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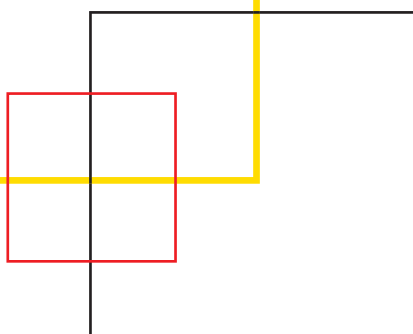


IPEC action against child labour

Progress and future priorities



2006-2007



International
Programme on
the Elimination
of Child Labour
(IPEC)

**FEBRUARY
2008**

IPEC ACTION AGAINST CHILD LABOUR 2006-2007: **Progress and future priorities**

International Programme
on the Elimination of Child Labour

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First published (2008)

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IPEC

IPEC action against child labour 2006-2007 – Progress and future priorities

Geneva, International Labour Office, 2008

ISBN 978-92-2-121011-5 (Print)

ISBN 978-92-2-121012-2 (Web PDF)

ILO CIP data: child labour, ILO Programme, technical cooperation, advisory service, developing countries.

Also available in French: *L'action de l'IPEC contre le travail des enfant 2006-2007 – Progrès réalisés et priorités futures*, 978-92-2-221011-4 (Print), 978-92-2-221012-1 (Web PDF), Geneva, 2008; and in Spanish: *La acción del IPEC contra el trabajo infantil 2006-2007 – Avances y prioridades futuras*, 978-92-2-321011-3 (Print), 978-92-2-321012-0 (Web PDF), Geneva, 2008.

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ABBREVIATIONS

ACT/EMP	Bureau for Employers' Activities
ACTRAV	Bureau for Workers' Activities
ACP	Asia-Caribbean-Pacific (refers to Lomé Convention countries)
AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
APEC	Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
CCT	Conditional Cash Transfer
CSEC	Commercial sexual exploitation of children
CSR	Corporate social responsibility
DDR	Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration
DECLARATION	Programme on Promoting the Declaration (ILO)
DED	Design, Evaluation and Documentation Section (IPEC)
DIALOGUE	Social Dialogue, Labour Law and Labour Administration Department (ILO)
DWCP	Decent Work Country Programme
EFA	Education for All
GENDER	Bureau for Gender Equality (ILO)
GTF	Global Task Force on Child Labour and Education for All
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICLS	International Conference of Labour Statisticians
SKILLS	Programme on Skills, Knowledge and Employability (ILO)
ILC	International Labour Conference
IRIS	Integrated Resource Information System (ILO)
ITC	International Training Centre (ILO)
IUF	International Union of Food, Agricultural, Hotel, Restaurant, Catering, Tobacco and Allied Workers' Associations
MDGs	United Nations Millennium Development Goals
MIGRANT	Internal Migration Programme (ILO)
MOU	Memorandum of understanding
NORMES	International Labour Standards Department (ILO)
NCLP	National Child Labour Project (India)
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NSC	National Steering Committee

PARDEV	Department of Partnerships and Development Cooperation (ILO)
POM	Programme and Operations Manual (IPEC)
PROGRAM	Bureau of Programme and Management (ILO)
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
SAFework	Programme on Safety and Health at Work and the Environment (ILO)
SAP-FL	Special Action Programme to combat Forced Labour
SCREAM	Supporting Children's Rights through Education, the Arts and the Media
SECTOR	Sectoral Activities Department (ILO)
SIMPOC	Statistical Information and Monitoring Programme on Child Labour (IPEC)
STAT	Bureau of Statistics (ILO)
STEP	Strategies and Tools against Social Exclusion and Poverty (ILO)
TC RAM	Technical Cooperation Resource Allocation Mechanism (ILO)
TBP	Time-bound programme
TRAVAIL	Conditions of Work and Employment Programme (ILO)
UCW	Understanding Children's Work
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WDACL	World Day Against Child Labour
WFCL	Worst forms of child labour
WFP	World Food Programme
YEN	Youth Employment Network
YET	Youth Employment Team

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report is divided into three Parts. Part I is the implementation report for IPEC for the biennium 2006-07. It reflects upon IPEC's work during the fifteen years of its existence and sets out a vision for the next five years. This Part also provides an overview of the worldwide child labour problem, regional perspectives and IPEC's strategy and achievements to eliminate it. Part II is the thematic section, which covers three topics of interest and strategic importance to IPEC and its constituents. Part III provides information on the Programme and Budget 2008-09 and an overview of the resources expected to be available to IPEC during the coming biennium.

PART I. Implementation report

Chapter 1, "IPEC at fifteen years: retrospection and forward strategy" marks 2007 as IPEC's fifteenth year of operation. While a great deal remains to be done, IPEC's fifteenth anniversary should give rise to considerable optimism: much has been achieved in the last fifteen years. The international community now recognizes the paramount need to eliminate child labour. This anniversary is an occasion to reflect upon its work and look forward.

Today, in addition to providing technical assistance and policy advice, IPEC also aims to play a facilitating role, by bringing countries together so that they can assist each other. To respond to the ever increasing demand for support, IPEC must reinforce its role as a promoter and facilitator of effective responses against child labour in all countries, including those where it is not engaged in targeted intervention through projects. Projects remain a key vehicle through which policy support is channelled. IPEC is also to support countries in meeting the target of eliminating the worst forms of child labour by the year 2016, as set out in the Global Action Plan contained in the 2006 Global Report *The end of child labour: Within reach*. In order to meet these challenges, IPEC envisages in the next five years to consolidate its position

as the leading centre of knowledge and expertise on action against child labour, and as the leading technical cooperation agency for action against child labour; maintain and further strengthen its research and data collection capacity; facilitate country-to-country technical cooperation within regions and across continents; strengthen and re-invigorate the Worldwide Movement against Child Labour; and continue the integration of IPEC activities within ILO programming.

Chapter 2 "IPEC achievements and activities during 2006-7", reports on IPEC's main activities during the biennium. IPEC's work reflects the ILO's policy on child labour enshrined in the child labour Conventions, the Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138) and the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182). The 2006 Global Report on Child Labour and its accompanying Global Action Plan are helping to focus IPEC's strategic operational direction. The Global Action Plan outlines key actions to be taken over the years to 2010. It starts from the premise that effective elimination of child labour can only be achieved at the country level and that member States must be at the forefront of such efforts. In particular, the plan calls for the adoption of time-bound targets to meet the goal of eliminating the worst forms of child labour by 2016 – and eventually all its forms. Indeed, while giving special attention to the worst forms of child labour, the larger overarching goal of eliminating child labour remains paramount. The need for IPEC to put more effort in support at the policy level is not at the cost of targeted intervention directed at communities and families. Direct interventions continue to be essential to demonstrate viable strategies for the prevention of child labour, withdrawing children from it and for informing policy decisions.

The 2006 Global Report summarized the results of an analysis carried out by IPEC on trends in child labour worldwide. According to the new global estimates, the number of child labourers fell by 11 per cent from 2000 to 2004 to 218 million. The report also made a clear case for ensuring that

the elimination of child labour is mainstreamed into key national development and human rights frameworks. Of particular concern is how to position child labour concerns within the Millennium Development Goals, and the Poverty Reduction Strategies linked to them.

At the regional level, progress in **sub-Saharan Africa** towards the elimination of child labour is lagging behind other regions of the world. Political commitment and leadership is critical to enhancing effective action. Since January 2007 and in response to the urgent need to respond to the child labour problem in Africa, IPEC has put in place a special Focus Africa team to plan for an expanded effort in 2008-09. A draft regional action plan for Africa, under discussion with ILO field offices, and a draft Focus Africa work plan will provide the platform for further engagement with constituents, the rest of the ILO and the donor community. Among **Arab States**, increased public awareness and government commitment have broken the silence surrounding child labour and have also allowed for greater transparency in the analysis of statistics. Arab countries participating in IPEC activities are increasingly forthcoming in dealing with the phenomenon as evident in the creation of Child Labour Units at Ministries of Labour, the amendment of legislation, the establishment of National Steering Committees and the development of lists of occupations hazardous to children. The **Asia and Pacific region** faces a number of challenges: it has the largest number of child labourers in the world, and many of its countries are among the least developed economies. However, during the period 2006-07, the IPEC participating countries made slow but steady progress. Many countries in the region have placed child labour as a priority in the national development policy and the decent work agenda at country level. The next biennium (2008-09) will for the first time see IPEC direct interventions in some countries in the Pacific. New child labour estimates cited by the 2006 Global Report suggest a decline in the number of children working in the transition economies in **Europe and Central Asia**. Yet, there are still areas where child labour is endemic. In Central Asia and the Caucasus, many street children fall victim to the worst forms of child labour and many rural children perform hazardous work in agriculture. The high rate of migration plays a role in weakening social support for children. **Latin America and the Caribbean** saw the largest drop in child labour in recent years. But the challenge is by no means over and a redoubling of efforts is necessary to keep the momentum going. The

majority of children in child labour work in hazardous conditions in agriculture, but there are also many thousands of girls and boys working in dangerous sectors such as mining, dumpsites, and so on. Mapping child labour, particularly in its worst forms, remains a challenge in the region. Everywhere, awareness raising must continue to ensure sustained advances in law and practice.

The Chapter also reports progress made during the biennium 2006-07 in a number of key areas of IPEC's work.

Tripartite cooperation being the cornerstone of national action against child labour and IPEC interventions, a number of examples illustrating the special value of action by the tripartite partners together and separately, are presented. At the level of **global advocacy**, progress is reported on international campaign activities to raise awareness among the general public both in industrial and developing countries, notably through World Day Against Child Labour, Red Card to Child Labour, the 12 to 12 Partnership Initiative and SCREAM. Progress was made towards the **universal ratification of the child labour Conventions**; both Conventions Nos. 138 and 182 received eight further ratifications during the biennium (2006-07) to reach 150 ratifications and 165 ratifications, respectively. IPEC also provided technical and legal assistance to countries for better implementation of Conventions. As regards **Knowledge development and sharing**, IPEC has stepped up the knowledge-gathering and knowledge-outreach mechanisms to speed up collection, analysis, training and dissemination. In respect of **Child labour data collection**, a large-scale programme of regional and sub-regional training for national counterparts was conducted in the course of 2006-07. SIMPOC technical and financial assistance contributed to the implementation of child labour surveys in 23 countries across the regions. The period 2006-07 also saw further progress on the methodological front.

Addressing **education** as a means to combat child labour continued to be a key IPEC objective during the biennium. IPEC work at the field level seeks to have an impact on the broad policy environment, with advocacy for government policies and programmes, to ensure that all children and youth have the proper opportunities for education and training. The ILO provides the Secretariat of the Global Task Force on Child Labour and Education for All, and IPEC continued to be an active member during the biennium. In order to assist countries in prohibiting and eliminating **hazardous child labour**, IPEC produced a number of tools in

the biennium and provided technical assistance to a number of countries. To facilitate the compiling of IPEC experience on hazardous child labour and effective means of addressing it, a meeting was held in India in November 2007 that brought together IPEC staff and researchers from all over the world. **Agriculture** is the economic sector where 70 per cent of working children are found, many of them in hazardous work. A major advance in 2007 was the launching by the ILO of an International Partnership for Agriculture without Child Labour with key international agricultural organizations. IPEC's work is also based on the premise that child labour undermines efforts to promote decent youth employment. Promoting decent rural youth employment is a key element in revitalizing agriculture around the world.

Action against **child trafficking** continued to be an important component of IPEC's activities in the biennium. Interventions to fight child trafficking took place in some 30 countries. On the global level, in 2007 ILO joined the UN Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking. Technical and financial support was provided for designing and pilot testing intervention models for the prevention of **commercial sexual exploitation of children** and withdrawal of children in a number of countries across the regions. At the international level, the ILO, through IPEC, is a member of the Executive Committee of the Task Force to Protect Children from Exploitation in Tourism, which is led by the World Tourism Organisation. **Child domestic labour** continued to be addressed through national Time-Bound Programmes (TBPs) and associated IPEC projects to support TBPs, as well as country programmes that have prioritized child domestic labour. The knowledge base on child domestic labour has been strengthened. Documented good practices of the projects implemented during the biennium show clear progress in actions to combat child domestic labour and offer an excellent resource of examples that can be applied within and across countries. During the biennium, a number of major global events took place in the field of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of **children associated with armed forces and groups**. In all of them the ILO played a major role and positioned itself as the lead specialized agency on economic reintegration of children. An interregional project on prevention and reintegration of children involved in armed conflict proved to be a valuable experience, and the lessons learned provide the basis for action in this field.

Since 2000, IPEC has invested heavily in integrating gender, going beyond merely a "gender

paragraph". This has been done by fostering gender training, capacity building, research, integrating the gender network, creating an IPEC gender task force, providing staff to serve as gender audit facilitators, and joining the UN gender mainstreaming agendas. A number of training programmes took place during the biennium and additional tools developed. Chapter 2 concludes with reflections on some emerging issues: children in illicit activities, migration, and corporate social responsibility.

Chapter 3, "**Progress relative to targets**" reports that the Operational Objective under the Programme and Budget for 2006-07 has been achieved. Ten member States not previously reported on have implemented two or more interventions in 2006-07. In addition to reaching the target of 10 countries, nine further countries not previously reported on have implemented targeted interventions in 2006-07. The number of children who have benefited from ILO action (through either preventive measures or support for removal from child labour situations) amounted to almost half a million direct and over 33 million indirect beneficiaries, surpassing the target for the biennium.

According to Chapter 4, "**Operational and organizational issues**", IPEC had operations in 88 countries in five regions of the world. Total expenditures rose again in the biennium 2006-07, reaching US\$ 140.9 (US\$ 74.3 in 2006 and US\$ 66.6 in 2007), from US\$ 127 million in the previous biennium. The lower expenditure rate for 2007 reflects the relatively high number of projects that ended in that period. The annual delivery rate, which is the percentage of actual expenditures compared with allocated funds, remained stable at some 67 per cent throughout the biennium. In terms of donor support, following six years of approvals topping US\$ 60 million, total approvals in 2007 dropped to about US\$ 42 million. This decline was due to delays in a number of approvals that were realized early in 2008, and lower than anticipated funding levels from IPEC's main donor, the US Department of Labour. However, indications are that in 2008 donor pledges will again amount to a level comparable to the years prior to 2007.

During the biennium, IPEC continued to build on the improvements to programme strategy and management implemented as follow-up to the ILO global evaluation of the Programme in 2004, the review of its business process in 2005, the recommendations offered in the various project audits undertaken by the internal and external auditors in 2005, and the large number of project evaluations

carried out in recent years. IPEC had 80 offices in 70 countries during the biennium and currently has a worldwide staff of 435 professional and general service personnel. Fifty-three, or 12 per cent, of IPEC's employees work at ILO headquarters in Geneva and fifty-five per cent of IPEC's worldwide staff are women.

PART II. Thematic Highlights

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

Chapter 1, "**Education and child labour**", discusses the increasing emphasis on education as a strategy to tackle child labour, in anticipation of the 2008 World Day against Child Labour, which has education as its theme.

Chapter 2, "**The worldwide movement against child labour**", reflects on the ILO's role in strengthening the worldwide movement – a central component of the global action plan 2006 – 2010, as presented in the 2006 global report on child labour.

Chapter 3, "**Conditional cash transfers and child labour: experiences and opportunities**", is a more detailed follow up contribution to last year's thematic section on conditional cash transfers, in response to calls from International Steering Committee members for further information on the subject.

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

PART III. Programme and budget 2008-09

This part of the report presents the Programme and Budget for the IPEC for 2008-09 as part of the ILO's overall strategic budgeting framework. The Programme's Results Framework and work plan follows the strategic objective, outcomes, indicators and targets as outlined in the ILO's overall Programme and Budget for 2008-09.

The immediate outcome 1b.1 for 2008-09 results in targeted action against child labour through increased constituent and development partner capacity to develop or implement policies or measures focused on reducing child labour. It has two main targets, one focusing on constituents and developments partners, using tools and knowledge for enhancing their capacity, and one on specific interventions taken by member States within the time-bound programme approach to meet the obligations of Conventions Nos. 138 and 182 and to achieve the targets in the Global Action Plan.

If the exceptional circumstances of 2007 do not reoccur, the inflow of extra-budgetary resources to IPEC is expected to remain stable and will allow for a continued expansion of Programme volume for 2008-09.

PART I

Implementation report

I.1. IPEC AT FIFTEEN YEARS: RETROSPECTION AND FORWARD STRATEGY

The year 2007 marked the fifteenth year of operation for IPEC. The child labour situation worldwide, although having improved according to ILO's 2006 Global Estimates, continues to be a serious problem. IPEC's overall mission – to contribute to the elimination of all child labour, and its worst forms as a priority – continues to be a key objective of the Organization. While much remains to be done, IPEC's fifteenth anniversary should also give rise to considerable optimism: much has been achieved in the last fifteen years. The international community now recognizes the paramount need to eliminate child labour, as illustrated by the many steps taken against it by individual countries, the continued strong support of the donor community to IPEC's work, the growing integration of child labour issues in global policy frameworks, and the work of key United Nations Agencies and international financial institutions. Today, an extensive body of knowledge and experience is available and has shown that the fight against child labour can be won, and is being won, thanks to the commitments and work of national governments, employers and workers, non-governmental actors, the UN and development communities, and individuals.

IPEC's 15th anniversary is an occasion to reflect upon its work and look forward. It is also an opportunity to set out a vision for the next five years – taking account of the Global Action Plan – and to define the role that IPEC as an ILO technical programme should adopt to take the fight against child labour further.

1.1 Looking back at IPEC

From its inception, the ILO has provided the international forum for concern over child labour. Article 427 of the Treaty of Versailles set as one of the major aims of the ILO “the abolition of child labour and the imposition of such limitations on the labour of young persons as shall permit the continuation of their education and assure their

proper physical development”. The Minimum Age (Industry) Convention, 1919 (No. 5) set 14 years as the minimum age for employment in industry. A number of sectoral minimum age Conventions followed, eventually some ten Conventions by the 1960s. This process culminated in the adoption in 1973 of the Minimum Age Convention (No. 138), which consolidated the principles set forth by the earlier Conventions across sectors.

The decades that followed coincided with growing international awareness of child labour as a major rights issue and development problem. Within the ILO itself there was increasing attention to child labour, including International Labour Conference discussions in 1979, 1984, and the landmark ILC Resolution concerning the elimination of child labour of 18 June 1996, as well as ILO involvement in international conferences such as those in Sweden (1996), the Netherlands (1997), and Norway (1997). The ILO also responded by extending its advocacy and public awareness campaigns more emphatically to the global level with the explicit aim to foster a “worldwide movement against child labour”.

The multidimensional and cross-cutting nature of child labour was recognized in 1992 when the Office established the interdepartmental project on the elimination of child labour with a mandate, dedicated resources and the participation of some ten units (e.g. in areas such as standards, education, statistics, safe work, etc.). Earlier, on 28 September 1990, the Government of Germany had informed the Director-General of its decision to make a special annual contribution of DM10 million, over a period of 5 years, to help finance the ILO programme on child labour. This development – alongside the ILO decision to make child labour an inter-departmental theme in 1992 – would enable the ILO to wage “a long-term effective campaign against child labour”.¹ The programme design and financial agreement were completed in

¹ ILO: *International programme on the elimination of child labour – Project Document* (Geneva, 6 December 1991).

December of 1991, paving the way for the launch of IPEC in 1992. For some two years, the interdepartmental project and IPEC existed alongside each other, where IPEC concentrated itself on technical assistance. Thereafter, IPEC gradually subsumed the traditional activities of the Office.

As it developed, IPEC regularly adjusted its operational strategies, means of action and models of intervention, building on research and data collection, pilot projects, lessons learned, and an extensive body of project, country and thematic evaluations. Three phases can be distinguished in IPEC's evolution:

- The first phase was a preparatory period of small, varied action programmes to test pilot models, collect accurate data, create awareness, identify potential partners, and build strategic alliances. This early technical assistance and direct action got national efforts going, and the means of intervention (through action programmes, national steering committees) established national ownership as a cornerstone of IPEC action.
- The second stage involved a consolidation of the experience and lessons learned into a country programme approach characterized by larger integrated multi-components projects that cover sector(s) or a geographic area, or a combination of both.
- The third concentrates on ensuring that all elements of the multi-pronged approach long promoted by the ILO receives sufficient attention and resources. Both broad policy and direct interventions are necessary to have significant impact on the global and national dimensions of child labour. IPEC's role is to provide technical knowledge to facilitate effective actions by partners, and to influence the policy and enabling environment. Policy-related interventions aimed at creating an enabling environment for eliminating child labour continue to be essential to provide the framework for direct interventions (service-oriented activities at the community level).

The Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182), unanimously adopted by the ILC in 1999 and since ratified by over 90 per cent of member States, greatly influenced IPEC's approach. The development of national time-bound programmes (TBPs), based on the principles of Convention No. 182 and the accumulated experience from IPEC and others, combined targeted interventions against the worst forms of child labour

with building an enabling environment for sustainability, foreseen by the national policies called for by Convention No. 138.

The discussion around Convention No. 182 created a groundswell of support for ILO's policy on the elimination of child labour, by prioritizing its worst forms. This was visible in the trade union movement, among employers and in the private sector, and in civil society with such manifestations as the Global March against child labour. Governments also responded positively, some by requesting assistance, others by showing their will to provide assistance. The swift geographical spread of IPEC activities was made possible by a rapid increase in donor support, notably from the United States. At the same time, the new funds also allowed IPEC to increase its work significantly at the global level, such as advocacy campaigns to support the worldwide movement, and the development of global tools and methodologies.

IPEC continues to strengthen its role as a facilitator for policy interventions aimed at creating enabling environments for the effective elimination of child labour. It seeks to deepen the time-bound programme approach in those countries that are currently implementing TBPs. It recognizes that a broader approach is needed in order to promote the adoption of programmes of action and time-bound measures against child labour in countries where – due to constraints in donor funding and

Box 1. Time-Bound Programmes

A Time-Bound Programme (TBP) is a set of integrated and coordinated policies and programmes to prevent and eliminate a country's worst forms of child labour within a defined period of time. TBPs are country-owned programmes, where IPEC and other development partners fulfil a support role. TBPs emphasize the need to address the root causes of child labour, linking action against child labour to the national development effort, with particular emphasis on economic and social policies to combat poverty and to promote universal basic education and social mobilization, thus also impacting the broader aim of the total abolition of child labour. Twenty-three countries are currently implementing ILO-supported TBPs, while a number of others are also setting time-bound goals by themselves to achieve the elimination of one or more worst forms of child labour.

implementing capacity – IPEC cannot be present in a broad programmatic way. In this respect, targeted intervention through technical cooperation projects remains of central importance to IPEC, since project experience embodies the crucial linkage between operational action and policy work against child labour. To ensure the success at the national level of mainstreaming child labour policies and strategies into broader development frameworks, the ILO is actively engaged in a number of global initiatives, where the partners are also active at the national level. Examples are the Global Task Force on Child Labour and Education for All, the inter-agency programme Understanding Children's Work (ILO, UNICEF and the World Bank), and a new international partnership on child labour in agriculture, described below in more detail.

Over its 15-year history IPEC has worked in a complex environment, experiencing a rapid expansion in programme size, scope, and forms of interventions. From a base of one donor and six programme countries, IPEC now is the largest ILO technical cooperation programme. It should be remembered that IPEC virtually started from scratch concerning direct technical assistance. The ability to learn from experience, to have the necessary self-reflection, and to adjust in response to changing circumstances must continue to be a necessary component of IPEC's work in the future. It will be necessary, for example, to reinforce IPEC's capacity to carry out meaningful programme evaluations and impact assessments, and to document and organize the knowledge developed and gathered from its operations. The preservation of its core research and policy competencies should not depend only on donor-funding.

As already noted above, IPEC places much more emphasis on mainstreaming child labour concerns in national policy and development frameworks. Increasingly, IPEC also sees itself as a facilitator of knowledge and a bridge-builder between countries. It is now clear that a number of countries have been able to develop effective responses to child labour. In addition to providing technical assistance and policy advice, IPEC aims to play a facilitating role, by bringing countries together so that they can assist each other. One important example of this is the recent launch of the South-South Initiative to Combat Child Labour on 14 December 2007 in Brasilia, which aims at enabling countries to assist each other in the development of effective measures against child labour. This is one way in which IPEC can ensure that countries can access resources and technical knowledge over and above the assistance available from IPEC.

1.2 IPEC's vision for the next five years

As noted, IPEC's long term mission remains unchanged: the progressive elimination of child labour worldwide, emphasizing the eradication of the worst forms as a priority. As is clear from its evolution during the past 15 years, IPEC needs to be dynamic and self-adapting in order to meet the needs and demands of ILO constituents in the fight against child labour. Moreover, as our understanding of child labour and its causes grows, and our knowledge of what works to eliminate it expands, IPEC is in a better position to reinforce its role as a promoter and facilitator of effective responses against child labour in all countries, including those where it is not engaged in targeted interventions through projects. Enhanced political and donor support is needed for the mainstreaming of child labour in national policy and development frameworks. At the same time, it is equally essential that IPEC's project interventions continue, as these contribute greatly to the development of the knowledge base and provide successful approaches against child labour. Moreover, projects remain a key vehicle through which policy support is channelled.

IPEC is also mandated to support countries in meeting the target of eliminating the worst forms of child labour by the year 2016, as set out in the Global Action Plan contained in the 2006 Global Report *The end of child labour: Within Reach*.² The Governing Body endorsed the Plan and welcomed the target in March 2007. The intermediate objective of ensuring that countries have time-bound measures in place to realize the 2016 target requires that IPEC strengthens its ability to provide ILO member States with the necessary policy advice and training.

In order to meet the above challenges, IPEC envisages the following for the next five years:

- IPEC, together with its various partners, will consolidate its position as the leading centre of knowledge and expertise on action against child labour, to which governments, employers and workers, international actors and others can turn for policy advice and capacity building. This means that IPEC must have the capability to work with countries beyond those for which donor support is ensured through projects. It also necessitates that IPEC continues its current thrust to manage and

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

document the knowledge and expertise generated by its projects and other activities, for maximum sharing across the programme.

- ☐ Furthermore, IPEC will also maintain and further strengthen its research and data collection capacity, which form the basis for both targeted intervention and policy advice.
- ☐ IPEC will continue to be the leading technical cooperation agency for action against child labour. The aforementioned goal of being a supplier of policy-level advice can only be achieved if it is backed up by solid operational work and targeted intervention inside programme countries.
- ☐ The key to abolishing child labour is through national action. Since a number of countries have now gained experience in effectively responding to child labour, IPEC will assume the role of facilitator to establish country-to-country technical cooperation within regions and across continents. This would ensure a "multiplier effect", far beyond the assistance IPEC itself can provide.

- ☐ In order to ensure consistent and constructive international support, IPEC will pursue the activities it proposed in the Global Action Plan to strengthen and reinvigorate the Worldwide Movement against Child Labour, and assume for the ILO a leadership role in this movement. A further discussion on this subject and the role of the ILO is included in the thematic section of this report.

- ☐ The integration of IPEC activities within ILO programming will continue, most importantly by incorporating child labour activities within the Decent Work Country Programmes. Linkages between IPEC's work and other ILO programmes, for example those on other fundamental principles and rights at work, youth employment, skills development, social protection, migration, and so forth, will benefit the effectiveness of the Organization's work regarding children, young workers and adult workers as well.

I.2. IPEC ACHIEVEMENTS AND ACTIVITIES DURING 2006-7

This chapter provides an overview of IPEC's work and accomplishments during the past biennium. It includes a brief review of IPEC's role and approach, a global and regional perspective, highlights of activities and results in some of IPEC's main work areas and illustrations of its growing knowledge and expertise.

2.1 IPEC's response and strategy

2.1.1 Mandate and policy environment

IPEC's work is grounded in the ILO's fundamental child labour Conventions, the Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138) and the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182), with guidance from Recommendations Nos. 146 and 190. The elimination of child labour is one of the four fundamental principles and rights at work of the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and is a key element of the ILO's Decent Work Agenda. IPEC activities are increasingly integrated in Decent Work Country Programmes (DWPCs). The 2006 Global Report on Child Labour and its accompanying Global Action Plan are helping to focus IPEC's strategic operational direction at the country, regional and global levels. In endorsing the Global Action Plan, the Governing Body reconfirmed its commitment to the elimination of child labour as one of the Organization's highest priorities.

The Global Action Plan outlines key actions to be taken over the years to 2010. It starts from the premise that effective elimination of child labour can only be achieved at the country level and that member States must be at the forefront of such efforts. In particular, the plan calls for the adoption of time-bound targets to meet the goal of eliminating the worst forms of child labour by 2016 – and eventually all its forms – and identifies various means by which the ILO can support this process. This target would parallel and contribute to both the Millennium Development Goals on

education and poverty, and to the effective abolition of all forms of child labour, which is a fundamental goal of the ILO. Needless to say, the ambitious target of 2016 for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour set in the Global Action Plan is just around the corner, and concerted effort needs to be taken by stakeholders to achieve it. Fundamentally, this requires the political will of governments to stay focused in their efforts to end child labour.

IPEC's planning aims at the outcomes to be achieved in the ILO's Programme and Budget, and builds on the priorities set by the constituents in Regional Meetings, and on national priorities as expressed in the Decent Work Country Programmes. Additionally, IPEC has been working with ILO offices to ensure that child labour issues are integrated into Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers, United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks, and other frameworks. For countries that are part of the UN Reform pilot work, IPEC needs to gain experience with the new modalities and explore the approach as a key delivery mechanism in the future.

2.1.2 The relationship between abolishing child labour and tackling its worst forms as a priority

Convention No. 182 provides both member States and the Office with a clear mandate to address the worst forms of child labour as “a matter of urgency”. This mandate has to a large extent shaped IPEC's interventions in the last eight years, and has been the underpinning concern in the development of the time-bound programme approach. At the same time, Convention No. 138 obligates member States that have ratified it to “pursue a national policy designed to ensure the effective abolition of child labour”. Accordingly, while special attention to the worst forms of child labour is justified, the larger overarching goal of eliminating child labour as such remains paramount. Any priority action against the worst forms by a member State or by

the Office does not diminish the strategic goal of the total elimination of child labour.

Indeed, while many project activities by IPEC target the worst forms of child labour – following priorities of the member States – these activities have a wider impact on child labour in general. National time-bound programmes, for instance, which target one or more of the worst forms, shore up legislation, integrate child labour in broader policy frameworks and focus public and media awareness on child labour. While targeted efforts are made to eliminate the worst forms of child labour, progress on poverty alleviation and education for all must be made to break the never-ending cycle of children falling victim to child labour.

2.1.3 Operational aspects

The need for IPEC to put more effort in support at the policy level is supported by targeted interventions directed at communities and families. Since direct interventions continue to be essential to demonstrate viable strategies for the prevention of child labour, and withdrawing children from it, the bulk of IPEC's work and funding continues to be organized through projects, most of which are carried out in the field. These include, among others, traditional country and sector-specific programmes, regional capacity-building programmes and comprehensive projects to support national time-bound programmes. All projects have components directed at creating an enabling environment for child labour action. Such components focus for example on legal reform, national planning, capacity building and awareness raising. Some of the large subregional projects have a thematic focus, such as trafficking, commercial sexual exploitation, commercial agriculture, vocational training through apprenticeships, and so on. IPEC also has a number of global projects for research, policy development and improvement of the global knowledge base. These projects result in new tools, methodologies and guidelines, based on research and operational experience.

2.1.4 Mainstreaming

As stressed in previous implementation reports, for action to be sustainable, child labour concerns must be mainstreamed into socio-economic development frameworks at the national and global levels. Broadly speaking, the term

“mainstreaming” refers to concerted efforts to influence processes, policies and programmes that have a significant bearing on child labour, with the aim of making them more “child minded”. Approaches to mainstreaming action against child labour may be grouped under four headings: (i) improving the knowledge base, (ii) advocacy, (iii) capacity building, and (iv) policy development and coordination.

With regard to *improving the knowledge base*, empirical evidence on child labour and the analysis of its links to other aspects of development are crucial in informing discussions about mainstreaming efforts, broadening the support base for the integration of child labour concerns in policy formulation, and facilitating this integration. *Advocacy* efforts are essential in two areas: raising awareness and building alliances. The relative neglect of child labour in larger policy frameworks is symptomatic of its low profile in the policy process, national or international. It is necessary to promote child labour as an explicit development objective, a part and parcel of a poverty reduction strategy. In this regard, the active advisory role of the ILO's tripartite constituents is essential. In the field of *capacity building* there is need to strengthen the capacity of child labour constituencies and pressure groups through upgrading their technical expertise and the promotion of alliances among them. The formulation of national strategies for development and poverty reduction and the integration of child labour concerns in them involve many technical issues that draw on the expertise of economists, planners, educators, statisticians, and so on, but they are fundamentally political processes through which competing objectives, approaches and interests are resolved before national priorities are identified. As concerns *policy development and coordination*, comprehensive action against child labour involves a broad range of policies, programmes and projects, and thus many stakeholders in the public and private sectors. This poses a major challenge in terms of policy development and effective co-ordination among various actors. In this area, the following measures suggest themselves:

- ☐ promoting the development of national policies on child labour as a priority, as well as policy analysis and planning and support to monitoring and evaluation processes;
- ☐ identifying child labourers and their families and communities as particularly vulnerable target groups that should command greater resource allocation;

- linking the national time-bound programmes with poverty reduction strategies and similar processes; and
- mobilizing local resources, both as a means of increasing resources available for combating child labour and as a way of improving the ownership and sustainability of child labour action.

2.2 Child labour worldwide

2.2.1 The global situation

In IPEC's 2006 Implementation Report (*Highlights 2006*) reference was already made to the important findings of the second Global Report on Child Labour – *The end of child labour: Within reach*. This Global Report summarized the results of an analysis carried out by IPEC on trends in child labour worldwide.³ According to the new global estimates, the number of child labourers fell by 11 per cent from the year 2000 to 2004 to 218 million. The report cited several significant trends in this reduction, among them substantial declines in child labour among younger children below age 15 and in hazardous labour for all children up to age 18. The most striking change, however, was the large drop in the number of working children in the Latin America and Caribbean region to less than half of the level in 2000.

Both the *Highlights 2006* Report and the Global Report hinted at some of the underlying developments at the basis of the decline in child labour. For example, there was increased policy and programme action on the part of governments, and Conventions Nos. 138 and 182 were widely ratified. A true worldwide movement against child labour was crystallizing, mobilizing governments, employers, workers, international agencies, parliaments, non-governmental organizations, local authorities and the public at large. The ILO, through IPEC, played a substantial role in this global movement and helped to keep momentum strong.

It is important to draw attention to another important conclusion of the Global Report: policy choices do matter. The Global Report found that countries can successfully combat child labour by adopting a proactive mix of policies, not just by waiting until they have already achieved economic development. Economic progress helps, but it is not enough on its own. Indispensable steps include: i) ensuring the availability of schooling without discrimination; ii) increasing employment

opportunities for adults, focusing on those most likely to send their children to work, and; iii) reviewing relevant laws to prohibit and punish abuses, and ensuring that laws are applied in practice. The report made a clear case for ensuring that the elimination of child labour is mainstreamed into key development and human rights frameworks. Of particular concern is how to position child labour concerns within the Millennium Development Goals, and the Poverty Reduction Strategies linked to them.

2.2.2 Regional perspectives

Important events in the biennium 2006-07 will continue to influence IPEC's distribution of activities from a regional perspective. The 2006 Global Report reported a substantial reduction of hazardous child labour in Latin America, and called for increased attention to child labour in sub-Saharan Africa. In Regional Meetings during the biennium, member States in Latin America and the Caribbean, Asia and the Pacific, and Africa reconfirmed their commitment to the elimination of child labour.

IPEC is in the final stages of finalizing an agreement with the European Commission to support ACP⁴ (Lomé Convention) countries to combat child labour through education and training, which will become operational in early 2008. This inter-regional project is to cover activities in Angola, Fiji, Guyana, Jamaica, Kenya, Mali, Madagascar, Papua New Guinea, Sierra Leone, Sudan, and Zambia. At the end of 2007, an agreement was reached with the Spanish Development Agency to develop a €4 million project for West Africa and a €2 million project of support to a national Time-Bound Programme in Vietnam. Two new projects funded by USDOL were commenced late 2007 in Indonesia (5.55 million USD) and Togo (5 million USD).

A breakdown of projects by region is contained in Annex I. Below, some reflections by region are provided.

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

⁴ Africa, Caribbean and the Pacific – the countries that are party to the Lomé Convention.

Africa

The latest global estimates indicate that progress in sub-Saharan Africa towards the elimination of child labour is lagging behind other regions of the world. Sub-Saharan Africa has the greatest incidence of economically active children: 26.4 per cent of all 5-14 year-olds, compared to 18.8 per cent for Asia and the Pacific and 5.1 per cent for Latin America and the Caribbean. It ranks second behind Asia in absolute terms, with 49.3 million children working. The persistent challenges of widespread and extreme poverty, high population growth, the HIV epidemic, recurrent food crises, and political unrest and conflict clearly exacerbate the problem. One of the main challenges remains the assumption of ownership by African countries themselves of child labour activities, due mostly to the lack of resources, but also to competing policy priorities where child labour is not yet high on the agenda. Further, the knowledge base for the continent is still insufficient. Not all sectors where child labour occurs have been adequately analyzed and despite increased knowledge of national data, specific sectoral child labour information is not available. Regional cooperation could be enhanced by placing child labour higher on the agenda of regional bodies in Africa, as well as those of the African Union. The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) have started with some joint activities on trafficking, in a follow-up to the Multilateral agreement on trafficking in persons, especially women and children, signed by 24 West and Central African States in Abuja, Nigeria, on 6 July 2006. Numerous manifestations of child labour continue to victimize children in many countries in the region. Of particular concern are child trafficking, the use of children in armed conflict, small-scale mining, hazardous work in agriculture, commercial sexual exploitation and domestic labour. Cases of children trapped in bondage and slavery are still reported in some areas.

Since January 2007 and in response to the urgent need to respond to the child labour problem in Africa, IPEC has put in place a special Focus Africa team to plan for an expanded effort in 2008-09. A draft regional action plan for Africa, under discussion with ILO field offices, and a draft Focus Africa work plan will provide the platform for further engagement with constituents and the rest of the ILO. The draft regional action plan for Africa will be finalized in the first half of 2008. The plan will, among others, address issues relating to

support of national responses to child labour, the promotion of an Africa-wide movement against child labour, and further integration of child labour within overall ILO priorities in Africa. The implications of the 2016 goal to eliminate all worst forms of child labour for the role of IPEC in Africa are profound. Not only should IPEC continue to fulfil its mandate in support of Conventions Nos. 138 and 182 as in the past, it should now be mobilized to assist ILO constituents as they strive to reach this time-bound goal as quickly and as fully as possible. This is a challenging responsibility. It calls for, on the one hand, a larger capacity and flexibility to deliver policy advice and technical assistance as and when required and, on the other hand, a reorientation of priorities and modalities of work to enable it to provide essential support to a larger number of countries. Yet, through its role as a repository of knowledge, and building on its years of experience with interventions across a range of countries and types of child labour, the ILO is in a position to provide crucial technical support to African member States and national partners to develop strategic approaches to the problem. Major emphasis will be put on strengthening capacities and instruments at the national level, as appropriate.

Child labour issues are also being incorporated into the ILO Decent Work Country Programmes for Africa. To facilitate this, IPEC needs modalities for providing technical assistance in support of national efforts in a much larger number of African countries. Clearly, however, IPEC action can only be effective in an environment where member States are committed to putting in place appropriate policies and backing them up with internal resources in addition to those from the international community. Particular attention also needs to be paid to incorporating measures against child labour in programmes addressing various crises such as the HIV epidemic. Valuable pilot action in Uganda and Zambia in this respect is reported later on in this report.

A number of activities are planned under the above programme for 2008-09, including support to the target of time-bound measures by 2008, and resource mobilization for the continent. This work is also to support the conclusions of the Eleventh ILO Africa Regional Meeting, held in Addis Ababa from 24-27 April 2007. Child labour featured high on the agenda. The meeting focused on the link between child labour and youth employment, which provided the opportunity for IPEC and the Employment Sector to make a joint presentation to the meeting.

Concerning country-specific action, in addition to eight African countries supported by IPEC to implement time-bound measures on child labour, two more countries adopted a national plan of action (NAP) on child labour in 2007 (Côte d'Ivoire and Rwanda). In these and many other countries progress in mainstreaming child labour into the development agenda and national policies has increased, such as through social protection and conditional cash transfer (CCT) programmes. Countries such as Ghana have also included child labour issues into ministerial and departmental annual work plans. Some 16 African countries have already drafted or are drafting their DWCPs and a number of them have included child labour issues among the priorities. Countries such as Cameroon, Tanzania and Ethiopia either have child labour as one of the three or four main priorities, or child labour as the main priority. In addition to its usual donors, IPEC has encouraged countries from the southern hemisphere to support the fight against child labour. In 2007, Brazil funded initial child labour activities in two countries in Africa (Angola and Mozambique) and organized a number of meetings aimed at promoting South-South cooperation in the fight against child labour. IPEC has considerably increased data collection activities and child labour data analysis in the continent; resulting in four national reports; while five other national surveys in Africa are under preparation. In total, close to half of the countries in Africa have carried out or have started a national child labour survey.

Arab States

With close to 100 per cent ratification rate of Conventions Nos. 182 and 138, the Arab States show a commitment to abolish the child labour problem. Arab countries participating in IPEC activities are increasingly forthcoming in dealing with the phenomenon, as evident in the creation of Child Labour Units at Ministries of Labour, the amendment of legislation in conformity with the provisions of Conventions, the establishment of National Steering Committees and the development of lists of occupations hazardous to children. The child labour debate has gained prominence, directly or indirectly, in national plans, strategies, and legislation. In Yemen, for example, IPEC presence and reference to World Day Against Child Labour coincided with the Second Arab Conference for the International Society for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect (ISPCAN). This was organized

by the High Committee for Motherhood and Childhood on 18-20 June 2007 and opened by H.E. Prime Minister Ali Mujjavar. A legislative study that was commissioned within the framework of the IPEC Action Programme was also discussed during ISPCAN. In Lebanon, the Education Sector Strategy, called for by the Paris III International Conference for Support to Lebanon held in Paris in January 2007, was completed in the following April with a direct contribution to the reduction of the school drop-out rate in the country. Syria has also requested ILO's technical assistance in the field of child labour, potentially adding it to the list of Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco and Yemen which have so far benefited from IPEC support.

Increased public awareness and government commitment have broken the silence surrounding child labour and have also allowed for greater transparency in the analysis of statistics. Field observations and reporting have been openly referring to worst forms of child labour. In Gulf States such as Saudi Arabia, children are pushed to the labour market at a very young age. According to reports from various sources, regional networks are trafficking girls and boys as young as eleven years from one country to another for sexual exploitation. Reports have also indicated that girls and boys are being trafficked between Iraq, Jordan, Syria and Lebanon for employment in night clubs. A survey planned by IPEC's Statistical Information and Monitoring Programme on Child Labour (SIMPOC) for Yemen early in 2008 should provide additional insight.

Asia and the Pacific

The Asia and Pacific region faces a number of challenges: it has the largest number of child labourers in the world, and many of its countries are among the least developed economies. A large percentage of its population is living below the poverty line, the lack of political commitment sometimes hinders progress, and millions of children of school going age are not enrolled in school. Sustainable elimination of child labour is thus an obvious challenge for the region. However, during the period 2006-07, the IPEC participating countries made slow but steady progress. Ending child labour is becoming a priority for many member States in the region. The need to intensify national action to combat child labour is recognized by all countries and constituents, as expressed during the ILO's Asian Regional Meeting in September 2006, tripartite South-East Asia consultations in Jakarta as a follow-up to the

Global Report on Child labour in July 2006, and in the South Asian tripartite meeting on child labour in Lahore in November 2006.

During the 2006-2007 biennium seven countries in Asia (Bangladesh, Cambodia, Indonesia, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines) were implementing national time-bound programmes towards the elimination of the worst forms of child labour. Sri Lanka started its preparatory phase in 2007 to pave the way for a future national time-bound programme. The Government of India and IPEC implemented a comprehensive programme covering more than eleven hazardous child labour sectors, in addition to the Government's own national child labour programme, and took initial steps for state-based time-bound programmes. With the assistance of IPEC, Nepal started a focused programme on the elimination of bonded child labour in 2006. In China, Lao PDR and Vietnam, IPEC programmes intensified focus on combating trafficking of children and young women for hazardous child labour, commercial sexual exploitation (CSEC) and/or labour exploitation. In order to combat both internal and cross-border trafficking of children and young women, IPEC implemented one regional and one subregional project covering eleven countries. Many of these countries have placed child labour as a priority in the national development policy and the decent work agenda at country level. In India, a number of important projects continued: one on hazardous sectors covering four states, the Andhra Pradesh State-based project (Phase II) and the sericulture industry in Karnataka State. A key strength of IPEC in the Asia-Pacific region is interagency collaboration for the Education for All initiative. A recent publication of good practices from East Asia and the Pacific by UNGEI (United Nations Girls' Education Initiative) showed that three out of four good practices under the heading "Overcoming Girls' Exploitation" were developed by IPEC.⁵

The next biennium (2008-09) will for the first time see IPEC direct interventions in some countries in the Pacific, in addition to child labour being integrated in Decent Work Country Programmes (DWCP) and Pacific-wide efforts to promote youth employment.

Central Asia and Europe

Child labour estimates cited by the 2006 Global Report suggested a decline in the number of children working in the transition economies in Europe and Central Asia. Economic growth and

poverty reduction linked with political commitment to combating child labour have led to significant progress. Europe's rate of ratification of the child labour Conventions has been very encouraging. All but two of the 51 European and Central Asian countries have yet to ratify ILO Conventions Nos. 138 and 182. Governments in Europe, Central Asia and Turkey have recognized that the problem of child labour exists in their countries and are committed to taking action to combat it. IPEC has been providing governments in an increasing number of countries of the region technical and financial assistance in the implementation of child labour Conventions. The IPEC strategy has been to develop models of intervention to combat child labour throughout subregions and for the participating countries at national level. In collaboration with other relevant ILO departments, IPEC is implementing a number of major subregional and country specific technical cooperation programmes in the region. As at the end of 2006, IPEC in Europe and Central Asia had some 200 action programmes and other activities under implementation by national implementation partners across the region.

Despite the overall positive picture, there are still areas where child labour is endemic. In Central Asia and the Caucasus, many street children fall victim to the worst forms of child labour and many rural children perform hazardous work in agriculture. In addition, children from rural areas are commonly trafficked to urban centres or other countries for labour exploitation, including commercial sexual exploitation. The informal economy is very significant in the subregion; the transition to a market-based economy without proper legislation in place has led many businesses to operate outside the formal sector. With the expansion of the European Union, the promise of a higher living standard continues to lure people across borders in search of employment. The high rate of migration plays a role in weakening social support for children, either because they are left behind without proper supervision or because they are exposed (with or without their parents) to the risks of irregular migration, smuggling or trafficking.

⁵ UNGEI: *Towards Equal Opportunities for All: Empowering girls through partnerships in education* (Bangkok, 2007). The three examples are from China (Yunnan province), Indonesia, and the Philippines.

Latin America and the Caribbean

As noted above, Latin America and the Caribbean saw the largest drop in child labour in recent years. But the challenge is by no means over and a redoubling of efforts is necessary to keep the momentum going. In the region, the majority of children in child labour work in hazardous conditions in agriculture, but there are also many thousands of girls and boys working in dangerous sectors such as mining, dumpsites, fireworks manufacturing, urban informal work, child domestic labour, commercial sexual exploitation and fishing. Indigenous girls and boys, often among poorest of the poor, suffer the burden of discrimination and a lack of social services. On virtually all indicators of human development, indigenous children lag perilously behind their non-indigenous peers. Similarly, children of migrants, or children who themselves migrate, are at high risk of dropping out of school and inadequate access to health care. Mapping the worst forms of child labour, such as trafficking and CSEC, remains a challenge in the region; IPEC hence works with government and social partners to implement a wide array of qualitative and quantitative research. Enhancing the capacity of trade unions to combat child labour in the Americas is a priority, and IPEC has successfully supported the creation of national trade union plans against child labour in numerous countries in the region, as well as a hemispheric trade union plan.

IPEC has a strong regional and subregional approach to its activities in Latin America and the Caribbean. It promotes the inclusion of child labour eradication in the regional economic integration agenda, as well as in regional declarations and agreements. This approach was refined during the biennium through the development of a set of indicators measuring implementation of commitments on the elimination of child labour that countries that participate in the Ibero-American Summit of Heads of State now track and report on annually. IPEC also sponsored regional consultations of tripartite National Steering Committees against Child Labour, to strengthen an intra-regional approach to tackle the problem and foster productive exchange of experiences.

2.3 IPEC activities during the biennium

This section contains a description of progress made during the biennium 2006-07 in a number of key areas of IPEC's work.

National Time Bound-Programmes and support from IPEC and others are among the main modalities for the delivery of many activities described in this chapter. The focus of IPEC activities is to support member States in reaching outcomes and producing results. These are described in Chapter 3: Progress Relative to Targets.

2.3.1 Tripartite cooperation

Tripartism is built into IPEC's approach from the start in each country where it has operations. National Steering Committees on child labour – set up to oversee IPEC programmes as required by the memoranda of understanding between IPEC and individual governments – cannot function without representation from government, employers, and workers. IPEC encourages the formation of tripartite bodies as part of building national capacity and uses tripartite meetings to ensure the participation of all three ILO constituents in consultations at the national and international levels on various issues concerning child labour. Specific roles for the tripartite constituents are also set out in Conventions Nos. 138 and 182 and IPEC support aims at the effective implementation of these provisions as well.

As reiterated in the 2006 Global Report on Child Labour, governments must be the driving force behind the elimination of child labour. Not only do they need to make the necessary policy and legal changes to fulfil their obligations under the Conventions, but they should also identify and commit resources to scale up successful programmes and make sure that child labour concerns are mainstreamed into other relevant socio-economic programmes. Most importantly, governments should be the driving force behind processes of change to achieve a child labour free society. The time-bound programme approach was designed to assist governments with putting in place a framework for coordinating such efforts.

Collaboration with employers and workers remains essential in IPEC's work. A key point is to take advantage of their positions in influencing policy development and reform within the sphere of key socio-economic areas, such as employment, trade, social welfare and education. Cooperation with the social partners is partly directed at capacity

building and partly at targeted intervention, where the constituents are present in the communities or workplaces where child labour exists. There is still a need to further integrate employers' and workers' organizations in IPEC's work. Apart from cooperation with employers' and workers' organizations in various field projects, IPEC continues to serve in an advisory role to the sectoral alliances of employers in the cocoa and tobacco sectors.

During the sixteenth meeting of the IPEC International Steering Committee on 6 November 2006, a thematic debate took place based on a background paper entitled *The role of employers' and workers' organizations in combating child labour*. The paper aimed at exploring the scope of activities against child labour by employers' and workers' organizations, highlighting issues that needed to be addressed and outlining potential ways of action to strengthen their partnership with IPEC. An important conclusion was that continued commitment of social partners was required and challenges remained in building their capacity, with particular emphasis on the informal economy; avoiding duplication of efforts and defining their comparative advantages; and in addressing IPEC's own capacity constraints. The paper proposed some key areas of action to achieve this, namely: communications, capacity-building, advocacy, resource mobilization, and policy coherence on child labour and young workers in the informal economy.

During the debate there was consensus on the need for continued discussion on IPEC's work with the social partners. One concrete suggestion was to have training courses for focal points of national level social partners in collaboration between IPEC, the ILO International Training Centre (ITC) in Turin, Italy, ACT/EMP and ACTRAV. There was also a need to upgrade the functioning of national-level IPEC National Steering Committees. Another challenge identified for the social partners was the growth of the informal economy, where freedom of association and social dialogue were not established rights. There was consensus that more reflection was needed on how social dialogue was to be used in the fight against child labour. Collaboration was suggested between ACT/EMP, ACTRAV, ITC and IPEC for capacity building; and it needed to be determined what was needed in terms of tools, and so on. Proper dialogue with governments was also needed, so that their involvement in activities with employers' and workers' activities could be assured.

Following up this discussion, IPEC further reinforced its training programmes delivered through the ITC in order to ensure that employers and

workers participate in and benefit from training. For example tripartite training courses on reporting under Convention Nos. 138 and 182 were organized with the ITC and NORMES in Turin, and regionally for selected countries in the Caribbean region, Central Asia, Central Africa, and West Africa. These included a focus on strengthening the role of employers and workers in national policy and action on child labour. Training was conducted in Turin in 2007 on tackling the worst forms child labour in agriculture and on child labour and education. IPEC also collaborated with ACTRAV and the Turin Centre to provide training for trade union focal points. This is being followed by the development of action plans by national trade unions for an on-going partnership among IPEC, ACTRAV and national trade union centres. Special initiatives were taken during the biennium to strengthen cooperation with workers' organizations in taking action against child domestic work, commercial sexual exploitation of children, and trafficking (see the sections dealing with these areas, below). IPEC also held meetings with ACTRAV and ACT/EMP to discuss strategic and operational issues, and share widely the interest and experience of employers' and workers' organizations in the fight against child labour.

Examples illustrating the special value of tripartite cooperation and role of the social partners follow:

Cooperation with governments

Policy measures on child labour at the provincial level in India: Development of the Maharashtra State Action Plan for Elimination of Child Labour

An example of using the Time-Bound Programme approach to mainstream child labour concerns into government policy can be found in Maharashtra State in India. With the active support and encouragement by the IPEC INDUS Child Labour Project, the Government of Maharashtra developed a State Action Plan for Elimination of Child Labour (SAP- MH). The State Action Plan has been developed using the IPEC TBP Manual as a road map. The SAP-MH seeks to eliminate all forms of child labour up to the age of 18 years in a time-bound manner. It seeks to achieve the complete elimination of child labour by mainly working with the on-going National Child Labour Project Scheme and the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), the education for all governmental programme, and by mobilizing resources from various

government schemes and programmes and international agencies and donors. The state government has committed USD 3.5 million to implement the State Action Plan.

Mainstreaming child labour policy in Madagascar

Madagascar has developed the National Plan of Action, a 15-year time-bound plan, to fight against child labour. In order to mainstream the implementation of the Plan, a National Committee to Fight against Child Labour (CNLTE) has been created. The tripartite CNLTE is fully integrated in the public government structure, with a strategic and wide mandate to ensure the implementation of the Plan, to promote national legislation on child labour and to monitor any intervention developed by any actor in the country. Because of the extent and importance of the CNLTE's mandate, a permanent secretariat, called PACTE⁶, has been created. PACTE is a permanent branch of the Ministry of Labour which is ensuring the functioning of the CNLTE and data collection on child labour. So far, the CNLTE has been successfully implementing measures in many sectors of child labour and, in particular, has been able to raise funds for nationwide awareness raising campaigns. Regional committees have also been established in different regions of the country.

Action against child labour in Turkey

Turkey has been participating in the IPEC programme since the very beginning in 1992. The Ministry of Labour and Social Security, which is the key governmental partner of the ILO in Turkey, established a Child Labour Unit to plan, co-ordinate and monitor child labour activities in the country. Achievements include Labour Act No. 4857, which includes both prohibitive and protective measures in line with Convention No. 138. A major step to end child labour in the country was the development of a "time-bound policy and programme framework on the elimination of child labour" under the auspices of the Ministry of Labour and Social Security following the ratification of Convention No 182.

Many innovative models have been undertaken in Turkey in the context of combating child labour, such as specialized labour inspection training, child labour monitoring through the Turkish Confederation of Tradesmen and Handicrafts, mainstreaming child labour into the Ministry of Education's development plans, the establishment

of a child labour coalition among the Confederation of Turkish Trade Unions (TURK-IS), the Confederation of Real Turkish Trade Unions (HAK-IS) and the Progressive Trade Unions (DISK), and innovative projects by the Turkish Confederation of Employer Associations (TISK). These initiatives have not only proven to be effective in Turkey, but have served as examples for other countries in their efforts to confront the problem.

Putting child labour on the social policy agenda in Colombia

Colombia has taken important steps towards the inclusion of child labour issues in the country's social policy. The 2006 – 10 "Community State: Development for Everyone" National Development Plan established goals and commitments to consolidate the policy for child labour elimination. It set the objective of reducing the proportion of the economically active population between the ages of 5 and 17 from 7.5 per cent to 5.3 per cent, between 2005 and 2010, and also laid down commitments for the formulation and implementation of a National Strategy in order to reach this goal. In the National Development Plan, the leading institutions in the inter-institutional cooperation on this issue are the Ministry of Social Protection, the Ministry of National Education, the Colombian Institute for Family Welfare (ICBF) and the Attorney General's Office, with the technical assistance of the ILO and UNICEF. The National Strategy against Child Labour has also now been formulated and will be implemented in 2008. Among others, the Strategy suggests that action should be taken within the context of the Social Protection Network to Overcome Extreme Poverty. Consequently, National Planning established as one of the objectives that families benefiting from the Network should fulfill the condition not to involve children under 15 years old in labour activities.

Cooperation with employers and workers

Mainstreaming child labour into the work of 400 sectoral trade unions in India

Five central trade unions in India, the All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC), Bharathiya Mazdoor Sangh (BMS), Centre of Indian Trade Unions (CITU), Hind Mazdoor Sabha (HMS)

⁶ Prevention, contrôle, abolition du travail des enfants (Prevention, Control and Elimination of child labour).

and the Indian National Trade Union Congress, have developed a strategic partnership with IPEC's INDUS Project to build capacities of 400 sectoral trade unions on child labour and mainstream child labour into their regular work. Following are some of the key activities being undertaken in 21 INDUS target districts:

- ☐ training key officials of the affiliated unions on child labour and orienting them on how to mainstream child labour issues into the union agenda;
- ☐ discussing child labour as one of the issues in their regular meetings, conferences, meetings with government machinery, and the like;
- ☐ including child labour as one of the issues in their awareness raising programmes, rallies, and other such activities, to sensitize public opinion;
- ☐ talking about child labour issues when they approach community leaders, public representatives, opinion leaders;
- ☐ targeting piece-rate workers in bidi and other informal sector activities where there is a likelihood of children joining their families to supplement the family incomes to raise their awareness on child labour;
- ☐ undertaking activities to bring out the correlation between and the relevance of implementation of minimum wages and the prevalence of child labour;
- ☐ undertaking activities to strengthen the bargaining capacity of workers in the unorganized sector, who are parents of child labourers;
- ☐ paying special attention to the issues of women workers, piece-rate home workers and workers in the informal sector with an objective to reduce child labour, particularly girl child labour, and;
- ☐ undertaking joint initiatives with other trade unions to present a common and combined voice against child labour.

Argentina: Employers Network against Child Labour

A network of enterprises against child labour was established on 27 June 2007. The network of enterprises is headed by the *Comisión Nacional para la Erradicación del Trabajo Infantil* (CONAETI) and receives technical advice from ILO and UNICEF. This initiative is based on commitments assumed in

the Argentine Enterprise Declaration against child labour (2004) as well as the commitments ratified in the Global Compact. The network of enterprises against child labour includes 30 well-known enterprises at the national level. The network committed to no child labour in production chains and to generating and supporting programmes against child labour. Currently, network members are working on an implementation plan for 2008 in a private-public joint venture, increasing the efficiency of actions and strengthening corporate social responsibility.

A Japanese trade union's creative support for children's learning

The SCREAM education pack has been used worldwide and has now been translated into 19 languages through various donors. For example RENGO, the Japanese Trade Union Confederation, financed a three-year project which involved adapting and translating the education pack in three Asian Time-Bound Programme countries: Nepal, Cambodia and Indonesia. The project also supported capacity-building workshops to ensure sustainability through the presence of core teams of SCREAM trainers in each country. Quantities of the education packs have been printed to support the implementation process through start-up projects in different schools and educational settings. National trade union organizations were involved in the project committees overseeing various activities. Teachers' organizations in particular, played key roles at all levels. This modest programme provided significant support to the activities of the Time-Bound Programmes in each country, especially in the field of education and community mobilization.

Employers fight child labour in Cambodia

IPEC's TBP Support Project in Cambodia has worked closely with the Cambodian Federation of Employers and Business Associations (CAMFEBA) in mobilizing employers against child labour in the country. In early 2006, IPEC and CAMFEBA agreed to undertake a two-year action programme focusing on mobilizing employers and their organizations for the elimination of child labour, particularly its worst forms. The Programme's objectives is to have strong functioning institutional systems and coordination mechanisms. It aims to strengthen the capacity of employers and their organizations to combat child labour through awareness raising, advocacy, and mobilizing for action on child labour, including its gender dimensions,

among employers and their organizations, government, trade unions, and the public. Another aim is the sharing of good practices and lessons learned under the Action Programme.

CAMFEBA is also developing a code of conduct for employers on child labour. This code, to be voluntarily adopted by employers, contains a promise and a commitment on their part to protect children and work against child labour. The code goes hand in hand with CAMFEBA's initiative of linking child labour to corporate social responsibility.

The role of trade unions – an example in Albania

Through an IPEC capacity-building project, leaders and officials from the two education trade unions in Albania, TUFES and ITUAE, were provided with training, skills and tools to develop joint programmes and activities on child labour. In early 2006, the two unions jointly negotiated a revised collective agreement with the Ministry of Education to include a clause on child labour. An important element of these initiatives was the adaptation of the ILO resource kit on trade unions and child labour to the Albanian context, which was used as the main working document in three workshops and a roundtable on child labour. In addition, three television programmes on the topic were broadcast and local trade union action plans developed. The child labour clause in the above-mentioned collective agreement focuses attention on school enrolment, attendance and working children.

Employers in Benin resolve to tackle child labour

The National Council of Employers of Benin (*Conseil National du Patronat du Benin*) adopted a Charter on Child Labour. In the Charter, participating employers undertake to work towards the eradication of child labour in Benin, based on the provisions of national and international standards. The Council commits to protect and promote the rights of the child and take measures to promote education for children. The Charter prescribes a number of measures that contribute to the elimination of child labour, such as awareness raising among employers, support to and co-operation with initiatives taken by trade unions, NGOs and the Government, and the documentation of good practices that may serve as examples for enterprises.

Trade union action for the prevention and eradication of child labour in Latin America

In Panama, Costa Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua and the Dominican Republic, trade union National Plans have been developed for the prevention and eradication of child labour. Further, the *Organización Regional Interamericana de Trabajadores* (ORIT) – with support from ACTRAV and IPEC – adopted a Continental Plan for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour in 2005-2009. Following this, in December 2007, the ORIT with the *Central Latinoamericana de Trabajadores* (CLAT) and independent workers' organizations developed a common agenda to maintain the strategy of prevention and eradication of child labour as a primary axis of the trade union agenda. They also singled out the problem of trafficking of children as a cross-cutting theme deserving priority action.

The IOE produces a Toolkit for employers to fight child labour

The International Organisation of Employers (IOE) developed the Toolkit for employers to address child labour, which was released during 2007.⁷ It comprises three Guides for Employers designed to help businesses and their organizations understand and take action against child labour. The guides are the result of a joint effort of the IOE and the ILO Bureau for Employers' Activities (ACT/EMP). The guides were also reviewed by a wide range of experts of different employers' organizations and IPEC. The three practical guides provide ideas, advice and examples for the prevention of child labour, the withdrawal of children from work and the protection of young workers from hazardous conditions.

2.3.2 Advocacy: Global Campaign to Raise Awareness and Understanding on Child Labour

IPEC supports the worldwide movement against child labour in work on all levels, from participation in international forums down to support for grass-roots campaigns and mobilization. IPEC's work in over 80 countries helps keep momentum high, and nearly all projects have awareness raising and capacity-building components. Examples of advocacy work at the national level can be found in the various sections in the chapter dealing with

⁷ Available online from the IOE website at: <http://www.ioe-emp.org/en/policy-areas/child-labour/index.html>.

Box 2. Ghanaian Journalists join ILO to fight child labour

The Ghana Journalists Association (GJA) is collaborating with partners to undertake a project aimed at strongly integrating the media in the fight against child labour. The project dubbed; "Social Mobilisation Partners Against the Worst Forms of Child Labour", (SOMOPAC) is funded by ILO. It provides GJA the opportunity to develop interest of journalists who wish to specialize in child labour and provide a platform to access and evaluate information for public awareness. The project will collaborate with the Ghana Employers Association, faith based organizations, the Trade Union Congress and other non-governmental organizations to create awareness about the negative impact of child labour on the development of children. According to the ILO, although there had been strong advocacy by non-governmental and faith based organizations, as well as civil society, the impact on community mobilization was minimal. This therefore called for a strong networking approach among all partners to achieve a cost effective impact through societal mobilization, hence the project. Mr. Dave Agbenu, Organising Secretary of the GJA said a training programme for the journalists and other interested groups would soon take off. He said the secretariat was linking with the partners in its efforts to increase awareness and advocacy.

Adapted from: General News Agency, 14 Nov. 2007.

Box 3. World Day Against Child Labour in Thailand

The TBP project In Thailand, in collaboration with the Ministry of Labour, the National Council for Child and Youth Development (NCYD), the Foundation for Child and Youth Development (FCD), the International Rescue Committee (IRC), and the Central Pattana Public Company Limited, organized a highly visible World Day against Child Labour on 12 June 2007 at the Central World Plaza, a center of business district in Bangkok. The event was highlighted with a keynote address by the Minister of Labour and a ceremony of solidarity to eliminate the WFCL in agriculture and in Thailand, releasing of "Balloons of Freedom: Green Agriculture without Child Labour" along with children and honourable guests. Other major activities in the event consisted of a children's forum for about 100 children ages 13-15 (grades 7-9) from four provinces in rural areas; games and activities for children to increase their awareness on child labour issues, including Convention No. 182; a tripartite Panel discussion: Under the theme "Hazard-Free, Child-Labour-Free Agriculture"; and a Video presentation entitled "Butterflies in plantations: Tomorrow is too late", which highlighted the impacts of contract-farming and the uses of hazardous chemicals in agriculture on children.

IPEC's thematic work areas (see for example the sections on education (2.3.6), agriculture (2.3.8) and ratification of Conventions (2.3.3)).

IPEC also has specific international campaign activities to raise awareness among the general public both in industrial and developing countries, notably: World Day Against Child Labour, Red Card to Child Labour, the 12 to 12 Partnership Initiative and SCREAM.⁸

World Day Against Child Labour

In 2006 the World Day Against Child Labour (12 June) brought attention to the new estimates on child labour released in the Global Report and took advantage of the Soccer World Cup to spread the "Red card to child labour" message. The 2007 WDACL on child labour in agriculture included a

formal ceremony in Geneva for the signing of the Declaration of Intent between the ILO and key international agricultural organizations to tackle child labour in agriculture. A symbolic release of balloons took place in the Place des Nations in collaboration with the Municipality of Geneva and the Swiss NGO Le Respect, Ça Change la Vie. The event brought together school children and partners from Geneva, neighbouring France and Italy who released balloons and signed giant canvases as a symbol of solidarity with children who are victims of child labour worldwide. Many additional events took place around the world in more than 70 countries and involved over 100 IPEC projects.⁹

⁸ Supporting Children's Rights through Education, the Arts and the Media.

⁹ Reports on WDACL activities around the world can be viewed at www.ilo.org/ipecinfor.

12 to 12 Partnership Initiative and the 12 to 12 Community Portal on child labour

In order to generate support for action for a more cohesive and coherent worldwide movement, IPEC has consolidated systematic collaboration with the ILO's old and new partners. From one World Day to the next, momentum for action-oriented social and political commitment to eliminate child labour in both industrial and developing countries is maintained by the efforts of IPEC's Global Awareness Campaign through the 12 to 12 Partnership Initiative. Through the Initiative, IPEC has reinforced its advocacy-coalition building strategy. This has contributed to the expansion of a worldwide network, bringing together a diverse spectrum of partners such as Ministries of Education, social partners and teachers' organizations, NGOs, schools, universities, mass media, municipalities and mayors. To reinforce sustainable and global impact in the build-up to each World Day, IPEC supported the creation of the 12 to 12 Community

Portal – www.12to12.org – as a platform for partners to exchange and share experiences, information and learning on child labour.

SCREAM – Supporting Children's Rights through Education, the Arts and the Media

Launched in 2002, the life of the SCREAM Programme has continued to expand and is increasingly being recognized by Ministries of Education as a methodology which can be used to promote human rights education in schools. The work accomplished through SCREAM in more than 60 countries, both industrialized and developing, constitutes a solid platform for the implementation of the World Programme for Human Rights Education (WPHRE) Plan of Action which was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 2005. The concerted efforts of the 12 UN agencies for the implementation of the WPHRE Plan of Action is coordinated by the UN Inter-Agency

Box 4. 21st World Scout Jamboree

The ILO and the World Organization of the Scout Movement (WOSM) signed a Memorandum of Understanding in 2004 in view of the shared vision in pursuing social justice and peace and the empowerment of young people as a force for development. Joint activities involve training scouts on the SCREAM methodology, collaborative activities on child labour between Scout country offices and IPEC field offices, e.g. in Brazil, Colombia, El Salvador, Zambia, as well as participation in international events. At the 2007 World Scout Jamboree in Chelmsford (UK), bringing together 32,000 girls and boys between the ages of 14 and 17, and 12,000 adult leaders, a team from IPEC set up and ran workshops and interactive activities in the "Global Development Village" and the "Global Development Boulevard." They used these pitches to sensitize young scouts about children's rights and child labour using participatory, arts-based activities, and built links with scouts and scout-leaders from different parts of the world for future collaboration within the 12 to 12 Partnership Initiative.

Box 5. SCREAM across the world: some examples

In Spain, phase 5 of the SCREAM project began in October 2007. This includes the launching of a training course on SCREAM for teachers. A pilot SCREAM programme is planned in Andalucia and Valencia. In Italy, the national project "Preventing school dropouts/truancy and child labour through SCREAM – Supporting Children's Rights through Education, the Arts and the Media" was launched in May 2007. In Brazil, the publication of SCREAM in Portuguese – ECOAR – was launched on the WDACL 2007. A SCREAM Distance Learning Programme was developed in December 2006 in collaboration with the University of Brazil's Distance Learning Centre and in partnership with the Ministry of Education. In China, SCREAM was a key component of the IPEC Spring-Bud program: Preventing and combating the trafficking of ethnic minority girls through education in Yunnan Province. In Albania, the SCREAM methodology was introduced to 75 teachers' trade unions during three workshops on "Child Labour and Trade Unions" held in Korca, Berat and Elbasan in 2005.

Coordinating Committee on human rights education in the school system (UNIACC), of which the ILO is a member.

At the national level, SCREAM initiatives and activities continue to be carried out in many countries throughout the world, within the context of IPEC projects in the field, through the activities of our formal partners and collaborating agencies, as well as independently. The SCREAM Education Pack is now available in 19 languages. New publications this year include the Khmer (Cambodian), Ukrainian and Portuguese versions and the Bahasa Indonesian version is currently being finalized for publication. A new SCREAM Special Module on HIV and AIDS and Child Labour was published in 2007.

2.3.3 Ratification of child labour Conventions, promotion of international labour standards and legal support to constituents

IPEC, in collaboration with ILO-DECLARATION and ILO-NORMES, continued to promote ratification of fundamental Conventions by the member States that have not yet done so. Progress continued in the ratification of the child labour Conventions; both Conventions Nos. 138 and 182 received eight further ratifications during the biennium (2006-07) to reach 150 ratifications and 165 ratifications, respectively. The universal ratification of Convention No. 182 appears now in sight, with only 16 countries yet to ratify among the 181 member States of the ILO (see Annex II). However, in respect of the last outstanding ratifications, it is crucial to analyze in each individual case what the obstacles to ratification consist of, and may require tailor-made assistance by the Office.

IPEC continues to provide assistance to countries for better implementation of Conventions Nos. 138 and 182 and their supplementing Recommendations (Nos. 146 and 190, respectively), which are at the core of IPEC's mandate and its operational interventions. As such, their visibility at the national level in many countries has become very prominent, and their principles often are the basic parameters within which policy discussions on national development questions relating to children take place.

IPEC has renewed its efforts to promote a better understanding of the two Conventions by the constituents, *inter alia* by the publication in 2006 of the *Practical Guide on Child Labour Reporting*, which was developed jointly with NORMES and the

Turin Centre. The Guide is available in a growing number of languages (currently, English, French, Spanish, Arabic, Russian, Turkish, Romanian, and Albanian). Based on the Guide, specific training courses on child labour reporting have been organized, either as open courses in Turin (October 2006, and December 2007), or courses covering specific (sub)-regions in the Caribbean, Central Asia, Central Africa and West Africa during 2006 and 2007. These training courses are organized in collaboration with NORMES and the Turin Centre. While focusing on reporting to the ILO on law and practice, the courses enhance the participants' understanding of the standards, and underline the special and important roles of the social partners not only in reporting, but also in taking concrete action in line with the Conventions.

A *Technical Guide on Policy and Legislative Responses to Child Labour* is about to be published. This will also be used to enhance IPEC support to countries' policy development and implementation, including the time-bound measures to be planned towards the 2016 target. IPEC continued its contribution to the ILO's supervisory machinery regarding the application of Conventions by providing comparative analyses of national law and policy with ILO standards, and through assistance to member States on labour law reforms (through DIALOGUE, or projects). In addition, IPEC action supports countries in addressing shortcomings in implementation of ratified conventions on child labour identified by the ILO's Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations.

Legal input from IPEC continues to be ensured throughout the preparation of the International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) to be held in Geneva in late 2008, particularly in collaboration with SIMPOC regarding the draft resolution on child labour statistics. The ICLS resolution will be based on the existing ILO fundamental international labour standards and will not revise or put into question any of their contents. Similarly, most, if not all, of the thematic areas of concern for IPEC require strong legal support. For instance, the determination or revision of a hazardous work list is one of the main legislative actions that many countries are undertaking. Likewise, since child trafficking cannot be tackled without a solid legislative basis, the IPEC legal unit has been working closely with other ILO units covering the issue, and also with external actors such as the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in its preparation of model legislation to implement the Palermo Protocol on human trafficking.

2.3.4 Knowledge development and sharing

One of IPEC's key strategic roles for the coming years is the sharing of the large body of knowledge acquired in over 15 years of action against child labour. Knowledge sharing goes to the very heart of IPEC's mission to assist member States with implementation of the ILO child labour Conventions and to serve as a centre of excellence for knowledge and know-how on eliminating child labour. Indeed, if the ambitious goal of eliminating the worst forms of child labour by 2016 is to be met, facilitating replication of successful strategies by ILO constituents and other partners is essential.

In view of this, many of the global outputs for IPEC in the Programme and Budget 2006-07 and the planned outputs for 2008-09 are "knowledge products". These include a number of resource kits, training materials, good practices reviews and guidelines (see Annex V). Furthermore, opportunities to integrate IPEC knowledge sharing with initiatives that are currently being developed for the ILO as a whole are also being pursued. IPEC is also ensuring that its knowledge contributes to the implementation of important initiatives underway, including the Global Action Plan (GAP) as outlined in the 2006 Global Report on Child Labour, IPEC's Focus on Africa, and the DWCPs.

Under a current three-year knowledge management project, IPEC has stepped up the knowledge-gathering and knowledge-outreach mechanisms

to speed up collection, analysis, training and dissemination. The project seeks to create a solid foundation that will endure beyond the project and encourage knowledge sharing among IPEC staff, ILO staff, ILO constituents and others. The work of this project covers a range of knowledge-sharing themes – developing finely targeted tools, securing institutional memory, promoting sharing through the use of information systems and communities of practice, creating efficient workflows for transferring knowledge and identifying mechanisms for broadening the reach of knowledge. These efforts are being supported by improvements in the IPEC Programme Database, the redesign and launch of the new IPEC web site and the introduction of an interactive intranet portal.

Tools for policy-makers and field practitioners

IPEC releases numerous studies, synthesis reports, guidelines, good practices and training packages each year. Many of these are produced in IPEC's field offices in relation to projects and are intended to better design and target programme interventions. Others provide background and policy advice for decision-makers. Many IPEC projects produce tools used in the later replication of successful strategies and action programmes. Recognizing that language can create significant barriers to knowledge dissemination, IPEC's policy is to translate all key reports and tools into the official ILO languages. Efforts have also been made to translate important guidelines, training materials, and resource packs into local languages in countries where programmes to eliminate child labour are underway.

Conceptual research into some of the more complex and difficult-to-investigate areas of child labour progressed during the reporting period and yielded a number of important outputs.

A study on wages and productivity of children and adults¹⁰ gathered preliminary comparative evidence on demand-side factors, based on survey work undertaken in Ghana, India, the Philippines and Uganda. The study proved that demand-side incentives do exist in particular child labour markets, and that research to uncover these effects is feasible. On the policy side, there is a case for supplementing proven supply-side policies with those addressing the employer's demand for child

Box 6. Thailand adopts law against trafficking

The Draft Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking Act was approved by the Cabinet on 8 May 2007 and passed on 26 November. The labour dimension of trafficking in the Act was discussed in coordination between the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security and the Ministry of Labour, with support of the IPEC Mekong Project to Combat Trafficking in Children and Women (IPEC-TICW) and the project of support to the TBP programme in Thailand. IPEC project staff provided technical advice to the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security, the main responsible governmental agency for prevention and suppression of human trafficking, to ensure that the worst forms of child labour were addressed in the draft Act.

¹⁰ IPEC: *Child labour wages and productivity: Results from demand-side surveys*. SIMPOC (Geneva, ILO 2007).

workers. Employers were ready allies in this research project, and should be made partners in most well-formulated intervention programmes.

Another research project probed into mechanisms and characteristics of forced labour of children. Field research was undertaken in Ghana, Haiti, Niger and Pakistan. Pioneering new techniques identifying and measuring indicators of forced labour were employed. The study showed that it is possible to isolate factors distinguishing forced labour of children from more general forms of child work and thus target these aspects in focussed action programmes¹¹. A number of other studies investigated the often complex interaction between child labour and schooling decisions. Research was undertaken on the basis of datasets available from Burkina Faso, Mali and Senegal.¹²

As during previous years, Understanding Children's Work (UCW), the child labour inter-agency project between the ILO, World Bank and UNICEF, was instrumental in providing the necessary analytical support and data back-up. UCW's stand-alone research in 2006-07 focussed on areas critical to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, such as linkages between child labour and education outcomes; youth employment and under-age work and child labour related aspects of social risk management.¹³

Information systems for knowledge dissemination and sharing

IPEC launched a new web site on 11 June 2007 on the occasion of World Day against Child Labour. This site is a key part of IPEC's infrastructure for knowledge dissemination and fully utilizes the content management system (CMS) of the new ILO web site. Work to better link and integrate IPEC pages of the regional office web sites with that of headquarters is ongoing. The roll-out of the ILO web site CMS to the regional offices will result in a uniform structure and graphics, making information searches easier and more coherent among sites than in the past and should encourage use of knowledge tools, research and advocacy materials. An important feature of the new IPEC site is that it gives visitors access to nearly 1,000 publications from IPEC's database. In addition to publications accessible to all visitors to the web site, IPEC staff has access to the IPEC project documentation, evaluations, internal reports, staff information, and implementing partner and consultant data. An IPEC intranet portal was also launched in mid-2007 for IPEC staff. Staff can

access this platform to learn about the activities of colleagues around the world and work on tasks together. Portal members can share information, documents, links and more in workspaces they can create on specific topics.

2.3.5 Child labour data collection

Since its inception in 1998, SIMPOC has provided technical assistance to over 50 countries in the collection, processing and analysis of child labour data and information. SIMPOC has supported more than 250 child labour surveys, 60 of which were national in scope. Support was also provided to baseline, school and work place surveys as well as to a host of rapid assessments. SIMPOC data enabled the ILO to publish global and regional child labour estimates for 2000 and 2004 as well as a first-ever analysis of child labour trends for the 2000-04 period.¹⁴ Despite this significant progress, a number of countries remain without reliable data on child labour essential for guiding policies and operational activities. Information on certain worst forms of child labour constitutes a particularly vital gap.

In 2006, the SIMPOC Strategy Note outlined five priority areas of work for the period 2006-08:

1. Successful adoption of a resolution on child labour statistics at the 18th International Conference of Labour Statisticians;
2. Capacity building of national partners;
3. Mainstreaming of child labour statistics;
4. Regular trend reporting; and
5. Selected survey assistance.

In line with the above, SIMPOC has been intensifying its efforts to build national capacity in the generation and use of child labour data. To this end, a

¹¹ IPEC: *Le travail forcé des enfants: mécanismes et caractéristiques* – Analyse réalisée à partir de l'étude de situations d'enfants astreints au travail forcé comme domestiques ou dans l'agriculture. SIMPOC (Genève, ILO, 2007).

¹² C. Dumas and S. Lambert: *Trajectoires de scolarisation et de travail des enfants au Sénégal* (Genève, ILO, 2006); IPEC: *Les déterminants du travail des enfants et de la scolarisation des enfants: les enseignements des enquêtes biographiques du Burkina Faso et du Mali*. SIMPOC (Genève, ILO, 2007).

¹³ A full account of UCW's activity radius as well as a wide range of data and published papers is to be found on its comprehensive website at www.ucw-project.org.

¹⁴ F. Hagemann, Y. Diallo, A. Etienne and F. Mehran: *Global child labour trends 2000 to 2004*, op. cit.; and ILO: *The End of Child Labour: Within Reach*, op. cit.

large-scale programme of regional and sub-regional training for national counterparts was conducted in the course of 2006-07.¹⁵ SIMPOC technical and financial assistance contributed to the implementation of child labour surveys in Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Madagascar, Mali, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania and Togo in the African region; Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan, and Mongolia in the Asian region; Jordan and Yemen in the Arab countries; Azerbaijan in the European region; and Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador, Mexico and Peru in Latin America.

The period 2006-07 also saw further progress on the methodological front. First, SIMPOC's model questionnaires were thoroughly revised and expanded. For countries committed to developing a national child labour survey with relatively advanced data collection and processing capabilities, new comprehensive standard questionnaires were elaborated. For other countries, a shorter questionnaire is recommended that facilitates the collection of essential child labour data. For researching the various worst forms of child labour, rapid assessment and baseline survey questionnaires are available. The SIMPOC Manual on Methodologies for Data Collection through Surveys contains sample questionnaires for the various types of child labour surveys.

Second, more specific approaches to sampling in the child labour area were developed, resulting in a soon-to-be-published comprehensive manual on the subject. Third, work was successfully started to elaborate data collection methodologies which would allow countries to estimate the extent of the worst forms of child labour other than hazardous work at the national level. This concerns, for instance, the measurement of forced labour of children or flows of trafficking within and between countries. In early 2007, SIMPOC organized an international workshop in Istanbul to present some preliminary progress in this challenging area and discuss how to scale up some of its hitherto more experimental surveys.

SIMPOC's long-standing expertise and methodological output will be taken to another level at the end of 2008, when child labour statistics will be debated at the International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS). The Conference is the authoritative body to set global standards in labour statistics. Its 18th session is to be held in Geneva from 24 November to 5 December 2008. The objective is to develop and adopt a set of global standards for child labour data collection and measurement, making it possible to reliably compare child labour across countries and over

time. During the last two years, SIMPOC prepared the ground for a far-reaching consensus to be developed around the draft Resolution to be submitted to the ICLS. Starting with comprehensive background research into some critical issues, such as the measurement of non-economic activities of children, a series of national and international consultations was undertaken to discuss successive drafts of the instrument to be debated in December 2008. UCW, the child labour inter-agency project between the ILO, World Bank and UNICEF, provided essential analytical support to the standard setting endeavour.

Efforts were also stepped up to better disseminate SIMPOC tools, methodological guidelines and the findings of IPEC-supported data collection. In mid-2007, the new SIMPOC website was launched. The aim is to continuously upgrade the site and add a number of user-friendly inter-active data request features to it.

2.3.6 Education and child labour

The ILO child labour Conventions provide that the minimum age for employment shall not be less than the age for completion of compulsory schooling (Convention No. 138) and call for access to free basic education and vocational training where possible, for those removed from worst forms of child labour (Convention No. 182). Addressing education as a means to combat child labour continued to be a key IPEC objective during the biennium. The focus on this subject will continue, as illustrated by the theme selected for the 2008 World Day Against Child Labour (see Thematic Section of this Report, Chapter 1: *World Day Against Child Labour 2008: tackling child labour through expanding access to education*).

Education and skills – achievements in the field

Increasingly, IPEC work at the field level seeks to have an impact on the broad policy environment, with advocacy for government policies and programmes, to ensure that all children and youth have the proper opportunities for education. At the same time, IPEC projects are dealing with groups of child labourers who may have no access

¹⁵ A series of regional training courses took place in Lima (February 2007), Cairo (May 2006), Phnom Penh (January 2006), Tanzania (April 2005), Senegal (July 2005) and Bangkok (November 2004).

or limited access to education, or children who are at high risk of dropping out of education and entering the labour force at an early age. In such situations IPEC field level actions seek to prevent or withdraw children from child labour, often by supporting their access to education or vocational skills training, as part of demonstrating effective models for action.

The following examples of recent IPEC activities at field level give an idea of the range of interventions:

- In **Brazil**, IPEC supported the Government to design training modules for educators to carry out the national programme “Jornada Ampliada”. This programme provided extended school sessions for children and adolescents in eight towns and was aimed at reducing the likelihood that children would combine work and school.
- In **China**, IPEC has been implementing a project which seeks to prevent trafficking and labour exploitation by promoting education and skills. The project has supported implementation of a recently amended compulsory education law, supported the quality of education available to migrant children in urban areas and designed a life skills curriculum to assist middle school children in preparing for the challenges of adolescence and adulthood.
- In **West Africa**, an IPEC project has been working in a number of countries to support development of skills training for vulnerable children, at or around the minimum age of employment, to minimize risks of their involvement in worst forms of child labour. Some 10,000 children were provided with education services.
- In **El Salvador**, IPEC has supported a network of 100 non-formal education centres to facilitate enrolment and retention in school of children removed from worst forms of child labour. Results from impact assessments and independent evaluations showed that the centres had a significant, positive effect on formal school enrolment and retention, despite their relatively low operational costs. As the IPEC project drew to a close, the Ministry of Education assumed the financing of all aspects of the centres.
- In **Indonesia**, the Indonesian Teachers Association (PGRI) identified a number of elementary schools where children were at high risk of dropping out, as they had already begun

working after school in footwear workshops. A programme was developed consisting of remedial classes and extracurricular activities with the aim of keeping at-risk students in school after standard hours, so that they would gradually lessen their engagement in footwear production. At the end of the 2006-2007 school year, average results in the national exam at participating schools had improved, and several students had won sports trophies, increasing their self-confidence at school.

- In the **Democratic Republic of Congo**, an IPEC Child Soldiers project has provided an integrated package of services to former child soldiers. This includes catch-up education to provide them with basic literacy and numeric skills, vocational skills training, and for those old enough to begin work services for the transition between skills training and the start of economic activity.
- In **Indonesia**, in conjunction with the Indonesian Employers Association, APINDO, an apprenticeship programme has been developed for youth above the minimum age of employment, but who had been involved in worst forms of child labour (drug trafficking or hazardous employment). The programme offered children a fresh start, providing training and business start up support.

Events and partnerships at the global level

Global Task Force on Child Labour and Education for All

The Global Task Force on Child Labour and Education for All (GTF) is an international partnership which has the objective of contributing to the achievement of EFA goals through the elimination of child labour. Endorsed and launched at the EFA High-Level Group meeting in Beijing during November 2005, the members of the partnership are the ILO, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNDP, the World Bank, Education International and the Global March against Child Labour. A number of donor countries and countries which are making progress on the EFA goals are also represented in the GTF. The ILO provides the GTF Secretariat.

During the period under review, the Global Task Force met on four occasions (Geneva February 2006, Cairo November 2006, Bonn May 2007 and Paris November 2007). A small number of countries have been identified as pilot countries to develop inter agency cooperation to ensure that

Box 7. Zambia HIV and AIDS: Vocational training using local artisans

One of the objectives of the IPEC project “Combating and preventing HIV/AIDS-induced child labour in sub-Saharan Africa” is to provide quality education to children that are withdrawn and prevented from child labour through provision of basic education and vocational skills training. During the period under reporting, the HIV and AIDS induced Child Labour project in Zambia has proved that using local artisans to provide vocational skills training to children between the ages of 14 years and 18 years resulted in providing demand driven skills. Local artisans use practical approaches rather than theory to train the participants. This training approach is cheaper to deliver as participants do the training within their communities and the fees are reasonable. The advantage was that local artisans knew the local environment and the training needs in each particular community thereby making the training tailor made and in line with the local labour market. Vocational training through local artisans enabled a quick transfer of skills to rather semi literate audiences and has proved to deliver 100 percent pass rates for the children that have undergone training.

knowledge on child labour can be fed into and influence the education policy process. Joint discussions on tackling exclusion in national education sector plans were recently held between the United Nations Girls Education Initiative, the Global Task Force, the Inter-Agency Task Team on Children and HIV and AIDS and the EFA grouping on disabilities. To promote the work of the GTF a basic introductory leaflet, *Reaching the unreached – our common challenge* has been produced.¹⁶

Liaison with EFA Global Monitoring Report team and participation in EFA processes

In recent years the progress being made toward international targets on Education for All has been monitored by an independent team, which produces an annual EFA Global Monitoring Report. In order to build cooperation between knowledge based work being undertaken by IPEC and the work of the GMR team, IPEC representatives twice met with the GMR representatives during 2007. The meetings provided an opportunity for useful exchanges and it is hoped the meetings will lead to a more regular exchange of information and future cooperation.

IPEC representatives also continued to be actively involved in the Education for All process, reflecting ILO views not only on child labour, but on broader issues of concern to the ILO such as vocational skills and teacher training. During a meeting of the EFA Working Group in Paris during June 2006, Mr Kari Tapiola, ILO Executive Director, led a special session on *Reaching the EFA goals: Overcoming child labour to achieve EFA*. IPEC staff also participated in EFA High Level Group meetings in Cairo (December 2006) and Dakar (December 2007). In Dakar there was a strong focus on

the steps required to promote greater equity and inclusion in education. It proposed that during 2008 and beyond, governments at country level, in partnership with civil society and other stakeholders and with the support of international partners, should undertake a mapping to determine more precisely the characteristics of excluded groups, their circumstances and needs and thus inform more inclusive educational policies. This mapping could also include a costing of what is needed to reach marginalized groups effectively.

Tackling exclusion

At the initiative of IPEC, in November 2007 a joint session was held between the Global Task Force on Child Labour and Education for All, the UN Girls Education initiative, the Inter Agency Task Team on HIV and AIDS and an EFA grouping on disabilities. The purpose of the discussion was to explore the possibility of developing a common position on key issues that countries should address to tackle exclusion from education, and which should be considered in the development of national education sector policies. Work on this initiative is continuing between the four groupings.

Links with UN Girls Education Initiative

IPEC representatives have continued to participate in the work of the UN Girls Education Initiative both in global meetings and in field level programmes. UNGEI's role is to help promote a gender equality focus in international and national

¹⁶ Available in English and French in printed format and on www.ilo.org/ipecinfor.

efforts to achieve Education for All targets. In the East Asia and Pacific region IPEC worked closely with UNGEI and UNESCO in the development of a resource, *Getting girls out of work and into school*. The work of IPEC projects also features prominently in a recently launched UNGEI publication, *Towards Equal Opportunities for All-Empowering girls through partnerships in education (case studies in East Asia)*.

Cooperation with Education International

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 2006 and 2007, IPEC and 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. IPEC also supported production by EI of a handbook, *Child Labour-quality education is the right response* which was launched at the EI World Congress in Berlin during 2007.

New tools, training events and materials

Education Resources

In recent years IPEC has supported the development of a range of publications on various aspects of child labour and education. Work has been undertaken to collect these publications in an education resource kit which will be published early in 2008. During 2007 IPEC also produced a new publication *Consolidated Good Practices in Education* which draws on IPEC experience at field level and documents a range of good practices illustrating how education related interventions can help tackle child labour.

Turin training course

A new training course, *Child labour and Education Policy* was successfully delivered through the ILO Turin Training Centre in 2006 and again in 2007. The programme has a focus on child labour as a barrier to Education For All and the policy and programme approaches that can remove barriers to education for child labourers. Participants in the courses have included representatives of Ministries of Labour, Ministries of Education, and teachers trade unions. A basic training resource to support the course is included in the Education Resource

kit. As well as being implemented through the Turin centre the course can be easily adapted for use at regional or country level.

2.3.7 Hazardous child labour

Each member State which ratifies Conventions Nos. 138 and 182 commits to determining the types of work that should be prohibited due to risks to children's health, safety, or morals. IPEC has provided assistance in the form of a simple guide in various languages of principles that should be taken into consideration when preparing or in the periodic revision of this list. This guide, *Steps to Eliminating Hazardous Child Labour*, has been distributed to all ILO member States. A second resource tool was prepared, in response to the workers' group request for more detailed assistance: a CD-ROM containing the laws and legal instruments from over 100 countries which have developed legal prohibitions on hazardous child labour. A third resource is a set of case studies which examine, step by step, how four countries have developed their lists of hazardous child labour. These resource materials have had such a good response that in the next biennium it should be expected that a high number of countries will complete the determination of hazardous work to be banned to children under 18, or revise their existing lists.

Box 8. The Central America experience in the determination of hazardous work forbidden below 18 years

Five countries have approved lists on the definition of hazardous work: Dominican Republic (2004), Panama (2006), Guatemala (2006); Nicaragua (2006); and in Honduras (2007). In Panama this list has entered into force, in the others entry into force is pending. El Salvador has started the process of elaboration of the list of hazardous work. The methodology proposed by ILO/IPEC has been adopted for the determination of hazardous work. In all the countries the processes have been coordinated with the national steering committees. In the process of developing the lists, wide-ranging consultations were held to classify the nature and condition of hazardous work that should be barred to persons under 18.

Box 9. India – Research and data collection – Research on OSH aspects of hazardous child labour

The INDUS Project in collaboration with three national agencies, the Directorate General of Factory Advise Service and Labour Institutes (DG FASLI), the National Institute of Occupational Health (NIOH) and the National Institute of Science, Technology and Development Studies (NISTADS) conducted action research on the occupational safety and health aspects of hazardous child labour in ten selected sectors with the aim to protect young workers (14-17 year olds). The studies were conducted with the following objectives:

- to identify the activities that are hazardous in each occupation;
- to identify types of hazards such as accident hazards, chemical hazards, ergonomic hazards, physical hazards, psycho-social hazards, working condition hazards and the like, and to determine the effects that these hazards are likely to have on children;
- to understand if there are any special reasons for child employment in those activities, tasks etc., in which children are employed;
- to suggest measures, including possible technological upgrading/alternative tools/prototypes and so on, which can potentially remove the hazards from the activities in which children are employed;
- to develop appropriate sensitisation materials for raising awareness about the hazards in the target sectors; and
- to develop safe work practice guidelines for young workers above the legal age limit.

Consultations, studies and training

To facilitate the compiling of IPEC experience on hazardous child labour and effective means of addressing it, a meeting was held in Pune, India in November 2007 that brought together IPEC staff and researchers from all over the world who had been working on this issue. The aim of this consultation was to share results, particularly on similar occupations in different countries (e.g. carpet-weaving in India and Morocco, informal economy manufacturing and repair in Lebanon and Bangladesh) and from this, to identify areas where more

work was urgently needed. Some issues highlighted during the consultation were: the linkages between hazardous child labour and youth employment; networking; research; and home-based work.

At the national level, this biennium has seen a number of in-depth practical studies being undertaken on the risks associated with various occupations where children work. Showing the results and likely health impacts is a potent way of motivating parents and policy-makers. Further, in some of the occupations there are only a few tasks, equipment, tools or substances which are dangerous. Young workers over the legal age can work on condition that they are not exposed to these hazards. Through worker and employer education and good workplace monitoring and inspection, the risks can be reduced or managed such that the 15-17 year olds who have completed school can work.

Attention to the health and safety implications of children's work has increased considerably during this biennium, due in part to collaboration with SafeWork and TRAVAIL and in part to work by IPEC projects in, among others, Pakistan, India, Indonesia, and Tanzania.

New tools and materials

A series of "resource kits" on common occupations and industries are now being finalized that pull together (a) the research and resource people in IPEC and other agencies on the topic, (b) the methods and approaches for addressing the problem based on IPEC's project experience, and (c) descriptive material about the health risks associated with the occupation, (in short, "what", "how", and "who") to aid project staff and partners in using the knowledge gained in the last 15 years.

2.3.8 Child labour in agriculture

Agriculture is the economic sector where 70 per cent of working children are found – over 132 million girls and boys aged 5-14 years – with many of them engaged in hazardous work. Following the discussion on the Global Report at the International Labour Conference in 2006, there was a broad consensus among governments, employers and workers that there needed to be significant increases in the ILO's work on elimination of child labour in agriculture over the next four years, if the target of the elimination of all worst forms of child labour by 2016 is to be met.

Box 10. New Toolkit on child labour in agriculture

IPEC's agricultural kit, entitled *Tackling hazardous child labour in agriculture: Guidance on policy and practice, 2006*, has been produced to help policy-makers ensure that agriculture is a priority sector for the elimination of child labour. The five guidebooks in the kit provide policy-makers and stakeholder organizations – government officials, employers' organizations, trade unions, agricultural ministries, agencies, agricultural extension services, occupational safety and health agencies/institutions and others – with comprehensive resource and reference materials and ideas needed to plan, formulate and implement policies and programmes to tackle hazardous child labour in agriculture.

The kit contains five guidebooks plus a written User Guide:

Guidebook 1: *Background policy information*

Guidebook 2: *An overview of child labour in agriculture*

Guidebook 3: *Eliminating hazardous child labour in agriculture*

Guidebook 4: *Initiatives to tackle hazardous child labour in agriculture*

Guidebook 5: *Training resources for Guidebooks 1-4*

The kit is also available in CD-ROM format.

International Union of Food, Agricultural, Hotel, Restaurant, Catering, Tobacco and Allied Workers' Associations (IUF) – representing workers and their organizations.

The Partnership will serve to promote cooperation with and among these international agricultural agencies and organizations to mainstream elimination of child labour in their policies and field programmes. Collaboration is especially important in order to boost the role of key actors to whom these international agencies have unique conduits, such as national ministries or departments of agriculture, agricultural extension services, farmers' organizations and cooperatives, agricultural producer organizations, agricultural research bodies.

The International Agricultural Partnership's initial objectives are to:

- ☐ promote the application of laws on child labour;
- ☐ take action to ensure children do not carry out hazardous work in agriculture;
- ☐ promote rural strategies and programmes aimed at improving rural livelihoods, and bring child labour concerns into the mainstream of agricultural policy making;
- ☐ overcome the urban/rural and gender gap in education; and
- ☐ promote youth employment opportunities in agriculture and rural areas.

Activities following the establishment of the Partnership

To bring the Partnership to life, IPEC has already undertaken a number of activities. IPEC provided funds to the IUF to appoint a coordinator for WDACL 2007. This resulted in a wide range of activities with IUF-affiliated agricultural trade unions around the world and production of an ongoing IUF web page on child labour in agriculture. IPEC supported FAO and IFAD activities around WDACL 2007, linked to the launch of the International Agricultural Partnership. These activities included a press conference, a child labour event in FAO headquarters, and a theatrical spectacle. In October 2007, at the invitation of the FAO, IPEC provided a trainer to run a basic two-day training course on elimination of child labour in agriculture for FAO staff, and participants from IFAD and the World Food Programme. This was the first time such a workshop had been held and represented a concrete step in motivating staff in these agricultural agencies to incorporate child labour issues in their work and projects.

A new partnership

A major advance has been the development by the ILO of an International Partnership for Agriculture without Child Labour in 2007 with key international agricultural organizations. Launched on World Day Against Child Labour 2007 with the signing, at the International Labour Conference, of a Declaration of Intent on Cooperation on Child Labour in Agriculture, the Partnership comprises the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO); International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD); International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR); International Federation of Agricultural Producers (IFAP) – representing farmers / employers and their organizations;

ILO will host the first International Agricultural Partnership planning meeting in January 2008, which will plan how the commitments in the Declaration of Intent can be implemented nationally, regionally and internationally.

Promoting rural employment as a means of poverty reduction

IPEC contributed to the preparation of the report for the 2008 ILC discussion on *Promoting rural employment as a means of poverty reduction*. In many instances, rural working children represent a plentiful source of cheap labour. The prevalence of rural child labour, especially in agriculture, undermines decent work and employment for adults and weakens rural labour markets as it maintains a cycle where household income for both farmers and waged workers is insufficient to meet the economic needs of their families. Rural poverty and lack of decent work also drive girls and boys to migrate from the countryside to towns and cities, where they often end up as urban child labourers or urban unemployed or underemployed – exchanging their rural poverty for urban poverty. Strengthening rural labour markets, as the key to promoting decent rural employment and reducing poverty, means eliminating child labour whilst promoting decent youth employment.

Youth employment and agriculture

IPEC's work in the Partnership and on the Rural Employment Report is also based on the premise that child labour undermines efforts to promote decent youth employment. Promoting decent rural youth employment is a key element in revitalizing agriculture around the world, as this sector is now seen by the ILO, World Bank and others as the driver to promote the economic growth needed to end rural poverty. Youth should be encouraged to enter agricultural work based on provision of appropriate training, good employment/career opportunities, decent employment conditions with decent wage levels, good health and safety standards, and so on. There is a need to find and encourage safe and creative ways for youths who have attained the minimum age for employment in agriculture.

However, promoting decent youth employment in agriculture is a challenge, as many young persons do *not* want to work in agriculture because of factors such as low pay, long hours, arduous,

monotonous and dangerous work, lack of access to land and financial support, and poor career prospects and social mobility. Thus, a central question that has to be addressed, and on which research, data and policies are needed, is: *What would make agriculture a safe sector where young persons would want to work?*

An important area of work which will both help address child labour and make agriculture more rewarding employment for young people is that of semi-processing and facilitation of market access to small scale agricultural producers. Small scale processors contribute greatly to local economies and play an important part among primary producers, local markets and traders. There is a vast potential in linking basic agricultural production to rural entrepreneurship through youth employment, livelihood and small business development initiatives, all of which help in channelling the energies of rural underemployed and disadvantaged youth into agriculture related employment.

Training events

At the invitation of the Ghana Employers' Association (GEA), IPEC provided a trainer for the GEA's Training workshop for inspection teams on a code of conduct on child labour on oil palm and rubber plantations in Takoradi, Ghana, in December 2007. Training was provided for some 20 participants from the Ministry of Labour and Factory Inspectorate, oil palm and rubber company staff, smallholder and outgrower farmers, and plantation contractors.

Also in December 2007, IPEC and the Sustainable Tree Crops Program (part of the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture) convened an expert working group to adapt and develop occupational safety and health training and information materials for cocoa farmers and workers, with a special focus on child labour. The working group included specialists from the Ghana Cocoa Board, Ghana Cocoa Research Institute, and the General Agricultural Workers Trade Union.

2.3.9 Child trafficking

Action against child trafficking continued to be an important component of IPEC's activities in the biennium. Interventions to fight child trafficking took place in some 30 countries, together with a broad network of local partner organizations.

Achievements in the field

Specific highlights of some of the IPEC initiatives to fight child trafficking include the following:

In West and Central Africa the 12-country LUTRENA project to combat cross-border trafficking provided direct assistance (including health services, nutrition, formal and non formal education, vocational and skills training, legal assistance and/or counseling services) and ran awareness raising campaigns which have reached tens of thousands of people in areas of origin, transit and destination in each country. In 2006, the Abuja Agreement on trafficking in persons, especially women and children, was adopted by 24 member states of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) and subsequently gave further impetus to the adoption of national legislation and a series of bilateral cooperation agreements among sending and receiving countries.

The PROTECT-CEE project in the Balkans and Ukraine prevented and withdrew children from trafficking in the region through education, job counselling, youth employment, and peer education in youth centres. It set up a comprehensive child labour monitoring system and enhanced the psychosocial rehabilitation capacity of professionals through development of training packages and delivery of training.

A large child trafficking project in Brazil worked through associations of judges, lawyers and attorneys to capacitate individual judges,

lawyers and attorneys in addressing child trafficking, in particular its labour angle. The project also contributed to the development of a national policy against trafficking in persons that was enacted in October 2006 (see box 12).

The Mekong project to combat trafficking continued to push for innovative approaches to combat trafficking. The project offered cross-cutting public advocacy for better treatment of cross-border migrants, especially migrant children. It placed an emphasis on the promotion of safe migration for decent work for youth of working age, and engagement of workers' and employers' organizations to address the demand side of trafficking at destination, covering both internal and international movements. Together with Save the Children – UK, the project launched the "Voices of Children" initiative to show the value of children's meaningful participation in the development of policies that affect the lives of young people.

The project to prevent trafficking in girls and young women within China (CP-TING) works with local education departments to deliver life skills training to over 17,000 boys and girls in 90 middle schools in rural areas. Over 100 Women's Homes have been established to provide information, training and referral services for young female migrants and potential migrants. To enhance the capacity of the young migrants and the institutions providing them with services, the project is developing a comprehensive set of safe migration guidelines. A public awareness campaign carried out with the Ministry of Railways at the time of

Box 11. Tackling child trafficking in the transport sector: a good practice from Burkina Faso

A programme entitled "LUTRENA Joint Action Program to Mobilize and Strengthen the Capacity of Transport Sector Employers and Workers in the Fight against Child Trafficking," began in April 2006. The project received the help of two field partners that had extensive experience with the process of child trafficking: the *Syndicat National des Transporteurs routiers et de voyageurs du Burkina* (SNTRV-B) and the Burkina Faso Coalition for the Rights of the Child (COBUFADE). Two specific goals were selected as the focus of the programme: (1) to create public awareness and understanding through innovative, interest-grabbing techniques; and (2) to prevent incidents of child trafficking through vigilance.

Fifty transporters were enlisted to put in place an Alert System. Functioning in seven regions of the country and in 16 bus stations, the system allows members to identify traffickers who appear at the bus station and report them to law enforcement officials. Anti-trafficking presentations are made to drivers and passengers when a vehicle arrives at the bus station. Drivers are cautioned to pay attention to passengers and remain vigilant for trafficked children or adults involved in the crime. The warning system became highly efficient, and members have frequently identified and delivered traffickers to local law enforcement officials, and have succeeded in intercepting 596 children.

Box 12. Brazil: Fighting trafficking in the transportation sector – Mobilization through workers and employers

In Brazil, the World Childhood Foundation developed a nationwide programme with the transport sector to combat internal trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation. It includes 213 private sector actors, including the truck drivers association, association of distributors, federation of transport industries, tire producers, logistic associations, and insurance companies who all signed a Pact that commits them all to a list of rules to combat trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation on Brazilian roads and highways. The initiative also includes activities with the Federal Highway Patrol and sensitization initiatives with truck drivers unions, federations, toll companies and transport industry employers organizations such as Brazilian National Confederation of Transport (CNT) and its apprenticeship and vocational/professional network (SEST/SENAT).

the Chinese Spring Festival reached nearly a million migrants travelling through 22 major train and bus stations.

Some important lessons can be learned from IPEC's field work. For example, responses to the problem of child trafficking for a long time only addressed poverty as the primary cause rather than some of the more specific vulnerabilities. Likewise, most attention was focussed on the supply side in sending communities rather than on interventions all along the way, including demand at destination points; and on assistance to victims rather than on prevention. We now know that these represent only a partial response and that other aspects of intervention are just as important. These aspects and other learning points are captured in a new ILO brochure entitled *Child trafficking; ILO's response through IPEC*.

UNOHCHR, the ILO (IPEC and SAP-FL) is part of the Steering Committee of UN.GIFT which aims at mobilizing state and non-state actors to eradicate human trafficking by (i) reducing both the vulnerability of potential victims and the demand for exploitation in all its forms; (ii) ensuring adequate protection and support to those who fall victim; and (iii) supporting the efficient prosecution of the criminals involved, while respecting the fundamental human rights of all persons. In addition to a Global Forum in Vienna in February 2008, UN.GIFT has created a number of Expert Group Initiatives (EGIs) including an EGI on child trafficking, lead by IPEC in collaboration with UNICEF. The EGI aims to develop a package of training materials on child trafficking that includes specific sections for Governments, employers' and workers' organizations.

Events and partnerships at the global level

At a global level IPEC worked towards a comprehensive service package to fight child trafficking:

Triggered by varying interpretations of the widely accepted definition of trafficking in the Palermo Protocol, time was invested in developing – through a consultative process – an operational breakdown of the definition of trafficking. For operational purposes, and in line with the Palermo Protocol and relevant ILO Conventions, it distinguishes the elements of child trafficking as per box 13.

UN.GIFT

In 2007 ILO joined the UN Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking (UN.GIFT). Together with IOM, OSCE, UAE, UNICEF, UNODC, and

New tools, training events and materials

IPEC developed a brochure entitled *Child trafficking; ILO's response through IPEC* that contains a conceptual section, an analysis of vulnerability, a standardized menu of intervention options, project highlights, and sections on learning, partnerships and key resources.

A resource kit was developed on child trafficking and is due for publication in early 2008. The kit is composed of five booklets covering conceptual matters; research and knowledge; legal and policy frameworks and partnerships; action – protection, prevention, law enforcement and victim assistance; and process. The kit draws heavily on experience by IPEC partners from across the globe over 10 years of implementation. The resource kit includes 170 downloadable tools from a range of agencies.

Box 13. Child trafficking – elements defined for the purpose of IPEC operations

- A **child** – a person under the age of 18 years;
- **Recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt**, whether by force or not, by a third person or group;
- The third person or group organizes the recruitment and/or these other acts for **exploitative purposes**;
- **Movement** may not be a constituent element for trafficking in so far as law enforcement and prosecution is concerned. However, an element of movement within a country or across borders is needed – even if minimal – in order to distinguish trafficking from other forms of slavery and slave-like practices enumerated in Art 3 (a) of ILO Convention 182, and ensure that trafficking victims separated from their families do get needed assistance;
- **Exploitation** includes:
 - a) all forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, debt bondage and serfdom and forced or compulsory labour, including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict (Convention 182, Art. 3(a));
 - b) the use, procuring or offering of a child for prostitution, for the production of pornography or for pornographic performances (Convention No. 182, Art. 3(b));
 - c) the use, procuring or offering of a child for illicit activities, in particular for the production and trafficking of drugs as defined in the relevant international treaties (Convention No. 182, Art. 3(c));
 - d) work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children (Convention No. 182, Art. 3(d) and Convention No. 138, Art 3);
 - e) work done by children below the minimum age for admission to employment (Convention No. 138, Art. 2 & 7).
- **Threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, abduction, fraud or deception, or the abuse of power or a position of vulnerability** at any point of the recruitment and movement **do not need to be present** in case of children (other than with adults), but are nevertheless strong indications of child trafficking.

Box 14. Third National Plan for the elimination of commercial sexual exploitation of children and adolescents in Costa Rica (2008-2010)

With assistance from IPEC and as part of a process involving all of the institutions that are part of the National Steering Committee against CSE, the Third National Plan for the Elimination of CSE of Children and Adolescents in Costa Rica (2008-2010) was formulated. It is an integral part of Costa Rica's National Development Plan, which is the basic strategy for combating poverty in the country. Unlike previous plans, this plan for combating CSE defines the actions that the Costa Rican government must take to make its information, prevention and assistance efforts more effective, and to protect victims and defend their rights. It was designed to close loopholes in coordination and ensure implementation of the joint approach that has been called for by the country's legislation since 1998. It is also designed to fight forms of CSE that have received little attention or about which little is known, such as those in which the victims are male, Internet pornography and new forms of sex tourism affecting the country. For 2008, the plan has a budget allocation of US\$1.6 million from the regular budgets of sectors such as health, education, children, labour, the fight against poverty, etc., which ensures the sustainability of actions carried out in the country as part of the plan.

A standardized training package was developed on the labour dimensions of child trafficking, together with the ITC/Turin, SAP-FL and MI-GRANT and a global training course was offered in French and English in October 2007 (in 2008 it will be offered in Spanish and English). Based on this training, the governments of India and China have expressed interest in similar courses, tailor-made to respective country needs. These adapted training courses took place in January 2008.

2.3.10 Commercial sexual exploitation

Technical cooperation activities in this key area during the biennium were provided by IPEC through sectoral projects and projects to support national Time-Bound Programmes.

Achievements in the field

Technical and financial support was provided for designing and pilot testing intervention models for the prevention of commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) and withdrawal of children in Albania, Belize, Chile, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Kosovo, Madagascar, Panama, Paraguay, Peru and South Africa. In all cases, the guiding principle for these models was the promotion of joint, organized efforts involving government institutions, civil society organizations, communities and families. This has been a key factor in the success of interventions, as it involves acting directly to address the factors that make boys and girls vulnerable to CSEC, and not just addressing the consequences. Successful approaches have involved including parents and adolescents in vocational training and income generating activities for dealing with poverty, which is one of the main risk factors in CSEC. One of the tools in greatest demand for the implementation of these direct interventions are *protocols for assistance*, which establish clear procedures for assistance and mechanisms for referral and counter-referral.

Legislative assistance was provided for the reform of the criminal codes of Bolivia, Chile, Costa Rica, Moldova, Nicaragua, Kenya, Panama, South Africa and Sri Lanka. In respect of law enforcement, international training activities were supported, such as the *Regional technical meeting of prosecutors, police and INTERPOL on investigation of CSEC crimes connected to the use of information technologies*, held 3-5 September 2007 in Nicaragua.

Support also continued for the participatory formulation of national action plans for preventing and combating CSEC. All plans have been formulated in a participatory manner within the framework of national IPEC steering committees, and in most cases they have included strategic planning exercises using IPEC's Strategic Planning Impact Framework (SPIF) methodology. In other countries where plans already existed, support has continued for implementation of the national plans. In Ukraine, IPEC in collaboration with ECPAT and LaStrada Ukraine advocated for the inclusion of the concerns and needs of child victims of CSEC into the State Programme "National Action Plan to Implement the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child until 2016". In South Africa, a second phase of the Child Labour Programme of Action has been adopted by key stakeholders. It addresses CSEC, in addition to other forms of child labour. Similarly, National Plans have been drafted for Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia and Swaziland, expected to be adopted in February 2008.

Partnerships at the global level

The ILO is a member of the Executive Committee of the Task Force to Protect Children from Exploitation in Tourism, which is led by the World Tourism Organisation. This platform, which is supported by workers' organizations and includes many representatives of the tourism industry as well as international NGOs, is an important tripartite effort to design global strategies for preventing and combating the exploitation of children in tourism. This collaboration materialized in the field through several joint activities. In Kenya, for instance, one of the ILO partners has been at the forefront of the development, launch and implementation of the code of conduct for stakeholders in the tourism sector on prevention of commercial sexual exploitation of children in the tourism sector. Joint activities with other agencies have also been promoted, such as the two Regional Forums co-organized with ECPAT International in Lima in July 2006 and August 2007, which allowed the two organizations to share work plans and strategies for the future.

New tools and materials

Efforts aimed at creating a solid knowledge base on CSEC have continued. During the past two years, there have been noteworthy studies, such

**Box 15. Inter-agency coordination in the Americas:
the Virtual Information Centre for Experts on the Exploitation of Children
and Adolescents (ILO-IPEC, ECPAT and Save the Children-Sweden)**

The Virtual Information Centre for Experts on the Exploitation of Children and Adolescents is an initiative that emerged as a priority during the First Regional Forum of Experts on Child Domestic Labour, Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents organized by the IPEC project "Weaving Networks against Exploitation" and ECPAT International in Lima in July 2006. Save the Children-Sweden has also joined this initiative. The forum brought together more than 100 representatives of government agencies and non-governmental organizations throughout the Americas. The participants noted the need to develop the knowledge base, fill in existing gaps and integrate partial and national outcomes, so as to provide a basis for public policy, especially assistance, education and protection, as well as the dissemination of key information.

as a revealing analysis of *Social tolerance in the population toward commercial sex involving boys, girls and adolescents in Central America, Panama and the Dominican Republic*, which showed high tolerance for this activity among both men and women in the region, and a qualitative study of four South American countries (Chile, Colombia, Paraguay and Peru) on *The Demand Side of CSE of Adolescents*. With respect to cooperation with workers' organizations and their responsibilities with regard to CSEC, a document was published entitled *Shared Responsibility: The role of workers' organisations in the fight against the commercial sexual exploitation of children and adolescents*, which includes suggestions for actions that workers' organizations can take for the prevention and elimination of CSEC. The effort to systematically document good practices and lessons learned resulted in the publication in English, French and Spanish of the *Guidelines for Designing Direct Action Strategies to Combat CSEC*. This document was based on analysis of IPEC's vast experience in carrying out projects for the prevention and elimination of CSEC in many countries throughout the world. The project "Weaving Networks against Exploitation of Children" also resulted in the publication of systematic documentation of the general methodology used to implement the pilot models and the 12 experiences in the countries covered by the project (Colombia, Chile, Peru and Uruguay). Qualitative studies on CSEC have been conducted in Botswana and Swaziland and one is currently underway in South Africa. In South Africa, guidelines have been developed for organizations dealing with children involved in CSEC and trafficking to improve service delivery.

2.3.11 Child domestic labour

Years of project work come to fruition

The *Inter-regional Project on the Prevention and Elimination of Exploitative Child Domestic Work through Education and Training*, which covered countries in Anglophone Africa, South East and South Asia and Central America, as well as global activities, closed in April, 2006. Likewise, the *Project on the prevention and elimination of child domestic labour in Colombia, Paraguay and Peru* ended in December 2007. However, child domestic labour continues to be addressed through national Time-Bound Programmes and associated IPEC projects to support them, as well as country programmes that have prioritized child domestic labour. This is for example the case in Brazil, Ghana, Indonesia, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Morocco, and Tanzania.

Through these projects, models of intervention have been pilot-tested and methodologies and strategies have been further refined. In general terms, IPEC's strategy is two-pronged: withdrawal and rehabilitation for those found working below the minimum age for employment and those trapped in slavery-like conditions and/or victims of trafficking. For adolescents who have reached the legal minimum age, the emphasis can switch to improving conditions of work, ensuring that hazards are removed and that the domestic service sector is regulated so that domestic workers are covered by the law and work under safe conditions.

Documented good practices of the projects implemented during the biennium show clear progress in actions to combat child domestic labour and offer an excellent resource of examples that can be applied within and across the countries. The knowledge base of child domestic labour has also been greatly strengthened in the regions through extensive

research and documentation, information sharing, capacity building and training, consultative workshops and seminars, networking and evaluation exercises. All of this experience has been distilled and condensed in the publication *Guidelines on the design of direct action strategies to combat child domestic labour*, which aims to offer project planners with guidance that can help them in devising strategies and actions to combat child domestic labour. In addition, the key documents produced under IPEC's projects targeting CDL have been put together in the publication *Child Domestic Labour: Information Resources*, and are available from the IPEC website.

Box 16. Plantation sector initiatives in Sri Lanka against child domestic labour through strategic corporate social responsibility (CSR)

IPEC in Sri Lanka joined hands with the Plantation Human Development Trust (PHDT), a unique Sri Lankan institution with a tripartite structure, in order to pilot a project aimed at reducing the number of children sent out from the plantation sector into domestic work, in other regions of the country. Entitled "Prevention of Child Domestic Workers from the plantation sector through education, vocational skills training and economic empowerment measures" this project provided the children at risk from falling into situations of premature employment or exploitative employment with non formal education, remedial education, life skills education and vocational training (including basic Start Your Business). Adult beneficiaries (parents and elder siblings of children at risk of entering domestic labour and other exploitative forms of employment) were provided with micro-credit and training in household cash management. The elder siblings – the youth, (often above 18 years of age) in particular, were supported with a vocational training skill as well. The project operated on 14 estates belonging to 12 plantation companies. An outcome of the final project workshop was the creation and signing of a 'pledge' by participating plantation companies who agreed to incorporate education, training and other initiatives of the project into their strategic CSR policies. As of today, two of the six companies that signed the pledge have used the ILO strategy of education as a preventative to exploitative employment within their regular human development and CSR initiatives.

Based on information collected on the tasks performed by child domestic workers and the hazards they face – including biological, chemical, ergonomic, physical, psycho-social and other working condition-related hazards – a publication, *Hazardous child domestic work: A briefing sheet*, was elaborated. It is targeted at policymakers, employers' and workers' organizations and other stakeholders involved in discussions on hazardous work. Child domestic labour has been included in the lists of hazardous child labour in countries such as Paraguay, Colombia, Peru, The Philippines and Sri Lanka, among others, although this does not mean that domestic work under decent conditions is barred in those countries to young persons who have attained the minimum age for work or employment.

Trade union activism and other international developments

This biennium started with the organization of a *Workers' Interregional Workshop on Combating Child Domestic Labour*, in Geneva in February 2006. Its objective was to examine the role of workers' organizations in the elimination and prevention of child domestic labour and to identify specific strategies which workers' organizations would be particularly well-equipped to undertake. A final statement of the workshop was adopted recognizing the importance of efforts to combat and eliminate child domestic labour and highlighting the roles of trade unions in doing so.

During the biennium the involvement of the trade union movement has increased impressively. Some Associations of Domestic Workers have become trade unions and trade unions in general have recognized the need to support these workers to get organized. Finally, the biennium ended with an unprecedented call by global trade unions, headed by the International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC), for a new international convention on domestic work and a request to the ILO's Governing Body to put the subject on the agenda of the International Labour Conference in 2010. Accompanying this development, the ILO's Gender Bureau has led internal discussions on an ILO's Agenda on Decent Work for the Domestic Sector. In May 2007, a side event on Domestic Workers was organized by the secretariat of the Workers' group, ACTRAV and the GENDER Bureau during the International Labour Conference.

The ILO participated in a number of important global consultations during the biennium.

Box 17. ILO Agenda on Decent Work for Domestic Workers

The proposed 10-year ILO Agenda on Decent Work for Domestic Workers addresses the needs and concerns of domestic workers, i.e. household employees, who are among the most vulnerable and least protected workers worldwide. Based on the experience gained to date, the Agenda proposes an integrated, coherent and time-bound programme aimed at promoting decent work for domestic workers. The Agenda builds on the four decent work pillars: standards and fundamental rights at work, productive employment, social protection and social dialogue, and the ILO core principles of gender equality and the fight against poverty towards a fair globalization.

The development objectives of this Agenda are to:

- make domestic service a decent work occupation for women and men and empower them through the full realization of their fundamental rights as workers and the provision of productive jobs, social protection and representation
- eliminate child domestic labour, and reduce the vulnerabilities of young and adult domestic workers to exploitative labour practices.

In November 2006, IPEC and the Gender Bureau participated in the “*International seminar for the protection of domestic workers*” organized by the International Restructuring Education Network Europe, Women in Informal Economy, FNV Mondiaal, the Committee for Asian Women and Asian Domestic Workers Network. In February 2007, the ILO participated in the *International Stakeholders Meeting on Child Domestic Labour*, convened by Human Rights Watch and Anti-Slavery International, which included the trade union movement through the IUF, the Trade Union Congress, Education International and the Conservation, Hotels and Domestic Workers’ Union (Tanzania).

2.3.12 Children in armed conflict

During the biennium, a number of major global events took place in the field of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) and on the issue of children associated with armed forces and groups. In all of them the ILO played a major role

and positioned itself as the lead specialized agency on economic reintegration of children. This has been possible due to the achievements of the *Inter-regional program on prevention and reintegration of children involved in armed conflict*.

Achievements in the field

The Inter-regional programme to prevent recruitment and reintegrate former child soldiers (September 2003-May 2007)

This IPEC Inter-regional programme reached out to around 9000 children who have been prevented from recruitment or economically reintegrated. In addition, the project had an essential innovative function. As it was the first important practical involvement of the ILO in this field, and as its scope, compared to real needs, could only be modest, the most optimal use was to develop and test the validity of a variety of approaches to (re)integration of child soldiers and prevention of recruitment of other children. This approach was enhanced by the fact that the project, in line with ILO’s mandate and special competency, focused on economic reintegration and prevention through economic support to families and communities, a field insufficiently covered by most of the other partners active in the field, who are mainly working from a strong child protection perspective.

To know what worked well under which circumstances and why, and what did not, and why, was therefore an essential outcome expected from

Box 18. Inter-Regional Program on Prevention and Reintegration of Children Involved in Armed Conflict

Executing agency: ILO – IPEC

Duration: November 2003 to May 2007

Countries: Burundi, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, the Philippines, Republic of Congo, Rwanda and Sri Lanka.

Donor contribution: US\$ 7 million from the United States Department of Labor

Total participants: 8,895 children and youth: 4,560 (2,216 boys and 2,344 girls) prevented from military recruitment; and 4,335 (3,398 boys and 937 girls) received economic reintegration assistance.

the project. The action programmes implemented by local partners under the project tried out different approaches to (re)integration of former child soldiers and prevention of recruitment, with different degrees of success. A thorough review of all these experiences was carried out at the end of the project. The results were reviewed at a global workshop held at the ITC in Turin, Italy, from 7th to 11th of May 2007, which included 43 participants from 10 countries.

Events and partnerships at the global level

Integrated Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Standards

On 18 December 2006, the Integrated Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Standards (IDDRS) were launched in Geneva and New York simultaneously. The IDDRS were developed jointly by the 15 member agencies of the UN Inter-Agency Working Group on DDR, among which is the ILO. The IDDRS are a comprehensive and detailed set of policies, guidelines and procedures for undertaking the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of members of armed forces and groups – male and female adults, youth and children. This means that every United Nations (UN)-supported DDR programme shall: 1) ensure that children associated with armed forces and groups are included and allowed to participate; and 2) pay particular attention to addressing the special needs of these children during the DDR process. To this end, child-focused guidance is not only mainstreamed throughout the IDDRS modules, but it is also detailed in the Child and DDR and Youth and DDR modules. These have become the UN's policies, guidelines and procedures for carrying out child DDR programmes in peacekeeping contexts. Policies, guidance and procedures in the IDDRS have, however, also been recognized as applicable to non-peacekeeping contexts.

The Paris Conference and Principles

From 5 to 6 February 2007, the International Conference “Free children from war” was held in Paris. Mr. Kari Tapiola, ILO Executive Director, was one of the key speakers in the opening ceremony. The conference, hosted by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of France and UNICEF, brought together high-level representatives of governments, NGOs and researchers, who endorsed the Paris Principles and Guidelines on the protection and reintegration of children associated

with armed forces or armed groups. By reflecting experience and knowledge from across the globe, the Principles are intended to both foster greater programmatic coherence and promote good practice among States and international organizations in the prevention of child recruitment as well as the demobilization and reintegration of children associated with armed forces and groups. This document should be used alongside with the IDDRS, although it targets an audience larger than the United Nations agencies, programmes and funds.

The Machel Study review

To mark the 10th anniversary of the UN report, “Impact of Armed Conflict on Children”¹⁷ (A/51/306), widely known as the “Machel Study”, the Special Representative of the UN Secretary General (SRSG) for Children and Armed Conflict proposed a 10 year Strategic Review of the Machel Study and called for the support of the UN in this endeavour. The ILO participated actively in the drafting of the Report, particularly on the issue of community reintegration. The *Machel Study 10-year Strategic Review: Children and conflict in a changing world* (A/62/228) was presented by Ms. Radhika Coomaraswamy, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict to the General Assembly on 17 October 2007.

Security Council Resolution 1612 (S/RES/1612 (2005)) on monitoring and reporting of children in armed conflict

Following endorsement of Security Council Resolution 1612 by the United Nations General Assembly in July 2005, a number of important steps have been taken to make the monitoring and reporting mechanism operational. A Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict has been established and meets in New York every two months. At the field level, United Nations country teams on Children and Armed Conflict have been set up and a number of reports have been submitted and presented by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Children and Armed Conflict to the General Assembly. The ILO is part of the Working Group and the country teams in the countries where the above-mentioned child soldiers' project was active.

¹⁷ See the full report at http://www.unicef.org/graca/a51-306_en.pdf.

Box 19. Current IPEC activities on child soldiers

Two geographical clusters are currently active:

- The Central African cluster, where the newly Norway-funded project "Prevention of Recruitment and Reintegration of CAAC" has started implementation in October 2007 in Burundi and the Democratic Republic of Congo.
- The Asian Cluster, with activities in Sri Lanka, where the ILO continues implementing the vocational training component of the Action Plan on Children affected by war; and in Myanmar, through the ILO Liaison Office.

New tools and materials

Based on its project experience, ILO issued the Strategic Framework for addressing the economic gap in prevention of child recruitment and reintegration of children who have been associated with armed forces and groups. This document is accompanied by a documentary entitled "From hell to hope: giving child soldiers the chance to start over". The Framework was developed to help improve the track record of agencies involved in the prevention of child recruitment and reintegration of children who have been associated with armed forces and groups. Although principles and guidelines, such as the Paris Principles and the IDDRS, recognize the fundamental role of prevention and reintegration, agencies have until now lacked a more detailed strategic framework to guide them in addressing these issues from an economic and labour perspective. The Strategic Framework constitutes also a contribution towards updating and improving policy and guidance in the IDDRS.

Future prospects

Two new projects have started which will further refine the tools developed under the former project for the economic reintegration of children and will broaden the scope to incorporate other categories of war-affected children, particularly children involved in the worst forms of child labour as a result of conflict.

A new joint ILO-International Training Centre and IPEC project titled "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" funded by the European Commission's thematic program "Investing in people" has recently been approved and will start implementation in January 2008.

2.3.13 Gender and child labour: "Beyond the Gender Paragraph"

Since 2000, IPEC has invested heavily in going beyond the traditional, politically correct "gender paragraph", by fostering gender training, capacity building, research, integrating the gender network, creating an IPEC gender task force, lending its staff to become gender audit facilitators, and joining the UN gender mainstreaming agendas: combating violence against girls, the United Nations Girls Initiative (UNGEI), the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) and the Millennium Development Goals.

Achievements during the biennium

*Capacity building of IPEC staff
on gender issues related to child labour:
Partnership with the ILO
International Training Centre*

Following a concerted effort to train all IPEC staff, in all regions, on gender mainstreaming, IPEC has now adopted a more targeted approach, suggested by the ILO gender audit (2004-05), which includes small briefs on gender issues on different topics, as well as training of all new staff and IPEC Chief Technical Advisers (CTAs) on gender issues pertinent to child labour, during their orientation programmes, in close collaboration with the Gender Bureau. In addition, in 2007 the ITC in Turin organized several sessions on gender and child labour linked to major training activities: 1) A specific gender training for LUTRENA (child-trafficking project in West and Central Africa) staff and partners (March 2007) resulting in a Plan of Action on gender and trafficking; 2) A specific gender training for members of the Turkish Labour Ministry (May 2007); 3) sessions on gender issues related to child labour in agriculture (September 2007); and 4) sessions relating to good practices in combining gender, education and child labour in programming (November 2007).

*Gender, Men and Masculinities:
combating prevailing norms in a project
combating sexual exploitation of girls
and boys in Central America*

A study on the male tolerance to sexual exploitation of girls and boys was widely distributed within the ILO in 2006. Following the interest generated by the study, and the recognition that one has to deal with the problem of the *demand side* for sexual exploitation of girls and boys, a few action programmes within the project dealing with combating commercial sexual exploitation of girls and boys in Central America, incorporated, in 2007, training, awareness raising and capacity building, targeted at men, especially potential “clients”, and people who may be in direct touch with the exploitative criminal networks, such as taxi drivers, hotel owners, and the transport and tourism sectors in general. This new approach of dealing with “masculinities” has generated enormous interest within the ILO gender network and among other UN agencies, such as UNICEF and UNFPA, and it has become a “good practice” in combating child labour with a gender sensitive and targeted approach.

*Combating Violence against Girls:
Commission on the Status of Women
and Violence against children study*

The UN Expert Group Meeting’s (EGM) paper on Elimination of all forms of discrimination and violence against the girl child (Florence, September 2006), prepared as an input into the 51st session of the Commission on the Status of Women, revealed that an international consensus exists on the critical importance of addressing the protection and promotion of the rights of the girl child. IPEC played a key role in the outcome of the EGM, and provided inputs for the final report. In addition, in order to reaffirm the commitment of IPEC on combating violence against girls in the world of work, IPEC, the Gender Bureau and Education International organized a tripartite panel during the Commission on the Status of Women in February 2007, on combating violence against working girls through the provision of educational services and the promotion of the Millennium Development Goals. The ILO was a key player and author of the chapter on violence against children in the world of work in the Study presented by the UN Independent Expert on Violence against Children (VAC), Professor Paulo Sergio Pinheiro, in November 2006. The follow-up paper on VAC for the General Assembly, which the Independent expert prepared in 2007, included more on the specific

gender aspects of violence against girls, thanks to the elements that were provided by IPEC, the Expert group meeting, UNICEF and the Commission on the Status of Women (2007).

World Day against Child Labour 2007

In the framework of WDACL on 12 June 2007, devoted to child labour in agriculture, a whole media strategy was drawn up around the question of girl child labour in agriculture, including multiple chores, non-economic activities, combining school and work, number of hours and tasks performed. The Gender bureau worked closely with IPEC on the launch of the Day, the preparation of campaign material, the elaboration of key messages, among other activities.

Practical Tools on Gender and Child Labour

A publication entitled *Gender Equality and Child Labour: a tool for facilitators*, was translated into several languages in 2006. In addition to these tools a new SCREAM module on HIV and AIDS and child labour was created. This module contains several sections on the gender dimension of the HIV epidemic, which was pilot tested in Africa, as well as at the ITC during a tripartite workshop on education and child labour for ILO partners.

In addition to the above mentioned practical tool, gender modules and considerable gender analyses have been integrated into IPEC educational materials. This followed a successful experience in 2004 and 2005 of working with the triangular topic analysis of “gender, education and child labour” in Turkey, Egypt and Lebanon. The original studies proved that to work with education and child labour, one must mainstream gender concerns. Bearing this in mind a series of new educational tools have incorporated gender dimensions: a) a Manual on training of artisans on child labour (Kenya, 2006, forthcoming); b) a Manual on training of Primary School Teachers on child labour and education, (Ghana, 2006); c) a training tool for education policy makers on child labour (Geneva, 2006), and a Training Manual on AIDS and Child Labour (Kampala, 2006). Finally, as mentioned above, gender, education and child labour have been the subject of several training events in Turin for IPEC and ILO partners. This triangular relationship has also been explored in the United Nations Girls Initiative (UNGEI) in Paris (November 2007), in which ILO

had a very active role, promoting the elimination of the worst forms of child labour of girls through their right to education, skills and non-biased vocational training.

2.3.14 Emerging issues: children in illicit activities, migration, corporate social responsibility

A number of issues are gaining prominence in IPEC's work, as a result of requests from constituents and others. The most significant issues among these are the use of children in illicit activities, and the question of migration.

Children in illicit activities

Article 3(c) of Convention No. 182 explicitly defines *the use, procurement or offering of a child for illicit activities* as one of the worst forms of child labour. In addition to the use of children in drug trafficking or production – one example of illicit activities specified in this Article – other issues also need to be looked at, for instance, the use of children in organized begging and organized crime. This is a new area for the ILO and its constituents to address, and information on such activities is extremely difficult to obtain in view of the criminal or clandestine nature of the acts concerned. Furthermore, there could be a certain resistance to dealing with issues such as drugs and begging, which are often not considered to be labour matters in the context of child labour. Many common elements exist between these issues and other types of worst

forms of child labour, such as CSEC and child trafficking. IPEC projects have been endeavouring to assist countries which wish to face this challenging topic – the use of children in crime or other illicit activities – in different parts of the world in innovative ways, including a rapid assessment study on children in drug trafficking in Brazil; participatory action-oriented research that sought intervention models on the use of children in the production, sales and trafficking of drugs in Indonesia, the Philippines and Thailand; and close collaboration with the juvenile justice system in South Africa for withdrawal, rehabilitation and prevention of children used by adults in committing crime. It is indispensable to accumulate knowledge and exchange experiences so countries can learn lessons from each other and replicate good practices.

Migration and child labour

An estimated 192 million persons worldwide are international migrants according to IOM – or 3 per cent of the world's population.¹⁷ This figure is dwarfed by the number of internal migrants. China alone had 140 million internal migrants in 2005 according to its Ministry of Labour and Social Security. Migration is an integral feature of a globalising world. A report by IFAD states that remittances by migrants amount to 3 times the amount of total foreign aid (i.e. 300 billion versus 100 billion). Yet, migration may come at a cost, in particular to children. Invariably, children are affected by internal and/or international migration, either because the child migrates with parents, is left behind by parents, or migrates independently. Faced with financial vulnerability, cultural alienation in a new place, and educational barriers, these children are often at high risk of child labour.

Compelling evidence from a review of available research suggests that children whose parent(s) have migrated are at significantly increased risk of dropping out of education. Studies in Central America found children who migrate to the United States through Mexico in hopes of reuniting with lost family. Often older siblings encouraged younger siblings to migrate, and en route through Mexico the child would frequently "loiter" in a town with friends, becoming involved in child labour such as washing cars and selling

Box 20. Indonesian employers takes measures for children in illicit activities

The Indonesian employers association, APINDO, has been working with IPEC to develop and implement an innovative training programme aimed at children removed from the worst forms of child labour. Older children aged 15-17 who had been in the drugs trade, received skills training and opportunities for training placements in member companies of APINDO. The experience gained through this programme is now being used to develop other innovative programmes with employers.

¹⁸ See <http://www.iom.int/jahia/Jahia/pid/3>.

¹⁹ From *Central America, child migrants now face perils alone*, 3 August 2007. Available at <http://www.csmonitor.com/2007/0803/p06s02-woam.html>.

Box 21. Thailand offers educational services for stateless migrant children and migrant child labourers

The Education Policy of the Government of Thailand and related legislation have made provision for providing education to stateless, migrant and other disadvantaged children. This policy clearly supports the protection of all children from child labour and school drop-out. Available types of education include primary education, non-formal education, flexible education and extended education, as well as mobile educational services in some provinces. The schools and curricula will be designed according to the needs of each service area. The Office of the National Education Council (ONEC), Ministry of Education, will facilitate implementation of this policy and set up mechanisms to coordinate among different governmental and non-governmental agencies to effectively provide services and reach out to migrant children. Capacity building and budget allocation will be arranged accordingly. The Ministry of Education is ready to implement the policy and move forward to provide services to all children of school age. Local administrations are key partners in implementing education provision to stateless and migrant children. The IPEC TBP Project of Support in Thailand is playing an important role in this process.

small goods.¹⁹ A recent report from the University of the West Indies cited the “differential consequences” of female migration as opposed to male migration, including increased rates of child depression and use of illegal drugs. In Mexico, 61 per cent of children left behind suffered from psychological problems and felt abandoned.²⁰ In Central America, three quarters of migrants were found to be boys, and most travelled without a smuggler. If the child did use a smuggler, he or she faced particular danger if the smuggler was apprehended. Other children who have made their way into Mexico may linger because their friends are there. They often sell odd items such as gum and candy, wash car windows in traffic, sell balloons, and do other jobs.²¹

However, the knowledge base on the link between migration²² and child labour is limited and awareness on the issue is low. Accordingly, IPEC is preparing research activities to take place in 2008 to better understand this linkage.

Corporate social responsibility

Another area in which IPEC is increasing its profile is the promotion of corporate social responsibility (CSR) to support the fight against child labour. During the biennium, IPEC contributed to the in-house inventory on CSR-related work and participated in periodic InFocus Initiative on CSR coordination meetings. In addition, IPEC has prepared case studies of the CSR – child labour nexus in the soccer ball industry in Sialkot, Pakistan, cocoa in West Africa and sugar cane in

El Salvador. IPEC participated in an assessment of the state of the child labour monitoring system in soccer ball production in Sialkot. IPEC also analyzed the BASI (business and social initiatives) database to identify companies and initiatives that take child labour into account within their CSR frameworks. At the country level, numerous projects continued their engagement with the private sector in the context of their CSR policies and programmes.

²⁰ From <http://www.gfmd-fmmd.org/en/system/files/CHILDREN+AND+MIGRATION.pdf>.

²¹ From *Central America, child migrants now face perils alone*, 3 August 2007. Available at <http://www.csmonitor.com/2007/0803/p06s02-woam.html>.

²² The focus here is not on trafficking of children into child labour (i.e. children being lured by a third person into exploitative labour) but migration (regular and irregular) of parents and/or children and its impact on child labour.

I.3. PROGRESS RELATIVE TO TARGETS

3.1 IPEC's Results Based Framework

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

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

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

As explained in Part III on the Programme and Budget for 2008-09 the outcomes related to IPEC for 2008-09 have been revised in line with the changes in the ILO Strategic Budgeting framework for 2008-09.

Interventions that member States carry out to implement the two fundamental ILO Conventions on child labour serve as indicator of progress towards achieving the key outcome that concerns IPEC. These interventions can be related to the time-bound programme approach, legal reform, formulation of specific child labour policies and programmes, mainstreaming of child labour concerns into development policies, data collection, or the introduction of child labour monitoring mechanisms. Many of the IPEC activities described in Chapter 2 are in support of member States carrying out such interventions and a contribution to achieving country outcomes and results by member States.

For the child labour outcome cited above, the Programme and Budget 2006-07 set the target of 10 additional member States to undertake “targeted action”. In practical terms, this means the expansion of IPEC's work to include more countries. While this expansion is important as follow-up to the large number of ratifications of Conventions No. 138 and No. 182, it must be remembered that real progress in eliminating child labour as called for in the Global Report, for example, requires not only a broadening of action to new countries, but also a deepening of the action in countries already on the path to the elimination of child labour. For this reason, the corresponding indicators and target for 2008-09 have been adjusted to better reflect this further progress.

In addition to the above required reporting, IPEC also makes available numbers of direct and indirect beneficiaries, in the interest of clarity, transparency and to show the comprehensive nature of the work that IPEC is undertaking. IPEC also keeps track of the extent to which constituents use tools and guidelines produced by IPEC as part of demonstrating the role of IPEC in facilitating knowledge and in building capacity. Progress on ratifications is another area of results. This additional reporting is provided in Section 3.5.

Based on the Programme and Budget outcomes, indicators and targets, IPEC uses a detailed results based framework that specifies the results at the country level – within DWCP outcomes where applicable – that member States and constituents are expected to achieve within the biennium. It also registers the results that IPEC action at national level will produce and the corresponding subregional, regional and global results, through projects at those levels. The results based framework provides a link between action at different levels and is monitored through a Global Monitoring Plan and Technical Progress Reports.

Table 1. IPEC's performance indicators, biennial targets and progress for achievements for 2006-07

<p style="text-align: center;">Strategic Objective No. 1: Promote and realize standards and fundamental principles and rights at work</p> <p style="text-align: center;">▲</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Operational objective 1a: Fundamental principles and rights at work ILO member States give effect to the principles and rights concerning freedom of association and collective bargaining and the elimination of forced labour, child labour and discrimination in employment and occupation</p> <p style="text-align: center;">▲</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Outcome 1a.2: Targeted action against child labour Member States undertake targeted action against child labour in line with fundamental ILO Conventions on child labour, giving priority to the urgent elimination of the worst forms of child labour and the provision of alternatives to boys and girls, as well as to their families.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Indicator 1a.2 (i) Member States make progress in applying Conventions Nos. 138 and 182 through at least two interventions associated with the time-bound programme approach, including legal change, data collection, time-bound targets, child labour monitoring systems and mainstreaming of child labour in relevant development policies. <i>Target: 10 member States, in addition to the number reached at the end of 2004-05.</i> Progress will be measured based on commitments made under Conventions Nos. 138 and 182.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Progress towards achievement <i>TEN additional member States undertook two interventions in 2006-07.</i> <i>NINE additional member States undertook one intervention in 2006-07.</i> For the purpose of this indicator, the interventions associated with TBPs have been defined as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ the adaptation of the legal framework to the international standards, including the definition of a list of hazardous occupations for children; ○ the formulation of policies and programmes specific to the worst forms of child labour, considering the special situation of the girl child and setting time-bound targets; ○ the inclusion of child labour concerns, considering the special situation of the girl child, in relevant development, social and anti-poverty policies and programmes; ○ the collection and analysis of data on the child labour situation; and ○ the establishment of a credible and comprehensive child labour monitoring and reporting mechanism.

3.2 Reaching IPEC's operational target in 2006-07

Table 2 shows the achievement of IPEC's 2006-07 target as set in the Programme and Budget. The table shows that ten member States not previously reported on have implemented two or more interventions in 2006-07. In addition to reaching the target of 10 countries, nine further countries not previously reported on have implemented one intervention in 2006-07.

For the 10 countries implementing two or more interventions, these have clearly been in the area of mainstreaming and data collection, reflecting the continued emphasis on building the knowledge base and its use for mainstreaming initiatives, suggesting an increased focus on policy work. For

those additional countries implementing only one intervention, these have predominantly been in the area of data collection, as can be in countries in the initial phases of implementing targeted action on child labour.

3.3 Countries that continue to make progress by implementing interventions

The target for Indicator 1.2.a in the Programme and Budget for 2006-07 includes only new or additional countries – countries that have not been reported as having implemented two or more interventions in any previous biennium.

However, in addition to the 19 new countries that have reported on interventions, 46 countries,

Table 2. Summary of the progress in achieving Indicator 1.2.a – by country

Member State	Legal Framework	Policies and Programmes	Mainstreaming	Data Collection	CLMS
Member States where at least TWO interventions were implemented during 2006-07					
Belize					
Bulgaria					
Cameroon					
China					
Honduras					
Kazakhstan					
Kyrgyzstan					
Niger					
Tajikistan					
South Africa					
Member States where ONE intervention was implemented during 2006-07					
Azerbaijan					
Botswana					
Lebanon					
Malawi					
Namibia					
Qatar					
Swaziland					
Thailand					
Uzbekistan					

reported on in 2004-05, have carried out further interventions in one or more of the sub-indicators. This is an indication of governments' political commitment and efforts to implement Conventions No. 138 and No. 182 after having ratified them. It also illustrates the need for further and deepened action to effectively reduce child labour.

Some examples are given below to illustrate the deepening of IPEC's work in countries previously reported on:

➔ **The adaptation of the legal framework to the international standards, including the definition of a list of hazardous occupations for children**

With support from IPEC, 32 countries adapted their legal frameworks to be consistent with international standards. In **Ecuador**, Congress approved

reforms to the Labour Code, setting the age for children to work at 15 years, in line with Convention No. 138 and the Code of Childhood and Adolescence. In **India**, the Ministry of Labour revised the list of hazardous occupations under the Child Labour Prohibition and Regulation Act, 1986 to include domestic work and work in restaurants and *dhabas* (small tea shops) in the schedule of occupations and processes prohibited to children. In **Kenya**, the review of the list of hazardous occupations barred to children has been finalized and was presented to the National Steering Committee. In **Moldova**, the upgraded list of occupations and work prohibited to persons under 18 years of age was finalized.

➔ **The formulation of WFCL-specific policies and programmes, considering the special situation of girls and setting time-bound targets**

Thirty-two countries supported by IPEC have made progress in formulating policies and programmes specific to the worst forms of child labour, considering the special situation of girls and setting time-bound targets. In **Cambodia**, the National Strategic Development Plan 2006-2010 was officially launched on 15 August 2006, confirming the country's commitment to reducing child labour to 10.6 per cent in 2010 and to 8 per cent in 2015. In **Costa Rica**, the Second National Plan for the elimination of child labour and protection of young workers was published. In the **Democratic Republic of the Congo**, an inter-ministerial decree concerning the creation of a national committee to combat the worst forms of child labour was signed on 10 June 2006 and published on 12 June 2006 on the occasion of the World Day against Child Labour.

➔ **The inclusion of child labour concerns, considering the special situation of girls, in relevant development, social and anti-poverty policies and programmes**

Forty-three member States supported by IPEC have taken relevant action to include child labour concerns in relevant development, social and anti-poverty policies and programmes. In **Sri Lanka** child labour concerns have been mainstreamed into the Sri Lankan National Youth Employment Policy. The Fifth National Development Plan of **Zambia** has a component on child labour and employment creation, where the elimination of child labour, with particular focus on prevention, has been identified as a specific priority area. The Ministry of Planning and Economic Policy of **Costa Rica** revised the indicators that were defined in the Second National Plan for the Elimination of Child Labour, in order to specify its follow-up within the framework of the National Development Plan. The Ministry of Public Education for All Programme also includes the objective of eliminating child labour.

➔ **The collection and analysis of data on the child labour situation**

Fifty-one countries have collected and analysed data on the child labour situation. The **Uganda** Bureau of Statistics included a child labour module in the Uganda National Household Survey (2005-06) and in the planned Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (2006-07). In **Ukraine**, a rapid assessment survey in six sectors

of the informal economy was carried out in two pilot regions of Donetsk and Kherson. Findings of this survey will be used to build a knowledge base on existing forms of child labour and for policy formulation. In **Mexico**, a study on child domestic work has been conducted in the Federal District using the Rapid Assessment methodology.

➔ **The establishment of a credible and comprehensive child labour monitoring and reporting mechanism**

In 2006-07, 30 member States made progress in the establishment of child labour monitoring systems and reporting mechanisms in order to assess the situation of child labour on an ongoing basis. This was done either as part of time-bound programme projects and sector-based projects, or through the establishment of community-based child labour monitoring systems (CLMS). In the **Dominican Republic**, a child labour monitoring system is operating in Azua and San José de Ocoa, with the assistance of local health centres, extension staff of the Ministry of Agriculture and local labour inspectors. In East Java, **Indonesia**, a CLMS has been put in place to monitor and prevent the entry of children into localities where there is prostitution. The district based multi-sectoral integrated CLMS in **Ghana**, with linkages to the existing central system in the Employment Information Bureau of the Ministry of Manpower, Youth and Employment, has been designed and validated by national stakeholders. Trade unions and employers organizations in **Turkey** have concentrated their efforts on children working in industry, street trades and in seasonal agriculture work. They have set up a child labour bureau in Adana through which information on working children in the industrial sectors they represent is collected. This information has been used to design policies to offer better training opportunities to apprentices, remove children from unsuitable work, and direct child workers to formal education where possible.

The results under each sub-indicator largely depend on IPEC's capacity to design and secure funding for technical assistance programmes using various programme modalities, including time-bound support projects. It is important to note, however, that many IPEC countries that do not have a TBP support project are nonetheless implementing time-bound measures towards this goal.

3.4 Global outputs

In support of action at the country and regional level and as part of the work on the worldwide movement, IPEC also achieved results at the global level in the form of concrete global outputs. For 2006-07 those global outputs were in the area of strategic partnerships, enhancing the knowledge base through guidelines and toolkits on key policy and programme approaches and methodologies, and integration or mainstreaming of child labour in key policy and programme areas. Annex VI shows progress towards Global Outputs 2006-07. This work will continue in 2008-09.

3.5. Reporting on other indicators of importance to IPEC

In previous biennia, IPEC was required to report on three additional indicators. These concerned (1) the increase in the number of constituents that use ILO methodologies, research or good practices to eliminate child labour; (2) the number of new ratifications of Conventions Nos. 138 and 182; and (3) the number of children who directly or indirectly benefit from ILO projects or those of its partners. IPEC continues to collect information on these indicators as they help provide a fuller picture of the Programme's reach and impact. The following sections describe the progress in respect of these indicators. The IPEC Global Monitoring Plan reports on both the Programme and Budget indicator for IPEC and these additional programme indicators.

3.5.1 Constituents use tools, methodologies, research and good practices

The use of ILO-produced methodologies, approaches, research and good practices on child labour is widespread. Close to 175 instances of specific use of tools and methodologies by member States and constituents were reported in 2006-07. Research studies, data collection, baseline studies, school-based surveys, rapid assessments, policy studies, evaluation reports (particularly thematic evaluations), good practices compendiums, desk reviews, progress reports and other documents remain key sources and means for building and sharing knowledge. Several of the IPEC products developed in 2006-07 are described in Chapter 2.

3.5.2 Ratifications of ILO Child Labour Conventions

As of 31 December 2007, 165 member States had ratified Convention No. 182, representing nearly 80 per cent of the world's children. A total of 150 member States had ratified Convention No. 138, representing over 60 per cent of the world's child population. Annex III shows countries that have yet to ratify one or both. See also Chapter 2, Section 2.3.3.

3.5.3 Number of child beneficiaries

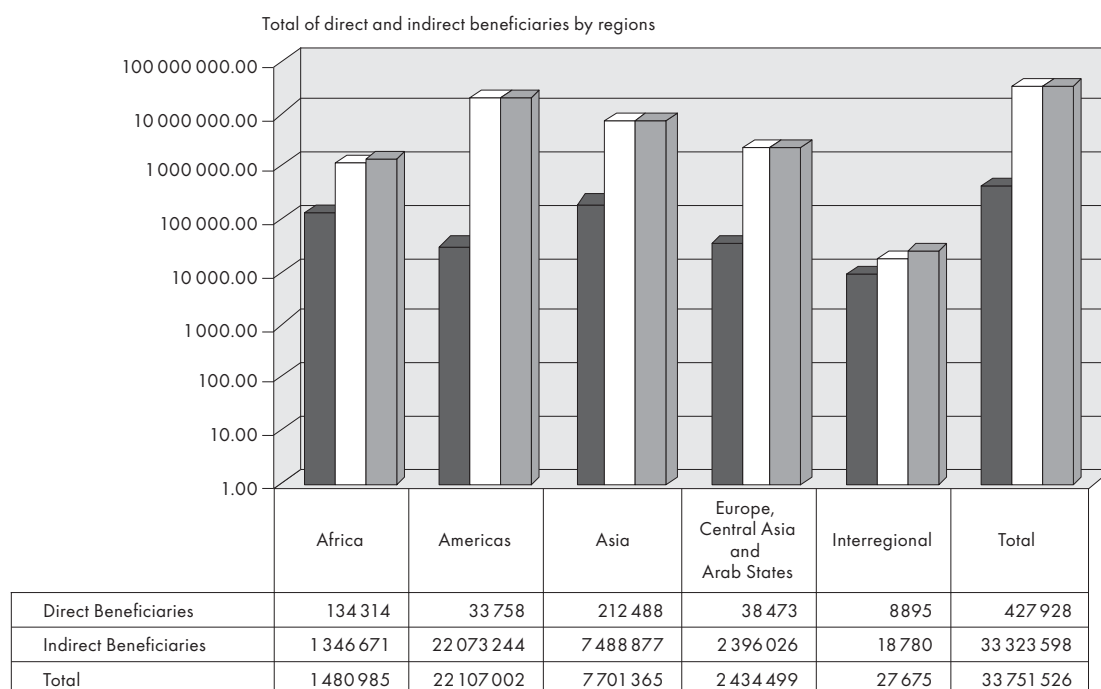
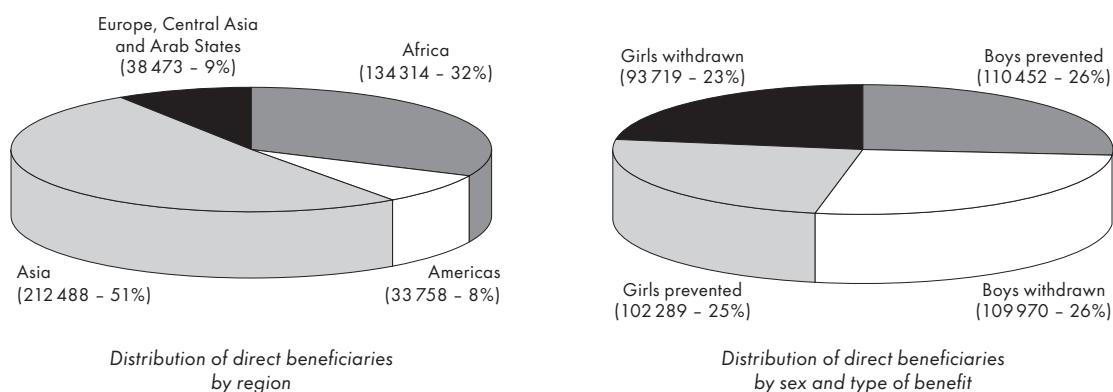
While the number of children who have benefited from ILO action (through either preventive measures or support for removal from child labour situations) is no longer an indicator of performance for the 2006-07 biennium, IPEC has decided to continue reporting on it. The resulting figure of almost half a million direct and over 33 million indirect beneficiaries surpasses the target for the biennium. This is both in actual terms and due to the use of a revised methodology for estimating the number of indirect beneficiaries. The estimated increase in the number of indirect beneficiaries reflects the further increase in emphasis on policy and legislative related work. Chart 1 shows the distribution of beneficiaries by region and type (indirect – direct).

Direct beneficiaries

Direct beneficiaries are those children receiving goods and services directly from the project (e.g. from action programmes implemented as part of the project).

Information gathered from active IPEC projects shows that during the period September 2005 – December 2007, a total number of nearly 428,000 girls and boys have been removed from child labour or prevented from being engaged in child labour through the provision of educational and other rehabilitation services. As shown in Chart 2, more than half of the beneficiaries were child labourers that have been withdrawn (52 per cent) with 48 per cent prevented, demonstrating the focus on direct action to withdraw children from child labour. The gender breakdown of the figure shows a slight predominance of boys, which is consistent with the overall gender distribution of child labourers. Table 3 provides the detailed figures broken down by region, gender and type of benefit.

The figures provided also include boys and girls targeted during the last months of 2005 due

Chart 1. Distribution of beneficiaries by region and type**Chart 2. Distribution of direct beneficiaries by sex and region****Table 3. Direct beneficiaries by region, sex and type of benefit**

Sex and type of benefit	Region					TOTAL
	Africa	Americas	Asia	Europe, Central Asia and Arab States	Interregional	
Boys prevented	48 171	10 218	36 561	13 286	2 216	110 452
Boys withdrawn	21 606	7 220	67 224	10 522	3 398	109 970
Girls prevented	41 060	10 232	37 295	11 358	2 344	102 289
Girls withdrawn	23 477	6 088	59 910	3 307	937	93 719
Not broken down	0	0	11 498	0	0	11 498
TOTAL	134 314	33 758	212 488	38 473	8 895	427 928

to the different reporting schedules of the IPEC projects. All IPEC projects produce two comprehensive technical reports per year. Depending on the donor, the periods can be 1 March to 31 August and 1 September to 28 February, or 1 January to 30 June and 1 July to 31 December. The figures were calculated based on reports covering, in some cases, two full years from September 2005 to August 2007 and, in other cases, two full years from January 2006 to December 2007.

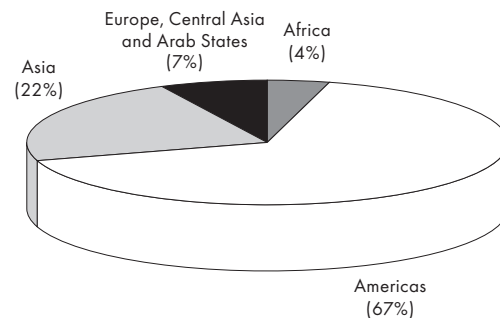
Indirect beneficiaries

Indirect beneficiaries are: **(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.

Using more detailed categories of indirect beneficiaries, IPEC estimated that the potential number of indirect beneficiaries for the biennium was just under 33.8 million children, based on complete reporting from a sample of almost 50 percent of projects and countries with significant activities, and evenly spread over the regions. Without awareness raising activities, for which impact can be difficult to measure, the figure is 17 million or about 50 percent.

At the beginning of the biennium, project managers were asked to monitor the effects of their awareness raising, capacity building and policy-related work in terms of number of beneficiaries (considering only children). This was included in IPEC's global monitoring plan. In January 2008, projects presented the information following specific instructions and a standard form. While IPEC attempted to revise the proposed figures and eliminate from the calculation those that were not fully justified, this was not always possible and the aggregate figures therefore represent figures on estimated reach of children that potentially could benefit from the interventions, rather than necessarily those where a specific benefits was actually linked to individual children. The estimation of over 33 million indirect beneficiaries is not immediately comparable with previous biennia, where a very narrow approach to estimating was used, as the methodology was still being developed.

Chart 3. Distribution of indirect beneficiaries (33 million) by region



The methodology to estimate the number of indirect beneficiaries have been improved over the biennium and in 2008 IPEC will complete the development of a results database that will allow for complete reporting on results, including consistent aggregated reporting on numbers of beneficiaries.

Chart 3 indicates that the major proportion of indirect beneficiaries can be placed in the Americas, followed by Asia and with much lower figures for Europe and Central Asia and Africa. This is an indication of the differences in relative emphasis between direct action and more policy and institutional oriented action in these regions.

The distribution of indirect beneficiaries by type of benefit can provide information on emphasis of targeted action, both globally and in different regions. Overall, Table 4 on indirect beneficiaries by type of interventions shows that awareness raising remains a key focus. This is followed by policy and legislative development and by strengthening of education systems and institutions with equal percentage. Further analysis of the information shows that there are certain types of interventions for which it is more difficult to estimate the indirect beneficiaries, particularly in the case of combined interventions.

In previous years, it was decided not to include figures on beneficiaries from awareness raising campaigns. While most projects can inform on the coverage or reach of such activities, the methodologies for calculating how many boys and girls actually benefited from these activities are costly and have not been applied across the board. However, it is possible to estimate the number and this was a focus for the estimation for this biennium. If awareness raising interventions are left out of the estimate the aggregate figure drops by close to 50 percent. Further efforts will follow in the 2008-09 biennium to strengthen the methodology for arriving at an estimate of the potential target audience from awareness raising.

Table 4. Number of indirect beneficiaries by type of intervention

Types of Interventions	Africa	Americas	Asia	Europe, Central Asia and Arab States	Inter-regional	Total	Per cent
(a) Children members of targeted families or households	47 743	674 903	271 013	23 724	18 780	1 036 163	3%
(b) Children benefiting from increased awareness at the community level	292 221	788 616	4 410 655	1 299 407	0	6 790 899	20%
(c) Children benefiting from increasing awareness after national-level campaigns	854 650	5 411 060	2 112 895	837 917	0	9 216 522	28%
(d) Children benefiting from strengthening of education providers	89 250	2 764 674	141 967	132 698	0	3 128 589	9%
(e) Children benefiting from the implementation of child labour monitoring system	31 850	51 778	5 517	8 851	0	97 996	0%
(f) Children benefiting from strengthened organizations	17 250	2 714 758	374 302	13 983	0	3 120 293	9%
(g) Children benefiting from policy or legislation development and reform	2 350	9 606 799	141 494	7 000	0	9 757 643	29%
(h) Children benefiting from other services	10 800	10 640	29 494	20 878	0	71 812	0%
(i) Children benefiting from a combination of above services	557	50 016	1 540	51 568	0	103 681	0%
TOTAL	1 346 671	22 073 244	7 488 877	2 396 026	18 780	57 157 598	100%
Percentage	4%	66%	22%	7%	0%	100%	

I.4. OPERATIONAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL ISSUES

4.1 Technical cooperation

During the biennium, IPEC had operations in 88 countries in five regions of the world. Sixty-three of these countries have signed a memorandum of understanding with the ILO. In the remaining 25 countries that have not signed an MOU, IPEC is providing support for various activities to prevent and eliminate child labour (Table 5). The projects carried about by IPEC during the biennium are listed in Annex I. Since a significant number of projects ended during the reporting period, a decrease in the number of active projects may be expected in the first half of the next biennium before new projects come on stream.

A number of global thematic projects covering issues such as education and child labour, child domestic labour, and children in armed conflict ended during the biennium. New global programmes that commenced during the biennium include a project

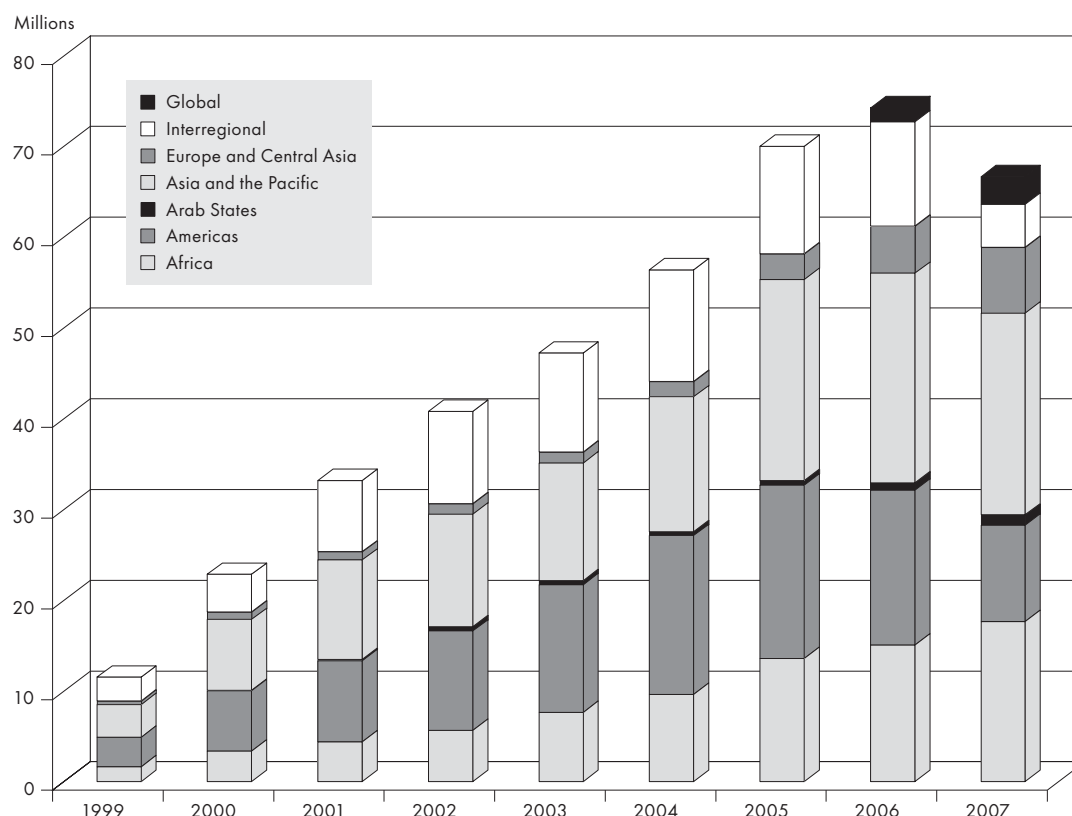
to further implement the strategy for knowledge sharing on lessons learned and good practices, a project to enhance national capabilities on child labour data collection and a project to strengthen methodologies and the capacity of IPEC and its partners to assess impact. A programme framework with Norway provided an allocation for IPEC for global and country level activities. The thematic focus and knowledge sharing and management also continue to be secured through the specialized units at IPEC headquarters and their various networks. Work on building communities amongst practitioners for sharing ideas and good practices was also started.

Among different implementation modalities, time-bound programmes and associated IPEC projects that give support to countries to plan and implement such programmes have expanded to include a greater number of countries. There are now a total of 23 projects supporting TBPs. One such

Table 5. The IPEC participating countries 2006-2007

Region (88 countries)	Countries that have signed an MOU (63 countries)	Countries associated with IPEC (25 countries)
Africa (22 + 9)	Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa, Togo, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia	Burundi, Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Rwanda, Zimbabwe
Arab States (4)	Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Yemen	
Asia (10 + 2)	Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand	China, Viet Nam
Europe and Central Asia (7 + 7)	Albania, Bulgaria, Kosovo, Moldova, Romania, Turkey, Ukraine	Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan
Latin America and Caribbean (19 + 7)	Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela	Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Guyana, Mexico, Surinam, Trinidad and Tobago

Chart 4. Delivery of IPEC technical cooperation resources by region 1999-2007 (US\$)



project, in Nepal, has closed, and three others are in second phases, including two of the first generation of TBPs supported by the ILO in El Salvador and the United Republic of Tanzania.

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

4.1.1 Programme delivery

As noted in previous reports, IPEC's share of the ILO's total technical cooperation programme has increased markedly over the years. Ten years ago, IPEC represented some 10 per cent of the ILO's total technical cooperation programme, as compared to approximately 38 per cent during the biennium. Chart 4 reflects the sustained growth of the Programme and provides details on the geographical distribution of expenditures.²³

In the biennium 2004-05, delivery increased by 44 per cent to US\$ 127 million compared with US\$

88 million in 2002-03. Total expenditures rose again in the biennium 2006-07, reaching US\$ 140.9 (US\$ 74.3 in 2006 and US\$ 66.6 in 2007). The lower expenditure rate for 2007 reflects the relatively high number of projects that ended in that period (see Annex I). The annual delivery rate, which is the percentage of actual expenditures compared with allocated funds, remained stable at some 67 per cent throughout the biennium.

4.1.2 Donor support

Following the United States, the next largest donors in the biennium were the United Kingdom, the European Commission, the Netherlands and Spain. Following six years of approvals topping

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

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

2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
44.7	60.3	76.4	68.9	66.3	61.6	72.5	42

60 million US\$, total approvals in 2007 dropped to about 42 million US\$. (Table 6). This decline is due mainly to a delay in the final approval of EC-funded projects, such as for the ACP countries (€ 15 million), which came early in 2008, and changes in the funding modalities of IPEC's main donor, the US Department of Labor (USDOL). In 2007, a competitive bidding approach was used without allocations directly to IPEC. Awards to IPEC were made for two countries: Indonesia (5.55 million USD) and Togo (5 million USD). These awards nonetheless amounted to significantly less than anticipated USDOL funding levels. Indications are that in 2008 donor pledges will again amount to a level comparable to the years prior to 2007 (several major projects of about 10 million USD each are already under development and expected to be approved in 2008). Nevertheless, the sharp fluctuation in 2007 illustrates the vulnerability of the Programme and the importance of sustained and significant donor support.

As noted in recent reports to the International Steering Committee, the vast majority of contributions to IPEC are now tied to specific project agreements and core funding appears to be a donor modality of the past. Nonetheless, there continue to be a few Office-wide programme framework agreements with allocations for IPEC, which have a strategic focus that are therefore more flexible. IPEC will continue to encourage core funding due to the increased flexibility and scope it allows for programming, for integrating IPEC's work into the DWCPs, and for lowering the costs of development and implementation. The management of project-specific contributions from a wide range of donors continues to be a heavy task. It requires developing a large number of detailed project documents and complying with many different donor-specific requirements during implementation and evaluation, including variations in procedures and from standard ILO formats in the areas of budgeting and reporting. While IPEC has consistently promoted and to the extent possible put into place standard project management tools and approaches across all projects, many specific requirements still exist. In the biennium 2006-07 IPEC has also repeatedly been faced with donor demands for an ILO

contribution for projects. IPEC's narrow regular budget base makes it very difficult to respond to such expectations.

Donor support continued largely on a geographical basis by country or region. In some cases it was linked to a particular target group (e.g. child soldiers, children working in mining or agriculture), while in still others it focused on specific IPEC strategies (e.g. education). Donors also continued to provide resources for IPEC support for national time-bound programmes, either through full-fledged support projects or anchoring new activities within the framework of IPEC's projects to support TBPs.²⁴

The extra-budgetary resources to IPEC are allocated mainly by governments of member States. There are, however, a number of non-government donors as well, including employers' and workers' organizations, joint and tripartite initiatives, foundations, and other private sector entities. For example, the Urambo Tobacco Sector Project in Tanzania was funded by the Foundation to End Child Labour in Tobacco (ECLT). This is a joint employer-worker initiative made up of tobacco multinationals, tobacco growers' organizations, and the International Union of Food, Agricultural, Hotel, Restaurant, Catering, Tobacco and Allied Workers' Associations (IUFA) as the global union federation that organizes workers in both tobacco farming and processing. A second phase of the project commenced in 2007.

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

To help meet the increasing demand from member States for assistance, IPEC continued to diversify sources and explore new approaches to resource mobilization. The list in Table 7 does not include governments, non-governmental organizations or private sector entities that have provided substantial counterpart contributions at country level to specific IPEC activities, details of which are provided in the financial tables in Annex III.

²⁴ As is the case of the EC-funded projects for Turkey and Pakistan. In Bangladesh an 11 million USD project funded by the Netherlands is also working within the context of IPEC support to a national TBP framework.

Table 7. IPEC donors (1992-2007)

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

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

4.2 Programme management, personnel and finance

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

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

Follow-up to the 2004 global evaluation continued. Out of the 15 initiatives identified for follow-up action, 11 initiatives are either completed, incorporated into ongoing work on Global Outputs (see Annex VI), integrated into other work, or initial work has started. One initiative is still under discussion. If funds can be secured, it is hoped that three proposed key strategic evaluations on specific themes such as knowledge assets, awareness raising and the national implementation modality will be carried out in the biennium 2008-09. Nonetheless, some initial desk reviews and compilation of information have already been done. Work on the Results Based Framework has been a particular focus, and as described elsewhere in this report, provides the basis for overall planning, management and monitoring of the programme.

4.2.1 IPEC at headquarters

At headquarters in Geneva, IPEC is part of Sector 1, Standards and Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work. The organizational structure changes related to 2006-07 Programme and Budget remains unchanged from the last implementation

report to the International Steering Committee. The Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work Department (FPRW) was created with the aim of generating synergies from the work of IPEC and DECLARATION by placing the two Programmes in the same departmental structure with each of them maintaining their operational independence and visibility.

IPEC faces a challenging staff resource situation at headquarters resulting from the Programme's heavy reliance on extra-budgetary funding. The introduction of biennial staff resource planning for the whole team since 2002 has improved transparency. It also ensures a minimum level of contract security for the staff. Nevertheless, for the second consecutive biennium, the 2006-07 Staffing Plan had to provide for a reduction of professional and to a lesser extent general service staff despite a tremendous growth in absolute delivery. The need to secure staff resources for technical support from headquarters through projects adds to the management costs of field projects, thereby potentially reducing IPEC's competitiveness relative to other executing agencies. IPEC consistently attempts to secure sufficient funds in the projects for technical support as direct costs, based on an internal review that showed the actual level needed for such support.

4.2.2 IPEC at the field level

While there has been an increased focus on policy work and global advocacy, IPEC remains primarily a field-based Programme. The 2006 Global Report reinforced the notion that the effective elimination of child labour can only be achieved at the country level and that members States must be at the forefront of such efforts. At the same time, it is necessary to draw lessons from the field work and analyze its implications for policy activities.

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

IPEC's commitment to the financial decentralization of projects from Geneva to ILO offices continued during the biennium. Since some

projects are global in nature and since Geneva is the Regional Office for Europe, including project countries in Eastern Europe and Central Asia, 100 per cent decentralization is neither a goal nor a possibility. The financial decentralization of IPEC's portfolio reached 65.4 per cent, slightly above the overall decentralization rate of ILO extra-budgetary funding (inclusive of IPEC's portfolio) of 64 per cent. Technical decentralization to the field has gradually been stepped up in tandem with the growing number of ILO child labour specialists in the field. In addition, a first-line technical decentralization to seasoned chief technical advisors of projects has increased responsibility at the field level. As a global programme, the added value of IPEC is the sharing of experiences and knowledge. Accordingly, technical input and support from headquarters is an integral part of technical implementation.

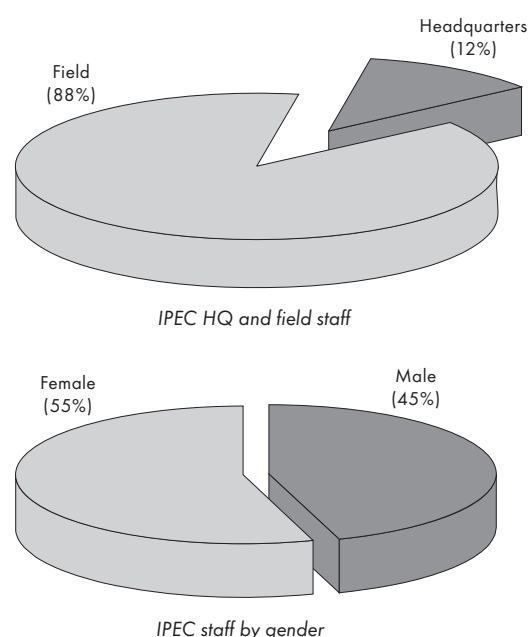
In each country where IPEC is active, work is facilitated by National Steering Committees (NSCs) and Project/Programme Advisory Committees (PACs). Some countries have multiple IPEC projects and this has resulted in challenges for coherence, coordination and efficiency. Over the years, IPEC has taken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

4.2.3 Human resources management and development

IPEC had 80 offices in 70 countries during the biennium and currently has a worldwide staff of 435 professional and general service personnel. Fifty-three, or 12 per cent, of IPEC's employees work at ILO headquarters in Geneva and fifty-five per cent of IPEC's worldwide staff are women (Chart 5).

IPEC has established since 2000 a highly professional and comprehensive recruitment and selection process, with the view to attracting and assessing qualified candidates and at the same time ensuring transparency in the selection process. During the last biennium, additional assessment tools were developed for the project manager positions, recognising the importance of and need for

Chart 5. IPEC staff by location and gender



excellent project and people management skills. Various tools have also been tailored for the recruitment of junior professional positions and supporting staff both at headquarters and the field. Since IPEC recognises the importance of staff career development and preserving institutional memory and experience, the selection process is closely linked to global staff planning.

With the ILO Department of Human Resources Development's (HRD) recent policy on decentralizing training funds to each Sector or Department, a learning coordinator has been appointed for the Programme and an IPEC Learning Strategy has been developed in consultation with the staff members. The focus is on developing the staff's technical and core competencies with consideration also being given to personal developmental needs. In view of the on-going UN reform, and the ensuing needs for national capacity building, and for more efficient collaboration between HQ and field staff, IPEC has taken steps to conduct a global team building exercise for this biennium. Selected staff members have also benefited from a pilot training programme on resource mobilisation and advocacy skills, which will be rolled out in more substantive form in the near future. In addition, all new staff members receive an introduction to ILO values and principles, relevant technical topics, strategic planning, and evaluation, reporting, finance and administrative procedures.

Regular staff consultations and seminars remain an important feature of the Programme,

both for the purpose of involving the field staff in strategic planning exercises as well as to ensure optimal sharing of new experiences and lessons learned.

As a part of the effort to raise awareness about the programme and to provide young people with valuable working experience in the field of child labour, IPEC has established annual programmes of collaboration with prominent universities and national institutions through which IPEC, both at headquarters and field, receives a number of interns every year to conduct focused research and/or hands-on project management work. This programme has been highly successful, with increased requests from other institutions.

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

4.2.4 Operational procedures

As noted in last year's report, IPEC's work on operational procedures is now being pursued within the framework of the changes brought about by IRIS. Over the course of the biennium, the bulk of IPEC's work on operational procedures has been directed at adapting to IRIS and working with the IRIS team and Management and Administration Sector staff on improving and stabilizing the new system at headquarters. This process has proven to be extremely time consuming. The ILO has also assembled a number of teams to prepare for the rollout of IRIS to the field, and IPEC staff has been heavily involved in this process.

The evolution of IPEC's web-based Programme and Operations Manual (POM) continued during the biennium. Four years have passed since the POM was first introduced and it is now being refined through continuous updating rather than experiencing large-scale changes. During the biennium, further guidance on the closure of action programmes was added, the HRD section was expanded and the communication chapter was updated. The newly introduced IPEC intranet portal will serve as a complementary management tool by enabling sharing of practices and providing on-line support to project managers and staff across the IPEC Programme.

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

4.3 Programme planning, evaluation and impact assessment

The focus on planning for results in IPEC through the Results Based Framework continued to be supported by strategic planning through the use of the Strategic Programme Impact Framework, annual regional priorities and strategy papers, solid project design through guidelines and internal appraisal process, and operational planning and review meetings for individual projects. In the biennium, emphasis was put on strengthening the Direct Beneficiary Monitoring and Reporting System, which with the introduction of standard guidelines in 2005 – based on existing experience – has been made into a standard project monitoring tool. In 2008 the experience will be reviewed and provide the basis for further adaptation and standardization.

IPEC continued to refine its evaluation strategy, and consolidate its experience in project evaluations through revised guidelines and implementation of new approaches to evaluating projects of support to TBPs. Impact assessment methodologies were improved by integrating these further into projects and work on approaches for measuring impact of policy, legislation, institution building and social mobilization. IPEC evaluation methods are fully compatible with the new ILO policy framework on evaluation, and IPEC's Design, Evaluation and Documentation Section continues to consult with the ILO's central evaluation unit to share experiences and ensure consistency in approaches.

Fifty-nine evaluations were completed during 2006-07, including two self-evaluations, one project review, one joint evaluation with the donor and government, and three expanded final evaluations. Sixty-six per cent of these evaluations were final evaluations, reflecting the number of projects completed in the biennium. While the total number of individual evaluations is a decrease from 2004-05 and less than expected for the biennium, it reflects a deliberate focus on fewer individual project evaluations and more combined evaluations. DED has begun to strategically combine evaluations of projects to allow for broader assessment of

achievements. In the light of resource constraints, this approach also provides a cost-effective way to deal with the large and growing number of projects needing evaluation. However, the focus on more comprehensive expanded final evaluations (see below) has in some cases resulted in an increased work load. Annex IV lists evaluations carried out in 2006-07 by region and type. During the bienium the focus has been on promoting the systematic use of more immediate project reviews including stakeholder reviews, followed by a comprehensive independent interim evaluation and completed by an end-of-project stakeholder review process focusing on sustainability and follow-up plans by national actors.

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

The evaluation module of the IPEC Programme Database for managing evaluations and providing access to lessons learned and recommendations from evaluations, developed in 2006-07, is currently being assessed in the light of the new ILO-wide I-track evaluation management system. As part of the further work on the IPEC Database, all evaluation reports are available on-

line. Publications of Executive Summaries of evaluations completed in various years will become a regular feature in providing access to evaluation reports.

In 2006-07, IPEC produced a number of internal inventories of lessons learned and good practices within specific themes coming out of evaluations. These have served as the basis for more detailed publications on selected good practices mentioned elsewhere in this report. Several studies on the use of evaluations were also done to demonstrate the value of evaluations and how findings of evaluations are used.

Tested methodologies for tracking children and families as beneficiaries during a project and tracing the outcomes for past beneficiaries to identify longer term impact are now systematically included in projects. Tracking systems provide information for the evaluation of the current projects, while tracer studies help demonstrate whether or not the models of interventions developed are effective over the long run. Tracking systems are now part of 12 projects, and tracer studies are being planned or conducted in ten countries. Elements of the tracer study approach were used in four expanded final evaluations.

The continued work on IPEC's Impact Assessment Framework is focusing in particular on developing approaches to planning and assessing impact of interventions aimed at enabling environments, such as policy development and institution building. This includes guidelines for projects on how to assess impact of the projects on policy, as well as guidelines for practitioners on how to promote the use of impact assessment of child labour in policies and programmes where child labour is mainstreamed will be another focus.

PART II

Thematic highlights

This thematic part of the Implementation Report contains three contributions. In anticipation of World Day Against Child Labour 2008, a section on education and child labour is presented below. Secondly, a reflective piece is included on ILO's role in strengthening the worldwide movement – a central component of the Global Action Plan 2006-2010, as presented in the 2006 Global Report on Child Labour. Finally, as a follow up to last year's thematic contribution on conditional cash transfers and in response to calls from International Steering Committee members for further information on the subject, a more detailed section on the same theme is presented here.

II.1 EDUCATION AND CHILD LABOUR

1.1 World Day against Child Labour 2008: tackling child labour through expanding access to education

Since 2002, the ILO has on each June 12 celebrated the World Day against Child Labour (WDACL). The World Day serves as a catalyst for the growing worldwide movement against child labour. On this Day, around the world, campaigns are organized to highlight the problem of child labour and efforts towards its elimination. The World Day provides an opportunity to promote key messages on child labour through the ILO's constituents and more widely.

In recent years IPEC has placed increasing emphasis on education as a strategy to tackle child labour. Indeed, the provision of free and compulsory education up to the minimum age of employment has been seen by the ILO as a crucial component of national efforts to tackle child labour. Convention No. 138 and its accompanying Recommendation No. 146 underline the importance of this strategy. Convention No. 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labour calls for effective and time bound measures to ensure access to free basic education, and where possible appropriate vocational training, for all children removed from the worst forms of child labour. Whilst advocating for government policies and programmes to ensure that children and youth have opportunities for education and skills training, at a local level IPEC projects are also supporting education and skills interventions aimed at preventing or withdrawing children from child labour. This experience provides IPEC with a significant knowledge base on the linkages between child labour and education.

The ILO has also been working closely with other UN agencies, Education International and others in the Education for All (EFA) movement, including through the recently established Global Task Force on Child Labour and Education for All. The EFA movement has identified child labour as a barrier to achievement of EFA goals and is making renewed efforts to focus attention on the need to tackle exclusion from education.

It is against this general background that the ILO has identified the theme of education for the 2008 World Day against Child Labour.

1.2 Education: a powerful tool in tackling child labour

The right to education occupies a central place in human rights and is essential for the exercise of all other human rights and for development. As an empowerment right, education is a key vehicle through which economically and socially marginalized children and youth can lift themselves out of poverty and obtain the means to participate fully in their communities.

Free and compulsory education of good quality up to the minimum age for admission to employment is a key tool in preventing child labour. Attendance at school removes children, in part at least, from the labour market. Education also lays the basis for the acquisition of employable skills needed for gainful employment. The skills acquired at school may lead directly to the sort of gainful employment that will help children rise above the poverty into which they were born. Furthermore, when children who have had the benefits of an education – particularly girls – grow up, they are more likely to make the choice of education for their own children, thus helping to reduce the future ranks of child labourers.

Tackling child labour is also vital if the goals the international community has set for improving education are to be achieved. The 2006 Millennium Development Goals (MDG) Report reviewed progress on MDG 2, which seeks to ensure that all boys and girls complete a full course of primary schooling by 2015. The Report found that whilst progress was being made in improving access to primary education, there were disparities, and that the poorest, often those in rural areas, are being left behind. The report stated that “high rates of poverty in rural areas limit educational opportunities because of demands for children's labour, low

levels of parental education and lack of access to good quality schooling”²⁵

The Dakar Framework of Action on Education for All calls for free and compulsory education of good quality by 2015 with elimination of gender disparities by 2005 and gender equality in education by 2015. However, the most recent EFA Global Monitoring report indicated that 72 million primary-age children are still not enrolled. Many children who are enrolled are not attending on a regular basis. On gender goals (also a target of MDG 3) only two-thirds of countries have achieved gender parity in primary education, and only one-third have achieved it in secondary education.

1.3 Promoting policies to tackle barriers to education

There is increasing international focus on the policies and initiatives required to reach those children who remain excluded from education and the reasons they remain excluded. A crucial target group in efforts to tackle exclusion should be the millions of child labourers worldwide who have never attended school, have dropped out of school or combine school and work. Some of the policy options to tackle exclusion particularly relevant in the context of tackling child labour are

- ☐ reducing direct costs of schooling;
- ☐ creating financial incentives, offsetting household costs, to stimulate demand for schooling;
- ☐ creating incentives to overcome the need for child labour;
- ☐ improving quality of education; and
- ☐ providing catch-up education opportunities for youths and adults who have missed out on formal schooling.

Interventions in education need to be accompanied by interventions that aim at changing policies, attitudes in society and addressing the survival needs of families. Such initiatives are likely to require strategies for poverty reduction, legal reform combined with regulation and enforcement, income generation, employment promotion for adults, and social safety nets for poor families.

1.3.1 Tackling exclusion and promoting inclusion

The ILO is part of the broader UN led movement to promote Education for All, a movement led by UNESCO. A High Level EFA meeting held in Dakar during December 2007 agreed a number of steps as priorities for action over the next year. The steps include a strong focus on tackling exclusion and the need to provide quality education. In particular they call on governments in consultation with civil society to take steps to identify and map groups excluded from education, formulate education policies and strategies that are “pro-inclusion” and deliberately targeted at excluded groups, and implement the specific and innovative actions required to provide access to education.

Whilst child labour is one of the major reasons for exclusion from education, it also links with other factors that can create exclusion, including factors of gender, the impact of HIV and AIDS and challenges facing children with disabilities. IPEC is therefore working with others concerned with exclusion to work towards a comprehensive policy approach for tackling exclusion.

1.3.2 The importance of quality education

Whilst improving access to free education is a vital step in boosting participation, it is also crucial that the education provided is of sufficient quality to retain children in school and to ensure sufficient learning outcomes. If parents do not feel that education is worthwhile it lessens the chances that they will send children to school, and children will instead enter the labour market at an early age. The 2006 EFA Global Monitoring Report says that “crowded and dilapidated classrooms, too few textbooks and insufficient instructional time are widespread in many developing countries and fragile states.”

The report also says that pupil/teacher ratios have increased in sub Saharan Africa and in parts of Asia since 1999. It states that eighteen million new primary school teachers are needed worldwide if we are to reach universal primary education by 2015. It was against this background that a recent EFA Working Group recommended that Governments should train, hire and deploy

²⁵ UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA): *UN Millennium Development Goals Report 2006*, p. 7 (New York, June 2006).

quality teachers – especially female teachers – at all levels and improve the socio-economic status of the teaching profession in order to ensure that universal primary education and quality learning can be achieved by 2015.

1.3.3 Urban – Rural disparities in education

More than 80 per cent of out of school children are living in rural areas and the ILO has estimated that almost 70 per cent of child labour is in agriculture. The issue of inadequate access to education in rural areas is linked with broader socio-economic and development issues, and it is clear that if major inroads are to be made to tackle child labour, then there is a need to significantly improve access to education in rural areas. The International Agricultural Partnership established on the 2007 World Day²⁶ highlighted the need for practical initiatives on education in rural areas, and the World Day 2008 could provide a further opportunity to focus attention on rural areas. This also links with the theme of the 2008 discussion in the International Labour Conference on employment in rural areas as a means of poverty reduction.

1.4 The World Day strategy

The theme of education lends itself to a World Day against Child Labour which will have a powerful message communicated to a very wide audience. Planning discussions are underway but some of the expected activities for the Day are summarized below:

- ☐ An event in Geneva to mark the Day, involving ILO constituents, UN agencies and other important actors;
- ☐ A major programme of national level activity organized through ILO country offices and IPEC projects;
- ☐ An audio visual presentation designed for use by television media;
- ☐ A special World Day teachers brochure prepared by Education International designed to maximize the involvement of teachers worldwide around the Day.
- ☐ A programme of educational and cultural activities in Geneva and around the world coordinated by IPEC's Global Awareness Campaign.

²⁶ See the Section on Child Labour in Agriculture in this report.

II.2. THE WORLDWIDE MOVEMENT AGAINST CHILD LABOUR

2.1 The formation of the Movement

Today, IPEC is the largest technical cooperation programme in the ILO. Twenty years ago this development would have been unimaginable. It is worth reflecting that even at the end of the 1980s, the ILO had only one dedicated official dealing with child labour and there was just one field project.

How did this remarkable change come about? The growth of IPEC is part of a much bigger story – the emergence of a worldwide movement against child labour. At the end of the 1990s child labour achieved an unprecedented international profile as a result of an intersection of interests around a growing concern over the impact of globalization on human rights – and in particular children's rights. The visibility of children working in the export sector making goods that found their way into the retail stores of rich countries helped crystallize the problem and received much attention by the media. It still does.

Before the early 1990s, no global consensus (after all, the notion of a "movement" implies a degree of consensus) prevailed regarding the urgency of dealing with child labour. Many countries were reluctant to acknowledge the existence of child labour for fear of negative international reaction, including possible trade sanctions. The issue of traditional values and national pride, as well as ideological barriers associated with the Cold War hindered frank discussion of child labour.

The late 1990s were perhaps the high-water mark of the worldwide movement. In October 1997 the International Conference on Child Labour was held in Oslo, Norway. The aim of the conference – to date the most prominent ever held on child labour – was to adopt a common agenda for action that would advance the worldwide movement. The conference attracted over 350 delegates, including ministers of development cooperation, labour, social welfare, and justice from 40 countries, as well as leaders of workers' and employers' organizations, UN agencies and the World Bank. It was hoped that the Oslo Agenda would also

influence deliberations on a new ILO Convention that began the following year. The adoption of Convention No. 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labour in 1999 helped turn the tide towards creating a global consensus.

In the face of the hesitancy and divisions regarding child labour characterizing much of the 1990s, Convention No. 182 helped to provide much needed focus. It signalled the need to put first things first in the global campaign, and to use the worst forms of child labour as a vehicle to achieve the ultimate goal of the abolition of child labour. Indeed, the two fundamental child labour Conventions have progressed in tandem since 1999, with ratification of Convention No. 138 seemingly being pulled along in the wake of the unparalleled ratification rate of Convention No. 182. Given the small group of countries yet to ratify either Convention, a more targeted campaign is now feasible.

Over the last decade, much progress has been made in forging a worldwide movement against child labour. In particular, there has been greater activism from an ever-expanding set of actors at all levels. Moreover, the donor community has provided increased resource levels to tackle the child labour problem, particularly for the ILO. The ILO, through IPEC, has had unprecedented resources and developed a range of technical tools with which to support its constituents in their efforts against child labour.

2.2 Priorities for the future direction of the Movement

Today, there is an unprecedented convergence of thought and action within the worldwide movement to combat child labour. An emerging mainstream now embraces basic concepts, causal analysis, and strategic lines of action. In the new millennium, the elimination of child labour is increasingly being viewed as part of the fundamental global commitments to tackle poverty and promote universal human rights.

Today, this emerging global consensus embraces the need to:

- ☐ Prioritize the worst forms – while not losing sight of the more encompassing goal to eliminate all forms of child labour;
- ☐ Respond to the especially vulnerable, including girls;
- ☐ Recognize the importance of poverty as a causal factor but not as an excuse for inaction;
- ☐ Mainstream child labour into global development and human rights frameworks, particularly Education for All (EFA);
- ☐ Prioritize Africa as the greatest development challenge.

However, many challenges lie ahead. The momentum generated at the end of the 1990s has not been routinely sustained and there is evidence that in recent years the child labour issue has dropped lower on the list of priorities of some key global actors. Ten years after the Oslo Conference it is time to take stock and re-focus on developing a global strategy and a more integrated international effort.

The ILO has a key leadership role to play in re-invigorating the worldwide movement. In November 2006, the Governing Body endorsed an Action Plan 2006-2010 setting out how the ILO will strengthen its efforts in support of the global target of eliminating all the worst forms of child labour by 2016.

A key element of the Action Plan is to deepen and strengthen the worldwide movement as a catalyst for national action. In particular, stress is laid on better targeting of advocacy efforts so that child labour is registered within the dominant development frameworks such as the Millennium Development Goals, Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers and Education for All. This requires an outward looking approach calling for increased dialogue and collaboration with the rest of the UN family, the International Financial Institutions and regional institutions, as well as with the ILO's social partners and international NGOs. An important context for this approach will be progress on UN reform – making child labour elimination and decent work part of “One UN” at the country level.

There are a number of initiatives that help signpost the way towards greater inter-agency cooperation. The launch in 2000 of the Understanding Children's Work (UCW) project, in which the ILO plays a key role alongside UNICEF and the World Bank, paved the way for stronger inter-agency

collaboration and the development of common perspectives on data collection. Following from this the Global Task Force on Child Labour and EFA has, since 2005, brought together ILO, UNESCO, UNICEF, the World Bank, UNDP, Education International and the Global March to promote greater coherence between these linked twin goals. Other opportunities have emerged as well in areas such as agriculture, health and human rights education.

Employers' and workers' organizations are indispensable to the success of the worldwide movement, as constituents of the ILO, and as mass membership organizations that link the local with the global and act as pressure groups – lobbying governments to live up to their obligations under international law. However, both employers' and workers' organizations face critical challenges in realizing their full potential as part of the worldwide movement, not least how to penetrate the informal economy where most child labour is found. There is still much work to be done by the social partners to develop and put in place coherent strategies that respond to their comparative advantages. Forming alliances with other like-minded civil society actors also offers potential and challenges for both employers' and workers' organizations.

The challenge in the coming years is to revive the momentum of the worldwide movement around a common vision, goals and strategies. Developments making for consensus, set out above, provide a framework and grounds for cautious optimism that the challenge can be met. However, this will not be achieved through “business as usual” – particularly given the ambitious target set by the Organization of eliminating all the worst forms of child labour by 2016. It will require accelerated progress.

2.3 What kind of leadership?

Here it is important to reflect on the meaning of the terms: “The worldwide movement” and “The leadership role of the ILO”. The worldwide movement against child labour is not a bureaucratic, top-down enterprise run by the ILO. Neither is it a street movement of political activism – though the Global March Against Child Labour campaigning for the adoption of Convention No. 182 came close to this. Today, the worldwide movement comprises a loose constellation of individuals, groups, organizations, and governments committed to ending child labour. It is part of a much larger global

movement for children. Although the movement has no formal leader, the ILO does play a central convening role and provides the policy framework through its standards. Additionally, the ILO has, in the form of IPEC, the largest dedicated technical cooperation programme.

Having said this, the ILO's leadership role needs increasingly to be exercised in the knowledge and policy areas – as the centre of excellence on knowledge on child labour. The ILO needs to further emphasize the quality of its insights, based on its operational experience through projects.

Knowledge – particularly on what works – derived from its action programmes over the last 15 years needs to be fully distilled and put at the disposal of its partners for policy and programme development. This concept of ILO leadership – intellectual leadership combined with practical know-how relevant to its constituents and the wider community – is central to ensuring that the recent surge in international interest in the problem of child labour is translated into a sustained, coherent, and effective global effort on behalf of working children.

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

3.1 Background and context

In November 2006, IPEC's International Steering Committee briefly discussed the subject of child labour and conditional cash transfers on the basis of a short review included in that year's IPEC Implementation Report. The few interventions made intimated support for further work on the subject. The purpose of this section is to facilitate further discussion on the potential of cash transfers in contributing to the elimination of child labour by providing a brief overview of the experience so far and highlighting some pertinent issues that need consideration.

Conditional cash transfer (CCT) programmes typically provide a certain amount of cash to poor households on a regular basis on condition that the beneficiaries fulfil some obligation(s) aimed at human development, such as sending their children to school or participating in health, nutrition and information programmes. Pioneered by Brazil and Mexico in the mid-1990s, CCT programmes have been most prevalent in Latin America where virtually all countries now boast of some such scheme. Various studies attest to the broad success of this approach in achieving programme objectives: alleviating current poverty and promoting human development as a means of breaking the intergenerational transmission of poverty. Such evidence has prompted leading international and bilateral development agencies to support and promote CCT programmes in many developing countries which are now experimenting with this approach, adapted to their specific circumstances. In Africa, for example, some two dozen countries are currently running pilot schemes that target the more vulnerable sections of the population – such as AIDS orphans and vulnerable children, the elderly, drought affected farmers, and demobilized soldiers – and tend to be unconditional. The literature on cash transfers is growing rapidly as they proliferate and are evaluated from various perspectives.²⁷

Although aimed at human development, few cash transfer programmes include the reduction

of child labour as an explicit objective. But cash grants and the emphasis on schooling in many programmes are unlikely to leave the situation of child labour unaffected. Indeed, it is arguable that one reason for leaving out child labour is that such programmes, if successful, are expected to alleviate conditions that give rise to it in the first place. This is borne out by some studies that show a reduction in child labour even when this was not a stated programme objective. Available evidence, however, is limited and somewhat mixed. More importantly, it says little about the *potential* of cash transfers in fighting child labour if this were a goal in its own right. In view of the rapid expansion of CCT programmes in developing countries, one might wonder if a more deliberate use of this approach to reducing child labour might not be a promising way forward. This section briefly explores this issue with a view to identifying what role IPEC may play in this area.

3.2 CCT programmes and child labour

CCT programmes are interventions that seek to promote the demand for and use of social services. The premise is that poor people's insufficient use of such services is in part due to lack of information about their availability, their direct cost (e.g. transport, tuition fees, and uniforms in the case of education), and/or the opportunity cost of participation (e.g. income from child labour that may have to be given up if the child goes to school). The elements of a typical CCT programme are designed to overcome these obstacles, if not entirely, at least to the extent that would make it possible

²⁷ For an excellent synthesis of available experience on social transfer programmes, including conditional cash transfer programmes, see: M. Samson, I. van Niekerk and K. Mac Quene, *Designing and Implementing Social Transfer Programmes: A Guide to Management Arrangements for Social Transfers in the Form of Cash* (Cape Town, South Africa: Economic Policy Research Institute, 2006).

for participating households to benefit from available services.

The programmes vary in scale from modest pilot schemes covering a few thousand households and costing a few million US dollars, to huge programmes that reach millions of households with annual budgets of several billion US dollars as in Brazil and Mexico. The amount of the transfer, usually paid monthly or bi-monthly, may be a function of the number of eligible children in the household and their ages, educational levels and sex, duration of the programme, area of residence, and so on. Payments are often made to women in the household, which has proven to be an effective way of promoting women's empowerment and children's welfare. Beyond the requirement of maintaining minimum attendance at school (normally 80-90 per cent of the time), the education component may involve other conditions as well, such as children's participation in after-school activities, which reduces the time available for work unrelated to their education.²⁸

Numerous evaluations have assessed the impact of the CCT programmes on a range of outcomes: poverty and food consumption, school attendance and performance, gender disparities, demographic effects, intra-household relations, community social relationships, and, not least, child labour.²⁹ The findings are broadly similar and positive, suggesting that the approach does yield promising results with respect to key objectives. Rawlings' survey of the first-generation programmes in Latin America and the Caribbean concludes that "this innovative design has been quite successful in addressing many of the failures in delivering social assistance such as poor poverty targeting, disincentive effects and limited welfare impacts".³⁰ She further concludes that they "are also effective in reducing child labour".³¹ Other studies are more nuanced. Duryea and Morrison, for example, contend that "these programmes are good at promoting certain outcomes such as school attendance, but that other outcomes such as reducing child labour are more difficult to achieve".³² Another review by Handa and Davis concludes that the impact on child labour is, on the whole, ambiguous.³³

A key issue is the potential for replicability. Most CCT programmes have been operating in Latin America and the Caribbean, a region where child labour is less extensive than in Africa or Asia, and resource problems and supply constraints (availability of educational facilities, clinics, etc.) less severe. But the relevance of the CCT approach for child labour resides precisely in

its potential for replicability elsewhere in the developing world. Fortunately, new initiatives are numerous, as in Bangladesh, Indonesia (see Box 22) and Turkey where millions of children are being reached. The schemes in most African countries are more modest and, unlike in Latin America, they are geared more towards short-term poverty alleviation rather than long-term human development. Few are conditional. Schubert and Slater attribute this fact to a range of concerns that arise in a consideration of conditional cash transfer programmes in the African context, such as: whether service delivery can cope with the additional demand as beneficiaries try to meet the conditions; implementation capacity constraints that impede scaling up from pilot projects; benefit-cost analysis of imposing conditions; and socio-cultural, ethnic and political considerations that tend to be region and country specific.³⁴ Ghana, however, has just embarked on an ambitious programme – Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty, or LEAP – that is eventually expected to go national. LEAP also stands out, alongside Costa Rica's *Avancemos*, for being one of only a couple of major CCT programmes in the world that have sought to integrate child labour concerns from the start.³⁵

Notwithstanding their advantages, CCT programmes are not without their drawbacks. Significant resources are needed to finance the transfers,

²⁸ This is a distinguishing feature of Brazil's *Programa de Erradicação do Trabalho Infantil* (Programme for the Eradication of Child Labour), or *PETI*, which is the only operational CCT programme focused on reducing the worst forms of child labour in rural areas.

²⁹ See, for example, J. Das, Quy-Toan Do and B. Özler: "Reassessing conditional cash transfer programs", in *World Bank Research Observer*, 20 January (Washington, 2005), pp. 57-80; L. B. Rawlings: "A new approach to social assistance: Latin America's experience with conditional cash transfer programmes", in *International Social Security Review* (Geneva, ISSA, 2005), 58.2-3, pp. 133-61; and E. Skoufias, *PROGRESA and Its Impacts on the Welfare of Rural Households in Mexico*, Research Report 139 (Washington DC, International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), 2005).

³⁰ L. B. Rawlings, op cit, p. 133.

³¹ *ibid.*, p. 149.

³² S. Duryea and A. Morrison: *The effect of conditional transfers on school performance and child labor: Evidence from an ex-post impact evaluation in Costa Rica*, Research Department Working Paper No. 505 (Washington DC, Inter-American Development Bank, 2004).

³³ S. Handa and B. Davis: "The experience of conditional cash transfers in Latin America and the Caribbean", in *Development Policy Review*, 24 May (2006), pp. 513-36.

³⁴ B. Schubert and R. Slater: "Social cash transfers in low-income African countries: Conditional or unconditional?", in *Development Policy Review* (2006), Vol. 24.5, pp. 571-78.

³⁵ These efforts were also supported by IPEC.

Box 22. Indonesia's Conditional Cash Transfer Programme

The Government of Indonesia has started a pilot programme known as "Program Keluarga Harapan" (Indonesia Conditional Cash Transfer - CCT) for poor families with school age children to encourage them to send their children to school. This programme, which began in 2007 and will continue until 2015, is part of Government efforts to eradicate poverty and the worst forms of child labour. It is being tried out in 49 districts in seven provinces. Annual cash aid to each family is between US\$45-90 depending on the number of children per family and their grades in school. The aid is conditional on children attending school. In collaboration with other stakeholders the children will also be provided with several other services, such as remedial education and counselling. The programme is expected to significantly contribute to the Government's EFA target under the MDGs, as well as the goal of eliminating the worst forms of child labour by 2016. IPEC good practices in Indonesia and CCT experiences of several other countries like Brazil and Mexico helped in shaping this intervention.

reach large populations, and maintain the programme long enough for sustainable results. Data requirements may be substantial for targeting, monitoring, and evaluation, which may be a serious handicap in the case of many least developed countries. Availability and quality of social services are pre-requisites that are not always met. And appropriate exit options need to be built into the programmes to avoid long term dependency on the part of beneficiaries.

From the standpoint of child labour, the main strength of the CCT approach is that it tends to address the roots of the problem: chronic poverty, vulnerability to economic shocks, difficulties in access to education, labour market conditions, and cultural attitudes. The approach furthermore strikes a balance between direct intervention to withdraw, rehabilitate and reintegrate child labourers, which tends to be small in scale and costly, and policy action at the macro level, which works slowly. It puts more emphasis on prevention than on cure and avoids becoming too involved itself in the process of transition from work to school. This

is important since the transition to less direct approaches is indispensable if the worst forms of child labour are to be effectively ended by 2016, as called for in the Global Action Plan that was endorsed by the Governing Body in November 2006. The Plan emphasized the importance of policy action and underlined the need for mainstreaming child labour concerns in broader policy frameworks. The CCT approach appears to fit the bill well and may be a powerful tool in the service of that goal.

Some do question the feasibility, if not necessarily the wisdom, of including child labour as an explicit objective of a CCT programme, alongside the common ones of alleviating current and future poverty through cash transfers and the promotion of schooling and health.³⁶ The scepticism stems from concerns about overloading the programme, difficulties of implementation and the very need for it at all. Adding to the set of objectives runs the risk of exacerbating possible tension among them and detract from the core aims of the programme.³⁷ Another concern has to do with the multiplicity of both the forms and the determinants of child labour, not all of which can be addressed effectively in the context of a CCT programme alone. Cash transfers are likely to be least effective against some worst forms of child labour, such as slavery, sexual exploitation, armed conflict, etc. In such situations children may not be living with their parents or guardians at all, or they may be subject to abuse by parents or guardians, or their earnings may be so attractive that the cash incentive would not be enough to induce them to abandon such activities. Furthermore, entrenched as the problem of child labour often is, dealing with it might require a time frame much longer than that of typical CCT programmes. There are also other potential difficulties that will be noted in the course of the following discussion.

Be that as it may, there is too little practical experience with tackling the problem of child labour

³⁶ This issue was extensively discussed during the "Encuentro Latinoamericano: Programas de Transferencias Monetarias Condicionadas y su Impacto en la Prevención y Eliminación del Trabajo Infantil desde un Enfoque de Derechos", (Latin American Meeting on Conditional Cash Transfer Programmes (CCTs) from a Human Rights Based Approach, and their Impact on the Prevention and Elimination of Child Labour), San José, Costa Rica, 20-21 November 2007. This meeting was organized by the Ministerio de Vivienda y de Asentamientos Humanos of Costa Rica, in collaboration with ILO/IPEC, UNDP and UNICEF.

³⁷ The two core objectives of alleviating current poverty on the one hand and future poverty through development of human resources on the other are at times at odds with one another in the short run.

through cash transfers to allow categorical conclusions to be drawn. What is certain is that there are sufficient grounds for a more systematic examination of the potential of this approach by incorporating child labour dimensions in new programmes as they are launched. This could be a key element of IPEC strategy in the years ahead, which would help develop our knowledge on the subject.

3.3 Mainstreaming child labour concerns in CCT programmes

It is generally neither feasible nor desirable to resort to cash transfers if the sole aim is to reduce child labour. Brazil's *Programa de Erradicação do Trabalho Infantil* (Programme for the Eradication of Child Labour), or *PETI*, remains the sole example of a major CCT programme in the world whose foremost objective is to reduce child labour. Even this programme is now being gradually incorporated into the national CCT programme *Bolsa Família*.³⁸ More realistic is to accommodate child labour concerns in cash transfer programmes that pursue other goals, goals that are likely to be compatible with, indeed complementary to, the objective of reducing child labour.

Mainstreaming child labour concerns in a CCT programme is best done from the very start, i.e. when the programme is being designed. It involves a host of elements and issues at the level of targeting, conditionalities, transfer amount, complementary programmes, exit options, information requirements, institutional arrangements, monitoring and evaluation, among other aspects. This section highlights some of them.

3.3.1 Targeting

Where the principal objective of a programme is to reduce child labour, targeting – i.e. focusing the programme on specific sections of the population that are to be reached – is relatively straightforward: one need only consider child labour indicators or appropriate proxies to identify the beneficiaries. However, when the aim is to integrate child labour concerns in programmes that pursue other objectives, for example poverty reduction or extending social protection, the situation becomes more complex.

Since child labour tends to be closely associated with poverty and vulnerability, target groups selected on the basis of the latter criteria are likely

to be characterized by a worse-than-average level of child labour. Accordingly, such eligibility criteria already go quite some way towards mainstreaming child labour concerns, even if child labour itself did not figure among them.

One can go further however: among households meeting other eligibility criteria, priority could be given to those with more severe child labour problems. This may be accomplished by including indicator(s) of child labour among those that define poverty and vulnerability, or using the state of child labour in prioritising among regions, communities and households that have already met the other eligibility criteria. These options can also be combined.

This is easier said than done. Availability of appropriate information is likely to pose severe difficulties in many cases, particularly when the intention is to focus on the worst forms of child labour (WFCL). As suggested before, cash transfers are probably not very effective against some worst forms of child labour. In practice therefore, a focus on the worst forms implies targeting “hazardous work,” which must be captured, possibly through a census or survey in communities that have already been selected in earlier stages. This may not be easy, but as more and more countries publish their lists of what constitutes hazardous work that is to be barred to persons below 18 years, the concept appears to be getting more and more inclusive.

Another complicating factor is that, in practice, addressing the WFCL through cash transfers often means introducing such programmes in areas with high overall incidence of child labour, not of the WFCL alone since a detailed national mapping of the WFCL is rarely available anywhere. A further consideration is that, as we shall see later, a conditionality requiring children to leave the WFCL may lead only to children being transferred to less bad forms of child labour rather than abandoning child labour altogether.

But targeting the WFCL specifically has its advantages too, apart from the fact that one would be attending to the worst cases first. Even if the programme decides not to actively seek or find children in the WFCL, there are benefits to having

³⁸ For an assessment of the process and its results, see M. das Graças Rua, “Avaliação da integração do programa de erradicação do trabalho infantil (PETI) ao programa bolsa-família (PBF)” [Evaluating the integration of the Child Labor Eradication Program (PETI) in the Bolsa Família (Family Grant) Program (PBF)], Brasília, janeiro de 2007 (ILO and Fórum Nacional de Prevenção e Erradicação do Trabalho Infantil).

such children specifically “targeted”. Including the eradication of WFCL as a programmatic goal allows labour inspectors, child protection agencies and others that could potentially identify children in the WFCL to refer the children and their families to appropriate agencies and programmes. So, for example, when labour inspectors in Brazil find a child in WFCL they refer it to *PETI* (if there is a *PETI* programme in the municipality, which is not always the case). In Chile, the police refer the children to *SENAME* (the child protection agency) and *SENAME* refers them to the CCT programmes (and others such as training for parents). This ability to refer the children and their families to a programme and give them an alternative is highly motivating to the officials: border officials (who could identify child victims of trafficking), police (commercial sexual exploitation), labour inspectors, health officials and teachers. In Costa Rica, the number one source of referral of working children to social programmes is teachers. Each CCT programme would have to think through how this type of referral would work in its particular environment but it is likely to be very useful in combating child labour. It is one important way of “scaling up” efforts aimed at child labour eradication. The other advantage is that such referrals help build up, over time, useful information about where the children in WFCL are and what they are doing. This is useful for targeting regions and economic sectors in the future.

3.3.2 Conditionality

The “conditionality” in conditional cash transfer programmes refers not to the eligibility criteria that determine which households could *enter* the programme as beneficiaries, but to commitments the beneficiary households would have to fulfil to *remain* in the programme for the duration (normally several years).³⁹

The conditionalities normally include one requiring that all school-age children in participating households attend school on a regular basis. Other conditionalities are often health related. As noted before, in some rare cases (Brazil’s *PETI*, Costa Rica, and Ghana) households are also required to ensure that their children are not engaged in the worst forms of child labour. Our focus here is on two questions: (i) should there be a child labour conditionality?, and, if so, (ii) how should it be enforced?

Should there be a child labour conditionality?

The imposition of a conditionality regarding child labour, particularly its worst forms, may be favoured for a variety of reasons, including:

- ☐ Child labour, notably in its worst forms, is against the law and sensitising people to this fact would help promote respect for the law. It would also help counter public tolerance of the scourge. The experience of the Time Bound Programme in Ghana suggests that such awareness alone may at times be sufficient to induce households to withdraw their children from child labour.
- ☐ The prohibition of child labour drives home the point that the Programme is explicitly targeting it, alongside its other objectives. Greater clarity on this score would help counter the perception of the grant as general family support, which could be significant in terms of strategy.
- ☐ Last, but far from least, the prohibition of child labour facilitates the fulfilment of the schooling conditionality by freeing children from work, partially or totally. For example, the impact of Brazil’s *Bolsa Escola* on child labour has been relatively small, in part because increased enrolment tended to come from children moving from “work only” to “school and work”, rather than leaving work altogether – a situation which does not encourage learning.⁴⁰ Similarly, in Colombia, increased time in school for both boys and girls was due to reduced domestic work and leisure, not from time spent on wage-earning activities.⁴¹

On the other hand, arguments against a child labour conditionality might include the following:

- ☐ Enforcement is difficult and costly. Labour inspectors are usually few in number and unable to enter into homes or work places to check. It is one thing to monitor whether children receive vaccines or attend school and quite a

³⁹ Sometimes, the term “co-responsibility” is used instead of conditionality to avoid the appearance of imposition and signify the sharing of responsibility between the programme and the beneficiaries.

⁴⁰ E. Cardoso and A.P. Souza: *The impact of cash transfers on child labor and school attendance in Brazil* (University of São Paulo, Department of Economics, 2003).

⁴¹ O. Attanasio et al., *Child education and work choices in the presence of a conditional cash transfer programme in rural Colombia* (London, Institute for Fiscal Studies (IFS), 2006).

different thing to monitor if they are engaged in highly objectionable activities. It might also be that some families, employers and children would take greater precautions to conceal child labour activities, possibly placing child labourers in more precarious conditions.

- Children in the WFCL are hard to find, often much harder than finding children in non-WFCL. No adequate definition of hazardous work, for example, may be available. There is further the challenge of making sure that the officials concerned know and understand such definitions.
- Such conditionality may not even be necessary. If the programme benefits enable households to forego reliance on child labour, they are likely to do so anyway. The programme need not be more paternalistic than the parents.

At this point one needs to dwell on the rationale for conditionalities: are they meant to be developmental – i.e. aimed at improving the quality of life of the beneficiaries – or punitive?

Conditionalities may be viewed as a means of emphasising the importance of certain outcomes and an opportunity to identify and address difficulties that may stand in the way of achieving them. They need not be regarded, first and foremost, as triggers to exclude beneficiaries who fail to meet them. This perspective acknowledges the fact that the failure to comply often has to do with factors beyond the control of the household (for instance, there may be no schools nearby), and/or the incentives may not be sufficient to induce the desired behavioural change. The lack of compliance could lead to efforts to identify the source of the problem, which might require the provision of complementary support as needed. But a conditionality, even if only “on paper”, requiring parents to pledge to keep their children out of child labour, may be helpful. Such a clause raises awareness of the problem and is at least a short term disincentive to putting children to work. It also opens new avenues for establishing a child labour monitoring system, which for all the difficulties and questions surrounding it, remains a critical gap.

In short, it may often be that a child labour conditionality would be useful but its enforcement should be of a developmental (promotional) rather than punitive nature.

How should a child labour conditionality be enforced?

There is very little experience of monitoring a child labour conditionality in CCT programmes since hardly any of them include one. Brazil’s *PETI* is the only exception, but in this case children are kept at school all day, occupied with extracurricular activities when not in class, making monitoring a relatively straightforward process. There are of course some experiences on which one can draw, and the specific features of individual programmes will also have a bearing on the monitoring of this particular conditionality.

CCT programmes vary a great deal in the extent to which they monitor conditionalities and whether or not they stop transfers to households who are not complying. For example, monitoring is much more stringent in the Mexico’s *Oportunidades* than in Brazil’s *Bolsa Família*. Results for Ecuador’s programme suggest that programmes can have large effects on schooling and child labour outcomes even when compliance is not monitored. Such effects, however, might dissipate in the long run as households realize that they would not be penalized for lack of compliance.⁴²

The primary responsibility for monitoring will most likely have to fall on the shoulders of the community. Teachers who monitor school attendance can also “monitor” child labour, i.e. ask the children if they are working and what they do. By itself, this may provide enough concern on the part of both the children and their families to see to it that the children do not work or at least work much less. El Salvador appears to have tried establishing a system of having labour inspectors do “spot checks”.

3.3.3 Transfer amount

The important issue here is whether the transfer amount to which a beneficiary household is entitled would provide enough resources and economic incentives to lead the household to withdraw those of their children who might be engaged in child labour, which is an empirical question. The transfer amount must in principle be sufficiently high to allow the household to meet the direct and indirect

⁴² N. Schady and M.C. Araujo: *Cash transfers, conditions, school enrolment, and child labor: Evidence from a randomized experiment in Ecuador*, Policy Research Working Paper 3930, Impact Evaluation Series No. 3 (Washington DC, World Bank, June 2006).

costs involved in complying with all the conditionalities to which it is subjected. These costs would include not only the lost income due to the withdrawal of children from work, but also the costs of their schooling if they weren't going to school before the programme.

3.3.4 Complementary programmes

For CCT programmes to work, social services must of course exist in the form of schools, teachers, and clinics, and be of sufficiently good quality. The very availability of such services is indeed often a key consideration in the choice of the geographic areas to be targeted, a fact that clearly disadvantages the more deprived areas, notably rural areas. As a result, some CCT schemes incorporate measures to improve the supply of relevant social services (schools, clinics, etc.) as well.

The inclusion of a child labour objective in a CCT programme may entail the need for complementary programmes that could further assist specific categories of beneficiaries as needed. Among the most important is the need for transitional education.

The requirement that school-age children of programme beneficiaries should attend school might pose certain challenges which the formal education system, if available, might not be able to address. Child labourers, in particular, are often difficult to insert directly (back) into the formal education system because of their age, different life experiences and lack of familiarity with the school environment. The well-known physical and psychosocial consequences of child labour – stunted growth, injury, disease including HIV and AIDS, insecurity, anti-social behaviour, low self-esteem, attention deficiency – all invariably have a negative impact on a child's ability to learn and to socialize. Their lack of formal education also frequently leaves them too far behind their peers academically to catch up on their own. If systems and programmes do not take these challenging characteristics into account, they will either not reach these children or will fail to retain them in the classroom. Transitional education programmes, which are aimed at smoothing the transition of child labourers and other vulnerable children into the formal school system, are therefore critical to ensuring that children, once in school, remain there, and are able to learn effectively.⁴³

Transitional education programmes are also based on the recognition that the role of non-formal education (NFE) should not be as an alternative to

state-run formal education, but rather as a stepping-stone to mainstreaming children into formal schools or vocational training as and when they are ready. The field experience of ILO's IPEC and other development partners underscores that providing children with basic literacy and numeracy skills through NFE alone does not ensure that children are permanently withdrawn from work. Mainstreaming these children into formal systems is therefore critical to ensuring their further education and gainful and skilled employment.

3.3.5 Exit options

Participation in the CCT programmes is normally subject to periodic review but can last several years, sometimes until children are 18 or older. Appropriate exit options however need to be built into the programmes to avoid long term dependency on the part of beneficiaries and prepare them to rely on their own resources afterwards. Among the alternative exit options currently being tried are those that involve a decline in benefits after some time and/or a time limit on how long a beneficiary household may remain in the programme. In other cases the emphasis has been on developing supplementary opportunities for those who finish their cycle in the programme and who need other types of support to preserve the gains made. These may involve employment creation projects, vocational training and microfinance facilities, particularly for youth. Such options however may be far more limited in the lesser developed countries where resource constraints are severe. The risk that beneficiaries might have to leave the programme before being ready to stand on their own feet – and thus of children falling into the child labour trap (again) – is thus real and needs guarding against.

3.3.6 Monitoring and evaluation

A fundamental reason for the proliferation of the CCT approach has not only been its success in achieving its objectives, but the care that has been taken to substantiate that success convincingly. This challenge faced Mexico's *Progres*a a decade ago when it started off as an experimental programme. Its visionary designers were aware of

⁴³ F. C. Rosati and S. Lyon, *Non-formal education approaches for child labourers: An issues paper*, Understanding Children's Work Project Working Paper Series (Rome, November 2006).

its potential but also of the risks as regards the sustainability of such a programme in an uncertain political climate. A demonstrably successful social programme, they correctly assumed, would be harder for any political current to unravel. Given the numerous positive evaluations, *Progres*a (now *Oportunidades*) has not only survived, it has flourished in Mexico itself and way beyond in the Americas and elsewhere in the developing world. Ghana's LEAP is, in a sense, a child of *Progres*a.

It is thus extremely important that CCT programmes with child labour aspects are evaluated comprehensively, scientifically, and, not least, by independent research bodies so as to emphasize the objectivity and credibility of the findings. These tasks would need to be carried out separately and independently from the programme. However, they would have to be prepared and planned for in parallel with the programme as it is implemented. The reason for this is the need to ensure that the necessary data will be collected through appropriate methodologies from the very beginning.

3.4 The role of IPEC

The principal role of IPEC in relation to cash transfers may be twofold:

- ☐ Undertake research to improve knowledge of how conditional cash transfers and similar approaches may best contribute to the reduction of child labour; and
- ☐ Provide technical assistance to constituents in mainstreaming child labour concerns in CCT programmes, and in this regard promote and facilitate tripartite participation in policy development and planning.

IPEC is continuing its so far modest initiatives to develop its knowledge base on the subject and capacity to offer policy advice and technical assistance to the constituents in integrating child labour concerns in CCT programmes. These initiatives often involve collaboration with other ILO units. Examples include:

- ☐ Several national and thematic studies focusing on specific aspects of the impact of cash transfers on child labour (Brazil, Mexico, South Africa, pros and cons of conditionality)
- ☐ An expert meeting on the child labour aspects of conditional cash transfers focusing on Latin America (San Jose, Costa Rica, 20-21

November 2007), including commissioned country studies on the child labour implications of their programmes

- ☐ Participation in the design of CCT programmes to mainstream child labour concerns (Costa Rica and Ghana)
- ☐ Provision of technical assistance and training in relation to child labour to ongoing CCT programmes (El Salvador)
- ☐ Development of guidelines on the use of CCT and similar approaches in the elimination of child labour
- ☐ Development of a community of practice on child labour and CCTs
- ☐ Development of a project proposal on child labour and CCTs
- ☐ Participation in international conferences on cash transfers, with a view to promoting the incorporation of child labour concerns.

Further research and practical experience are necessary to shed light on the potential of conditional cash transfers in fighting child labour. An important task ahead is to promote the assessment of child labour implications of ongoing CCT and similar programmes. More generally, issues needing further investigation and analysis include:

- ☐ Which forms of child labour may or may not be suitably addressed through cash transfers?
- ☐ How can child labour concerns be accommodated in various aspects of cash transfer programmes: selection of beneficiary households, conditionality and its enforcement, complementary programmes/services needed, determination of the transfer amount, exit options, and monitoring and evaluation of child labour impact?
- ☐ What kinds of technical assistance do the ILO constituents need to mainstream child labour concerns in their cash transfer programmes?
- ☐ What roles could the Employers' and Workers' organizations play in the use of this approach to reducing child labour?
- ☐ What are the resource implications of specifically adding a child labour objective to the common objectives of poverty reduction and human resources development?

PART III

Programme and Budget 2008-09

III.1. IPEC RESULTS FRAMEWORK 2008-09

This part of the report presents the Programme and Budget for the International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour for 2008-09 as part of the ILO's overall strategic budgeting framework. The Programme and Budget was approved by the ILO's Governing Body in March 2007 and subsequently adopted by the International Labour Conference in June 2007.

The Programme's Results Framework and work plan follows the strategic objective, outcomes, indicators and targets as outlined in the ILO's overall Programme and Budget for 2008-09. This is presented in Table 8 on the overall results framework for IPEC. Table 9 shows the strategic budget for standards and fundamental principles and rights at work, reflecting all resources throughout ILO linked to the relevant intermediate outcomes, including outcome 1b on targeted action.

The immediate outcome 1b.1 for 2008-09 results in targeted action against child labour through

increased constituent and development partner capacity to develop or implement policies or measures focused on reducing child labour. It has two main targets, one focusing on constituents and developments partners, using tools and knowledge for enhancing their capacity, and one on specific interventions taken by member States within the time-bound programme approach to meet the obligations of Conventions Nos. 138 and 182 and to achieve the targets in the Global Action Plan. The first target was part of the 2004-05 targets and is now used again to reflect the continued emphasis on the use of IPEC's knowledge and tools. The second target reflects not only member States that take action for the first time but also the continued action of countries already embarking on the time-bound approach, indicating evidence of sustained progress towards eliminating child labour.

IPEC will continue its work to put in place a results-based framework that will link action

**Table 8. Overall Results Framework for IPEC for 2008-09
as part of the ILO's overall strategic budgeting framework**

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

at the country level with support from projects and with action at the sub-regional, regional and global level. Global outputs to complement country and regional level action will be identified and achieved through strategic use of projects and other resources.

Most of the results of IPEC are achieved through extra-budgetary resources. As a multi-donor programme, the allocation of resources to IPEC's technical cooperation programme needs to take into account several important factors, such as requirements and absorptive capacity of recipient countries, donor priorities and availability of new funds to support core activities. Furthermore, changes in funding modalities and policies of donors will affect the level of resources. One emerging trend is the requirement for ILO contribution to

projects funded by some donors, which can be difficult to mobilize for a programme such as IPEC, with little Regular Budget-funded technical support that can be provided as contribution.

The figures presented here represent the Office's estimates of the ILO Regular Budget and extra-budgetary technical cooperation resources available to the department to which IPEC belongs and should be considered as indicative planning figures. The figures on extra-budgetary technical cooperation are based on the resources already pledged and approved for use during the period 2008-09. While support from the donor community remains high, there are no contractual obligations on the donors to continue to provide new and/or additional funds for operational activities.

III.2 STRATEGIC RESOURCE OVERVIEW

The IPEC figures on extra-budgetary technical cooperation are based on the resources already pledged and approved for use during the period 2008-09. For the purposes of reporting to the International Steering Committee, IPEC has extracted the relevant figures for its programme. These are not specifically presented in the ILO Programme and Budget 2008-09. It should also be noted that a new methodology for estimating the regular budget *strategic resources* was introduced as part of the Programme and Budget exercise for 2006-07. In the Programme and Budget 2008-09, the allocation of technical resources to the strategic framework is made by programme managers based on their commitments to contribute to outcomes. This has

enabled a more accurate reflection of cross-sectoral work. In the Programme and Budgets for 2002-03 and 2004-05, the distribution of funds according to strategic objective was based entirely on a formula which allocated the administrative budgets of headquarters and regional units to the strategic framework. Non-technical resources continue to be distributed to the strategic objectives following the previous years' formulae.

As the ILO strategic budgeting process strengthens the planning and reporting on the link between Regular Budget and extra-budgetary resources, the contribution of IPEC to country outcomes and other outcomes will be fuller accounted for.

Table 9. Strategic budget for standards and fundamental principles and rights at work

	Regular budget (US\$)	Estimated extra-budgetary expenditure (US\$)	Total extra-budgetary and regular budget (1+2)
Intermediate outcomes			
1a. Fundamental principles and rights at work are realized	18 060 588	15 000 000	33 060 588
1b. Targeted action progressively eradicates child labour, with a particular focus on the worst forms of child labour	13 328 679	141 500 000	154 828 679
1c. International labour standards are broadly ratified and significant progress is made in their application	62 098 050	3 500 000	65 598 050
Total	93 487 317	160 000 000	253 487 317

III.3 OPERATIONAL OVERVIEW

Table 10 shows the regular budget resources for IPEC, predominantly linked to outcome 1b. Some resources are linked to other outcomes that are relevant for targeted action on child labour and reflect interdepartmental cooperation.

If the exceptional situation in 2007, as explained in Part I, Chapter 4, Section 4.1.2 does not reoccur, the inflow of extra-budgetary resources to IPEC is expected to remain stable and will allow for a continued expansion of Programme volume for 2008-09 (Table 11). Tables 12 and 13 provide an overview of the extra-budgetary resources already provided within approved project budgets for use during 2008-09. The information is shown by recipient country (table 12) as well as by donor (table 13).

Table 10. IPEC Operational budget – Regular Budget (US\$)

2006-07	2008-09
3 626 782	3 875 976

Table 11. IPEC operational budget – Estimated extra-budgetary technical cooperation as compared to 2006-07 (US\$)

2006-07	2008-09
130 000 000	141 500 000

Table 12. Approved allocations of extra-budgetary technical cooperation for 2008-09 by recipient (US\$)¹

Recipient	Donor	Total
Africa	Brazil	137 088
	Canada	136 793
	Denmark	1 589 439
	Finland	14 726
	France	5 633 609
	ICA	52 190
	Norway	1 178 364
	United States	4 799 337
	Total	13 541 546
Albania	Italy	12 234
	Total	12 234
Americas	Spain	2 736 785
	United States	237 222
	Total	2 974 007
Arab States	United States	1 325 613
	Total	1 325 613
Asia and the Pacific	Italy	383 965
	JTUC – RENGO	4 250
	Netherlands	33 445
	UNHSF	86 492
	United Kingdom	2 616 987
	Total	3 125 139

Recipient	Donor	Total
Bangladesh	ACILS	107 208
	BGMEA	3 136
	Germany	6 582
	ISPI	2 074
	Netherlands	6 713 217
	Norway	48 566
	United Kingdom	458 380
	Total	7 339 163
Benin	France	131 312
	Total	131 312
Brazil	United States	1 610 648
	Total	1 610 648
Burkina Faso	France	31 899
	United States	1 075
	Total	32 974
Cambodia	United States	1 402 531
	Total	1 402 531
Cameroon	United States	50 881
	Total	50 881
Caribbean countries	Canada	2
	Total	2
Central America	Canada	285 166
	Italy	298
	United States	2 929 148
	Total	3 214 612
China	United Kingdom	1 663 547
	Total	1 663 547
Colombia	Canada	26 587
	United Kingdom	83 094
	Total	109 681
Costa Rica	Canada	1 543
	Total	1 543
Côte d'Ivoire	United States	154 715
	Total	154 715
Dominican Republic	Dominican Republic	44 515
	United States	2 530 849
	Total	2 575 364
Eastern Europe	United States	2 760 084
	Total	2 760 084
Eastern Europe and Central Asia	Germany	102 262
	United States	243 086
	Total	345 348
Ecuador	United States	692 986
	Total	692 986
Egypt	Italy	80 695
	Norway	1 252
	Total	81 947
El Salvador	United States	2 881 812
	Total	2 881 812
Ethiopia	Italy	6 668
	Total	6 668

Recipient	Donor	Total
Europe	Germany	571 283
	Poland	19 778
	United States	75 961
	Total	667 022
Ghana	United States	1 672 192
	Total	1 672 192
Global	Japan	91 141
	UNICEF	2 092
	United States	11 196 171
	Total	11 289 404
Haiti	Canada	4 404
	Total	4 404
India	Italy	1 700 103
	United Kingdom	1 734 564
	United States	3 719 471
	Total	7 154 138
Indonesia	Netherlands	4 252 085
	United States	3 591 748
	Total	7 843 833
Interregional	Belgium	33 378
	Canada	167 687
	ECLT	41 018
	Finland	102 191
	Germany	352 951
	Hey U MultiMedia AG	23 500
	Italy	1 551 249
	Japan	7 700
	Netherlands	24 727
	Norway	2 566 488
	Spain	23 612
	Sweden	501 935
	United Kingdom	152 529
	United States	3 442 634
	Total	8 991 599
Jordan	United States	211 993
	Total	211 993
Kenya	Germany	187 891
	Norway	5 578
	United States	1 627 872
	Total	1 821 341
Madagascar	France	52 110
	United States	2 964 024
	Total	3 016 134
Malawi	United States	914 013
	Total	914 013
Mali	France	20 372
	United States	2 317 607
	Total	2 337 979
Mexico	United States	94 964
	Total	94 964
Mongolia	United States	1 876 200
	Total	1 876 200

Recipient	Donor	Total
Morocco	Belgium	150 245
	France	25 622
	United States	960 806
	Total	1 136 673
Nepal	Germany	89 801
	ISPI	12 862
	United States	1 640 811
	Total	1 743 474
Niger	France	28 160
	Total	28 160
Pakistan	Denmark	505 254
	FIFA	536 654
	Germany	46 202
	Norway	1 028 375
	PCMEA	423 633
	SIMAP	40 758
	Switzerland	1 202 503
	United States	2 821 455
	Total	6 604 834
Panama	United States	1 263 645
	Total	1 263 645
Philippines	Germany	7 695
	JTUC - RENGO	2 930
	United States	364 538
	Total	375 163
Russian Federation	Finland	563 897
	Remes, Mr. Seppo Juha	23 137
	Total	587 034
Senegal	United States	279 769
	Total	279 769
South Africa	Norway	131 651
	Total	131 651
Sri Lanka	Norway	29
	UNICEF	300 850
	United States	55 713
	Total	356 592
Tanzania, United Republic	ECLT	1 017 481
	United States	3 558 096
	Total	4 575 577
Thailand	United States	3 072 597
	AEON Co Ltd Japan	1 653
	Total	3 074 250
Togo	France	37 672
	Italy - Provincia di Milano	20 667
	United States	3 531 390
	Total	3 589 729
Turkey	European Commission	1 667 056
	Germany	96 939
	United States	155 085
	Total	1 919 080

Recipient	Donor	Total
West Africa	United States	1 934 506
	Total	1 934 506
Yemen	United States	198 260
	Total	198 260
Zambia	European Commission	52 320
	United States	2 878 819
	Total	2 931 139
Total		124 659 109

¹ Including PSI and provision for cost increases.

Table 13. Approved allocations of extra-budgetary technical cooperation for 2008-09 by donor (US\$)¹

Donor	Recipient	Total
ACILS	Bangladesh	107 208
	Total	107 208
AEON Co Ltd Japan	Thailand	1 653
	Total	1 653
Germany	Bangladesh	6 582
	Europe	571 283
	Eastern Europe and Central Asia	102 262
	Interregional	352 951
	Kenya	187 891
	Nepal	89 801
	Pakistan	46 202
	Philippines	7 695
	Turkey	96 939
	Total	1 461 606
Belgium	Interregional	33 378
	Morocco	150 245
	Total	183 623
BGMEA	Bangladesh	3 136
	Total	3 136
Brazil	Africa	137 088
	Total	137 088
Canada	Africa	136 793
	Central America	285 166
	Caribbean countries	2
	Colombia	26 587
	Costa Rica	1 543
	Haiti	4 404
	Interregional	167 687
	Total	622 182
European Commission	Turkey	1 667 056
	Zambia	52 320
	Total	1 719 376
Denmark	Africa	1 589 439
	Pakistan	505 254
	Total	2 094 693

Donor	Recipient	Total
Dominican Republic	Dominican Republic	44 515
	Total	44 515
ECLT	Interregional	41 018
	Tanzania, United Republic	1 017 481
	Total	1 058 499
FIFA	Pakistan	536 654
	Total	536 654
Finland	Africa	14 726
	Interregional	102 191
	Russian Federation	563 897
	Total	680 814
France	Africa	5 633 609
	Benin	131 312
	Burkina Faso	31 899
	Madagascar	52 110
	Mali	20 372
	Morocco	25 622
	Niger	28 160
	Togo	37 672
	Total	5 960 756
Hey U MultiMedia AG	Interregional	23 500
	Total	23 500
ICA	Africa	52 190
	Total	52 190
ISPI	Bangladesh	2 074
	Nepal	12 862
	Total	14 936
Italy	Albania	12 234
	Central America	298
	Egypt	80 695
	Ethiopia	6 668
	India	1 700 103
	Interregional	1 551 249
	Asia and the Pacific	383 965
	Total	3 735 212
Italy – Provincia di Milano	Togo	20 667
	Total	20 667
Japan	Global	91 141
	Interregional	7 700
	Total	98 841
JTUC – RENGO	Asia and the Pacific	4 250
	Philippines	2 930
	Total	7 180
Netherlands	Asia and the Pacific	33 445
	Bangladesh	6 713 217
	Indonesia	4 252 085
	Interregional	24 727
	Total	11 023 474
Norway	Africa	1 178 364
	Bangladesh	48 566
	Egypt	1 252

Donor	Recipient	Total
Norway	Interregional	2 566 488
	Kenya	5 578
	Pakistan	1 028 375
	South Africa	131 651
	Sri Lanka	29
	Total	4 960 303
PCMEA	Pakistan	423 633
	Total	423 633
Poland	Europe	19 778
	Total	19 778
Remes, M. Seppo Juha	Russian Federation	23 137
	Total	23 137
SIMAP	Pakistan	40 758
	Total	40 758
Spain	Americas	2 736 785
	Interregional	23 612
	Total	2 760 397
Sweden	Interregional	501 935
	Total	501 935
Switzerland	Pakistan	1 202 503
	Total	1 202 503
UNHSF	Asia and the Pacific	86 492
	Total	86 492
UNICEF	Global	2 092
	Sri Lanka	300 850
	Total	302 942
United Kingdom	Asia and the Pacific	2 616 987
	Bangladesh	458 380
	China	1 663 547
	Colombia	83 094
	India	1 734 564
	Interregional	152 529
	Total	6 709 101
United States	Africa	4 799 337
	Americas	237 222
	Arab States	1 325 613
	Brazil	1 610 648
	Burkina Faso	1 075
	Cambodia	1 402 531
	Cameroon	50 881
	Central America	2 929 148
	Côte d'Ivoire	154 715
	Dominican Republic	2 530 849
	Eastern Europe	2 760 084
	Eastern Europe and Central Asia	243 086
	El Salvador	2 881 812
	Ecuador	692 986
	Europe	75 961
	Ghana	1 672 192
	Global	11 196 171
	India	3 719 471

Donor	Recipient	Total
United States	Indonesia	3 591 748
	Interregional	3 442 634
	Jordan	211 993
	Kenya	1 627 872
	Madagascar	2 964 024
	Malawi	914 013
	Mali	2 317 607
	Morocco	960 806
	Mexico	94 964
	Mongolia	1 876 200
	Nepal	1 640 811
	Pakistan	2 821 455
	Panama	1 263 645
	Philippines	364 538
	Senegal	279 769
	Sri Lanka	55 713
	Tanzania, United Republic	3 558 096
	Thailand	3 072 597
	Togo	3 531 390
	Turkey	155 085
	West Africa	1 934 506
	Yemen	198 260
	Zambia	2 878 819
	Total	78 040 327
Total		124 659 109

¹ Including PSI and provision for cost increases.

Annexes

ANNEX I. IPEC PROJECTS BY REGION 2006-2007 AND GLOBAL PROJECTS

AFRICA
IPEC projects 2006-2007
<p>TBP support projects – 7: Ghana, Kenya, Madagascar, Mali, Senegal (ended 12.06), South Africa, U.R. of Tanzania, Uganda (ended 04.07) Zambia</p> <p>Country programmes – 12: Burkina Faso, Benin, Cameroon (ended 06.07), Côte d'Ivoire (ended 09.07), Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali (Phase II), Morocco, Niger, Tanzania (ended 07.07), Togo</p> <p>SIMPOC national surveys – 10: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Madagascar, Mali, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Togo</p> <p>Regional projects focusing on children in specific worst forms: 8</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Armed conflict – Phase II: (Burundi, Congo, Rwanda) (ended 01.07) ● Prevention and integration of children in armed conflict (Burundi, Côte d'Ivoire, Congo, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Rwanda, Uganda) (ended 05.07) [this inter-regional project has components in Asia and Latin America] ● Child domestic labour (Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, U.R. of Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia) ● Cocoa/commercial agriculture in West and Central Africa (Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Niger, Nigeria) (ended 06.06) ● Prevention and Elimination of Child Labour in Mining in West Africa (Burkina Faso, Niger) ● Trafficking in children – Phase III (Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Ghana, Mali, Nigeria, Togo) ● Subregional programme for West and Central Africa combating trafficking in children for labour exploitation (Benin, Ghana) ● Tobacco farming (Malawi, Tanzania, Uganda) (ended 06.07) [this inter-regional project has also components in Indonesia and Dominican Republic] <p>Other regional projects: 7</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Regional project on skills training and vocational education to combat worst forms of child labour in informal sector (Ghana, Kenya, U.R. of Tanzania, Uganda) (ended 07.07) ● HIV/AIDS and child labour in sub-Saharan Africa (Uganda and Zambia and non-core countries in Africa) ● Enhancing national capacity in child labour data collection, analysis and dissemination through technical assistance to surveys, research and training (Cameroon, Rwanda) [this inter-regional project has also components in Asia]. ● Combating the worst forms of child labour in Lusophone countries in Africa (Angola, Cape Verde, East Timor, Guinea Bissau, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Prince) ● Combating the worst forms of child labour in Francophone countries in Africa (Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Congo DR, Benin, Burkina Faso, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Niger, Senegal, Togo) ● Building foundations for eliminating the worst forms of child labour in Anglophone Africa (Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Nigeria, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia) (ended 05.06)

- Multi-phase project on worst forms of child labour and networking (DFID) (Nigeria, Kenya, Tanzania, South Africa) (ended 06.06) [this inter-regional project has also components in Asia, Latin America and Europe]

Country sectoral or area-based projects focusing on children in specific worst forms: 8

- Cameroon: strengthening anti-child trafficking legislation (ended 06.07)
- Mali: capacity building for research focusing on children in commercial agriculture
- Morocco: Worst forms of child labour in rural areas (integrated into the country programme)
- U.R. of Tanzania(2): Eliminating child labour in tobacco plantations in Urambo Phases I & II (integrated into the TBP project of support)
- Zambia (2): Study to establish the scale and nature of child labour and combating trafficking and sexual exploitation (ended 04.07);
- Bipartite and tripartite action against child labour (Malawi, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mali, Uganda, Senegal, Zimbabwe) [This inter-regional project has also components in Europe and Asia]

ARAB STATES

IPEC projects – 2006-2007

TBP support projects – 1: Yemen

Country programmes – 2: Lebanon, Jordan (Phase I) (ended 09.07)

SIMPOC national surveys – 2: Jordan, Yemen

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

IPEC projects – 2006-2007

TBP support projects – 8: Bangladesh preparatory phase (ended 12/07), Cambodia (ongoing), Indonesia 1st phase extended to March 2008, for final evaluation, second phase – ongoing; Mongolia (ongoing) Nepal (ended 08.06), Pakistan (on-going), Philippines (ended 8.07).

Country programmes – 4: Pakistan (ended 01.06), Sri Lanka (ended 06.07),

SIMPOC national surveys – 1: Mongolia

Country sectoral or area-based projects focusing on children in specific worst forms: 22

- Bangladesh (2): garment industry (ended 06.07), urban informal sectors (ended 12/07)
- China: Trafficking in girls and young women (Anhui, Henan, Hunan, Jiangsu, Guangdong), TICW – China (Yunnan) – ongoing.
- India (3): Ten Hazardous sectors covering four states and Delhi (INDUS, ongoing); Andhra Pradesh State-based project – Phase II (ongoing); Sericulture industry in Karnataka State (ongoing); migrant child labour (part of the INDUS project/ ended 09.07)
- Indonesia: tobacco growing (ended 06.07) [this inter-regional project has also components in Africa and Latin America],

- Nepal: Bonded child labour Phases-II (ongoing)
- Pakistan (7): Soccer ball industry Phase III (FIFA) (on-going), Carpet weaving Phase II (On-going), Surgical instruments Phase II (on-going), Education and training Phase II (ended 12.06), Education & training Phase III (on-going), Media project Phase II (on-going), and Earthquake response (coordinated with TBP project of support) project (ongoing)
- Sri Lanka (2): armed conflict victims, prevention of child labour in the tsunami affected areas
- Thailand: immigrant and migrant children

Regional sectoral projects: 14

- Child domestic workers (Indonesia, Pakistan (ended 08.06), Sri Lanka (ended 01.06)
- Child trafficking for labour and sexual exploitation, TICSА Phase II (Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Indonesia, Thailand) (ended 03.06)
- Prevention of trafficking in children and women at the community level (Cambodia, Viet Nam) (ended 08.06)
- Trafficking in children and women in the Greater Mekong sub-region (Cambodia, Lao PDR, Thailand, Viet Nam, and China) (Phase II, ongoing)
- Economic and social empowerment of returned victims of trafficking (Thailand, Philippines).
- Assessing the situation of children in the production, sales and trafficking of drugs (Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand) (ended 06.07)
- Preventing and eliminating exploitative child domestic work through education and training in South-east and East Asia (Indonesia, Lao PDR, Mongolia, Philippines, Thailand, Viet Nam, Cambodia, China) (ended 03.06)
- Prevention and integration of children involved in armed conflict (Philippines, Sri Lanka) (ended 05.07)[this inter-regional project included components in Africa and Latin America]
- Elimination of child bonded labour, Nepal, phase- I, ended. 08.06)
- Adapting, translating and implementing the Supporting Children's Rights through Education, the Arts and Media (SCREAM) (Cambodia (ended 12.07), Nepal, Thailand, Indonesia) (ended 06.07)
- APEC Awareness raising campaign on WFCL and educational opportunities (Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand, Viet Nam) (ended 08.06) [this inter-regional project also included components in Mexico and Peru, it was managed from the Regional Office in Bangkok]
- Multi-phase project on worst forms of child labour and networking (DFID) (Indonesia, China) (ended 06.06) [this inter-regional project included components in Africa, Asia, Europe and Latin America]
- Bipartite and tripartite action against child labour (Mongolia) [this inter-regional project has also components in Africa and Europe]
- Enhancing national capacity in child labour data collection, analysis and dissemination through technical assistance to surveys, research and training (SIMPOC) (Indonesia, Viet Nam) [this inter-regional project has also components in Africa].

EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

IPEC projects – 2006-2007

TBP support project – 1: Turkey (ended 12.07)

Country programmes – 3: Albania (ended 12.06), Turkey (ended 12.07), Ukraine (ended 06.06)

SIMPOC national surveys – 3: Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkey

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

- Street children in St. Petersburg, (Phase III) (Russia)
- Worst forms of child labour in Leningrad region (Russia) (ended 12.06)
- Worst forms of child labour (Turkey) (ended 11.07)

Regional sectoral projects: 9

- Child Labour and youth employment in Central Asia, EYE project (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan) (ended 12.07)
- Child labour in Central Asia (Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan) (ended 01.06)
- Trafficking in children in the Balkans and Ukraine, (Albania, Moldova, Romania, Ukraine) (ended 01.07)
- Worst forms of child labour projects in selected Stability Pact (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, UN Protectorate of Kosovo, Macedonia, Moldova, Romania, Serbia and Montenegro, Ukraine) (ended 02.06)
- Trafficking and other worst forms of child labour in Central and Eastern Europe (Phase II) (Moldova, Bulgaria, Romania, UN Protectorate of Kosovo, Ukraine)
- Capacity building and direct action on worst forms of child labour in CIS countries
- Bipartite and tripartite action against child labour (Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova) [This inter-regional programme has also components in Africa and Asia]
- Multi-phase project on worst forms of child labour and networking (DFID) (Bulgaria, Romania) (ended 06.06) [this inter-regional project included components in Africa, Asia, Europe and Latin America]
- CAR Capacity building (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan)

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

IPEC Projects – 2006-2007

TBP support projects – 4: Brazil, Dominican Republic (Phase I and II), Ecuador, El Salvador (Phase I and II, and Education Initiative)

Country programmes – 4: Colombia, Costa Rica (Phase II, ended 07.06), Haiti (ended 07.06), Panama (Phase II)

SIMPOC national surveys and research – 4: Argentina, Bolivia, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru

Regional projects: 4

- Combating Hazardous child labour in Central America (Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama) (ended 01.07)
- Elimination of child labour in Latin America (AECI) (Central American and Mexican Component, Phase II and III: Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama);
- Elimination of child labour in Latin America (AECI) (South American Component, Phase II and III: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela).
- TBP preparatory Project: Argentina, El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Panama [this inter-regional project included components in Africa and Asia]

Country sectoral or area-based projects: 3

- Brazil: Combating trafficking in persons
- Colombia: children in armed conflict (ended 05.07) [this inter-regional project also has components in Asia and Africa].
- Mexico: Commercial sexual exploitation of children (ended 06.07)

Regional sectoral projects: 7

- Combating the worst forms of child labour in the English and Dutch-speaking Caribbean (Belize, Guyana, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago) (Phase II)
- Commercial sexual exploitation of children and child domestic labour in South America (Chile, Colombia, Paraguay, Peru)
- Commercial sexual exploitation of children in Central America and the Dominican Republic Phase II (Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama)
- Elimination of child labour in coffee and commercial agriculture in Central America, Panama and the Dominican Republic (Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama) (ended 05.07)
- Prevention and elimination of the worst forms of child labour through the strengthening of Labour Ministries and workers and employers groups
- Multi-phase project on child labour and networking (DFID) (Costa Rica, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, El Salvador) (ended 06.06) [this inter-regional project included components in Africa, Asia, Europe and Latin America]
- APEC Awareness raising campaign on WFCL and provision of educational opportunities (Mexico, Peru) (ended 08.06) [this inter-regional project had also components in Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand and Viet Nam, it was managed from the Regional Office in Bangkok]

GLOBAL PROJECTS

IPEC projects – 2006-2007

Global or Inter-Regional projects: 22

- Towards child labour monitoring as a tool for prevention, protection and withdrawal of children -INT/02/54/USA (ended 2006)
- APEC Awareness raising campaign: Eliminating the worst forms of child labour and providing educational opportunities – INT/01/77/USA (ended in 2006) (*Indonesia/Mexico/Peru/ Philippines/ Thailand/Viet Nam*)
- ILO – UNICEF – World Bank Understanding Children's Work – INT/04/25/ITA and INT/05/17/ CEF (ended 2006)
- DFID-ILO Framework Policy Agreement: Multi-phase project on child labour and networking – INT/01/55/UKM (ended 2006)
- SIMPOC – Statistical Information and Monitoring, funded by part of Swedish core contribution – INT/99/25/030 (ended 2006)
- Including the excluded: Combating child labour through education INT/02/74/NET – (ended in 2006) (*Argentina/Bangladesh/Bolivia/Brazil/BurkinaFaso/Cambodia/China/Colombia/Cos-taRica/DominicanRepublic/ElSalvador/Ethiopia/Ghana/Guatemala/Honduras/India/Indonesia/ Kenya/Madagascar/Mozambique/Nepal/Peru/Philippines/Senegal/Tanzania/Thailand/Togo/ Uganda/Zambia*)
- Information system for knowledge base on child labour – INT/02/52/USA (ended 2007)
- SIMPOC – Enquête nationale et développement de bases de données sur le TDE – INT/05/51/FRA (ended in 2007) (*Niger and Togo*)
- SIMPOC – Canadian Contribution – INT/06/00/CAN (*Ecuador, Ethiopia and Mexico*)
- SIMPOC – Development of statistical child labour standards for consideration by the 18th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) – INT/04/60/USA
- SIMPOC – Implementation of SIMPOC External Advisory Committee recommendations: Refinement of SIMPOC instruments (SEAC) INT/03/61/USA
- SIMPOC – Capacity for data collection, design, implementation and evaluation – GLO/05/52/ USA
- SIMPOC – Enhancing national capacity in child labour data collection, analysis and dissemination through technical assistance to surveys, research and training – GLO/06/50/USA
- SIMPOC – National child labour surveys in selected countries – INT/05/53/USA (*Benin/Bolivia/ Jordan/Peru*)
- SIMPOC – Survey methodologies for national level estimates of children in the unconditional worst forms of child labour – GLO/05/50/USA
- SIMPOC – Enhancing national capacity in child labour data collection, analysis and dissemination through technical assistance to surveys, research and training – GLO/06/50/USA (*Cameroon/ Global/Indonesia/Rwanda/Viet Nam/Yemen*)
- Child labour and social dialogue – INT/03/22/NOR
- Child labour and youth employment – INT/05/58/SID
- Bipartite and Tripartite Action against child labour – INT/06/52/NOR
- Global campaign to raise awareness and understanding on child labour – INT/00/09/070
- Learning from experience: Distilling and disseminating lessons on WFCL – GLO/05/51/USA
- Impact assessment framework: Further development and follow-up to Tracer and Tracking Methodologies – GLO/06/51/USA (*Ecuador/Kenya/Tanzania/Turkey/Uganda*)

ANNEX II. PROGRESS TOWARDS UNIVERSAL RATIFICATION OF THE ILO CHILD LABOUR CONVENTIONS

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

* **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		
Cape Verde	X	Ratified on 23.10.01
Eritrea	Ratified on 22.02.00 (Min. age: 14 years)	X
Gabon	X	Ratified on 28.03.01
Ghana	X	Ratified on 13.06.00
Guinea- Bissau	X	X
Liberia	X	Ratified on 02.06.03
Sierra Leone	X	X
Somalia	X	X
AMERICAS		
Canada	X	Ratified on 6.06.00
Cuba	Ratified on 07.03.75 (Min. age: 15 years)	X
Haiti	X	
Mexico	X	Ratified on 30.06.00
Saint Lucia	X	Ratified on 06.12.00
Suriname	X	Ratified on 12.04.06
United States	X	Ratified on 02.12.99
ARAB STATES		
Bahrain	X	Ratified on 23.03. 01
Saudi Arabia	X	Ratified on 08.10. 01
ASIA		
Afghanistan	X	X
Australia	X	Ratified on 19.12.06
Bangladesh	X	Ratified on 12.03. 01
Brunei Darussalam	X	X

Country	Convention No. 138	Convention No. 182
ASIA		
India	X	X
Iran, Islamic Republic of	X	Ratified on 08.05.02
Kiribati	X	X
Marshall Islands	X	X
Myanmar	X	X
New Zealand	X	Ratified on 14.06. 01
Samoa	X	X
Solomon Islands	X	X
Timor-Leste, Democratic Rep. of	X	X
Vanuatu	X	Ratified on 28.08.06
EUROPE		
Turkmenistan	X	X
Uzbekistan	X	X

ANNEX III. FINANCIAL TABLES

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

Recipient country or region	Donor	Expenditure 2006	Expenditure 2007 ¹	Total
Africa	Brazil	38 073	24 839	62 912
	Canada	575 872	412 251	988 123
	Denmark	1 571 363	1 910 862	3 482 225
	Finland	120 898	19 866	140 764
	France	1 123 972	2 092 383	3 216 355
	ICA	365 240	139 926	505 166
	Netherlands	221 010	0	221 010
	Norway	0	96 636	96 636
	United States	6 811 611	2 689 246	9 500 857
	Total	10 828 039	7 386 009	18 214 048
Albania	Italy	1 208	23 261	24 469
	Total	1 208	23 261	24 469
Americas	Spain	1 768 101	2 229 304	3 997 405
	United States	2 079 161	2 252 340	4 331 501
	Total	3 847 262	4 481 644	8 328 906
Arab States	United States	558 843	923 466	1 482 309
	Total	558 843	923 466	1 482 309
Asia and the Pacific	Denmark	67 351	0	67 351
	Italy	324 971	80 758	405 729
	Japan	28 950	0	28 950
	JTUC - RENGO	4 363	91 261	95 624
	Netherlands	392 899	0	392 899
	UNHSF	325 544	8 753	334 297
	United Kingdom	2 092 986	2 293 130	4 386 116
	United States	297 123	0	297 123
	Total	3 534 187	2 473 902	6 008 089
Bangladesh	ACILS	87 091	0	87 091
	BGMEA	27 933	10 168	38 101
	Germany	(3 955) ²	0	(3 955)
	Netherlands	1 267 393	297 944	1 565 337
	Norway	403 487	46 854	450 341
	United Kingdom	171 945	0	171 945
	Total	1 953 894	354 966	2 308 860
Benin	France	11 199	7 760	18 959
	Total	11 199	7 760	18 959
Brazil	United States	1 892 987	1 022 602	2 915 589
	Total	1 892 987	1 022 602	2 915 589
Burkina Faso	France	19 986	16 537	36 523
	United States	47 079	2 732	49 811
	Total	67 065	19 269	86 334

Recipient country or region	Donor	Expenditure 2006	Expenditure 2007 ¹	Total
Cambodia	United States	1 432 206	1 415 763	2 847 969
	Total	1 432 206	1 415 763	2 847 969
Cameroon	United States	109 305	94 766	204 071
	Total	109 305	94 766	204 071
Caribbean countries	Canada	51 922	0	51 922
	Total	51 922	0	51 922
Central America	Canada	244 741	305 804	550 545
	Italy	911 032	0	911 032
	Netherlands	67 366	0	67 366
	United States	2 385 767	1 300 734	3 686 501
	Total	3 608 906	1 606 538	5 215 444
China	United Kingdom	936 092	1 680 064	2 616 156
	Total	936 092	1 680 064	2 616 156
Colombia	Canada	427 429	141 328	568 757
	United Kingdom	0	5 645	5 645
	Total	427 429	146 973	574 402
Costa Rica	Canada	216 649	0	216 649
	Total	216 649	0	216 649
Côte d'Ivoire	United States	1 889	93 396	95 285
	Total	1 889	93 396	95 285
Dominican Republic	Dominican Republic	3 340	54 452	57 792
	United States	1 606 460	533 593	2 140 053
	Total	1 609 800	588 045	2 197 845
Eastern Europe	United States	3 921	735 995	739 916
	Total	3 921	735 995	739 916
Eastern Europe and Central Asia regional	Germany	436 686	696 522	1 133 208
	United States	819 446	1 080 112	1 899 558
	Total	1 256 132	1 776 634	3 032 766
Ecuador	United States	1 008 882	1 218 504	2 227 386
	Total	1 008 882	1 218 504	2 227 386
Egypt	Italy	0	4 599	4 599
	Norway	11 147	0	11 147
	Total	11 147	4 599	15 746
El Salvador	United States	1 836 534	897 256	2 733 790
	Total	1 836 534	897 256	2 733 790
Europe	Germany	1 373 839	419 992	1 793 831
	Poland	0	248	248
	United States	659 740	220 782	880 522
	Total	2 033 579	641 022	2 674 601
Ghana	United States	998 041	1 642 300	2 640 341
	Total	998 041	1 642 300	2 640 341
Global	Japan	128 404	138 340	266 744
	UNICEF	56 424	49 484	105 908
	United States	1 269 322	2 828 317	4 097 639
	Total	1 454 150	3 016 141	4 470 291
Guatemala	United States	96 879	0	96 879
	Total	96 879	0	96 879
Haiti	Canada	232 085	6 058	238 143
	Total	232 085	6 058	238 143

Recipient country or region	Donor	Expenditure 2006	Expenditure 2007 ¹	Total
India	Germany	0	22 867	22 867
	Italy	943 486	892 398	1 835 884
	United Kingdom	1 732 822	743 294	2 476 116
	United States	4 506 840	6 305 812	10 812 652
	Total	7 183 148	7 964 371	15 147 519
Indonesia	Netherlands	0	96 586	96 586
	United States	1 628 867	1 746 568	3 375 435
	Total	1 628 867	1 843 154	3 472 021
Interregional	Belgium	41 617	35 991	77 608
	Canada	51 521	92 308	143 829
	ECLT	6 540	1 432	7 972
	Finland	46 295	51 946	98 241
	France	12 363	0	12 363
	Germany	254 648	59 441	314 089
	Hey U MultiMedia AG	0	(22 987) ²	(22 987)
	Italy	717 367	461 543	1 178 910
	Japan	123 863	11 683	135 546
	Netherlands	448 087	6 547	454 634
	Norway	498 986	574 553	1 073 539
	Spain	111 082	113 949	225 031
	Sweden	229 345	207 633	436 978
	United Kingdom	456 481	2 390	458 871
	United States	6 553 434	3 137 824	9 691 258
	Total	9 551 629	4 734 253	14 285 882
Jordan	United States	241 049	200 472	441 521
	Total	241 049	200 472	441 521
Kenya	Germany	8 729	32 837	41 566
	Norway	0	(1 359) ²	(1 359)
	United States	1 230 391	1 715 301	2 945 692
	Total	1 239 120	1 746 779	2 985 899
Madagascar	United States	491 305	840 254	1 331 559
	Total	491 305	840 254	1 331 559
Malawi	United States	337 801	837 861	1 175 662
	Total	337 801	837 861	1 175 662
Mali	United States	72 247	799 781	872 028
	Total	72 247	799 781	872 028
Mexico	United States	586 738	381 839	968 577
	Total	586 738	381 839	968 577
Mongolia	United States	425 987	585 846	1 011 833
	Total	425 987	585 846	1 011 833
Morocco	Belgium	104 615	55 856	160 471
	France	55 680	78 233	133 913
	United States	350 743	412 496	763 239
	Total	511 038	546 585	1 057 623
Nepal	Norway	64 176	0	64 176
	United States	1 188 896	180 386	1 369 282
	Total	1 253 072	180 386	1 433 458
Niger	France	35 597	84 283	119 880
	Total	35 597	84 283	119 880
Pakistan	Denmark	323 842	283 510	607 352
	FIFA	75 362	155 882	231 244

Recipient country or region	Donor	Expenditure 2006	Expenditure 2007 ¹	Total
Pakistan	Germany	55 857	0	55 857
	Norway	10 005	147 690	157 695
	PCMEA	134 515	18 845	153 360
	SIMAP	49 247	13 477	62 724
	Switzerland	411 143	490 705	901 848
	United States	1 775 385	2 084 817	3 860 202
	Total	2 835 356	3 194 926	6 030 282
Panama	United States	199 355	298 119	497 474
	Total	199 355	298 119	497 474
Philippines	United States	1 519 470	1 233 600	2 753 070
	Total	1 519 470	1 233 600	2 753 070
Russian Federation	Finland	253 462	134 955	388 417
	Remes, Mr. Seppo Juha	63 496	15 120	78 616
	Total	316 958	150 075	467 033
Senegal	United States	407 645	449 785	857 430
	Total	407 645	449 785	857 430
South Africa	Norway	94 782	101 919	196 701
	Total	94 782	101 919	196 701
Sri Lanka	Norway	9 417		9 417
	UNICEF	284 472	884 516	1 168 988
	United States	260 351	128 875	389 226
	Total	554 240	1 013 391	1 567 631
Tanzania, United Republic	ECLT	104 586	269 259	373 845
	United States	1 566 405	917 572	2 483 977
	Total	1 670 991	1 186 831	2 857 822
Thailand	AEON Co Ltd Japan	0	6 610	6 610
	United States	9 691	292 692	302 383
	Total	9 691	299 302	308 993
Togo	France	52 817	17 781	70 598
	Italy – Provincia di Milano	9 736	26 286	36 022
	United States		10 099	10 099
	Total	62 553	54 166	116 719
Turkey	European Commission	1 391 119	3 350 531	4 741 650
	Germany	113 237	218 767	332 004
	United States	730 581	351 631	1 082 212
	Total	2 234 937	3 920 929	6 155 866
Ukraine	United States	412 217	418	412 635
	Total	412 217	418	412 635
West Africa	United States	256 020	809 474	1 065 494
	Total	256 020	809 474	1 065 494
Yemen	United States	22 315	0	22 315
	Total	22 315	0	22 315
Zambia	European Commission	16 937	185 845	202 782
	United States	87 348	723 327	810 675
	Total	104 285	909 172	1 013 457
Total		74 278 645	66 624 904	140 903 549

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

Annex III.2 Expenditure by donor (US dollars)

Donor	Recipient country or region	Expenditure 2006	Expenditure 2007 ¹	Total
ACILS	Bangladesh	87 091	0	87 091
	Total	87 091	0	87 091
AEON Co Ltd Japan	Thailand	0	6 610	6 610
	Total	0	6 610	6 610
Belgium	Interregional	41 617	35 991	77 608
	Morocco	104 615	55 856	160 471
	Total	146 232	91 847	238 079
BGMEA	Bangladesh	27 933	10 168	38 101
	Total	27 933	10 168	38 101
Brazil	Africa	38 073	24 839	62 912
	Total	38 073	24 839	62 912
Canada	Africa	575 872	412 251	988 123
	Caribbean countries	51 922	0	51 922
	Central America	244 741	305 804	550 545
	Colombia	427 429	141 328	568 757
	Costa Rica	216 649	0	216 649
	Haiti	232 085	6 058	238 143
	Interregional	51 521	92 308	143 829
	Total	1 800 219	957 749	2 757 968
Denmark	Africa	1 571 363	1 910 862	3 482 225
	Asia and the Pacific	67 351	0	67 351
	Pakistan	323 842	283 510	607 352
	Total	1 962 556	2 194 372	4 156 928
Dominican Republic	Dominican Republic	3 340	54 452	57 792
	Total	3 340	54 452	57 792
ECLT	Interregional	6 540	1 432	7 972
	Tanzania, United Republic	104 586	269 259	373 845
	Total	111 126	270 691	381 817
European Commission	Turkey	1 391 119	3 350 531	4 741 650
	Zambia	16 937	185 845	202 782
	Total	1 408 056	3 536 376	4 944 432
FIFA	Pakistan	75 362	155 882	231 244
	Total	75 362	155 882	231 244
Finland	Africa	120 898	19 866	140 764
	Interregional	46 295	51 946	98 241
	Russian Federation	253 462	134 955	388 417
	Total	420 655	206 767	627 422
France	Africa	1 123 972	2 092 383	3 216 355
	Benin	11 199	7 760	18 959
	Burkina Faso	19 986	16 537	36 523
	Interregional	12 363	0	12 363
	Morocco	55 680	78 233	133 913
	Niger	35 597	84 283	119 880
	Togo	52 817	17 781	70 598
	Total	1 311 614	2 296 977	3 608 591
Germany	Bangladesh	(3 955)2	0	(3 955)
	Eastern Europe and Central Asia	436 686	696 522	1 133 208
	Europe	1 373 839	419 992	1 793 831

Germany	India	0	22 867	22 867
	Interregional	254 648	59 441	314 089
	Kenya	8 729	32 837	41 566
	Pakistan	55 857	0	55 857
	Turkey	113 237	218 767	332 004
	Total	2 239 041	1 450 426	3 689 467
Hey U MultiMedia AG	Interregional	0	(22 987) ²	(22 987)
	Total	0	(22 987)	(22 987)
ICA	Africa	365 240	139 926	505 166
	Total	365 240	139 926	505 166
Italy	Albania	1 208	23 261	24 469
	Asia and the Pacific	324 971	80 758	405 729
	Central America	911 032	0	911 032
	Egypt	0	4 599	4 599
	India	943 486	892 398	1 835 884
	Interregional	717 367	461 543	1 178 910
	Total	2 898 064	1 462 559	4 360 623
Italy – Provincia di Milano	Togo	9 736	26 286	36 022
	Total	9 736	26 286	36 022
Japan	Asia and the Pacific	28 950	0	28 950
	Global	128 404	138 340	266 744
	Interregional	123 863	11 683	135 546
	Total	281 217	150 023	431 240
JTUC – RENGO	Asia and the Pacific	4 363	91 261	95 624
	Total	4 363	91 261	95 624
Netherlands	Africa	221 010	0	221 010
	Asia and the Pacific	392 899	0	392 899
	Bangladesh	1 267 393	297 944	1 565 337
	Central America	67 366	0	67 366
	Indonesia	0	96 586	96 586
	Interregional	448 087	6 547	454 634
	Total	2 396 755	401 077	2 797 832
Norway	Africa	0	96 636	96 636
	Bangladesh	403 487	46 854	450 341
	Egypt	11 147	0	11 147
	Interregional	498 986	574 553	1 073 539
	Kenya	0	(1 359) ²	(1 359)
	Nepal	64 176	0	64 176
	Pakistan	10 005	147 690	157 695
	South Africa	94 782	101 919	196 701
	Sri Lanka	9 417	0	9 417
	Total	1 092 000	966 293	2 058 293
PCMEA	Pakistan	134 515	18 845	153 360
	Total	134 515	18 845	153 360
Poland	Europe	0	248	248
	Total	0	248	248
Remes, Mr. Seppo Juha	Russian Federation	63 496	15 120	78 616
	Total	63 496	15 120	78 616
SIMAP	Pakistan	49 247	13 477	62 724
	Total	49 247	13 477	62 724
Spain	Americas	1 768 101	2 229 304	3 997 405
	Interregional	111 082	113 949	225 031
	Total	1 879 183	2 343 253	4 222 436

Sweden	Interregional	229 345	207 633	436 978
	Total	229 345	207 633	436 978
Switzerland	Pakistan	411 143	490 705	901 848
	Total	411 143	490 705	901 848
UNHSF	Asia and the Pacific	325 544	8 753	334 297
	Total	325 544	8 753	334 297
UNICEF	Global	56 424	49 484	105 908
	Sri Lanka	284 472	884 516	1 168 988
	Total	340 896	934 000	1 274 896
United Kingdom	Asia and the Pacific	2 092 986	2 293 130	4 386 116
	Bangladesh	171 945	0	171 945
	China	936 092	1 680 064	2 616 156
	Colombia	0	5 645	5 645
	India	1 732 822	743 294	2 476 116
	Interregional	456 481	2 390	458 871
	Total	5 390 326	4 724 523	10 114 849
United States	Africa	6 811 611	2 689 246	9 500 857
	Americas	2 079 161	2 252 340	4 331 501
	Arab States	558 843	923 466	1 482 309
	Asia and the Pacific	297 123	0	297 123
	Brazil	1 892 987	1 022 602	2 915 589
	Burkina Faso	47 079	2 732	49 811
	Cambodia	1 432 206	1 415 763	2 847 969
	Cameroon	109 305	94 766	204 071
	Central America	2 385 767	1 300 734	3 686 501
	Côte d'Ivoire	1 889	93 396	95 285
	Dominican Republic	1 606 460	533 593	2 140 053
	Eastern Europe	3 921	735 995	739 916
	Eastern Europe and Central Asia	819 446	1 080 112	1 899 558
	Ecuador	1 008 882	1 218 504	2 227 386
	El Salvador	1 836 534	897 256	2 733 790
	Europe	659 740	220 782	880 522
	Ghana	998 041	1 642 300	2 640 341
	Global	1 269 322	2 828 317	4 097 639
	Guatemala	96 879	0	96 879
	India	4 506 840	6 305 812	10 812 652
	Indonesia	1 628 867	1 746 568	3 375 435
	Interregional	6 553 434	3 137 824	9 691 258
	Jordan	241 049	200 472	441 521
	Kenya	1 230 391	1 715 301	2 945 692
	Madagascar	491 305	840 254	1 331 559
	Malawi	337 801	837 861	1 175 662
	Mali	72 247	799 781	872 028
	Mexico	586 738	381 839	968 577
	Mongolia	425 987	585 846	1 011 833
	Morocco	350 743	412 496	763 239
	Nepal	1 188 896	180 386	1 369 282
	Pakistan	1 775 385	2 084 817	3 860 202
	Panama	199 355	298 119	497 474
	Philippines	1 519 470	1 233 600	2 753 070
	Senegal	407 645	449 785	857 430

United States	Sri Lanka	260 351	128 875	389 226
	Tanzania, United Republic	1 566 405	917 572	2 483 977
	Thailand	9 691	292 692	302 383
	Togo	0	10 099	10 099
	Turkey	730 581	351 631	1 082 212
	Ukraine	412 217	418	412 635
	West Africa	256 020	809 474	1 065 494
	Yemen	22 315	0	22 315
	Zambia	87 348	723 327	810 675
	Total	48 776 277	43 396 753	92 173 030
Total		74 278 645	66 624 904	140 903 549

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

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

Donor	1991-2004 ¹	2005	2006	2007 ³	Total
ACILS	—	—	154 300	(67 209)	87 091
APFTU	2 029	—	—	—	2 029
Australia	352 281	—	—	—	352 281
Austria	237 941	—	—	—	237 941
Belgium	1 057 742	108 492	119 237	51 660	1 337 131
BGMEA	63 677	—	—	3 199	66 876
Brazil	—	200 000	—	—	200 000
Canada	11 606 218	394 007	605 396	365 303	12 970 924
Denmark	4 951 327	1 891 172	1 890 047	1 692 866	10 425 412
Dominican Republic	—	102 308	—	—	102 308
ECLT	573 460	160 599	4 636	837 343	1 576 038
European Commission - EEC	676 771	—	2 906 927	3 525 708	7 109 406
FAO	—	4 125	—	—	4 125
FIFA	250 000	540 000	—	270 000	1 060 000
Finland	4 487 011	505 906	—	429 812	5 422 729
France	9 537 407	3 141 380	1 233 997	1 061 702	14 974 486
Germany	63 206 851	1 540 702	1 272 129	—	66 019 682
Hey U Multimedia AG	23 697	—	—	—	23 697
Hungary	16 000	—	—	—	16 000
ICA	899 880	100 000	—	—	999 880
Italian Social Partners Initiative	910 185	—	—	—	910 185
Italy	10 223 653	1 643 952	555 002	1 339 832	13 762 439
Italy - Provincia di Milano	60 890	—	—	—	60 890
Japan ²	144 984	254 147	159 653	(9 752)	549 032
Korea, Republic of	31 509	—	—	—	31 509
Luxembourg	10 994	—	—	—	10 994
Netherlands	11 354 676	2 567 478	1 132 539	2 342 405	17 397 098
New Zealand	41 360	—	—	—	41 360
Norway	4 991 544	1 280 906	3 208 240	1 389 385	10 870 075
Norway (NORAD)	2 068 926	(81 136)	276 660	(6 715)	2 257 735

Donor	1991-2004 ¹	2005	2006	2007 ³	Total
PCMEA	1 517 102	—	301 508	4 866	1 823 476
Poland	39 275	—	—	—	39 275
Portugal	36 536	—	—	—	36 536
Remes, Mr. Seppo Juha – Finland	—	120 000	—	—	120 000
RENGO	171 489	40 771	41 986	—	254 246
SCCI	378 467	—	—	—	378 467
Serono International S.A	7 353	—	—	—	7 353
SIMAP	65 932	94 764	10 050	33 201	203 947
Spain	21 138 493	2 017 302	2 615 938	2 174 940	27 946 673
Spain – Ayuntamiento de Alcala de Henares	62 936	—	—	—	62 936
Spain – Comunidad Autonoma de Madrid	357 586	(17 896)	—	—	339 690
Sweden	2 366 737	(9 565)	(11 035)	615 571	2 961 708
Switzerland	2 199 520	358 241	205 776	800 000	3 563 537
UNESCO	19 970	—	—	—	19 970
UNHCR	12 200	—	—	—	12 200
UNHSF	1 179 092	—	4 267	—	1 183 359
UNICEF	25 000	522 598	358 000	623 632	1 529 230
United Kingdom	17 553 823	4 934 267	5 476 099	6 391 252	34 355 441
United States (USAID)	295 000	40 000	—	—	335 000
United States (US-DOL)	114 833 522	45 637 361	53 775 828	43 739 589	257 986 300
United States (US-DOS)	1 116 341	—	—	—	1 116 341
Total	291 157 387	68 091 881	76 297 180	67 608 590	503 155 038

¹ Includes funds received in 2002 from Japan of \$144,984 and from Australia of \$216,982, which were recorded in the Multi-bi sources of funds in the ILO accounts for the IPEC technical field. ² Resources allocated directly to the ILO Regional Office in Bangkok and not reflected in IPEC's figures. ³ These figures are provisional and may be subject to revision.

ACRONYMS AND INITIALS

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

ANNEX IV. EVALUATIONS COMPLETED IN 2006-07

(Independent evaluations unless indicated otherwise)

	Mid-term evaluations (20)	Final evaluations (39)
Africa (19) (9+10)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supporting the time-bound programme to eliminate the worst forms of child labour in South Africa's Child Labour Action Programme and laying the basis for concerted action against worst forms of child labour in Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia and Swaziland- RAF/03/P50/USA Combating and preventing HIV/AIDS induced child labour in sub-Saharan Africa: Pilot action in Uganda and Zambia - RAF/04/P57/USA Combating the trafficking in children for labour exploitation in west and central Africa LUTRENA Phase III -RAF/04/P58/USA Interim (as part of the LUTRENA evaluation framework) Combating the trafficking in children for labour exploitation in West and Central Africa - RAF/01/P51/USA (as part of LUTRENA evaluation framework INTERIM evaluation)² Country Programme to Combat Child Labour in Malawi MLW/05/50/USA Supporting the National Plan of Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Kenya KEN/04/P50/USA Support for the implementation of Time-Bound Measures for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Ghana GHA/04/P51/USA Combating the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Madagascar (WFCL) IPEC's contribution to the National Action Plan to Eliminate Child Labour MAG/04/P50/USA Prevention and Elimination of Child Labour in Artisanal Gold Mining (Orpillage) in West Africa RAF/05/54/USA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> West Africa Cocoa and Commercial Agriculture Project to Combat Hazardous and Exploitative Child Labour (WACAP) - RAF/02/50/USA & RAF/03/06P/ICA Supporting the time-bound programme on the worst forms of child labour in Tanzania - URT/01/P50/USA (expanded final evaluation) Building the foundations for combating the worst forms of child labour in Anglophone Africa (Capacity Building Programme) - RAF/02/P51/USA Preventing child domestic work through education and training in sub-Saharan Africa - RAF/04/P56/NET (as part of global evaluation of overall project)³ Combating trafficking in children in Benin, Burkina Faso and Ghana RAF/01/P07/DAN (as part of LUTRENA evaluation framework)² Socio-economic rehabilitation of 70 child victims of trafficking - BKF/04/P50/USA (as part of LUTRENA evaluation framework)² Combating the trafficking of children for labour exploitation in Cameroon through supporting the strengthening of national anti-child trafficking legislation and of relevant institutional capacities for an effective legal enforcement - CMR/04/P50/USA (as part of LUTRENA evaluation framework)² Skills Training strategies to combat the Worst Forms of Child Labour (WFCL) in the urban informal sector in sub-Saharan Anglophone Africa RAF/04/P50/CAN Support to the Time Bound Programme of the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Senegal SEN/03/50P/USA Combating Hazardous Child Labour in Tobacco Farming in Urambo URT/03/P09/ECT

	Mid-term evaluations (20)	Final evaluations (39)
Americas (14) (2+12)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Prevention and elimination of child domestic labour and of commercial sexual exploitation of children in Chile, Colombia, Paraguay and Peru – RLA/04/P54/USA ● Combatiendo las peores formas de trabajo infantil en Ecuador (Combating the Worst Forms of Child Labor in Ecuador) ECU/03/P50/USA (<i>project review</i>) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Strengthening prevention of trafficking of children, adolescents and women for sexual exploitation to Europe, the United States and further destinations and establishing a rehabilitation and repatriation methodology of rescued persons (Brazil) – BRA/04/P50/USA ● Contribution to the prevention and elimination of the commercial sexual exploitation of girls, boys and adolescents in Central America, Panama and the Dominican Republic (Phase I) – RLA/02/P51/USA ● Prevention and progressive elimination of child labour in coffee and commercial agriculture in Central America, Panama and the Dominican Republic (Phase II) – RLA/03/P50/USA (<i>self-evaluation</i>) ● Preventing the exploitation of child domestic workers in Haiti – HAI/03/P01/CAN & HAI/04/P50/CAN (<i>self-evaluation</i>) ● Country programme for combating the worst forms of child labour in Panama – PAN/02/P50/USA ● Contributing to the consolidation of the national policy for the prevention and elimination of child labour in Colombia. and addendum – COL/04/P50/CAN & COL/06/56/CAN ● Prevention and elimination of child domestic labour (CDL) in the dumpsites of El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras – RLA/01/P04/ITA ● Preventing child domestic work through education and training Nicaragua/Honduras – RLA/04/P58/NET (<i>as part of global evaluation of overall project</i>)³ ● Combating child labour through education in the time-bound programme of El Salvador ELS/02/02P/USA (<i>expanded final evaluation</i>) ● Combatiendo las peores formas de trabajo infantil en la Republica Dominicana (Combating the Worst forms of Child Labor in the Dominican Republic) DOM/01/P50USA, DOM/02/P50USA, DOM/04/P50USA (<i>expanded final evaluation</i>) ● Apoyo para la prevencion y la eliminacion de CSEC y la proteccion de las victimas de CSEC en Mexico (Support for the prevention and elimination of CSEC and the protection of CSEC victims in Mexico) MEX/02/P50/USA, MEX/05/P50/USA ● Prevencion y Erradicacion del Trabajo Infantil Domestico y la Explotacion Sexual Comercial en Chile, Colombia, Paraguay y Peru (Prevention and Elimination of Child Domestic Workers and Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in Chile, Colombia, Paraguay, and Peru) RLA/04P54/USA

	Mid-term evaluations (20)	Final evaluations (39)
Europe and Arab States (7) (2+5)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● National programme for the prevention and elimination of child labour in Jordan – JOR/02/50/USA ● Capacity building project (PROACT) – RER/04/P54/USA & Combating the worst forms of child labour in Central Asia through Education and Youth Employment (EYE) RER/05/05/FRG 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● National programme for the prevention and elimination of the worst forms of child labour in the Ukraine – UKR/01/50/USA ● Capacity building project (PROACT) – RER/04/P54/USA & Combating the worst forms of child labour in Central Asia through Education and Youth Employment (EYE) RER/05/05/FRG ● National programme for the prevention and elimination of child labour in Jordan – JOR/02/50/USA ● Combating Child Labour in Selected Stability Pact Countries: Capacity Building and Direct Action: Sub-regional Programme with focus on the WFCL RER/02/08P/FRG ● Development of a National Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour in Albania ALB/00/09/ITA
Asia (12) (6+6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Emergency response to child labour in selected tsunami affected areas in Sri Lanka – SRL/05/P50/USA ● Reducing Labour Exploitation of Children and Women Combatting Trafficking in the Greater Mekong Sub-Region Phase II RAS/03/P04/UKM ● Prevent trafficking in girls and young women for labour exploitation within China CPR/04/01P/UKM ● Support to the Cambodian National Plan of Action on the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour (CMB/04/P51/USA) ● Support to the proposed national sub-programme to eliminate the worst forms of child labour (Mongolia) – MON/05/P50/USA ● Preventing and Eliminating Child Labour in Identified Hazardous Sectors (child labour and education initiative components – INDUS) IND/01/50/USA; IND/01/02/USA) (joint interim evaluation) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Supporting the time-bound programme in Nepal – the IPEC Core TBP Project -NEP/01/P50/USA ● Preventing child domestic work through education and training in South-east and East Asia – RAS/04/P60/NET (as part of global evaluation of overall project)³ ● Preventing child domestic work through education and training in South Asia – RAS/04/P58/NET (as part of global evaluation of overall project)³ ● Prevention of trafficking in children and women at a community level in Cambodia and Viet Nam RAS/02/P09/HSF ● Supporting the time-bound Programme on the elimination of the worst forms of child labour in the Republic of the Philippines – PHI/02/P50/USA ● Combating Child Labour in the Carpet Industry in Pakistan Phase II PAK/02/P50/USA

	Mid-term evaluations (20)	Final evaluations (39)
Global & Inter- regional (7) (1+6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Prevention and reintegration of children involved in armed conflict: An inter-regional programme – INT/03/P52/USA⁴ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Combating child labour through education – TCRAM INT/03/P74/NET ● Preventing child domestic work through education and training inter-regional component – TCRAM INT/04/P54/NET ● APEC: Awareness raising campaign eliminating the worst forms of child labour and providing educational opportunities – INT/01/77/USA ● Towards child labour monitoring as a tool for prevention, protection and withdrawal of children from work – INT/02/P54/USA ● Prevention and reintegration of children involved in armed conflict: An inter-regional programme – INT/03/P52/USA ● Information System for a knowledge base on Child Labour – INT/02/P52/USA

¹ This table includes evaluations completed during 2006 and 2007. Completion refers to first full draft circulated for comments, review and use by stakeholders. For several evaluations most of the work was done in the biennium but expected completion did not happen within the biennium. These are not included. The table only includes evaluations managed by IPEC's Design, Evaluation and Documentation (DED) Section or for which DED was responsible for formal submission. ² Cluster evaluation covering a number of projects under the same programme framework and done as one evaluation with one single report. ³ Considered as a part of a global programme framework where the subregional projects as well as the inter-regional project were evaluated based on one evaluation framework with individual subregional reports and a global synthesis report. ⁴ This evaluation consisted of four sub-evaluations for regional and country components using a common evaluation framework and with a global synthesis report.

ANNEX V. LIST OF KEY PUBLICATIONS

The following is a selection of key publications from among the 340 publications and products issued during the biennium 2006-07. These titles and many more can be accessed from the IPEC website.⁴⁴

Title	Type
Child domestic labour information resources: a guide to IPEC child domestic labour publications and other materials	Bibliography
Child Trafficking: ILO's response through IPEC	Brochure
Hazardous child domestic work: A briefing sheet	Brochure
International Partnership for Cooperation on Child Labour in Agriculture	Brochure
Reaching the unreached: our common challenge. The Global Task Force on Child labour and Education for All	Brochure
World Day Against Child Labour (WDACL) 2007: Teacher's Kit (Brochure)	Brochure
Child labour in gold mining: The problem	Fact sheet
Child labour in salt mining: The problem	Fact sheet
Child labour in stone quarrying: The problem	Fact sheet
IPEC at a glance: April 2007	Fact sheet
The end of child labour: Within reach	Global Report
Guidelines on the design of direct action strategies to combat child domestic labour	Guidelines and Training Material
Guidelines for designing direct action strategies to combat commercial sexual exploitation of children	Guidelines and Training Material
Gender Equality and Child Labour: a tool for facilitators	Guidelines and Training Material
Handbook on combating child labour among indigenous and tribal children: a joint PRO 169 and IPEC initiative	Guidelines and Training Material
Practical guide to child labour reporting	Guidelines and Training Material
Rooting out child labour from cocoa (four book series)	Guidelines and Training Material
SCREAM: A special module on HIV, AIDS and child labour	Guidelines and Training Material
Steps toward determining hazardous child labour - toolkit	Guidelines and Training Material

⁴⁴ www.ilo.org/ipecinfor.

Title	Type
Tackling hazardous child labour in agriculture: Guidance on policy and practice (toolkit)	Guidelines and Training Material
Training resource pack on the elimination of hazardous child labour in agriculture	Guidelines and Training Material
<i>Le travail forcé des enfants: mécanismes et caractéristiques</i> (ILO-SIMPOC, Geneva, 2007)	Report (French only)
Children's non-market activities and child labour measurement: A discussion based on household survey data, (ILO-IPEC-UCW, Geneva, 2007)	Report
Child labour wages and productivity: Results from demand-side survey (ILO-SIMPOC, Geneva 2007)	Report
Consolidated good practices in education and child labour	Report
Ending child labour in mining: Field experience and analysis of interventions from Mongolia	Report
Global child labour trends 2000-2004 (ILO-SIMPOC, 2006)	Report
ILO-IPEC Interregional Workshop on Child Domestic Labour and Trade Unions: Report (Geneva, 1-3 February 2006)	Report
Prevention of child recruitment and reintegration of children associated with armed forces and groups: strategic framework for addressing the economic gap	Report
Shared Responsibility: The role of workers' organisations in the fight against the commercial sexual exploitation of children and adolescents	Report
Social tolerance in the population toward commercial sex involving boys, girls and adolescents in Central America, Panama and the Dominican Republic	Report
The Worldwide Movement Against Child Labour Progress and Future Directions (ILO-SIMPOC, 2007)	Report
Eliminating child labour: The promise of conditional cash transfers	Working Papers
Les déterminants du travail et de la scolarisation des enfants: les enseignements des enquêtes biographiques du Burkina Faso et du Mali (ILO-SIMPOC, Geneva, 2007)	Working Paper (French only)
Role of employers' and workers' organisations in combating child labour	Working Papers
Trajectoires de scolarisation et de travail des enfants au Sénégal (ILO-IPEC, Geneva, 2006)	Working Paper (French only)

ANNEX VI. PROGRESS TOWARDS GLOBAL OUTPUTS 2006-07

GLOBAL OUTPUTS	
Strategic Partnership	
Global Task Force (GTF) on Child Labour & Education for All (UNESCO) (GLO126)	The members of the Global Task Force (GTF) on Child Labour and Education for All are the ILO, UNESCO, UNICEF, World Bank, UNDP, Education International and the Global March against Child Labour. The governments of Norway and Brazil have also been participating in the work of the Task Force which aims to build synergies between work on child labour and EFA. The Task Force met on four occasions during 2006-07. It has produced a brochure outlining its role <i>Reaching the unreached-our common challenge</i> , and issued newsletters on developments and research relating to child labour and EFA. It is also working with the UN Girls Education Initiative, an Interagency Task Team on HIV/AIDS, and an EFA group on disabilities, to develop common guidelines on tackling exclusion from education.
Child labour indicators in MDG monitoring (GLO127)	SIMPOC created a list of indicators and sub-indicators to be included in CL-Info. A pilot test was carried out in May 2007. SIMPOC analyzed results derived from the pilot test and a series of recommendations were formulated in order to improve the software platform. With those recommendations the template for a new CL-Info platform was reconfigured. Currently, country data analysis is carried out: 7 countries have been completed.
Knowledge Base (Guidelines and Toolkits on Key Programme Approaches and Methodologies)	
Toolkits on Education and Skills Development (GLO128)	Completed. Due for publication early 2008
Toolkits on Trafficking of Children (GLO128)	Completed. Due for publication early 2008.
Toolkits on Child Labour in agriculture (GLO128)	Completed. Published in 2007.
Toolkits on Child Labour Monitoring (GLO128)	Completed. Published in 2006.
Guidelines on CCTs and similar approaches (GLO130)	It has been decided to postpone the completion of this global output to early 2008 in conjunction with the forthcoming International Steering Committee's meeting and discussion on CCT. However, a great deal of work has been and is underway towards this objective, including contribution to the design of Ghana's CCT programme (Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty, LEAP) to integrate child labour concerns, and the regional workshop on CCTs and child labour held in Costa Rica in November 2007.

Knowledge Base (Guidelines and Toolkits on Key Programme Approaches and Methodologies)	
Guidelines on Knowledge, Attitude and Behaviour (KAB) surveys for awareness raising and social mobilization on child labour (GLO131)	A small number of KAB surveys have been carried out in IPEC projects over the last years with a number of them serving the purpose of assessing public awareness and attitudes towards child labour and to facilitate a better understanding of child labour in the country. They also help with measuring changes in public perceptions and opinions on child labour over time, particularly if IPEC has been carrying out awareness-raising and/or social mobilisation activities. Guidelines for practitioners that provide a package of relevant tools and steps to be taken when planning for and carrying out a KAB assessment are being developed under the ongoing 'Impact Assessment Framework' project, which is developing methodologies and tools that will support assessing the impact of child labour activities and interventions for both direct and indirect impact.
Child labour legislation and policy data base (GLO132)	The database has been created, and is currently being prepared for public use.
Integration	
Guidelines on Child Labour mainstreaming into DWCP (GLO129)	Not completed. Work to be continued in 2008.
International Statistical Standard for Child labour (GLO133)	The technical report and draft resolution on CL Statistics for submission to ICLS-18 (Nov/Dec 2008) are under preparation. Six background reports to assist in preparing the technical report have been prepared. A report on the statistical measurement of hazardous work by children has been prepared, and is being modified. UCW and IPEC have jointly conducted country consultations (Bangladesh, Brazil, Cambodia, Senegal and USA) to assess country perceptions on what activities by children may be included in the international statistics on child labour standards. Three tripartite regional meetings are being carried out to discuss the draft resolution on Child Labour Statistics in Lima, Johannesburg and Manila. As approved by the GB, ICLS-18 will be held in Geneva from 24 November to 5 December 2008.



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ISBN 978-92-2-121011-5



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