Total	22	222,425	
Russian Federation	Awareness-raising	Other	1	3,930
		Total	1	3,930
Spain	Awareness-raising	Other	1	4,998
		Total	1	4,998
Tajikistan	Actions with and for Workers	Workers' Org.	1	4,389
	Actions with and for Employers	Employers' Org.	1	4,436
	Awareness-raising	Non-Governmental Org.	1	4,410
		Other	1	2,642
	Direct action with children/families	Government Agency	2	67,475
	Knowledge/Research activity	Government Agency	1	4,953
		Other	2	44,154
	Missions	Government Agency	5	10,592
		Other	1	1,189
	Other	Other	2	9,280
	Workshop/Training/Meetings	Employers' Org.	8	16,604
		Government Agency	4	23,991
		Other	3	19,918
		Workers' Org.	3	6,645
	Total	35	220,678	
Ukraine	Awareness-raising	Non-Governmental Org.	1	4,956
	Workshop/Training/Meetings	Employers' Org.	1	257
		Government Agency	3	32,528
		Other	1	3,090
		Workers' Org.	2	9,448
		Total	8	50,279
	Grand Total	158	1,169,815	

TOTAL ALL ACTIVITIES IN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA				
	Type of intervention/activity	Type of implementing agency/constituent/partner	Number of activities	Total amount of budget allocated (US\$)
	Actions with and for Employers	Employers' Org.	6	48,077
		Non-Governmental Org.	2	445
	Actions with and for Government	Non-Governmental Org.	5	56,862
		Other	2	972
	Actions with and for Workers	Non-Governmental Org.	1	330
		Workers' Org.	5	38,041
	Advocacy	Other	1	3,800
	Awareness-raising	Non-Governmental Org.	7	30,813
		Other	10	43,291
	Direct action with children/families	Government Agency	2	67,475
		Non-Governmental Org.	3	47,297
		Workers' Org.	2	46,934
	Knowledge/Research activity	Employers' Org.	1	6,000
		Government Agency	1	4,953
		Non-Governmental Org.	1	2,958
		Other	3	73,799
	Missions	Government Agency	9	15,853
		Other	1	1,189
	Other	Other	8	32,837
	Statistical activity	Government Agency	2	317,134
	Workshop/Training/Meetings	Employers' Org.	23	41,276
		Government Agency	24	163,043
		Other	19	79,716
		Workers' Org.	20	46,720
			158	1,169,815

Country	Type of intervention/activity	Type of implementing agency/constituent/partner	Number of Activities	Total amount of budget allocated (US\$)
GLOBAL				
Global	Action with and for Employers	Other	1	4,760
	Awareness-raising	Other	3	27,931
		Workers' Org.	1	20,000
	Other	Other	1	805
		Workers' Org.	1	29,155
	Tripartite activity	Employers' Org.	1	34,319
		Government Agency	1	34,319
		Workers' Org.	1	34,319
	Workshop/Training/Meetings	Government Agency	3	105,408
		Grand Total	13	291,015

TOTAL ALL ACTIVITIES GLOBAL				
	Type of intervention/activity	Type of implementing agency/constituent/partner	Number of activities	Total amount of budget allocated (US\$)
	Action with and for Employers	Other	1	4,760
	Awareness-raising	Other	3	27,931
		Workers' Org.	1	20,000
	Other	Other	1	805
		Workers' Org.	1	29,155
	Tripartite activity	Employers' Org.	1	34,319
		Government Agency	1	34,319
		Workers' Org.	1	34,319
	Workshop/Training/Meetings	Government Agency	3	105,408
			13	291,015

TOTAL ALL ACTIVITIES			
Type of intervention/activity	Type of implementing agency/constituent/partner	Number of activities	Total amount of budget allocated (US\$)
Actions with and for Employers	Employers' Org.	21	579,107
	Government Agency	5	14,251
	Non-Governmental Org.	2	445
	Other	3	31,793
Actions with and for Government	Government Agency	56	3,986,102
	Non-Governmental Org.	11	136,001
	Other	13	455,960
Actions with and for Workers	Government Agency	1	10,925
	Non-Governmental Org.	1	330
	Workers' Org.	31	857,060
Advocacy	Employers' Org.	14	45,616
	Government Agency	31	203,885
	Other	24	166,319
	Workers' Org.	13	45,483
Awareness-raising	Employers' Org.	7	75,981
	Government Agency	45	457,007
	Non-Governmental Org.	51	646,093
	Other	64	549,235
	Workers' Org.	23	281,639
Direct action with children/families	Employers' Org.	2	240,464
	Government Agency	60	7,459,303
	Non-Governmental Org.	226	19,675,496
	Other	38	2,125,287
	Workers' Org.	10	645,371
Knowledge/Research activity	Employers' Org.	5	87,362
	Government Agency	22	456,918
	Non-Governmental Org.	26	483,002
	Other	28	396,272
	Workers' Org.	1	58,173
Missions	Employers' Org.	3	9,733

TOTAL ALL ACTIVITIES			
	Government Agency	23	49,782
	Other	4	29,739
	Workers' Org.	4	12,288
Other	Employers' Org.	8	9,799
	Government Agency	44	863,584
	Other	119	886,153
	Workers' Org.	13	97,896
Statistical activity	Government Agency	26	4,741,196
	Non-Governmental Org.	1	18,879
	Other	3	8,631
Tripartite activity	Employers' Org.	1	34,319
	Government Agency	15	268,071
	Non-Governmental Org.	7	564,034
	Other	2	10,700
	Workers' Org.	1	34,319
Workshop/Training/Meetings	Employers' Org.	162	329,126
	Government Agency	473	2,602,226
	Other	275	1,414,454
	Workers' Org.	190	521,784
		2,208	52,677,594

Annex IX:

Key trade union and employer activities supported during the biennium



During the biennium, IPEC continued to support trade union and employer activities towards the elimination of child labour. Some examples are provided below.

World Day Against Child Labour activities

- ITUC launched a special video on child labour and supported World Day initiatives with press releases and messages to members.
- The IOE included reference to World Day on its web page.
- The UN Global Compact web site and members' bulletin featured the World Day.
- Global union federations featured the World Day on web sites and in messages to members.
- National trade union organisations launched their own initiatives to support World Day.
- A booklet "*Activities for the World Day Against Child Labour*" was developed in cooperation with Education International (EI).

Activities were financed to support trade union and employer awareness-raising initiatives in the following countries:

- **Argentina:** Employers' network and dissemination of the ACT/EMP Guide for Employers; Seminar with the CUT and activities with trade unions and employers in the tobacco sector.
- **Bangladesh:** Rally and human chain with trade unions.
- **Cambodia:** Rally against child labour with teachers' trade unions.
- **Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru:** sensitisation activities with trade unions.
- **El Salvador:** National social partners' and youth forums on the child labour targets of the Hemispheric Decent Work Agenda, and awareness raising activities organized by workers' organizations. Practical guide on employer strategies to eliminate child labour in the sugar cane sector launched.
- **Fiji:** Employers' child labour forum to develop strategies in the tourism sector; Fiji Trades Union Congress seminar with sectoral unions.
- **Indonesia:** National trade union child labour focal point training.
- **Kiribati:** Training with trade union members.
- **Pakistan:** Tripartite seminar and rally with workers and employers in Sukkur; a rally with Pakistan Workers Federation and a seminar with the Employers Federation of Pakistan.
- **Philippines:** Activities led by the Federation of Free Workers.
- **South African Development Community countries:** Campaign with employers' organizations.
- **Sudan:** Workshop on enhancing the role of worker's and employers' organizations in the struggle to eliminate hazardous work.
- **United States:** Panel discussion of workers' and employers' organizations.
- **Vanuatu:** Membership activities for the domestic workers with Vanuatu CTU.
- **Viet Nam:** Forum with the employers' organizations (VCCI/VCA), the General Confederation of Labour, and Viet Nam Women's Union.

Other key activities supported during the biennium

Africa

- **Tanzania and Portuguese-Speaking Countries in Africa (PALOP):** Activities under South-South/Triangular Cooperation projects.
- **Community of Portuguese-Speaking Countries (CPLP):** Tripartite Focal Point training in Mozambique for Brazil, Portugal, Timor-Leste, Angola, Guinea-Bissau, Cape Verde, São Tomé and Príncipe, and Mozambique.
- **Angola:** Seminar for the national trade union centres of Portuguese-Speaking Countries with ITUC Africa participation.
- **Comoros:** Action programme with the CTC (Confédération des Travailleurs Comoriens) to build capacity of 65 members and to include child labour as a priority in their workplans. At the same time, workshops were organized to train OPACO's (Organisation Patronale des Comores) members on child labour issues. As a result a Code of Conduct was adopted to be shared within the organization and with suppliers.
- **Ghana:** An action programme to train district labour councils was agreed with the Ghana TUC and the General Agricultural Workers' Union.
- **Kenya:** The Federation of Kenya Employers (FKE) consolidated the Guide for Employers on child labour and implemented corporate social responsibility (CSR)-based action programmes promoting community economic empowerment and school feeding programmes linked to income generation for families.

A study by the Central Organization of Trade Unions (COTU), assessed trade union capacity to combat child labour using education strategies, informing new strategies for future campaigns. With the support of the FKE, an action programme with COTU and the Kenya Union of Sugar Plantations and Allied Workers began, to raise awareness and build the capacity of branches and members of the Kenya Union of Plantations and Agricultural Workers Unions, the hotel and domestic workers' unions (KUDHEIHA), and the Kenya Long Distance Truck Drivers Union.

- **Tanzania:** Activities (rapid assessments, seminars and focal point trainings) with trade unions, employers' organizations and the Child Labour Unit; strong linkage with South-South Cooperation.

- **Togo:** The Confédération Nationale des Travailleurs du Togo led a national campaign of the Trade Union Observatory on Child Labour on the promotion of schooling and the vulnerability of children linked to the HIV/AIDS pandemic.
- **Uganda:** The Central Organization of Free Trade Unions (Uganda), the Uganda National Teachers' Union and the Federation of Uganda Employers are implementing awareness-raising campaigns as part of the national campaign for the elimination of child labour.
- **Zambia:** Action programme with Zambia Federation of Employers for a rapid assessment on child labour in the cotton industry.

Americas

- **Andean countries, Chile, Uruguay and Mexico:** Dissemination of the ACT/EMP Guide for Employers. In Chile, activities in partnership with Chilean construction sector enterprise SODIMAC.
- **Caribbean:** Focal point training for Caribbean and Guyana trade unions.
- **Colombia:** Seminar and sectoral strategy setting (mining) with ANDI (Colombian Employers' Organization) with the leadership of Asomineros.
- **Haiti:** Trade Union Confederation of the Americas initiative with trade unions from the region, including implementation of action programmes.
- **Paraguay:** Seminar with Union Industrial del Paraguay in partnership with ACT/EMP.

Arab States

- **Lebanon:** Three training workshops with trade unions and employers' organizations in North Lebanon and the Beqa region.
- **Syria:** In 2010, two training workshops with trade unions and employers' organizations.

Asia and the Pacific

- **Colombo, Bangkok and Fiji:** Three sub-regional training programmes were organized for trade union representatives.
- **Indonesia:** One national training programme was organized for trade union representatives.
- **Bangladesh:** Nine trade unions received funding to prevent hazardous child labour in their respective sectors, to strengthen the capacity of their members

to address child labour and to campaign for the ratification of ILO Convention No. 138.

- **Cambodia:** An inter-union coordinating committee led implementation of a trade union action programme to combat worst forms of child labour and support the Government's twin goals on child labour, including safe migration for decent work for youth. 163 workplace and community monitors were trained, a code of conduct for trade unions on child labour distributed in Kampot (Salt sector), Kep (fishing) and Siem Reap (brick making), and trade union officials and members sensitized.
- **India:** "National Level Campaign on Ratification of the Child Labour Conventions" with the Hind Mazdoor Sabha national trade union centre ; sectoral activities (fireworks) in Chennai with the Employers' Federation of Southern India and also with South India Mills Association.
- **Nepal:** Trade union action programme to promote unionization and to campaign for freed Kamayas (forced labourers, many of whom are children), including landless agricultural workers in five districts.
- **Pakistan:** The Pakistan Workers' Federation (PWF) and the Employers' Federation of Pakistan (EFP) implemented two action programmes to combat child labour. The IPEC project to activate the media in combating the worst forms of child labour worked closely with the social partners to train the media to create a social movement against child labour.
- **Thailand:** In Pattani Province – seminar for employers on children's health and well-being; MoU signed with fish dock and seafood processing factory employers to stop hazardous child labour; workshop on safe-work checklists for entrepreneurs of micro seafood processing enterprises. In Samul Sakhon Province – Dream Factory competition for seafood processing factories (including standards on child labour), training for employers on child labour, migrant labour and labour law.

Europe and Central Asia

- **Albania:** Trade Union Federation of Education and Science of Albania established a child labour free zone in Bathore (Tirana Region).
- **Kosovo:** Workshop on Global Compact principles (focusing on effective abolition of child labour) organized by IPEC, UNDP and the American

Chamber of Commerce in Kosovo: three training workshops for the Trade Union of Education, Science and Culture (SBASHK).

- **Moldova:** The employers' organisation (FNPAIA) continued to encourage change through the dissemination of the Code of Conduct and produced a video film to sensitize members on worst forms of child labour in the agricultural sector in Moldova. The FNPAIA also shared its knowledge and experience through South-South Cooperation with employers in Kosovo.
- **Ukraine:** Training for the Federation of Trade Unions and the Confederation of Free Trade Unions from Donetsk and Luhansk regions.
- **Kazakhstan:** Training for Almaty agriculture and teachers' trade unions on child labour monitoring systems.
- **Kyrgyzstan:** Capacity building activities for the national employers' confederation; the Trade Unions of Education and Science Workers established a child labour free zone in Chuy region; South-South Cooperation between Albanian and Kyrgyz education trade unions.

IPEC has continued to support national tripartite consultations in the development and implementation of National Action Plans (NAPs).

In 2010, ACT/EMP organized a seminar with the Ghana Employers' Association with participants from five major commercial oil palm and rubber, facilitating their advocacy with Regional Assemblies to recognise the need to tackle child labour through their budget allocations and Medium Term Development Programmes.

Social partners in Lesotho, Swaziland, Mozambique, Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe, Botswana, Namibia and South Africa took action advocating the adoption or implementation of NAPs.

In Tanzania, trade unions were funded to develop their capacity to support implementation of the NAP and to establish trade union focal points in 15–20 districts.

In Malawi, IPEC received funds from the ECLT Foundation to help the constituents prepare for a national tripartite plus conference in March 2012, intended to further develop the agricultural component of the NAP.



**International Programme on
the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC)**

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