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Action against child labour 2008-2009: IPEC Progress and Future Priorities

February 2010

International
Programme on
the Elimination
of Child Labour
(IPEC)

Action against child labour
2008–2009
IPEC progress and future priorities

February 2010
International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour

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IPEC

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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
CLM	Child labour monitoring
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
IGA	Income-generating activities
IOE	International Organization of Employers
ITUC	International Trade Union Confederation
ILC	International Labour Conference
IRIS	Integrated Resource Information System (ILO)
ITC	International Training Centre (ILO)
MDGs	United Nations Millennium Development Goals
MIGRANT	International Migration Programme (ILO)
MOU	Memorandum of understanding
NORMES	International Labour Standards Department (ILO)
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NSC	National Steering Committee
PARDEV	Department of Partnerships and Development Cooperation (ILO)

POM	Programme and Operations Manual
PROGRAM	Bureau of Programme and Management (ILO)
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
SAFEWORK	Programme on Safety and Health at Work and the Environment (ILO)
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)
SKILLS	Programme on Skills, Knowledge and Employability (ILO)
STAT	Bureau of Statistics (ILO)
STEP	Strategies and Tools against Social Exclusion and Poverty (ILO)
TC RAM	Technical Cooperation Resource Allocation Mechanism (ILO)
TBP	Time-bound programme
TRAVAIL	Conditions of Work and Employment Programme (ILO)
UCW	Understanding Children's Work
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WDAFL	World Day against Child Labour
WFCL	Worst forms of child labour
WFP	World Food Programme
YEN	Youth Employment Network
YET	Youth Employment Team

Executive summary

The 2008–09 biennium was a period of upheaval. The global food crisis reached a peak in 2008, compounded by an unprecedented worldwide economic, financial and jobs crisis. Natural disasters, such as the 2008 Sichuan earthquake and the recent catastrophe in Haiti make clear that disaster preparedness must be a permanent feature of national and international action against child labour and that child labour concerns must be fully integrated into reconstruction policy and practice.

Child labour remains high on the international agenda. The Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention No. 182 is nearing universal ratification, and the Minimum Age Convention No. 138 is also among the ILO's most ratified Conventions. The United Nations General Assembly in 2008 adopted a resolution on the rights of the child that focused on child labour, followed in 2009 by the UN Secretary General's report on the rights of child, fully dedicated to child labour. A Global Conference on Child Labour will take place in the Netherlands in May 2010, and a new ILO Global Report on Child Labour will be released containing new global estimates on the scope of the problem.

These developments reflect a broad recognition that child labour perpetuates poverty and underdevelopment, while its eradication is key to realizing many of the Millennium Development Goals. There is a growing international consensus that effective responses to child labour require a mix of education and employment measures, cash support and the provision of core social services to the most vulnerable – as well as respect for all fundamental rights at work. This is all the more true in times of economic crisis. In June 2009, a Global Jobs Pact was agreed at the International Labour Conference, proposing to address the needs of people by

putting sustainable livelihood recovery at the forefront of all crisis responses.

A number of noteworthy international events marked the biennium. The 18th International Conference of Labour Statisticians in December 2008 adopted an international statistical standard on child labour, which will facilitate the international comparability of child labour statistics. The 3rd World Congress against Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents took place in November 2008 in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. The Congress, which was extensively supported by IPEC, revitalized international efforts against the commercial sexual exploitation of children and re-emphasized the linkages between eliminating this worst form of child labour and achieving the 2016 goal of eliminating all the worst forms of child labour.

Increasingly, IPEC's work aims at mainstreaming action against child labour into national development frameworks. While direct project interventions with children remain a cornerstone of IPEC's work, it is clear that if interventions are not fully integrated and budgeted in national policy frameworks, progress in sustainably reducing child labour will remain slow. IPEC activities now typically focus on making sure that child labour permeates all relevant national policy areas, such as education, social services and welfare, employment and data collection. As part of this thrust towards more policy level action against child labour, a new modality aims at providing support to national efforts in the form of South-South cooperation. In general, the biennium showed continued donor support for IPEC and the initiation of interesting new projects in a number of strategic countries and regions.

IPEC's work remains rooted in ILO child labour Conventions Nos. 138 and 182 and in the 1998 Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work

and the 2008 Declaration on Social Justice for a Fair Globalization. The ILO's Strategic Policy Framework and Programme and Budget, and the Global Action Plan – endorsed by the Governing Body in 2006 – are helping to focus IPEC's strategic operational direction at the country, regional and global levels.

In respect of **progress towards IPEC's targets**, as defined in the Programme and Budget for 2008–09, these have largely been fulfilled. The target on constituents or development partners applying ILO products, toolkits, guidelines or methodologies to take measures included in the IPEC's Global Monitoring Plan IPEC was exceeded by almost 50 per cent. Moreover, thirty-four member States, of which 10 in Africa, as well as Kosovo¹, with ILO technical assistance or support took at least two measures consistent with the principal characteristics of time-bound programmes. The number of children who have directly benefited from IPEC projects through either preventive measures or support for removal from child labour situations amounted to some 300,000 children and over 52 million children indirectly benefited from the work of the Programme.

IPEC continued to advocate and use **social dialogue** methodologies in all of its activities and in pursuit of the Global Action Plan, taking advantage of the social partners' positions in influencing policy development and reform within the sphere of key socio-economic areas and their presence in the sectors where child labour still prevails. A specific team was created at IPEC headquarters to pursue the inclusion of social dialogue in the implementation of IPEC activities. The majority of IPEC's partners in 2008–09 have been employers' and workers' organizations. A number of examples are presented illustrating tripartite cooperation during the biennium.

Further progress was made in the **ratification** of both Convention No. 138 (from 150 to 155 ratifications) and No. 182 (from 165 to 171). Recently, the United Nations Secretary General called upon States to ratify the two Conventions, illustrating that universal ratification of the two Conventions is now a global goal. In spite of progress in ratification, there are certain pockets of non-ratification. Convention No. 138 still awaits ratification by some of the most industrialized countries in the world. One in three children under 18 years of age worldwide, the great majority in South Asia, are living in countries that have not yet fully committed to the abolition of child labour by ratifying both Conventions.

IPEC provided technical and legal assistance to countries for better implementation of the Conventions, among others through a number of training programmes. In the field of **knowledge development and sharing**, IPEC shares its extensive knowledge with constituents, partners, researchers and the wider public through capacity-building, training and knowledge sharing workshops, child labour courses in cooperation with the International Training Centre (ITC), and by the development and dissemination of studies, guidelines, resource materials, collection of good practices and evaluations at the national and regional level. Child labour **data collection** activities continued, with support by IPEC's Statistical Information and Monitoring Programme on Child Labour (SIMPOC) to the implementation of national child labour surveys, the development of new methodological tools, and pilot work in developing a methodology for national level estimates of selected worst forms of child labour, other than hazardous work. Training of national partners to build statistical capacities remained a core element of SIMPOC activities, as well as the production of child labour research papers and the analysis and dissemination of child labour data.

IPEC continued to place high emphasis during the biennium on **education** as a means to fight child labour. The 2008 World Day against Child Labour had the theme of *Education, the right response to child labour*, which generated extensive media interest, and strengthened networks of stakeholders working on child labour and education. IPEC supported the development of a wide range of publications on various aspects of child labour and education. IPEC continued its cooperation with the Global Task Force on Child Labour and Education for All, as well as other partners and networks. As to **advocacy** activities, the World Days in 2008 and 2009, focusing respectively on education and girls in child labour, were both marked by very successful and high profile events in Geneva and in the field. The SCREAM programme expanded in new directions, and the *12 to 12 Partnership Initiative* continued to gain momentum.

IPEC also continued to strengthen the protection of children from **hazardous work**. A *WHO/ILO Joint Technical Committee Child Labour and Working Youth* is focusing attention on safety and health issues arising from young people's employment. One activity will examine methods for measuring psycho-social effects of child labour. Technical materials are being further

1. See note 5 for the status of Kosovo as referred to in his report..

developed to better give guidance to constituents on how to develop lists used to prohibit hazardous work to persons below 18 years. 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 40 countries, together with a broad network of local partner organizations. As part of the UN Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking (UN.GIFT), IPEC – together with UNICEF – also developed a comprehensive training package to fight trafficking in children. IPEC continued carrying out direct action on **child domestic labour** in all regions. The Programme is reviewing the existing literature in this area to identify potential knowledge gaps, and is undertaking work to obtain a specific global estimate on child domestic labour that would fill the lack of reliable and systematic statistical data in this area. IPEC implemented several projects addressing the problem of worst forms of **child labour in conflict situations**, in particular child soldiers. IPEC and the International Training Centre commenced a global programme aiming at producing information and tools on the worst forms of child labour in (post) conflict situations. IPEC also produced a tool for providing operational guidance to other agencies implementing economic reintegration programmes, and was an active member of the UN interagency working group on disarmament, demobilization and reintegration. A SCREAM module on children and armed conflict has been produced and tested with children in Nepal and Uganda.

In addition to the special focus on girls during World Day 2009, the biennium saw major methodological and advocacy achievements, and new training and policy tools on the **gender** dimensions of child labour. The inclusion for the first time of hazardous 'household chores' within the statistical definition of child labour contained in the 2008 Resolution concerning Statistics of Child Labour is a key step in better capturing girls' child labour. IPEC has intensified its **partnerships** with United Nations agencies and other international actors against child labour, in particular the Global Task Force on Child Labour and Education for All, the International Partnership for Cooperation on Child Labour in Agriculture, the interagency programme Understanding Children's Work (UCW), and the UN Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking (UN.GIFT). **Training and capacity building** are vital components of IPEC's strategy to implement the Global Action Plan. During the 2008–9 biennium, a total of 23 training activities, involving more than 1,000 participants, were carried out in cooperation with the

International Training Centre. During the biennium, IPEC's work on **Corporate Social Responsibility** increased significantly. IPEC developed and disseminated case studies and tools; provided advisory services to industries and individual companies on good practice in addressing child labour; and initiated research to help companies put child labour principles into practice. IPEC also provided training on child labour and supply chain management, and contributed to the compilation of a toolkit to support companies in the implementation of the Labour Principles of the UN Secretary General's Global Compact. IPEC also continued its engagement with the multi-stakeholder initiatives ECLT Foundation (Eliminating Child Labour in Tobacco) and the International Cocoa Initiative.

Operational and organizational issues

During the biennium, IPEC had operations in 92 countries, many of which have signed a memorandum of understanding with the ILO. IPEC's share of the ILO's total technical cooperation programme reached 23 per cent in the biennium. Total expenditures in the biennium reached US\$ 107 million (US\$ 60.8 million in 2008 and US\$ 46.2 million in 2009). The annual delivery rate, which is the percentage of actual expenditures compared with funds available during the year for expenditure, remained stable at 68 per cent for 2008 and 67.2 per cent for 2009. The decline in expenditure is the subject of analysis by IPEC, and seems in part to be the result of the fact that IPEC's portfolio currently consists of many 'start up' projects, which typically have not yet reached maximum delivery.

Following a drop in donor support in 2007 to about US\$ 21 million, in 2008, at US\$ 66 million, approvals again were at a level comparable to the years prior to 2007. However, new project approvals for 2009 amounted to US\$ 53.7 million. The decline illustrates once again the importance of sustained donor support. Programming and funding patterns for technical cooperation are changing, with new modalities such as the Regular Budget Supplementary Account, joint work in the context of the ILO's participation in the One UN process, and Decent Work country programming. These opportunities support IPEC's shift to increased policy level work, but require a reorientation of the Programme's funding strategy.

IPEC currently has 484 professional and general service staff worldwide. Fifty-three, or 11 per cent, of IPEC staff members work at ILO headquarters in

Geneva. Sixty-two per cent of IPEC's worldwide staff are women.

In the field of programme planning, evaluation and impact assessment, design and planning continued in IPEC based on results based frameworks, the Strategic Programme Impact Framework methodology for strategic planning and model templates for child labour projects. Fifty-two project level evaluations or external reviews were completed during 2008–09. More than two thirds of these evaluations were final evaluations, reflecting the high number of projects completed during the biennium. Further work was done on the implementation of the impact assessment framework.

Thematic highlights

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

- Chapter 1, “**The global financial crisis and IPEC's response**”, is a follow up to the 2009 discussion of the IPEC International Steering Committee on the potential impact of the global financial crisis on child labour.
- Chapter 2, “**Child trafficking – modern slavery**”, highlights the lessons learned by IPEC after a decade of action against child trafficking, and addresses a number of conceptual questions.
- Chapter 3, “**International Partnerships**”, looks back at the work done by IPEC and its partners in forging international partnerships to combat child labour in its various forms.

Programme and Budget for 2010–11

This part of the report presents the ILO's Strategic Policy Framework for 2010–15 and its focus on child labour, and the Programme and Budget for 2010–11. Outcome 16 in the Strategic Policy Framework states: “Child labour is eliminated, with priority given to its worst forms”. Two indicators reflect the areas in which constituents in member States take action with the support of IPEC to progressively achieve outcome 16. The Programme and Budget for 2010–11 is the strategic and operational plan to advance towards Outcome 16. In terms of strategic and operational resources, a decrease can be observed in both Regular Budget allocations and anticipated extra-budgetary resources.

Part I. Implementation report

1. IPEC achievements in 2008–09

1.1 Child labour features high on the international agenda

In many ways, the past biennium was a period of upheaval. The global food crisis reached its gravest point in 2008, and was compounded by an unprecedented worldwide economic and financial crisis. These crises pose their own particular challenges to the struggle against child labour – reminding us how quickly any progress achieved can be put in danger – and affect countries in many other ways as well. Natural disasters, such as the 2008 Sichuan earthquake and the recent catastrophe in Haiti make clear that capacity to respond to emergencies and to ensure that child rights are fully integrated into reconstruction policies must be a permanent feature of national and international action against child labour. The ILO is currently assessing the impact of the devastating earthquake in Haiti and mobilizing its resources to support reconstruction, including specific responses to address the implications of the disaster for child labour.

Despite these challenges, child labour is still high on the international agenda. The Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention No. 182 continues its steady march towards universal ratification. The Minimum Age Convention No. 138 also features among the most ratified Conventions of the ILO. The United Nations General Assembly in 2008 adopted a resolution on the rights of the child that focused on child labour, followed in 2009 by the UN Secretary General's report on the rights of child, which was fully dedicated to child labour.² Preparations are in full swing for a Global Conference on

Child Labour, which will take place in the Netherlands in May 2010, and for the release of the next ILO Global Report on Child Labour, which will present new global estimates on child labour.

The fact that child labour so clearly remains a major concern for the international community reflects a broad recognition that the persistence of child labour perpetuates poverty and underdevelopment, while its eradication is a key to realizing many of the Millennium Development Goals, such as MDG2 on universal basic education, and MDG1 on poverty eradication. The UN Secretary General in his report clearly stressed that "Goal 2 of universal primary education is one of the fundamental commitments of the international community for success in the elimination of child labour" and conversely that "[t]he Millennium Development Goal of universal primary education cannot be realized as long as hundreds of millions of children are involved in child labour."³

There is a growing international consensus that effective responses to child labour require a mix of employment measures – providing decent work for adults and young workers – as well as cash support and the provision of core social services to the most vulnerable. This is all the more true in times of economic crisis. Evidence of this consensus can be found in several important recent reports, including the above-mentioned report by the Secretary-General.⁴ It is therefore especially significant that against the background of the current crisis, in June 2009, a Global Jobs Pact was agreed by the delegates representing governments and workers' and employers' organizations from more than

2. Status of the Convention on the Rights of the Child – Report of the Secretary-General, UN DOC. A/64/172 of 27 July 2009.

3. Ibid. paras 28–29.

4. See e.g. UNICEF, *Progress for Children, A Report Card on Child Protection, Number 8, September 2009*;

Box 1. Delivering as One: IPEC in the UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) in Zambia

The ILO in Zambia has been deeply involved in joint UN activities to promote decent work, children's rights and the elimination of child labour in the country. Under the UNDAF outcome on improved basic social services, the ILO is an active participant in a number of joint-UN activities, through the IPEC projects implemented in the country – the USDOL-funded Time Bound Programme Support Project (TBP-SP) and the EC-funded Tackling Child Labour through Education and Training (TACKLE).

Chief among the joint initiatives is the UN Joint Programme on Human Trafficking (UNJPT), launched in 2008 as a joint programme by ILO, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and UNICEF to support the Government's efforts to put in place a comprehensive national response to human trafficking. The UNJPT has provided technical advice towards a revision of trafficking legislation and the formulation of a national policy and action plan on human trafficking. The UNJPT also carried out a number of awareness raising and capacity development activities, including training for media practitioners. Currently, the ILO is taking the lead on developing a resource kit for change agents at community level, such as teachers, community workers and young people. The kit is being developed under the slogan "Be the Change" and with inspiration from similar ILO/IPEC work in China. In 2006/07 ILO/IPEC undertook research on child trafficking in Zambia with funding from the EC Delegation in Lusaka. This work has now come to fruition through the signing of an agreement between the UNJPT and EC for a three year project on support for national efforts to eliminate human trafficking in Zambia. The project will focus on capacity development and training, improving the knowledge base on trafficking in Zambia, outreach to communities, children and professionals and further scale up awareness raising activities.

Under the UNDAF outcome on improved basic social services, IPEC is involved in a joint activity between ILO, UNICEF and the World Food Programme (WFP) to analyze and document good practices in inclusive education. The good practices will feed into the review of the National Education Policy and will be used in advocacy work and policy dialogue towards strengthening the delivery of appropriate education services to out-of-school children and children who balance work and education. In 2009, UNICEF and ILO embarked on joint research on child labour in water distribution. Many communities in Zambia are serviced through communal water points, or not serviced at all. It is common for children to spend considerable time collecting water, sometimes at the expense of education. Moreover, children often walk long distances, carrying heavy 20 liter containers. This has been a concern both in IPEC and in the UNICEF Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Education (WASHE) programmes, but no clear documentation of evidence exists. Hence, IPEC and UNICEF WASHE joined forces to carry out a study on child labour in water collection/distribution. The study will provide recommendations for how to reduce incidences of child labour in the provision of water to be used both in future programming for water supply programmes and in child labour interventions.

In 2009, the first UCW study on child labour in Zambia was published. The study was undertaken in close collaboration between ILO, UNICEF and the World Bank. Joint work on a follow up study on the costs and benefits of eliminating child labour in Zambia is underway. The study will be carried out in 2010–11 and form part of joint UNICEF-ILO advocacy for free and compulsory basic education in Zambia.

The UN in Zambia, with its partners, has started preparations for the next UNDAF to be implemented in response to the Sixth National Development Plan, also under development. Child labour will be mainstreamed into different areas of the UNDAF and may be one of the areas for joint programmes under the next UNDAF.

180 countries at the International Labour Conference. The Pact outlines strategies to guide a recovery from the current crisis. It proposes to address the needs of people by putting sustainable livelihood recovery at the forefront of all crisis responses. It calls for supporting job creation and helping people into work, investing in social protection systems, strengthening respect for international labour standards, and promoting social dialogue. The Pact states that the response to the crisis should protect vulnerable people and enable countries to achieve the Millennium Development Goals. Clearly, the implementation of the Pact will help countries to give effective responses to child labour.

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

The 3rd World Congress against Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents took place from 25 to 28 November 2008 in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. IPEC provided extensive support to the regional preparatory meetings in Africa, Asia and Europe. The ILO also had a prominent position at the Congress itself, with IPEC leading one of the five high-level panels, and through a number of workshops related to topics on commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC). The Congress revitalized international efforts against CSEC and re-emphasized the linkages between eliminating this worst form of child labour and achieving the 2016 goal of eliminating all the worst forms of child labour. See also section 1.5.9.

1.2 A biennium of change for IPEC

Increasingly, IPEC's work aims at mainstreaming action against child labour into national development frameworks. IPEC's knowledge base and years of experience in designing and implementing project interventions teaches us much about what countries need to do to eliminate child labour. While direct project interventions aiming at, and working with, children remain a cornerstone of IPEC's work – providing insights, experience and capacity building – it is clear that if interventions are not fully integrated and budgeted in national policy frameworks, progress in reducing child labour will remain painfully slow. IPEC activities now typically focus on making sure that child labour permeates all relevant national policy areas, such as education, social services and welfare, employment, poverty reduction, as well as data collection.

As part of this thrust towards more policy level action against child labour, IPEC is supporting a new modality that aims at providing support to national efforts in the form of South-South cooperation. A Memorandum of Intent between the ILO and the Government of Brazil in December 2007 launched a new international initiative to promote specific South-South technical cooperation projects and activities that contribute to the 2016 target. The aim is to create a forum for South-South cooperation in this field, including regional groups such as the Andean Pact, MERCOSUR, and the India-Brazil-South Africa Trilateral Partnership formed in 2003 to foster horizontal cooperation between countries sharing successful experiences in the fight against child labour. As an example of this, in 2007, Brazil provided technical assistance to the government of Ghana in the design of a pilot social grants scheme

along the lines of Brazil's "Bolsa Familia" scheme. In the same year, and as part of the same process, tripartite representatives of the Portuguese speaking countries in Africa undertook a study tour to Brazil. Even prior to that, Brazil in 2006 financed a project on combating the worst forms of child labour in Portuguese speaking countries in Africa.

New projects

The biennium showed continued donor support for IPEC and the initiation of interesting new projects in a number of strategic countries and regions. For example, in Southern Africa, an IPEC project supported by the United States works with the countries in the subregion to operationalize their recently adopted national plans of action. The same donor is also supporting a project toward a child-labour free State of Bahia, Brazil, as a key aim of the State's decent work agenda; a project to support the Government of India's national child labour programme through a convergence model of delivering services and strategies to tackle child labour; projects in Malawi and Uganda to support implementing the national plan of action, and projects to continue support to comprehensive time-bound action in Cambodia, the Philippines and Kenya. Another project aims at mobilizing regional action in West Africa to combat the worst forms of child labour, with a particular focus on forced child labour, and a similar project commenced in selected Latin American countries. A new project in Mexico, entitled "Stop Child Labour in Agriculture" contributes to the prevention and elimination of child labour in the agricultural sector, with special focus on indigenous children and child labour as a result of internal migration. Support from the Governments of Spain, Italy and Ireland through new projects aims to enhance national plans of action, research and direct action in West Africa, other African countries and Viet Nam, as well as the capacity of the social partners. The project "Tackling Child Labour through Education", supported by the European Commission provides technical cooperation in 11 ACP countries. The project's objectives are to help reduce poverty by providing access to basic education and skills training for disadvantaged children and youth, and strengthen the capacity of national and local authorities in the formulation, implementation and enforcement of policies to tackle child labour in coordination with social partners and civil society. A new global project is providing support to the implementation of the Global Action Plan at international, regional and national level, focusing both

on knowledge and implementation. Another project is giving support to the implementation of the above-mentioned ICLS Resolution, and yet another project supports the International Partnership for Cooperation on Child Labour in Agriculture to eliminate child labour in agriculture by 2016. Work on impact assessments is being enhanced with a project to design and implement comprehensive impact evaluation in representative projects. New child labour surveys and training also received additional support.

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 of 1998 and is a key element of the ILO's Decent Work Agenda. In addition to the ILO's Strategic Policy Framework and Programme and Budget, the Global Action Plan – endorsed by the Governing Body in 2006 – is helping to focus IPEC's strategic operational direction at the country, regional and global levels. The Global Action Plan outlines key actions to be taken by the Organization and its constituents, starting 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 eliminating the worst forms of child labour by 2016 – and eventually all its forms – and identifies various means by which the ILO can support this process. The Global Action Plan and its achievements will be examined in more detail in the upcoming 2010 Global Report on Child Labour

IPEC Implementation Reports and progress towards impact

The current report provides an overview of IPEC activities and achievements during the biennium 2008–09. Its capacity to assess the outcome of IPEC's work and further impact on families and children is limited, in view of the short time span available between the closure of the reporting period and the production of the report. It is also important to distinguish different levels of outcomes and impact. On the one hand, there are the

outcomes of the ILO's Programme and Budget, and the other numerical outcome indicators that IPEC uses, such as direct and indirect beneficiaries. These outcome indicators are traditionally addressed in IPEC's yearly implementation reports. On the other hand, there is the broader outcome of IPEC's work at the global, regional and national levels in supporting constituents and partners in making policy and other changes, the further impact on families and children, as well as levels of child labour as a result of these changes. This impact is more complex to analyze, and is addressed in Global Reports, global estimates and specialized studies such as the various impact assessment initiatives. The discussions around the upcoming Global Report on child labour in 2010 will provide ample opportunity for more in-depth analysis of IPEC's work. Further studies and work in 2010 and beyond is also intended to provide more analysis of the further outcomes and impact of IPEC work.

1.3 Child labour worldwide

1.3.1 The global situation

The global child labour situation will once again be assessed when the ILO releases its third global estimates on child labour in 2010. It will be recalled that the 2006 global estimates showed that the number of child labourers fell by 11 per cent from 2000 to 2004 to 218 million. Substantial declines could be seen in child labour among younger children below age 15 and in hazardous work for all children up to age 18. The most striking change was the large drop in the number of working children in the Latin America and the Caribbean region to less than half of the level in 2000.

It is undeniable that the world has profoundly changed since 2006. The impact of the global financial and economic crisis will be felt in the global jobs market for some years to come, and poverty levels are likely to have been affected severely. The consequences of the crisis on child labour are discussed in more detail in Part II of this report.

Despite the uncertainties presented by the global crisis, there is a growing body of evidence that suggests that countries that saw a decline in child labour invested heavily in strengthening education and in addressing poverty through enhanced social safety nets and services. They also paid attention to the rights and direct needs of children involved in child labour, and targeted them for removal from child labour and for inclusion in

recovery and reintegration programmes. Among others, social services were provided through targeted cash incentives, which proved effective at both household and national levels.

These are important lessons, showing that real progress against child labour requires concerted action at the national level. The next challenge is thus for countries to upscale and internalize the lessons learned from years of project work. And this in turn requires IPEC to reinforce its assistance to countries at the policy and overall development levels.

1.3.2 Regional overview

Focus on Africa

With an estimated incidence of 26.4 per cent for children between 5 and 14 years, Africa remains the region where the least progress has been made during the past years towards the elimination of child labour. Most of the working children are found in agriculture, but many others are involved in mining and quarries, fishing, child domestic labour and commercial sexual exploitation, or are victims of trafficking or armed conflicts. They work under hazardous conditions and have little chance to be educated and find decent employment. The situation of these children has deteriorated by the persistent lack of basic and social infrastructure and adequate livelihood for their families. The financial crisis and the subsequent decrease of productive investments at local and national level will likely further undermine the situation of many African children in the next few years.

To reverse the trend, ILO constituents at the Africa Regional Meeting held in Addis in 2007 adopted two targets from the Global Action Plan as part of the Decent Work Agenda for Africa: a national action plan to be put in place in each country by 2008, with the aim to eliminate the worst forms of child labour by 2015. To meet both targets, IPEC has designed a regional strategy through its Focus Africa Programme which focuses on (i) promoting the ownership of child labour activities by African countries themselves and providing the needed resources to eliminate child labour; (ii) assisting African countries in developing and implementing national action plans (NAPs) on child labour; (iii) mobilizing the international community on the specific urgency to support child labour programmes in Africa with a focus on sub-regional cooperation and the involvement of regional development agencies; and (iv) mainstreaming child labour into the decent work agenda and into national development frameworks.

Main achievements. Activities developed in Africa in the past biennium were centred on the implementation of global, regional and country projects. These projects have continued to prevent and to withdraw thousands of children at risk or working children from hazardous child labour and have referred them to formal or non formal educational institutions. They have implemented capacity building activities for the constituents and partners, conducted research operations and improved the knowledge base on child labour with national surveys; baseline, sectoral and thematic surveys, good practices compendiums, and impact studies. They also contributed to the institutional strengthening of Child Labour Units, community mobilization and other awareness raising activities, support to the designing and implementation of child labour monitoring systems (CLMS) and direct beneficiaries monitoring reporting (DBMR), support to NAPs, DWCPs and UNDAF development, the mainstreaming of child labour at policy level, and the drafting of hazardous lists. Examples of good practices regarding (i) the funding of the NAP can be highlighted in South Africa; (ii) scaling up of community-based CLMS in Ghana; and (iii) linking child labour and education in Burkina Faso, Kenya, Morocco and Niger. Many other countries have recorded several good practices on child labour in agriculture, mining and quarries, fishing, child domestic labour, commercial sexual exploitation, child trafficking, and children in armed conflicts.

IPEC engagement with employers' and workers' organizations has been intensified: they have developed action plans for the elimination of child labour and have been involved in many project activities including those of national steering committees for the elimination of child labour, capacity building, participation in the development of list of hazardous occupations, and in advocacy and resource mobilization. In addition, employers' organizations have especially been involved at sectoral level, such as mining (Burkina Faso, Niger, Zambia, Tanzania), and agriculture (Malawi). Workers' organizations have provided services for direct beneficiaries in agriculture (Tanzania), domestic labour (Kenya and Tanzania), and training for individual family members and community based organizations including cooperatives and other economic groups, mutual assistance and parents associations.

Challenges and opportunities. By the end of 2009, NAPs had not yet been developed as planned in all countries and resources for the implementation of existing NAPs were limited. Also limited were resources to scale up pilot experiences initiated to provide removal,

rehabilitation and prevention support, CLM processes, income generating activities, school enrolment and capacity building. In some cases however, countries have allocated specific resources from national budgets for the elimination of child labour such as South Africa, Benin, Tanzania, Morocco, Kenya, Uganda, and Malawi. In addition, efforts to follow up international commitments on child labour in mining (2005) and child labour in agriculture (2007) are starting to have their impact in the region. HIV/AIDS and gender issues are also progressively mainstreamed into all activities. National partners are more aware and contribute better in activities against child labour.

Prospects. Working on institutional strengthening of national, sub regional and regional organizations such as the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa (CEMAC), the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), the Southern African Development Community (SADC), and developing internal and international partnerships against child labour could accelerate tremendously the delivery of IPEC projects and programme outcomes. Linkages with universities, research centres and other specialized training institutions will be critical in the dissemination of information and tools to fight child labour. The funding of NAPs through most governments' budgets and effective support from donors will enhance national action for the elimination of child labour. Continuous efforts to improve the knowledge base, effective awareness raising campaigns, community-based and scaled up CLM will also contribute to the sustainability of IPEC and other development partners' interventions. The recent agreements with donors for the implementation of regional (e.g. the West Africa ECOWAS Project) and country projects in Kenya, Malawi, South Africa, etc. will reinforce IPEC action in Africa in the coming years.

Arab States

The issue of child labour in the Arab region has long been viewed either with indifference or with a bit of skepticism, but the last decade or so has witnessed a dramatic change both on the government level and the civil society at large. The issue of the increasing number of working children, even in what are defined as oil-rich countries, is now on the agenda of many regional and international organizations and governments. According to the Arab Labour Organization, there are

more than 12 million working children in the Arab region. The problem of working children has increased in magnitude and the nature of activities that these children are forced to carry out. Child labour is a growing phenomenon, correlated with rising inequality, poverty, unemployment, and poor quality of education leading to early dropouts. Most working children in the region are found in agriculture, fishing, manufacturing, trade, hotels, restaurants, and other services.

A number of initiatives in the region – among them the establishment of child labour centres and labour law reform – are having a positive impact on the child labour situation. Yet, there is still a great need to create monitoring mechanisms that will strengthen adherence to legislation. Most working children are found in the informal economy where legislation often does not cover establishments. Among the priorities for the region remain legislative reform, policy reform to mainstream child labour in national, regional, and local development programmes, institutional capacity building, awareness-raising and community mobilization, and strengthening the education system.

During the 2008–09 Biennium, IPEC was active in the region through several projects: the project supporting Time Bound Programmes in Lebanon and Yemen (closed in May 2008), SIMPOC surveys in Yemen (on-going), and most recently, a new project started in Lebanon (January 2009) to strengthen national action against the worst forms of child labour.

Asia and the Pacific

Although the 2006 Global Report on child labour reported some decline in the number of economically active children in the Asia-Pacific region, the size of the child labour problem in the region is still the largest among all the regions. Accordingly, effective elimination of child labour still remains a huge challenge for the governments of the Asia and Pacific region. Different countries are at different levels of progress, with a number of countries having National Action Plans (NAPs), Time Bound Programme (TBP) frameworks, or other similar comprehensive national programmes to address child labour. Unfortunately, in many cases those NAPs and TBP frameworks are not fully operational, not geared towards the elimination of the worst forms of child labour by 2016, not supported by adequate resource allocations and not integrated into the national development programmes.

During the biennium IPEC implemented 32 projects in Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri

Lanka, Thailand, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Indonesia, Mongolia, China, the Philippines, Viet Nam, Timor Leste, Fiji and Papua New Guinea in close collaboration with the ILO tripartite partners and other UN agencies. The objectives of these projects were to assist the respective countries towards the elimination of the worst forms of child labour in different sectors and to build capacity to eliminate child labour by 2016. Implementation of 13 projects has been completed and 19 projects are still ongoing. Among these latter, one new project supports the Government of India in implementing its Convergence Model against child labour and projects of support to Time-bound Programmes have commenced in the Philippines and Viet Nam. As part of South-South co-operation, a Brazilian-funded project has also been approved for Timor Leste.

ILO has also been working with a number of countries that have not yet ratified Conventions Nos. 138 and/or 182. Among these, Kiribati ratified both Conventions and Timor Leste Convention No. 182 during the biennium and Afghanistan has made significant progress towards the ratification of Convention No. 138.

While the current economic crisis definitely poses a new challenge in the region towards achieving the 2016 target, the biggest challenge is the lack of political commitment among some governments in addressing the problem. Moreover, with the exception of a few countries, such as India, there is a lack of national resource allocation to address child labour. This reluctance with regard to national resource allocation, and the consequent donor-dependency, is an ongoing challenge that is likely to undermine the achievement of eliminating the worst forms of child labour by 2016.

Europe and Central Asia

In Central and Eastern Europe, Albania, Bulgaria, Kosovo (UNMIK – United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo as defined by the UN Security Council Resolution 1244), Moldova, Romania and Ukraine are the countries most seriously affected by child labour, such as trafficking for labour and commercial sexual exploitation, street work, illicit activities (begging, petty theft and drug peddling) and hazardous work in agriculture. The prevalence of the worst forms of child labour in these countries has disastrous effects on the safety, health and well-being of children. Urgent action was and it is still needed to eliminate these practices.

IPEC has been working in the region since 2000 to provide technical and financial assistance to eliminate the worst forms of child labour and to implement

Conventions Nos. 138 and 182. The first projects were country programmes implemented in Albania, Romania and Ukraine. Elimination of trafficking and other worst forms of child labour is also a high priority in the Decent Work Country Programmes for Albania, Bulgaria, Moldova, Romania and Ukraine. Since 2004, projects in Central and Eastern Europe have been implemented under a common programming framework, the Project of technical assistance for the Elimination of Child labour, including Trafficking, in countries of Central and Eastern Europe (PROTECT CEE), in Albania, Bulgaria, Kosovo (UNMIK), Moldova, Romania and Ukraine.

During the period 2008–09, PROTECT CEE up-scaled models of intervention, including CLM processes, psycho-social rehabilitation of victims of trafficking, youth employment, peer education, and provision of life skills by increasing the outreach of institutions to curb child labour through capacity building and greater involvement of employers. The project provided educational services and complementary non-educational services to over 4,500 child labourers and children at risk (agriculture, street work, illicit activities, sexual exploitation, and trafficking) who were withdrawn from the worst forms of child labour or prevented from falling victim to child labour, and mainstreamed child labour into national policies, legislation and awareness raising activities to increase the resources allocated to the elimination of child labour.

Latin America and the Caribbean

As noted in previous reports, Latin America and the Caribbean saw the largest drop in child labour in recent years. But the challenge is by no means over. 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. Girls and boys from indigenous communities, often among the poorest of the poor, suffer the burden of discrimination and a lack of social services.

During the biennium, the majority of countries created working groups within their National Commissions on Child Labour, focusing on how to abolish child labour among indigenous peoples. Awareness raising processes were promoted in several countries to spread knowledge about the linkages between migration and child labour. These processes sought to analyze the

**Box 2. Building partnerships and raising awareness in Brazil:
The Bahia State Pinwheel March**

The Bahia State Pinwheel March was a strategy, coordinated by a partnership among several institutions such as IPEC, the Government of Bahia State, the Federal University of Bahia (UFBA), the Labour Prosecutor's Office (MPT) and UNICEF, to mobilize and commit social actors to the prevention and elimination of child labour. From 23 September to 9 October of 2009, the State Pinwheel March travelled 8,000 kilometers, reached about 5,000 children directly and benefited indirectly about 20,000 children and adolescents. It was carried out in Bahia State, specifically through the 18 municipalities of the Territory of Identity Semi-Arid Northeast II, a target-region of IPEC's USDOL-funded Project "Support to National Efforts towards a Child Labour-Free State, Bahia – Brazil". With the motto "Bahia Free of Child Labour: A Pact for Childhood and Education", the march was an effective strategy to bring public policies to Bahia's countryside. In the context of the Bahia Decent Work Programme, the Government provided 500 water-tanks to ensure drinkable water in 190 schools of the region. The Pinwheel March's closure event included the presence of the Governor of Bahia State Jaques Wagner, the Minister-Chief of Civil Cabinet Dilma Rousseff and the mayors of the 18 municipalities of the Territory of Identity Semi-Arid Northeast II. On this occasion, they signed a Declaration of Commitment to develop strategies for the prevention and elimination of child labour.

effects migration has on child labour and on the risk of human trafficking on vulnerable populations.

In the Central American countries, the National Commissions against Commercial Sexual Exploitation accepted the system of indicators DEVINFOLAC-ESC that aims to monitor the implementation of international commitments made with regard to the issue of commercial sexual exploitation of children. In March 2008 a sub-regional workshop on social dialogue and child labour for Central American and Caribbean workers organizations was held in the Dominican Republic, which developed workplans to be implemented with support from IPEC.

1.4 Progress towards IPEC targets

1.4.1 Programme and Budget

The 2008–09 biennium marked the deepening of the ILO's strategic framework and results-based management systems. In this regard, the IPEC programme continued to be the lead programme responsible for assisting member States to make advances on Intermediate Outcome 1b which states, "Targeted action progressively eradicates child labour, with a particular focus on the worst forms of child labour". This intermediate outcome was one out of three intermediate outcomes designed to contribute towards the Strategic Objective, "Promote and realize standard and fundamental principles and rights at work". The following illustration shows the relationship between the strategic objective, intermediate outcomes and the work of IPEC.

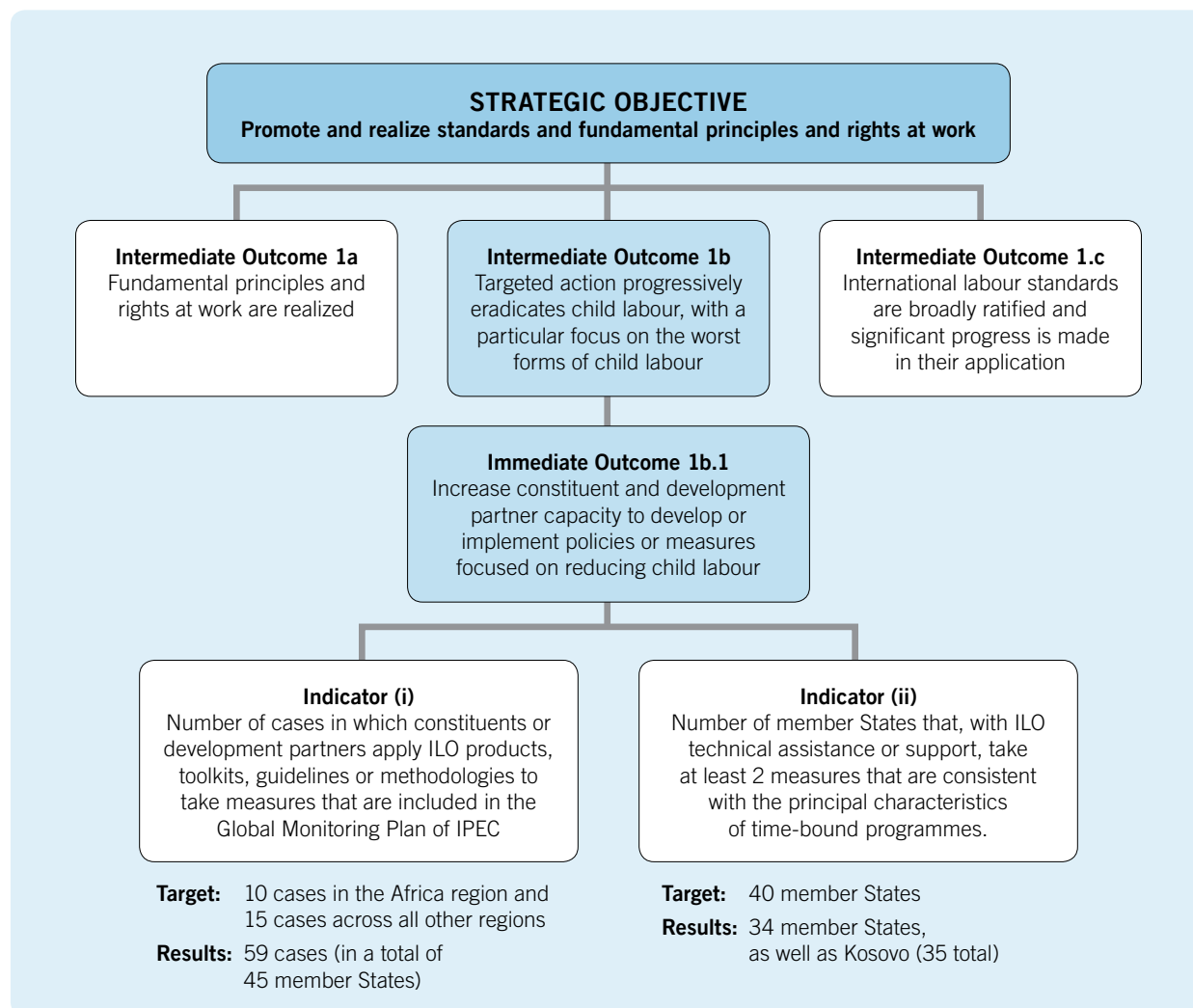
As always, the work of IPEC continues to be guided by the principles laid out in the ILO's two child labour Conventions – Convention No. 138 on Minimum Age and Convention No. 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labour – along with the other six Conventions in the ILO's Declaration of Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work on freedom of association and collective bargaining, forced labour and non-discrimination at work. Indeed, the most significant progress against the incidence of child labour has occurred where there is widespread understanding and acceptance of the inter-related nature of the incidence of child labour, especially its worst forms, the absence of effective industrial relations systems that demonstrate respect for freedom of association and collective bargaining and non-discrimination and forced labour and the goals of decent work for all. Member States and the social partners recognize that where there is child labour, especially its worst forms, there cannot be decent work.

The results based framework, agreed by the Governing Body and then adopted by the International Labour Conference in 2007, indicated that there would be two measures against which progress would be measured. These two measures were as follows:

Indicator (i): 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 IPEC

Indicator (ii): 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

Table 1. Overall results framework for IPEC for 2008–09



At the start of the biennium (and in continuation of the system started in 2004–05) the IPEC Global Monitoring Plan was prepared to provide assistance and parameters to all staff about how these indicators would be measured.

The first indicator was intended to capture the use of the many knowledge products (including statistical methodologies, tool kits, and research) produced by IPEC and show how these were being used by ILO constituents to advance the goal of eliminating child labour at national and regional levels. This indicator demonstrates the integral role that IPEC plays in advancing the understanding and knowledge about child labour and building the capacity of constituents and others to fight it. IPEC's Global Monitoring Plan identifies the following elements as being good examples of the use of IPEC materials:

- SIMPOC methodologies used in national surveys;
- ILO-UNICEF Rapid Assessment methodology used by organizations to prepare reports on specific forms of child labour;
- references made to IPEC's quantitative information, research, good practices and models of intervention in planning and programming documents of organizations;
- guidelines, tool kits, training packages, models of intervention and good practices developed by IPEC used by national partners in their programmes; and
- IPEC developed methodologies, training materials, tool kits, and the like used by partners for training and advocacy purposes.

The second indicator was intended to capture the advances made by member States and the social partners to implement time bound measures to eliminate the worst forms of child labour in line with the principles contained in Convention No. 182. For the purpose of measuring these advances, IPEC's Global Monitoring Plan identified five broad areas where time bound measures could be demonstrated. These five broad categories were defined as:

- legal changes including developing or revising the list of hazardous work for children below the age of 18, new or revised legislation having a positive effect on the incidence of child labour or education, revised labour codes codifying minimum age or hazardous occupations, revised criminal codes, or approval of new legislation concerning specific forms of child labour, such as commercial sexual exploitation of children or trafficking or hazardous work in particular industries or sectors;
- programmes and policies directly targeting the worst forms of child labour adopted by either the Government, the national child labour steering committee, or the social partners;
- child labour concerns mainstreamed/integrated into the wider social and development policies and programmes, such as poverty reduction strategies, education (formal and non-formal) strategies, United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks, MDGs and national social development programmes;
- data collection and research undertaken to advance the understanding of specific forms of child labour or its incidence; and
- effective child labour monitoring systems in place.

In addition to the two performance indicators described above, IPEC has also maintained records on the number of child beneficiaries directly assisted and benefited from IPEC interventions as well as indicative numbers of children and adults benefiting from the work of the programme indirectly. See section 1.4.2.

Indicator (i)

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 IPEC.

Target: 25 cases (10 in Africa and 15 in all other regions)

Results: 59 cases (44 member States, of which 14 were in Africa, as well as Kosovo)

During the 2008–09 biennium, IPEC has documented 59 cases in 44 member States, as well as Kosovo,⁵ of IPEC knowledge products being used by constituents.

Many of the cases documented through the progress reporting process were related to three areas, namely use of the materials prepared for the annual World Day Against Child Labour, the expansion of the use of the IPEC-developed methodology on Supporting Children's Right through Education, the Arts and the Media" (SCREAM), and SIMPOC's statistical methodologies.

Fourteen member States (Benin, Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Fiji, Honduras, Jordan, Kyrgyzstan, Madagascar, Mongolia, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Sri Lanka and Viet Nam) made use of SIMPOC statistical methodologies in national child labour surveys, child labour modules in Labour Force Surveys and rapid assessments. As a result of using these methodologies, these member States have increased their knowledge and understanding of the incidence of child labour and the causes and consequences of it in specific situations.

Twenty-one member States (Albania, Belize, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Guatemala, India, Kyrgyzstan, Morocco, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Romania, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Ukraine, Uruguay and Zambia), as well as Kosovo, have increased capacity to implement programmes and policies to eliminate child labour by using and applying IPEC developed tool kits and training materials. The materials were used to increase the capacity of the tripartite partners so as to empower them to effectively integrate child labour concerns and perspectives into their development policies and programmes. A few examples of this type of result include; a number of member States in Central America using the IPEC methodology (developed in close collaboration with them) of protocols and procedures for caring for children forced into commercial sexual exploitation, member States using IPEC guidelines and manuals on integrating child labour issues into labour inspection procedures and mandates, and using the child labour in agriculture tool kit to train agricultural extension officers on hazardous child labour in agriculture.

5. Used throughout this Report as defined in United Nations Security Council resolution No. 1244 of 1999. All activities were done in close cooperation with the United Nations Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK).

1. IPEC achievements in 2008–09

Indicator (ii)

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.

Target: Total 40 member States of which 16 from Africa and 24 from all other regions

Results: Total 34 member States of which 10 were in Africa, as well as Kosovo (35 total)

Provisional data indicate that a total of 34 member States (of which 10 in Africa), as well as Kosovo (35 total), reported progress fulfilling the requirements of indicator ii). These figures will continue to be updated as information is received from the field and analyzed.⁶

Legal change

During the 2008–09 biennium, twenty-five member States, (Albania, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Madagascar, Mali, Malawi, Moldova, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Panama, Romania, Uganda, Ukraine, United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia) as well as Kosovo, have either revised, updated or adopted new legislative provisions having a positive effect on the incidence of child labour as a result of ILO-IPEC action within the country. Most often, the revisions or new provisions are the result of a dynamic social dialogue process facilitated by IPEC technical co-operation projects in which the inputs and views of the social partners are brought to the fore. In a number of cases, the social partners have been actively involved and consulted during the draft process and their actions to advocate for the enacting of the provisions have been a key element in getting the provisions through the legislative review process and enacted.

Table 2. Examples of the relationship between the enactment of new or revised legislative provisions and the actions undertaken by IPEC projects

Africa	
Mali	The Ministry of Labour, Civil Service and Government Reform has updated the list of hazardous labour for Mali's children in accordance with "Ministerial Order No. 09/0151/MTFPRE-SG of 04.02.09 completing the list of hazardous labour banned for children under the age of 18)". IPEC provided substantial technical support to the Government and the social partners to ensure an inclusive social dialogue process in developing the list and to ensure that the tripartite partners reached agreement on the occupations and activities to include in the list.
Uganda	In June 2008, a law was passed making primary education compulsory. Implementation of the law will enhance efforts to eliminate child labour. IPEC, together with UNESCO and UNICEF with the Education For All initiative intervened with the Government to raise awareness and adopt the law.
Zambia	The Government adopted a new Policy on Human Trafficking (January 09). IPEC and SAP/FL, through the joint UN trafficking programme, provided substantial support to the Government in the development of the policy. An amendment to the criminal code to make human trafficking legislation more enforceable and operational was also passed by Parliament in September 2008.
Latin America and the Caribbean	
Brazil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In January 2008 the Presidency issued Decree No. 6.347, approving the National Plan for the Eradication of Trafficking in Persons and creating a Dissemination and Evaluation Group. IPEC assisted in identifying risk areas within the map of occupations and coordinated the social dialogue process. ● In July 2008, State (Maranhão) Law No. 8.816 revised State Law 6.107 from July 27th, 1994 and increased the protection of children in situations of child domestic labour and included explicit reference to forbidding public servants from exploiting child labour. IPEC assisted in the identification of supply chains in Maranhão and promoted a series of debates.

6. Technical Progress Reports for most projects covering the latter half of 2009 are yet to be received and analyzed.

Brazil (cont.)

- On 25 November 2008, Law No. 11.829, which modifies Law No. 8,069 on the production, commercialization and distribution of child pornography, as well as the criminalization of the acquisition and possessing such materials and other conducts related to the paedophilia through the Internet, was passed. The law was the result of a legislative proposal initiated by the Brazilian Congress and supported by IPEC, along with the National Child Labour Steering Committee and other national stakeholders.

Nicaragua

- Law 641 – “Criminal Code” was gazetted in May 2008. It includes provisions related to commercial sexual exploitation of children. IPEC assisted in the drafting process.
- Law No. 666, of 2 July 2008 reformed Title VIII of the Legal Code that regulates, protects and modernizes the labour laws on domestic work, establishes the age of 14 years as the minimum age for entering into domestic employment and provides that employers give notification to the Labour Inspection Service, in case of contracting an adolescent for this type of labour. IPEC assisted in the drafting process.

Panama

- In February 2008, the National Commission against the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC) in Panama, approved, during its VII ordinary meeting, the first National Plan to Prevent and Eradicate CSEC in Panama 2008–12. IPEC assisted to ensure an effective social dialogue process.
- Law Decree No. 3 of 22 February 2008, creating the National Migration Service, and Executive Decree No. 320 of 8 August 2008, regulating Law Decree No. 3 were passed. This law and the decree contain provisions on the protection of victims of trafficking and create a unit for the protection and care of the victims of trafficking. IPEC assisted in the drafting process.

Asia and the Pacific

Indonesia

- In Sukabumi District, West Java, a district regulation on the prevention of trafficking in women and children was endorsed in January 2008 (District Regulation No. 2 – 2008). A District Regulation is the highest ranking regulation at the district level. IPEC was involved in financing the development of a preparatory academic paper and in organizing the public consultation for the draft regulation.
- The Government of Tanjung Balai District in North Sumatra endorsed a District Regulation on the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour in August 2008. IPEC was involved in technical and tripartite discussions to develop the regulation.

Mongolia

- On 15 January 2008, amendments to the Employment Promotion Law (concerning improving access of school dropout youth to skills training) were approved by Parliament. IPEC was at the forefront of advocating the need to open up access for school drop-out youths to skills training programmes implemented under the employment promotion fund.
- In September 2008, the list of hazardous occupations for minors was revised and adopted by Decree of the Ministry of Social Welfare and Labour (MoSWL). IPEC provided funding support to the Ministry of Social Welfare and Labour to review the list in close consultation with employers' and workers' organizations and other ministries.

Europe and Central Asia

Romania

Government Decision no. 867/2009 regarding the Prohibition of Hazardous Child Labour entered into force on 14 August 2009. It approves the Hazardous Child Labour List in Romania drafted with the technical and financial assistance of ILO-IPEC.

Ukraine

- On January 15, 2009, the Parliament adopted a Law on Amendments to the Criminal Code and Criminal Procedural Code of Ukraine. According to the Law, new article #150–1 on the use of minors for begging was introduced into the Criminal Code and increased confinement up to 5 years, or imprisonment up to 10 years depending on aggravating circumstances.
- The Parliament adopted the Law on Social Work with Children and Youth No. 848-IV on January 15, 2009. Provisions related to prevention of the worst forms of child labour were mainstreamed into the Law as a result of the advocacy work by IPEC. It is envisaged that social assistance for families, children and youth should include complex activities aimed at the prevention of “social orphanage”, family violence, maltreatment of children and worst forms of child labour.

Adopt and implement policies and programmes

During the 2008–09 biennium, IPEC provided technical advice and support to numerous governments, national steering committees, social partner organizations and others to help them adopt and implement policies and programmes aimed at eliminating the worst forms of child labour. Twenty-four member States, as well as Kosovo, formulated worst forms of child labour-specific policies and programmes, considering the special

situation of the girl child and setting time-bound targets: Albania, Brazil, Cambodia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Fiji, Guatemala, Honduras, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Madagascar, Moldova, Mongolia, Morocco, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Panama, South Africa, Thailand, Ukraine, and United Republic of Tanzania.

Table 3. Examples of countries adopting and implementing worst forms of child labour-specific policies and programmes

Africa
<p>Kenya The Ministry of Labour finalized the 2008–13 Sector Plan that provides for elimination of child labour in accordance with ILO conventions. IPEC provided advice on how to include child labour concerns into the Plan.</p> <p>Morocco IPEC helped Morocco in evaluating and updating the National Action Plan for Children, NCA 2006–15. The plan, which dedicates a specific section to the worst forms of child labour is a framework of public policies aimed at children and sets specific targets until 2015.</p> <p>South Africa The Second Phase of the Child Labour Programme of Action (CLPA-2), 2007 to 2012 was finalized and endorsed by the national steering committee (Implementation Committee) in September 2008. The CLPA-2 incorporates the extensive findings and policy work done by IPEC in South Africa, and sets new national targets for various specified actions to address the worst forms of child labour IPEC prepared draft instructions, after engagement with all stakeholders, and based on lessons learned during the pilot project and the first programme of action.</p> <p>Tanzania The Parliament established an Anti-Human Trafficking Fund (April 2008) which is being used to trace families of victims of human trafficking. The work of the committee is focussed on the victims of trafficking who are usually women and young girls lured to foreign countries with false promises of employment but instead end up in brothels where they are treated as sexual slaves. The establishment of the committee is partly a result of advocacy work and public mobilization against commercial exploitation of children and child trafficking interventions by IPEC-partners, including the media.</p>
Latin America and the Caribbean
<p>Brazil The Integrated Action Programmes (PAIR) is a multidisciplinary assistance programme that targets children and adolescents who have suffered any type of sexual violence. The methodology (developed by IPEC along with the Ministry of Education and Federal Universities), initially disseminated through partnerships with Universities of the targeted regions, is now being extended throughout Brazil.</p> <p>Colombia The National Strategy for the Eradication of the Worst Forms of Child Labour 2008–15 was approved and is being transferred in the 32 departments. To date, approximately 25,000 children have been identified and addressed at national level.</p> <p>Central America (Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras Nicaragua and Panama) Each country adopted a Roadmap to make their country child labour-free. The country level Roadmaps were developed using social dialogue techniques and with full tripartite participation. The Roadmaps were validated and officially adopted by the highest representatives of government, employers' and workers' organizations and civil society. IPEC provided technical support to the tripartite partners and provided support to conduct the social dialogue process.</p>

Panama

In March 2008, the Programme of Action for the Prevention and Elimination of Child Labour in the Provinces of Panama and Colon was initiated, financed by the Panamanian government. The National Assembly of Deputies, granted funding in the amount of US\$ 965,905 for the implementation of the programme.

Asia and the Pacific

Cambodia

Following technical support from IPEC, the National Plan of Action on the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour (NPA-WFCL), 2008–12 was approved and disseminated by the Government. The Plan was signed by the Prime Minister on 16 June 2008.

Fiji

Fiji's 1st National Child Labour Forum in December 2008, supported by IPEC, set goals for coordinated actions to eliminate child labour in 2009.

Pakistan

The Government of Pakistan formulated the National Time Bound Programme Framework to combat Worst Forms of Child Labour (NTBP), 2008–16 in July 2008. This medium term plan supplements the National Policy and Plan of Action to Combat Child Labour (NPPA-CCL) of 2000; offers a series of integrated actions to be implemented at federal, provincial and district levels; and provides the overarching programmatic framework for all child labour projects to contribute with convergence in their approaches and strategies. The NTBP also emphasises special interventions designed to focus the girl child.

Thailand

The National Plan and Policy on the elimination of the worst forms of child labour in Thailand (2008–15) was approved by the Thai Cabinet on 28 January 2009. The plan establishes targets for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour in Thailand by 2015, providing that the Committee will identify the worst forms to be eliminated within this timeframe. IPEC provided technical support throughout the drafting period of the NPP which commenced in 2007. The project also provided financial support in collaboration with the MOL for public hearing of the draft with multi-stakeholders.

Europe and Central Asia

Albania

The National Strategy on Anti-Trafficking in Human Beings for the period 2008–12 was approved through a Decision of the Council of the Ministers (DCM No. 1083 from 23/07/2008) on "Approval of the National Strategy on Anti-Trafficking in Human Beings 2008–12". It includes in the preamble a National Strategy on Child Trafficking and Protection of the Victims of Trafficking. This process was supported through the implementation of a technical cooperation plan.

Kazakhstan

The National Plan of Action (FY09–11) on Implementation of ILO Convention No. 182 and on elimination of child labour was signed in February 2009 by all partners, members of the National Coordination Council on child labour. IPEC provided assistance during the development process.

Moldova

The National Plan of Action for Prevention and Combating of Violence against Children 2009–11 entered into force on 09.12.2008. Child labour issues were successfully mainstreamed into the National Plan as a result of the inputs provided by IPEC. The Plan provides for several measures aiming at preventing children from entering child labour, such as: 1) increasing the penalties for parents and adults for violating children's rights, 2) setting quality standards for delivery of assistance; 3) setting criteria for the identification of child labour, abuse, neglect cases, and 4) organizing a national awareness raising campaign against child labour.

Child labour integrated into relevant social development and anti-poverty policies and programmes

Twenty-three member States, as well as Kosovo, included child labour concerns, considering the special situation of the girl child, in relevant development, social and anti-poverty policies and programmes: Albania, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala,

India, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Moldova, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Panama, Romania, South Africa, Thailand, Uganda, Ukraine, United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia.

Table 4. Examples of member States included child labour concerns in relevant development, social and anti-poverty policies and programmes

Africa
<p>Kenya Child labour has been included in the new UNDAF signed between the Government of Kenya and the United Nations and in the Kenya Decent Work Country Programme. The UNDAF will cover the period 2009–13. IPEC provided advice and advocated for the inclusion of child labour in the framework.</p> <p>Madagascar</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As a consequence of IPEC advocacy in the Boeny region, the Development Plan of the Municipality of Majunga drafted in October 2008 includes a component on action against the exploitation of children, including child labour. The Plan also indicates the budget of the operation. The National Plan of Action on Violence against Children that was adopted in December 2007 was launched in July 2008 and takes explicitly into account the fight against child labour. IPEC lobbied for the inclusion of child labour as a factor in violence to be covered in the Plan. <p>Malawi</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specific budget allocations for child labour activities were fixed by the Ministry to support the Child Labour Unit. This will ensure that the CLU can properly plan for specific child labour activities throughout the year. The Malawi Growth and Development Strategy (MGDS) includes child labour as one of the priority areas. Child labour was added during the yearly review process in 2008. <p>Tanzania Child labour was integrated in the Joint Programmes of the “UN-delivering as One” process, having been prioritized through the ILO’s Decent Work Country Programme. The National Child Development Policy was approved by the Cabinet in April 2008 with IPEC support and is being disseminated. The policy document has a component on child labour, partly as a result of an active engagement of IPEC with the Ministry of Gender Women and children and the Ministry of Labour Employment and Youth Development on the nature and content of the child labour component in the document.</p> <p>Zambia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Education has included in its annual work plan and budget for 2008 among its objectives to scale up its programmes in expanding bursary support to Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVC) especially girls, and strengthen awareness of girls on issues of HIV and AIDS and sexuality through SAFE Clubs. Child labourers and OVCs will directly benefit from these programmes. Zambiainfo, the UN database for monitoring MDG indicators, now has child labour and labour force indicators entered and updated. The database was updated, including development of new indicator during the last quarter of 2008. IPEC was part of the working group and provided technical advice on inclusion of child labour indicators. The Zambia Congress of Trade Union’s Policy on child labour was adopted by the General Council on 19 February 2009. IPEC provided support and advice to the ZCTU.
Latin America and the Caribbean
<p>Brazil</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The child labour indicators already part of the school attendance monitoring strategies, since November 2008, have become part of the Ministry of Education’s conditionality for the use of the National Fund for Basic Education (FUNDEB). IPEC has taken part in several meetings with the Ministry of Education and has supported the inclusion of child labour indicators as a reference for the prioritization of educational policies and funds. As a result, child labour indicators were taken into account for the selection of target municipalities in the More Education Programme. The INEW ProYouth (ProJovem) Programme integrates all previously existing programmes targeting beneficiaries from 15 to 29 years old, promoting educational integration, professional qualification and human development. It will be carried out in four phases: ProYouth: Adolescent – Social Educational Service; Urban; Rural – Knowledge of the Land, and Worker. The programme was developed based on the need to provide vocational training for all those in the targeted age group entering the job market. IME Ministerial Ordinance No. 983, from 26 November 2008 creates the National Forum of Apprenticeship. IPEC along with Ministry of Labour and Education and other key institutions was part of the Steering Group “Partners for the Apprenticeship”, in charge of the coordination of the National Conference of Apprenticeship. As a result of the Conference, the National Forum of Apprenticeship was created, in which ILO/IPEC is a special technical consultant.

Chile

- In November 2008, the tripartite agreement for the Decent Work Country Programme was signed. The prevention and eradication of child labour is included.
- In 2008, child labour was included as one of the indicators in their systems used for the allocation of grants and benefits (Sistema Nacional de Asignación con Equidad (SINAE) de la Junta Nacional de Auxilio Escolar y Becas (JUNAEB).

Costa Rica

1. The Patronato Nacional de la Infancia (PANI) Protocol for protection for persons in situations of commercial sexual exploitation was adopted in October 2008. The Protocol establishes the guidelines for comprehensive care of intervention in a CSEC situation, once recognized by PANI, in order to provide integral care. The Protocol provides guidelines for all child protection officers on how to care for and protect CSEC victims when they are detected or where there is suspicion of a CSEC situation. IPEC provided assistance in the development of the Protocol.
2. The Costa Rican Central Workers Movement and the Rerum Novarum Workers' Confederation approved a document entitled "Action Strategies. No tolerance of the commercial sexual exploitation of children". IPEC worked closely with these organizations to advocate the inclusion of CSEC in the action strategies.

El Salvador

- Through technical assistance provided by IPEC, the issue of child labour has been successfully included in the workbooks and textbooks that the Ministry of Education uses as from 2008/09. These materials are used by teachers and students in all public schools.
- The Minister of Education included domestic and agricultural work in the 2008 Matriculation Census.

Guatemala

- The Program for Conditional Transfers (My Family is Advancing or "Mi Familia Progresando"), was approved in April 2008. Families from 33 Municipalities have benefited from the programme with an economic allocation from the state, on condition that children attend school and the families attend the health centres and talks on nutrition. IPEC provided technical assistance and advocated for the inclusion of child labour indicators as part of the programme.
- The Integral Care Protocol for children and adolescent victims of Commercial Sexual Exploitation was approved in April 2009 by the Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance.

Asia and the Pacific

India

- The Ministry of Labour and Employment of the Government of India finalized and released a protocol on migration and trafficking of children for labour exploitation.
- The Government of Uttar Pradesh, as part of the State's 11th Five Year Plan activities introduced a conditional cash transfer scheme for child labourers. Under the scheme, child workers below 14 years of age, where either parent has died or is suffering from chronic disease or is disabled, is entitled to receive support to the tune of Rs. 40,000 over a period of five years to enable the child to complete five years of schooling. This scheme has been launched in ten districts of Uttar Pradesh including four INDUS districts namely Aligarh, Ferozabad, Kanpur Nagar and Moradabad.

Mongolia

- The Millennium Development Goals-based Comprehensive National Development Strategy of Mongolia includes child labour concerns and was adopted in January 2008, following years of support from IPEC.
- The Sub-programme for Developing Small-scale Mining up to 2015 was adopted by Government Resolution No. 71 on 27 February 2008. The sub-programme explicitly set the target of eliminating child labour in mining by 2015. IPEC's role in achieving this result was through awareness raising, networking and coordinating activities.
- The State Policy on Herders was adopted by Parliament on 4 June 2009, which pays special attention to child labour in herding sector.

Europe and Central Asia

Albania

The National Strategy for Social Inclusion 2007–13 was approved through Decree no. 218 of the Council of Ministers on 2 February 2008. As a member of the working group drafting the strategy, IPEC assisted to ensure that child labour was included in the section on Vulnerable Groups and Children at Risk and provided inputs for the chapter on Social Development, in particular to Pre-university Education, and Youth and Employment strategic priorities.

1. IPEC achievements in 2008–09

Moldova

The National Plan for the Creation of an Integrated Social Services System 2008–12 was approved through Government Decision No. 1512 of 31 December 2008. The Plan provides for: 1) diversification of social services for disabled persons, elder people, victims of trafficking, violence and worst forms of child labour (street work), and 2) mapping the costs of the interventions piloted by NGOs in partnership with state institutions and their countrywide up scaling by the Ministry of Social Protection of Family and Child. IPEC participated in the relevant inter-departmental theme group drafting the Plan, mainstreamed the worst forms of child labour, including up-scaling of IPEC models of intervention piloted in five areas, and advocated for the approval of the Plan.

Ukraine

The Parliament adopted the Law on the State Programme “National Action Plan (NAP) to Implement Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) till 2016” (#1065-VI) on 3 March 2009. It sets objectives in children’s rights protection, including health protection, access to education, cultural and moral development of children, and protection of vulnerable groups. IPEC was instrumental in ensuring the inclusion of a special chapter on child labour, Chapter 4.6 “Combating Child Labour” that refers to prevention and elimination of child labour.

Data collection and research

Nineteen member States collected and analyzed data on the child labour situation: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Fiji,

Guatemala, Honduras, Kazakhstan, Madagascar, Malawi, Mongolia, Morocco, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Panama, Ukraine and Zambia.

Table 5. Examples of member States collecting and analyzing data on child labour

Africa
<p>Burkina Faso In October 2009, IPEC provided assistance to the national authorities to collect data to establish the national database on child labour in agriculture in the regions of Cascades, Hauts Bassins and Boucle du Mouhoun.</p> <p>Malawi With technical assistance from IPEC, software was developed and a national database on child labour was set up in 2008 by the Ministry of Labour. Staff members from the Statistics Section, the Child Labour Unit and Regional Offices in the Ministry were trained by IPEC on how to use and update the database. Following IPEC supported training, the district labour officers are now responsible for administering the database.</p> <p>Morocco The IPEC supported study on hazardous work for children in agriculture in Morocco was taken into consideration during the revision and updating of the List of Hazardous Occupations. Similarly, the joint study (ILO, UNICEF and the Chamber of Crafts of Marrakech) on the risks and diseases of children working in the crafts sector was taken into consideration by the Department of Employment when drafting the law on child labour in crafts industries.</p>
Latin America and the Caribbean
<p>Central America (Costa Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama) Knowledge of child labour and commercial sexual exploitation of children has increased following the introduction of 19 specific indicators into DevInfoLAC, which is a regional database focused on the situation of children in Central America. The inclusion of child labour indicators in DevInfoLAC was the result of advocacy work to demonstrate the robust data collection techniques developed by IPEC. Following the launch of these indicators, UNICEF has agreed to support the collection of the data on a continuous basis.</p> <p>Ecuador Knowledge and understanding of the issue of child labour was increased following the launch of the results of the SIMPOC Survey on child labour. The survey showed significant trends in child labour among indigenous populations, especially within the agriculture sector.</p>

Asia and the Pacific
<p>Cambodia The knowledge base on child labour has been expanded through the conduct by constituents and other national partners of targeted data collection, analysis and research. Of particular importance was the conduct of the UCW study on assessing resource requirements to end the worst forms of child labour in Cambodia. Following the launch of that study, the Government was made aware of the cost of eliminating the worst forms of child labour thereby enabling them to identify the necessary funds and support needed to achieve their goal.</p> <p>Fiji Knowledge and understanding of the issue of child labour in Fiji was increased following the conduct of targeted research in 5 sectors, namely: street children; rural agricultural; informal settlements and squatter communities; schools; and commercial sexual exploitation of children.</p> <p>Pakistan Through the promotion of “District Model” approach developed under IPEC projects in a number of districts in the provinces of Punjab, Sindh, North West Frontier and Balochistan, other districts (Hyderabad, Sialkot and Toba Tak Singh) are now producing periodic reports on the status of the child labour situation in the respective districts. These reports contain sex-disaggregated data. These reports and statistics are sent to respective Provincial Labour Departments on quarterly basis.</p>
Europe and Central Asia
<p>Kyrgyzstan Following the launch of the results from the national child labour survey undertaken with the technical support of SIMPOC, better data and statistics are available concerning the situation of child labourers.</p> <p>Ukraine The State Annual Thematic Report, “Children Situation in Ukraine” published in December 2008 has a separate chapter on the situation of child labour and it includes the results of the child labour monitoring system that was set up under an IPEC project and the findings of the IPEC supported Rapid Assessment Survey in six sectors of the informal economy.</p>

Child Labour Monitoring Systems

Ten member States (Albania, Bulgaria, Costa Rica, Honduras, India, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Romania, and Tanzania), as well as Kosovo, established credible and comprehensive child labour monitoring and reporting mechanisms.

Table 6. Examples of countries adopting child labour monitoring systems

Africa
<p>Burkina Faso Following technical support provided through IPEC projects, the Ministry of Labour and Social Security has made operational a child labour monitoring system as of 2008.</p> <p>Madagascar Following validation by national constituents and counterparts in May 2009, the pilot child labour monitoring system supported by IPEC has been made operational in two regions.</p> <p>Malawi With technical support from IPEC, Malawi has developed a national database for the purpose of child labour monitoring. The database is used by the Statistics and Child Labour Units in the Ministry of Labour to monitor the incidence and type of child labour in the country.</p>
Latin America and the Caribbean
<p>Costa Rica Following technical support and advice from IPEC, Costa Rica has adopted and is implementing the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC) Victims Follow Up System. All indicators of follow-up and the system's information have been incorporated into the PANI official record system (PANI – the child protection institution) for its use in the whole country.</p>

1. IPEC achievements in 2008–09

Honduras

Following technical support and advice from IPEC, Honduras has adopted and is implementing the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC) Victims Follow Up System. The IHNFA (child protection institution) is implementing it.

Asia and the Pacific

India

Following technical advice and support from IPEC, Tamil Nadu state has made operational the child labour monitoring system in one project district (Virudhnagar District), and Maharashtra state made operational the child labour monitoring system in one project district (Amaravati District), both in September 2008.

Europe and Central Asia

Albania

The IPEC designed and developed child labour monitoring system has been implemented and is functioning in five areas in Albania (Tirana, Berat, Korca, Elbasan and Shkodra).

Bulgaria

The IPEC designed and developed child labour monitoring system has been implemented and is functioning in three areas in Bulgaria (Targovishte, Shumen and Pazardjik).

1.4.2 Reporting on other indicators of importance to IPEC

Direct Beneficiaries 2008–09

While the ILO's results based management system no longer requires that IPEC report on the number of children who have benefited from ILO-IPEC action to withdraw and rehabilitate from or prevent from entering child labour, IPEC nevertheless keeps records of these numbers.

During the 2008–09 biennium, ILO-IPEC projects withdrew or prevented a total of 147,983 girls and 159,279 boys from child labour through the provision

of services directly to the children. As in the past, only children receiving goods and services directly from the project (e.g. from action programmes implemented as part of the project) have been included in these totals. The largest numbers of direct beneficiaries were either withdrawn or prevented from child labour in Africa, followed closely by Latin America. In a change from past biennia, of the total number of direct beneficiaries of 306,292 during 2008–09, 58% were targeted for and received services designed to prevent them from entering child labour while 42% received services related to withdrawing and rehabilitating children already involved in child labour.

Tables 7 and 8 summarize these figures.

Table 7. Direct beneficiaries by sex and type of benefit

Type of intervention	Girls		Boys		Total	
	2006–07	2008–09	2006–07	2008–09	2006–07	2008–09
Withdrawn	93 719	58 624	109 970	69 357	203 689	127 981
Prevented	102 289	89 359	110 452	89 922	212 741	179 281
Total	196 008	147 983	220 422	159 279	416 430	307 262

Table 8. Distribution of direct beneficiaries by sex and region

Region	Girls	%	Boys	%	Total	% by region
Africa	65 453	52	60 580	48	126 033	41
Latin America and the Caribbean	13 905	46	16 029	54	29 934	10
Asia and the Pacific	52 215	43	67 871	57	120 086	39
Europe and Central Asia and Arab States	16 410	53	14 799	47	31 209	10
Total	147 983	48	159 279	52	307 262	100

In comparison to the 2006–07, the programme has seen a reduction in the number of direct beneficiaries of approximately 100,000 which corresponds to a 26% decrease. This decrease reflects that the 2008–09 biennium witnessed an increasing shift away from direct services to child beneficiaries to more emphasis on policy advice, institutional development and capacity building, and greater emphasis on supporting replication of direct action modalities. It is anticipated that this shift in focus will result in a more sustainable reduction in the number of child labourers in the medium term and longer term through focused policies and strengthened national capacity.

Indirect Beneficiaries 2008–09

During the biennium, it has been estimated that a total of 52 million child beneficiaries will have received an indirect benefit through some degree of exposure to or participation in activities as a result of the implementation of projects, institutional capacity building and policy advice from the ILO in the area of child labour. Information on indirect child beneficiaries has been estimated and collected from almost 50 countries where there are ongoing IPEC projects. These estimates have been based on the following definition of indirect child beneficiaries:

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

The figures reported during the biennium are of the same order of magnitude as the information collected at the end of the 2006–07 biennium. The same definitions and methodology have been used for both 2006–07 and 2008–09.

Similar to the past biennium, the major proportion of reported indirect child beneficiaries come from the Latin American region. Much lower figures are reported for Africa and Asia and the Pacific. The difference between the regions can be largely explained by the varied emphasis between direct action and more policy and institutional capacity building action in the regions.

IPEC expects that the shift in emphasis from direct action support to individual children towards broader policy level work will mean that the programme will have an increased impact on more children than the programme can reach through direct action support to individual children. Impact assessment and further studies will have to be designed and implemented to demonstrate this.

1.5 IPEC activities during the biennium

1.5.1 Tripartite cooperation

IPEC pursues its mandate through tripartism and on the basis of the integrated promotion of fundamental rights at work reflected in the Decent Work Agenda and in the 2008 Declaration on Social Justice for a Fair Globalization. IPEC continues to advocate and use social dialogue methodologies in all of its activities and in pursuit of the Global Action Plan to combat child labour and assist countries in reaching the goal of eliminating the worst forms of child labour by 2016. Working with the ILO's tripartite constituents is built into IPEC's approach from the start in each country where it has operations. The National Steering Committees on child labour – set up to oversee IPEC programmes⁷ as required by the memoranda of understanding between IPEC and individual governments – cannot function without effective representation from government, employers and workers. IPEC also encourages the formation of tripartite bodies as part of building national capacity and uses tripartite meetings to ensure the participation of all three ILO constituents in consultations at the national and international levels on various issues concerning child labour. IPEC's experience has shown that many of these entities carry on functioning after the end of IPEC projects and provide a social dialogue mechanism used to discuss other labour issues. Being less controversial than other issues at stake in the world of work, child labour is often used as the entry point

7. In many cases, such steering committees also oversee other programmes and activities.

that allows social partners to consult each other. Tripartite consultation is necessary for drawing up the list of hazardous work required under Conventions Nos. 138 and 182 and when adapting national legislation. During the biennium, IPEC also trained social partners to try to make sure that they take full advantage of the possibility to participate in the ILO's supervisory process and in the mandatory reporting process under the child labour Conventions.

A key point for IPEC is to take advantage of the social partners' positions in influencing policy development and reform within the sphere of key socio-economic areas, such as employment, trade, social welfare and education. IPEC's strategic approach to integrate child labour issues and concerns in national development frameworks and programmes inevitably has to count on the involvement of social partners in national policy debates based on social dialogue. Employers' and workers' organizations have a unique representative mandate in the world of work and bring unique knowledge and competence to national discussions. Beyond this national policy work, they have a key comparative advantage in extending the benefits of collective voice in the informal economy. Considering that the impact of the global financial and economical crisis may affect the capacity of countries to maintain their commitments towards child labour elimination, collaboration with the social partners to avoid this scenario is becoming an even more important priority for IPEC. The crisis calls for a need to further integrate employers' and workers' organizations in IPEC's work.

In the case of trade unions, there is a trend for these upstream efforts to be handled by national trade union centres, while direct action is often handled by their sectoral affiliates, such as agricultural workers' unions or domestic workers' unions. In some cases (e.g. CONTAG in Brazil and several of the national trade union organizations in India), trade unions have helped tackling child labour by organizing workers in the rural and informal economy. These examples highlight the important linkages between child labour and other areas of the ILO Declaration, especially freedom of association and the Decent Work Agenda.

In IPEC's recent collaboration with employers' and workers' organizations, efforts have in part been directed at capacity building and in part at direct action where the constituents are present in the communities or workplaces where child labour exists. In addition, IPEC is now placing special emphasis on the convening role that national trade union centres must play in the anti-child labour movements in their countries and are offering special support for them to play

this role, for example by creating a sustainable network of child labour focal points and financing their plans of action.

As a result of earlier IPEC programmes, some social partners are mainstreaming child labour related issues into their own organizational policies and programmes. This is a critical development in terms of sustaining the momentum of both commitment and action. IPEC continues to benefit from the support of and collaboration with the ILO's Bureaux for Employers' and Workers' Activities (ACT/EMP and ACTRAV) in Geneva, recognizing their unique role in presenting the priorities and views of workers and employers within the ILO, and with the ILO employers' and workers' specialists in the field. To further enhance collaboration with employers' and workers' organizations, during the biennium IPEC staff at headquarters and field were trained on increasing the involvement of the social partners in IPEC projects and other child labour related activities. IPEC staff have been called on to improve the collaboration with the ILO employers' and workers' specialists in the field. Furthermore, IPEC has used the guidelines developed in consultation with ACTRAV and ACT/EMP for its headquarters and field staff to facilitate the involvement of social partners in national programmes and activities. These guidelines also helped employers' and workers' organizations in understanding the nature of IPEC's work.

A specific team was created at IPEC headquarters to pursue the inclusion of social dialogue in the implementation of IPEC activities, to support the mainstreaming of child labour issues in the policies, programmes and activities of the social partners at both international and national level, and to strengthen their role in the global campaign against child labour. At the 2009 meeting of the IPEC Steering Committee, a special supplement on social dialogue was presented to include details about numerous initiatives, as it was not possible to present them in detail in the IPEC Implementation Report for 2008.

The majority of IPEC's partners in 2008–09 have been employers' and workers' organizations in the countries where the programme was active. Strong emphasis was placed on widening the network of partner organizations by providing training for the social partners targeted at their local, national, regional and global representatives. Some initiatives focused on social partners' organizational structures and capacity to influence national policies on child labour and raise public awareness. Others took place in the spirit of "South-South" cooperation (e.g. in Angola and Haiti), bringing together partners from different countries to promote

Box 3. Action with the social partners in 2008–09

Action programmes and other activities developed with and for social partners in 2008–09 included the following topics and countries:

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

the exchange of experiences and good practices, notably those addressed through ILO Decent Work Country Programmes.

The highlights listed in Box 3 represent a few of the many initiatives that were carried out in the biennium or are currently underway. Tripartite cooperation being the cornerstone of national action against child labour and IPEC interventions, it is not possible to present in detail all the examples that illustrate the special value of action by the social partners and, in addition to working with IPEC, these constituents have also continued as independent actors within the world-wide movement.

IPEC continued to work with employers' organizations, companies and investment funds to assist them in their efforts to respect fundamental rights at work and contribute to the elimination of child labour. In October 2008, IPEC senior specialists participated in an "Inter-Regional Workshop on Sharing Experiences and Taking Action in Combating Child

Labour" that was held in Baku, Azerbaijan, as a follow-up to the Istanbul Conference (2007). IPEC provided technical advice to the Norwegian Government and its Pension Fund on child labour and socially responsible investing. In addition, IPEC responded to requests from companies for advice on the preparation of corporate policies to eliminate child labour, through the promotion of decent work within the framework of social dialogue. This was also done in the context of IPEC's contributions to the newly created Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Helpdesk, coordinated by MULTI.

Also in October 2008, IPEC and ACT/EMP, in collaboration with the International Organization of Employers (IOE), held a conference in Argentina entitled "Business against Child Labour: Tools for Action". The event brought together business leaders from Latin America to share experiences. The conference also served as a forum for launching the Spanish version of the IOE-ACT/EMP *Guides for Employers on*

Eliminating Child Labour (a resource kit for employers launched in 2007)⁸ and providing training in its use. Further, throughout 2008 multiple workshops and lectures were held across Argentina to promote the UN Secretary General's Global Compact and the Enterprise Network against Child Labour. The IOE-ACT/EMP *Guides for Employers on Eliminating Child Labour* are being disseminated in the Americas and national efforts by employers' organizations are being financed by IPEC through action programmes (e.g., Argentina, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay).

In Moldova, a code of conduct for the members of the Moldova Global Compact Network was adopted to combat the worst forms of child labour. In Costa Rica, tourism sector employers help to protect children by adhering to a code of conduct. The Mongolian Employers' Federation, with the support of the ACT/EMP project, has taken the lead in a wider alliance to address child labour in the informal gold mining sector. In India, a group of 22 employers' associations in partnership with the state government of Andhra Pradesh has conducted surveys, organized awareness campaigns and provided direct services such as transitional schools. In Ghana, the rubber estates company has provided educational support, including education grants to employees, to keep children away from work and in school. In Guatemala, FUNCAFÉ – the Coffee Growers Foundation for Rural Development – and ANACAFÉ, the National Coffee Association, developed a diagnosis of coffee producers' perceptions of child labour.

IPEC continued its engagement with the multi-stakeholder initiative ECLT Foundation (Eliminating Child Labour in Tobacco) by tackling child labour in tobacco growing in the Urambo District of Tanzania. IPEC continued its efforts to steer CSR programmes toward effectively addressing child labour, for example in Zambia, where IPEC has mobilized the Zambia Federation of Employers to support recreational centres that provide critical social services to children withdrawn from child labour. IPEC has launched an awareness raising campaign with the Federation and advises them on codes of conduct prohibiting child labour; some 80 companies are currently collaborating in this effort.

Recognizing that the interdependence of fundamental rights at work means that action to support one should have beneficial effects on the others, IPEC has made regular references in communications and in training to the so-called "Chennai Agenda", derived from an IPEC/ACTRAV inter-regional workshop,

held in Chennai in December 2005, in which numerous national trade union centres from the Asian region had exchanged experiences of how they linked organizing in the informal economy with the struggle against child labour. Although the Chennai meeting involved only trade union centres from Asian countries, their experience was common to unions in other regions. Complementary to the pursuit of the Chennai Agenda has been the initiation of a rolling programme of ACTRAV-IPEC training workshops and continued support for national trade union centre child labour focal points to enhance their policy capacity. After the first of these workshops on social dialogue and child labour at the ITC-ILO in Turin (2007) and the following one in Brazil (Bahia, 2008), further workshops took place in 2009 to continue the strategic training of child labour focal points in trade union national centres. In March 2009, the third took place in Santo Domingo for the workers' organizations of Central America. Likewise, representatives of the Caribbean trade unions met in Barbados in August 2009 to be trained. A video to document the involvement of social partners in the struggle against child labour was produced and disseminated in order to present IPEC strategies with regard to workers' organizations involvement.

The International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC) adopted an action plan on the fight against child labour and disseminated a Mini Action Guide for its affiliates. The guide provides advice to ITUC affiliates on issues such as using collective bargaining, participation in tripartite dialogue, promoting international labour standards, joining the Global March Against Child Labour and the Global Trade Union Alliance to Combat Forced Labour and Trafficking, and campaigning for the ratification and implementation of ILO Conventions No. 138 and No. 182.

High level discussions were held in Brussels in 2008 between the ITUC, ACTRAV and IPEC, resulting in an agreement to enhance the first-hand knowledge of senior trade union leaders about the struggle against child labour, *inter alia* by facilitating field visits to IPEC projects. Based on this agreement, the Workers' Group spokesman of the IPEC Steering Committee was invited to Central America and accompanied by the IPEC Head of Operations and field colleagues to visit IPEC projects in Panama, Costa Rica and Dominican Republic and gain first-hand knowledge of how social partners are involved in the projects activities and guarantee sustainability of the results.

8. ACT/EMP-IOE: *Guides for employers on eliminating child labour* (ILO, Geneva, 2007). Available in English, French, Spanish, Russian and Mongolian.

IPEC has used occupational safety and health to mainstream child labour concepts in the agenda of stakeholders in several IPEC projects worldwide. In Africa, a joint International IUF⁹-ACTRAV-IPEC activity followed this strategy and resulted in a workshop on child labour in agriculture for worker health and safety trainers of agricultural trade unions in Ghana, Tanzania and Uganda. A national professional officer was hired to enhance IPEC's work to support the elimination of the worst forms of child labour in the informal economy through alliance building with key actors in Ghana, Kenya and Tanzania and to maximize the achievements of the social partners, mainly by pursuing opportunities in the area of safe work for youth (dealing with occupational safety and health issues; youth employment and linkages between formal training in youth polytechnics and the situation in the informal economy). Under this scheme, arrangements have begun for training workshops for artisans in the informal economy and to develop a manual to train practitioners in the informal sector, focussing on HIV/AIDS, gender, occupational safety and health, workers' and children's rights in the informal economy and the psychological and physiological needs of children.

For additional information on tripartite cooperation, see the supplementary report *The Social Partners and IPEC: Action against Child Labour, 2008–09*.

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

During the biennium, further progress was made in the ratification of both Convention No. 138 (from 150 to 155 ratifications) and No. 182 (from 165 to 171). Convention No. 182 is now only 12 ratifications short of the universal ratification by all ILO Member States. Among the remaining countries yet to ratify the Convention, seven countries are in Asia (Afghanistan, India, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Myanmar, Solomon Islands, and Tuvalu). The five others are Cuba, Eritrea, Sierra Leone, Somalia and Turkmenistan. IPEC is ready to assist these countries to achieve ratification,

and address specific obstacles. Recently, the United Nations Secretary General called upon States to ratify the two Conventions, illustrating that universal ratification of the two Conventions is now a global goal.¹⁰ See Annex II for ratification information for the two Conventions.

In spite of the constant progress in ratification of both Conventions, there are certain pockets of non-ratification. For instance, Convention No. 138 still awaits ratification by some of the most industrialized countries in the world (Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the United States), in clear contrast to Convention No. 182 which has been ratified by all the industrialized States. Whatever the underlying cause of non-ratification, it is a point of concern that one in three children¹¹ under 18 years of age worldwide are living in countries that have not yet fully committed to the abolition of child labour by ratifying both Conventions. Among those children, the great majority are found in South Asia. Nearly half a billion children,¹² or roughly 20 per cent of the world total, are living in India – a country that has not yet ratified either Convention.

In order to promote a better understanding of the two Conventions by the constituents, specific training courses on child labour reporting have been organized, either as open courses in Turin, or courses covering specific (sub)-regions.¹³ These training courses, in collaboration with NORMES and ILO's International Training Centre (ITC), focus mainly on the reporting to the ILO on law and practice, but as a concrete result, enhance the participants' understanding of the standards, and underline the special and important roles of social partners not only in reporting but also generally in taking concrete action in line with the Conventions. A *Technical Guide on Policy and Legislative Responses to Child Labour* was published in 2008, and the first training course based on the Guide was successfully piloted in Botswana in December 2009. The IPEC legal unit also continued its contribution to the ILO's supervisory machinery regarding the application of the Conventions by providing comparative analyses of national law and practice under ILO standards, and through assistance to member States on labour law reform (in collaboration with DIALOGUE, and through projects).

9. Union of Food, Agricultural, Hotel, Restaurant, Catering, Tobacco and Allied Workers' Associations.

10. Status of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, Report of the Secretary-General, UN Doc. A/64/172 of 27 July 2009, para. 44.

11. 735,170,000 children under-18 live in the 32 States that are yet to ratify one or both Convention(s), while the world total of child population (2007) stands at 2,213,456,000. Source: UNICEF, *The State of the World's Children 2009*, Table 6 – Demographic Indicators.

12. 446,646,000. Source: UNICEF *ibid*.

13. See for more detail section 1.5.14 on cooperation with the ILO International Training Centre.

1.5.3 Knowledge development and sharing

IPEC has acquired extensive knowledge during more than 15 years of project implementation and research efforts. The Programme shares this with constituents, partners, researchers and the wider public through capacity-building, training and knowledge sharing workshops carried out by its projects, through child labour courses in collaboration with the International Training Centre and by the development and dissemination of studies, guidelines, resource materials, collection of good practices and evaluations at the national and regional level. For example, in 2008–09 IPEC and the ITC carried out 23 training activities for over 1,000 participants (See section 1.5.14).

Use of IPEC-developed methodologies, approaches, research and good practices on child labour is widespread. Research studies, data collection, baseline studies, school-based surveys, rapid assessments, policy studies, evaluation reports, good practices compendiums, desk reviews, progress reports and other documents remain key sources and means for building and sharing knowledge.

A number of new products were also added to the Programme's considerable knowledge base in the biennium. A well-received new addition is a resource kit on child labour and education: *Combating child labour through education: A resource kit for policy-makers and practitioners*, comprising a diverse and comprehensive collection of 25 resources developed by IPEC and its partners during the period 2002–08. On the occasion of World Day Against Child Labour, IPEC released a new report on girls and child labour entitled: *Give girls a chance – Tackling child labour, a key to the future*, which reviews the involvement of girls in child labour and the policy responses required to address the problem. This was accompanied by a SIMPOC working paper which provides statistical information, entitled *Assessing the gender gap: Evidence from SIMPOC surveys*.

Several important resources on child trafficking were also launched during the biennium *Combating trafficking in children for labour exploitation: A resource kit for policy-makers and practitioners* (Nov. 2008) captures over 10 years of work by IPEC and its partners and makes the Programme's experiences and knowledge available to those who design and implement policies

and programmes to fight child trafficking. This kit serves as the basis for a new training package for practitioners developed in collaboration with UNICEF and UN.GIFT.¹⁴ A second publication from South-East Asia, *Meeting the challenge: Proven practices for human trafficking prevention in the Greater Mekong Sub-Region*, highlights the important lessons learned from the Mekong Sub-regional project to Combat Trafficking in Women and Children (2000–08). Complementing these trafficking resources is a new compendium of research and tools that were developed by IPEC projects to fight commercial sexual exploitation of children in Latin America between 1996 and 2008.¹⁵

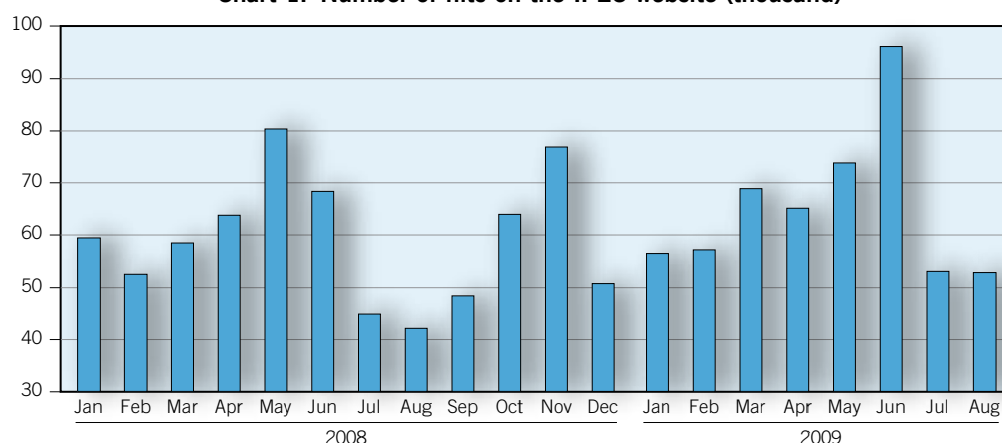
The steady addition of content to IPEC's publication database and trilingual web site is showing positive results in terms of visibility and access to IPEC knowledge products. Hits on the IPEC web pages of the ILO web site reached a new monthly high of 96,187 in June 2009, reflecting a strong interest in World Day Against Child Labour and successful communication efforts on the part of IPEC, both at headquarters and in the field, the ILO Department of Communications, and IPEC's many partners worldwide.

Over 2,400 IPEC publications and advocacy materials in numerous languages are currently available from IPEC's database, which can be accessed directly at the internet address www.ilo.org/ipecinfor or from the IPEC web site (www.ilo.org/ipec). Electronic dissemination of IPEC publications continues to expand rapidly, reflecting more concerted promotion of IPEC products on the web and through e-mail bulletins and a new quarterly newsletter introduced in March 2009. Downloads of materials from IPEC's database URL (www.ilo.org/ipecinfor), which is linked to IPEC's web site, hit a record high of 57,450 in April 2009 compared to 3,500 in May 2007 on the eve of the launch of the current IPEC web site.

A list of new key IPEC research, guidelines, tools and other materials in 2008–09 can be found in Annex V.

14. *Training manual to fight trafficking in children for labour, sexual and other forms of exploitation* (ILO, UNICEF, UN.GIFT, 2009). Also available in French and Spanish.

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

Chart 1. Number of hits on the IPEC website (thousand)

Box 4. Collaboration and training of non-core countries during the HIV/AIDS Induced Child Labour Project in Sub-Saharan Africa (2005–08)

The two core countries of the ILO/IPEC HIV/AIDS Induced Child Labour Project were Uganda and Zambia. The non-core countries of the project were Cameroon, Ghana, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Senegal, South Africa, and Tanzania. All these countries had ongoing IPEC supported programmes and were also facing increasing rates of HIV/AIDS and numbers of HIV/AIDS-affected girls and boys. The project worked directly with the non-core countries on conducting reviews on HIV/AIDS and child labour policies. The project models, tools, modules, lessons and good practices in both policy formulation and programme design were expected to assist the staff and partners of the IPEC programmes in those countries to fully adapt responses to the epidemic within their ongoing or new initiatives. In addition five of the tools were translated in French.

Outcomes of the Collaboration

- Policy reviews and analyses on child labour and HIV/AIDS related policies in all the eight non-core countries were conducted.
- A synthesis report has been developed based on the eight country reports.
- A Regional Tripartite training workshop for the non-core countries on HIV/AIDS induced child labour strategies, good practices, methodologies and tools, including policy issues was conducted in September 2008 in Kampala, Uganda. The purpose of the training was to equip the countries with practical tools and practices to effectively combat HIV/AIDS induced child labour and replicate good practices. During the training, participants made field visits to IPEC project sites in Kampala and Mukono. This provided opportunities for interacting with the project target groups: HIV/AIDS affected boys and girls, parents, Income Generation Activities (IGA) beneficiaries, schools, local leaders, members of the child labour committees and staff members of the implementing agencies and tripartite partners.
- During the training each of the participating countries prepared and presented an action plan on HIV/AIDS induced child labour and a way forward.

Lessons learned

After the field visits, the following lessons were learned:

- Involvement of communities has led to ownership of the projects, which promotes sustainability;
- Child labour committees are instrumental in the identification of genuinely vulnerable children and families affected by HIV/AIDS, monitoring and following of children affected by child labour and ensure that they are fully resettled in society;
- The active participation of religious and political leaders, district personnel and labour and probation officers is key to the success of the programmes;
- Introduction of SCREAM methodologies in schools and recreational programmes enables discovery and utilization of natural talents among the target beneficiaries
- Utilization of government programmes such those aiming at universal primary education enhances the benefits of the programme;
- Multimedia social mobilization campaigns through radio, television, media, training, and theater for sensitization on HIV/AIDS induced child labour provides for better transfer of information to target groups.

1.5.4 Child labour data collection

Child labour data collection activities within IPEC is the responsibility of SIMPOC, the Statistical Information and Monitoring Programme on Child Labour. SIMPOC's activities during the biennium concerned a number of important areas.

Support for implementing child labour surveys

SIMPOC's support contributed to the implementation of national child labour surveys (NCLS) in Benin, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Niger, Rwanda and Togo in Africa; Indonesia, Mongolia, and Sri Lanka in Asia; Jordan and Yemen in the Arab States; Kyrgyzstan in Central Asia; and Bolivia, Peru and Uruguay in Latin America. Discussions are ongoing for implementing national child labour surveys in Albania, Cape Verde, Dominican Republic, Guinea-Bissau, Lao PDR, Liberia, Moldova, Paraguay, Sierra Leone and Uganda. Technical assistance by SIMPOC was provided to the questionnaire to be applied to a proposed 2009 Zimbabwe national child labour survey; for data analysis and report writing in Nepal and Panama in 2009, report writing in Ecuador in 2009, adjustment of child labour survey instruments according to the new resolution on child labour statistics in Colombia in 2009, and for several sector and area specific baseline surveys implemented under IPEC intervention programmes in Indonesia, Mali, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Togo, Turkey and Uganda, among others. Of special note is a rapid assessment of child labour in Kabul, Afghanistan, that was implemented with SIMPOC technical advice.

Methodological developments

Methodological developments on child labour data collection culminated in the adoption of a resolution on child labour statistics at the Eighteenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians (18th ICLS), held in Geneva in late 2008. The resolution sets out agreed international guidelines for the statistical measurement of child labour, which should facilitate comparability of the data on child labour over time as well as making global estimates. In addition to development of child labour statistical measurement standards, a comprehensive SIMPOC publication for guidance on the design of national child labour surveys was released, entitled *Sampling for household-based surveys of child labour*. It contains a wide range of sampling techniques

for household-based child labour surveys, and is meant to assist survey professionals in statistical offices, universities and research organizations. SIMPOC is also engaged in the development of a methodology for national level estimates of selected worst forms of child labour other than hazardous work. In this regard, the findings of a pilot survey in Bangladesh to test an estimation methodology for the commercial sexual exploitation of children was presented at a national seminar in May 2009, while similar pilot surveys are ongoing in the Philippines and Cameroon.

Training of national partners

Training of national partners to build statistical capacities is a core element of SIMPOC activities. As an integral part of the SIMPOC assistance to countries in national child labour surveys, each country benefits from a national training course conducted by SIMPOC on child labour data collection. At the regional level, a series of training courses on baseline surveys and rapid assessments were implemented. The first Asia Regional Training Course on Child Labour Data Collection through Baseline Surveys and Rapid Assessments was organized by SIMPOC in collaboration with the United Nations Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific (UN-SIAP), on 22–26 September 2008 in Chiba, Japan. Similar regional courses are planned in 2010 and 2011 for anglophone Africa and Arab States, francophone Africa, Central Asia and Eastern Europe, and Latin America.

Child labour research

The 18th ICLS preparatory process involved several background papers (available on IPEC website) that were prepared to review different aspects of the existing research on child labour, as well as a series of country consultations held with the support of IPEC's research partner, Understanding Children's Work (UCW). Based on SIMPOC child labour data and supplemented by statistics from the data-bases of inter-agency partners, UCW also prepared country notes on child labour in Mali, Mongolia, Senegal, Uganda and Zambia. Such country notes aim to provide an overview of the measurement challenges encountered, of the empirical and other evidence that can be used to address such challenges and of the implications in terms of child labour estimates.

Four new working papers were produced by SIMPOC. *Child labour and education: Evidence from*

SIMPOC surveys, reviews descriptive evidence of the impact of child labour in terms of the overall education life cycle. A strong emphasis is placed on the effects of child labour on school attendance, grade repetition, drop-outs, literacy achievements and overall human capital accumulation. *Child labour, education and health: A review of the literature* reviews the rapidly-expanding literature on the relationships between child labour, education and health. *Defining child labour: A review of the definitions of child labour in policy research* is based on a review of the research on the theoretical explanations underlying child labour. *Assessing the gender gap: Evidence from SIMPOC surveys* provides statistical evidence for some of the most important gender differences with regard to child labour.

Improved dissemination

The ‘Child labour statistics’ segment of the IPEC website is regularly updated and makes available a wealth of statistical tools, data and reports on child labour to assist researchers and stake-holders. One such example is the availability of SIMPOC data from 10 countries in a new online database, www.cl.info. The objective of the new database is to make the information more widely available and to allow users their own tables and graphics.

1.5.5 Education and child labour

The most recent data from the Education for All (EFA) Global Monitoring Report indicates that there are 75 million children not enrolled in primary school.

It suggests that on present trends, by 2015 there will still be 29 million not enrolled. At secondary level, less than half the world's children are able to obtain junior secondary level education. Millennium Development Goal 2 has a target of ensuring that by 2015 all boys and girls will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling. However if this target is to be achieved, the high incidence of child labour in many countries must be addressed, as it constitutes a major barrier to education. In addition to acting as a barrier to entry to education, child labour increases grade repetition and the risk of early school drop out.

Whilst the focus of MDG 2 is primary education, countries are giving increasing attention to the need for expanding junior secondary education through to the minimum age of employment. There is also growing interest in broader issues of education and labour market linkages, and an increasing focus on the need to ensure quality in education. By extending opportunities for access to education, countries can also make in-roads to tackling the child labour problem. Important policy initiatives leading to significant enrolment increases have included abolition of school fees in many countries, and expansion of cash transfer programmes (often linked to the need for children to participate in education).

The 2008 World Day against Child Labour had the theme of *Education, the right response to child labour*. It generated extensive media interest, and strengthened networks of stakeholders working on issues of child labour and education. Two thirds of the world's illiterate population are female, reflecting the significant inequities that continue to prevail in access to education. This issue was a major theme of the 2009 World Day, which focussed on girls in child labour.

Box 5. Improving access to education and training in Mongolia

Improving access to education and training for school dropout children and youth is one of the key strategies of the IPEC project in Mongolia. The project, based on the earlier successful experience of collaborating with the National Non-formal and Distant Education Centre (NNFDEC) under the Ministry of Education, Sciences and Culture, is contributing to the better education outcome for disadvantaged youth, including working youth aged 15–17 years through ILO's “Know About Business” (KAB) training. The KAB has a significant role to play in Mongolia, where entrepreneurship education of the general population as well as youth still remains low.

The project supported the training of the KAB national facilitator in the International KAB Workshop in Kyrgyzstan in February 2007. The piloting of KAB modules for non-formal education (NFE) was carried out during October 2007–June 2008. KAB was mainstreamed into the Centre's regular curriculum as an optional subject. In September 2009, 31 non-formal teachers from 21 aimags and 9 districts of the capital city were trained as KAB trainers, with the support of IPEC. It is expected that at least 1,000 NFE students will be provided with business education during the 2009–10 school year through NNFDEC branches in 21 aimags and 9 districts of Ulaanbaatar. The expansion of KAB has highlighted the role of the NNFDEC in mainstreaming KAB into non-formal training by developing practical guidelines on how to effectively organize and sustainably mainstream KAB into non-formal education in provinces and districts.

Education resources and training activities

IPEC has supported the development of a wide range of publications on various aspects of child labour and education. In 2009 it produced a CD-based resource kit, *Combating child labour through education*, which brings together some 25 materials dealing with policy and advocacy, technical guidelines, resources for practitioners, and research papers. A training course, *Child labour and Education Policy* was successfully delivered through the ILO Turin Training Centre in 2008 and again in 2009. 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 included representatives of Ministries of Labour, Ministries of Education, and workers' and employers' organizations. In 2009 work began to develop a similar programme to be conducted at national level.

Global Task Force on Child Labour and Education for All

In 2005 the EFA High Level Group endorsed the establishment of a Global Task Force on Child Labour and Education for All to look at ways of improving linkages between work on child labour and education. Partners in the GTF are ILO, UNESCO, UNICEF, World Bank, UNDP, the EFA Fast Track Initiative, Education International and the Global March against Child Labour. The ILO acts as the Secretariat for the Task Force, which continues to meet on a regular basis. An important area of concern for the Global Task Force has been the impact of the crisis both on child labour and education. At a meeting in April 2009 the partners in the Task Force undertook to work together to review the impact of the current economic crisis and actions required to mitigate its impact on children. Consultative meetings were subsequently held in Cambodia, Mali, Mongolia and Zambia, helping to generate additional information on crisis impact and response. Further follow up work is envisaged in these and other countries. The results of this work were also fed into Education for All meetings.

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 2008 and 2009, IPEC and Education International (EI) produced brochures on the themes of the World Day for use within teachers' trade unions and by teachers in classroom-based activities with children. EI also developed a programme of support for the World Day among its members, and developed special web pages related to the World Day.

Other education networks

IPEC continued to be actively involved in the Education for All process, along with other ILO departments, providing thematic presentations at meetings of EFA International Working Groups in 2008 and 2009. IPEC also continued to participate in the work of the UN Girls Education Initiative (UNGEI) both in global meetings and in field level programmes. UNGEI's role is to help promote a gender equality focus in international and national efforts to achieve Education for All targets.

1.5.6 Advocacy

The World Day against Child Labour

The World Day against Child Labour has been held on 12 June each year since 2002. It is an annual opportunity to generate media and public attention to child labour, whilst also helping to build strategic global and national partnerships for action. The World Days in 2008 and 2009 were both marked by very successful and high profile events in Geneva and in the field.

World Day 2008 had as its theme "*Education: the right response to child labour.*" To mark the Day in Geneva, a special panel session was held during the International Labour Conference, with the participation of the ILO Director General, representatives of constituents, and a senior representative of UNESCO. World Day 2009 had as its theme, *Give girls a chance – end child labour*, and also commemorated the tenth anniversary of adoption of Convention No.182. A special sitting of the International Labour Conference was addressed by the ILO Director General, United States Senator Tom Harkin, as well as Mr. J.W. Botha and Sir Roy Trotman who acted respectively as the employers' and workers' spokespersons in the ILC Conference Committee on Child Labour in 1998 and 1999.

The events in Geneva were complemented by public events, organized in collaboration with a local partner

Box 6. An analysis of WDACL

IPEC has undertaken a detailed analysis of the World Day activities and outcomes in both years. Some of the main points which have emerged have been the following:

- The World Day against Child Labour is one of the major media days in the ILO calendar. It secures extensive coverage in global, national and local media and represents an outstanding advocacy opportunity for the ILO.
- The global advocacy effort has been supported by an improved World Day web page linked to the IPEC web site, and by greater focus on an active promotion of the web site. In June 2009 the IPEC site registered a record number of hits, largely linked to the World Day. There is a significant increase in traffic on the web site in the period leading up to the World Day.
- A number of governments, social partners, international and national NGOs now take initiatives linked to the World Day independently of the ILO, an indication of the recognition the event is achieving. In 2009, for the first time, the US Presidency issued a statement supporting the World Day. UN agencies are also recognising and promoting the Day and increasingly organizations and groups with little or no previous contact with IPEC are taking initiatives to support the World Day.
- The reports received from the field indicate that in many countries World Day initiatives have been able to engage Ministers, other senior political representatives and social partners. Whilst most of IPEC's focus is on supporting events in countries in which IPEC has operations, there are also encouraging signs of industrialised countries taking initiatives to host discussions connected to World Day.
- Reports from the field have indicated a steadily increasing level of involvement by both employers and workers organisations. At international level ITUC, IOE, Education International and other global union federations have been actively involved in supporting World Day.
- The World Day is providing a good opportunity to cooperate with other UN agencies, building on IPEC's cooperation within various inter agency partnerships.

“Le Respect, ça change la vie”, which brought together schoolchildren and civic leaders in Geneva's historic Place des Nations. In 2009 the event also saw the participation of representatives from the Global March against Child Labour, and a young musical group *Habana Habana* associated with a youth group in Kenya supported by IPEC.

An exhibition on “Children's views of child labour” was launched at the ILO Headquarters on 9 June 2009. This exhibition, organized by Geneva World Association and the ILO is a collection of children's drawings expressing the view of hundreds of children around the world who were asked to express their understanding and feelings about child labour.

At field level, World Day activities were reported in more than 60 countries, with IPEC partners and others organizing a wide range of events including seminars, community level activities, and advocacy events using local media. Thousands of children and youth, both in industrialized and developing countries, from primary schools to universities participated through music, theatre, visual arts, academic debates, photo exhibitions, workshops, interviews and more, in a constructive and egalitarian dialogue with those adults committed to guarantee a future to younger generations.

Global Advocacy Campaign

The SCREAM – Supporting Children's Rights on Education, the Arts and the Media – programme continues to expand in new directions. The SCREAM Special Module on HIV, AIDS and child labour is now available in English, French, Spanish, Arabic and Ki-Swahili and is being widely used in several African countries, including Uganda and Zambia. A new

Special Module on children affected by armed conflict has been prepared (see also section 1.5.11). Through IPEC projects, teachers and other key stakeholders continue to be trained on the SCREAM methodology and workers' and employers' organizations are actively engaged in the process. For example, a trade union in Senegal – *Union Nationale des Syndicats Autonomes du Sénégal* (UNSAS) – trained teachers and implemented SCREAM in schools in Dakar region. Recognized as a valid tool for the implementation of the World Programme on Human Rights Education, SCREAM is having an increasingly important effect in building awareness and understanding on issues related to children's rights and in empowering young people to take action.

The *12 to 12 Partnership Initiative* is gaining momentum and in 2009, the Memoranda of Understanding

Box 7. The SCREAM Factor: What SCREAM has achieved

“I have used the SCREAM special module on HIV, AIDS and child labour since 2006 in my daily work with young people as an employee of Uganda Youth Development Link and with other collaborating organizations such as Child to Child, AMPACAN, Uganda Young positives and Hope for African Children Initiative among others. SCREAM has been a useful tool in identifying and developing talents, exploring the ability, creativity, commitment and motivation of people to take a step towards the growth and development of their communities. All children are creative and have a desire to be seen and heard. Art is that doorway to their inner being: it illustrates clearly how children feel and also nurtures their self esteem.

By raising awareness about HIV/AIDS issues in our Ugandan society, as well as the implications and vulnerabilities that those issues present to children, SCREAM has created a friendly atmosphere for the in and out of school young people affected by HIV/AIDS. It has dealt with stigma thereby promoting their rights of participation, association, and expression.

Empowered with knowledge and new skills, young people are able to identify the social injustices in society and work together to make a change.”

Geoffrey Nsubuga, SCREAM Trainer, Uganda

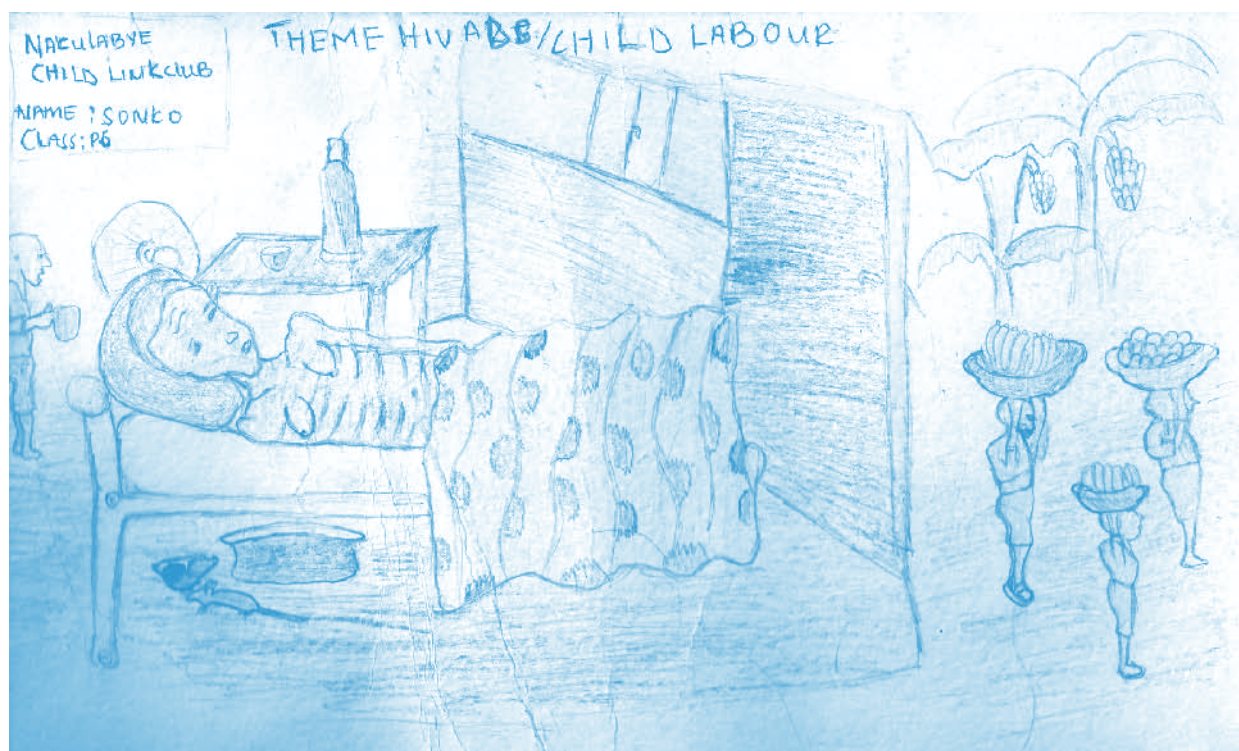
Extract from report from Uganda: “Peer Talk: Small Voices – Big Messages”

with the World Organization of the Scout Movement (WOSM) 2009 and the Suzuki Academy Talent Centre were renewed, setting the framework for these partnerships for the next three years. The wide participation of young people and partners in the campaign against child labour has resulted in an increasing amount of knowledge and experiences being shared on the 12 to 12 Community Portal on child labour. The International

Trade Union Confederation (ITUC) indicated its agreement to administer the “workers’ organizations” community on the Portal and a new initiative is being launched to actively involve national trade union, centre child labour focal points in the process.

A number of new resources and tools have been developed in 2009, which are highlighted on the new “Youth in Action” section on the IPEC website. The

Figure 1. A drawing by a child from Uganda on the impact of HIV on child labour



resources include a youth friendly version of ILO Convention No. 182, a Pinwheel kit to raise awareness on child labour, activities, resources related to the “*Once upon a time... Jiminy Cricket, where are you?*” canvas, classroom activities developed and promoted with Education International, and other ideas for action (see: www.ilo.org/ipcc/Campaignandadvocacy/Youthinaction). The “I want to cry out to the world” postcard is now available in 12 different languages.

1.5.7 Hazardous child labour

As of 2004, over 50 million youth between ages 15 and 18 were estimated to be engaged in work that posed a threat to their safety and health. In addition, 74 million young children below the legal working age were also doing dangerous work. While the appropriate solution for younger children is to be withdrawn from work and provided with education and supportive services, there is not always a ready and appropriate solution for older children. Policies do not consider them and many parents and policy-makers do not realize the risk that certain customary forms of work pose to children and youth. This biennium IPEC took a number of steps to address this crucial gap.

A WHO/ILO¹⁶ *Joint Technical Committee Child Labour and Working Youth* was organized to focus attention on safety and health issues arising from young people’s employment. The purpose of the Technical Committee is to examine and share research on health impacts (positive and negative) of child labour, and to serve as a forum for discussion among experts on how occupational health challenges of youth can best be addressed. It will provide the necessary technical support and framework for IPEC’s future work on this topic. Furthermore, a review of the current state of the art was undertaken¹⁷ and several excellent studies on specific types of child labour were prepared in connection with IPEC projects, for example, “Occupational Health and Safety Hazards of Child Scavengers” in Pakistan¹⁸, and “Assessing the occupational health and safety issues for children aged 15–17 years working in the brick factories in Cambodia”¹⁹. Also, a component under a US Department of Labour-funded 2009 global project will examine methods for measuring psycho-social effects of child labour, an area which is largely unexplored but

likely to be very significant in child domestic labour and similar activities. It will take stock of all the tools currently available to document and take action against hazardous work.

Finally, work is now underway to update the “Steps toward Eliminating Hazardous Child Labour” materials, which provide governments, workers, and employers with guidance on how to develop lists used to bar hazardous work to persons under 18 years, which is required of all countries ratifying Conventions Nos. 138 and 182.

1.5.8 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 40 countries, together with a broad network of local partner organizations. Several large initiatives ended in the biennium and documented their learning on web sites such as www.childtrafficking.net and www.preventtraffickingchina.org, while a range of new IPEC country initiatives on child labour started, which include a focus on child trafficking.

New tool, training events and materials

At the 3rd World Congress against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents in Rio de Janeiro in November 2008, IPEC launched a resource kit to fight child trafficking. The kit entitled “*Combating trafficking in children for labour exploitation: A resource kit for policy-makers and practitioners*” captures 10 years of learning by IPEC and partner organizations in fighting trafficking. 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 matters of process. The resource kit includes 170 downloadable resources from a range of agencies and is available in English, French and Spanish.

In addition, and as part of the UN Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking (UN.GIFT), IPEC – together with UNICEF – coordinated the development of

16. At the present time, the Committee includes ILO SafeWork and IPEC.

17. See “Child Labor, Education and Health: A Review of the Literature” by Peter Dorman, 2008.

18. By the Centre for the Improvement of Working Conditions & Environment, Lahore, Pakistan.

19. By Dr Kate Bruck.

Box 8. Learning from the Mekong TICW project

The IPEC Mekong project to combat Trafficking in Children and Women (TICW) spent eight years researching, collaborating with partners and implementing a series of proven approaches and practices to combat human trafficking in the Greater Mekong Sub-region (GMS), covering Cambodia, China, Lao PDR, Thailand and Viet Nam. This ILO project aimed to eliminate the exploitation component at destination that turns labour migration into human trafficking. Lessons learnt included the following:

1. Human trafficking is not just an issue of sexual exploitation but a social development problem closely related to the economies and labour markets of the sub-region and the exploitation of vulnerable people confronted with these realities.
2. Broadening the discourse on human trafficking to include issues of labour migration and exploitation does more than change a definition. It alters the response, both in policy and community level programming.
3. If vulnerability changes over time and with shifting circumstances, then it is vital to be able to take this into account in records of vulnerable groups or individuals in a community, so that early warning signals are recognized, and surveillance and protection can respond to changing needs.
4. Keeping girls in school longer helps reduce their vulnerability to trafficking. Vocational training and learning marketable skills also reduces vulnerability.
5. In Cambodia, where 52 per cent of the rural population own a television set and 85 per cent of the population have access to media, using television drama is an extremely effective way to disseminate messages.
6. TICW has approached destination-side programmes as a prevention and protection opportunity, stopping migration from turning into trafficking, and has worked with employers' organizations to achieve this.
7. Advocating for migrants' rights with trade unions is another crucial means towards improving protection.

Although the project closed in late 2008, the research, its findings and a series of 'proven practices' and tools are available for free download at <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/region/asro/bangkok/child/trafficking/index.htm>

a comprehensive training package to fight trafficking in children. A draft of the training package was validated during a global workshop in Turin in July 2008 and was followed by further field-testing during a tri-partite regional training in Bangkok in July 2008, and during the global training on child trafficking at the ITC/Turin in December 2008. The manual was launched jointly by ILO, UNICEF and UN.GIFT in English and Spanish (September 2009) and French (December 2009). A version in Russian is under preparation and parts have been translated into Chinese.

It addresses the needs of governments, employers' and workers' organizations, as well as NGOs and international agencies working at the policy and outreach levels, and is unique in that it specifically focuses on children, includes a focus on labour issues, and is geared towards training. The manual has textbooks for self-study and an exercise book with a list of assignment options that trainers can choose from in order to prepare tailor-made courses. It also includes a facilitators' guide. The manual is used in global and regional training courses facilitated through the International Training Centre in Turin.

Networks and partnerships

Also at the above-mentioned World Congress in Rio de Janeiro, a number of prominent actors in the fight against child trafficking discussed the possibility of creating a contact group to allow various players to stay in contact and share experiences and know-how on protecting children from being trafficked and helping those that have become victims. The idea continued to take shape in 2009, and led to the development of a pilot phase of an on-line e-community called WE.ACT (Worldwide E-community Against Child Trafficking). This e-community offers members among others moderated discussions on topics related to child trafficking, exchange of training materials and other resources, synthesized good practices on fighting child trafficking, and information on recent publications.

ILO (through IPEC and the Special Action Programme to combat Forced Labour (SAP-FL) is part of the UN Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking (UN.GIFT). See also section 1.5.13. IPEC contributed to a UN Office on Drugs and Crime-initiated framework for action which explains the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially

**Box 9. Employers as implementing agencies:
The Guangdong Female Entrepreneurs Association**

With over 40 million internal migrant workers, Guangdong province in China has the largest migrant population in China. They are employed in labour-intensive manufacturing which has historically remained competitive through low labour costs. Many business owners believe that measures to improve labour conditions will increase costs and adversely affect profits. The IPEC Project to Prevent Trafficking in Girls and Young Women for Labour Exploitation in China (CP-TING) partnered with the Guangdong Female Entrepreneurs Association (GFEA) and raised awareness on creating a business model ‘with a difference’. Yet, the 4,300 individual member employers first had to be convinced. Awareness-raising began with the support of the Vice-Mayor of Shenzhen. Fifty employers, who supported the notion that improved working conditions are a key to attracting and retaining a qualified workforce, took the lead. They publicly committed to adhere to labour legislation, pay wages on time, provide good working conditions and hire employees through legal recruitment agencies. They pledged to scrutinize employee ID to confirm working age, to be sensitive to the special needs of young workers (16–18 years), and to conduct awareness-raising on trafficking. In the end, their advocacy led to a resolution endorsed by all 4,300 members, who committed themselves to protect the rights of migrant women workers, and serve as role models for other business.

Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime and offers operational suggestions along with references to relevant tools and guidelines. IPEC is also a member of the IGO Contact Group, an information sharing platform for intergovernmental organizations, through which it also collaborates with the UN Special Rapporteur on Trafficking in Persons

1.5.9 Commercial sexual exploitation of children

In the outcome document of the 3rd World Congress Against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents – the *Rio de Janeiro Pact to Prevent and Stop Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents* – the participants set out the path ahead for the global movement. The Pact’s “Declaration” cites the important role of international human rights standards, instruments, institutions and frameworks to protect children from abuse and exploitation. In this context, the participants recognized “that a comprehensive response to the sexual exploitation of children and adolescents should include a focus on fighting all forms of the child labour,” and they welcomed the ILO’s Global Action Plan against the Worst Forms of Child Labour and its target of 2016 for eliminating all these forms – including the sexual exploitation of children and adolescents.

The Congress, the first since Yokohama in 2001, was organized by UNICEF, the Government of Brazil, the NGO ECPAT International, and the NGO Group

for the Convention on the Rights of the Child, with the ILO contributing to the organization of several regional planning meetings. In the plenary session, IPEC director Ms. Michele Jankanish spoke of the importance of pushing forward with technical cooperation strategies based on the commitments that ILO constituents have made to implement Convention No. 182 and to assist each other in doing so under Article 8 of the Convention. She reminded participants that the Convention calls for “time-bound measures for prevention; for providing support for the removal of children from sexual exploitation and their rehabilitation; for ensuring access to free basic education or vocational training for all children removed; for identifying children at special risk; and for taking into account the special situation of girls.”

The World Congress III gave IPEC the opportunity to present a new publication on CSEC, entitled *Publications and audiovisual resources guide for sharing information on strategies for the prevention and elimination of commercial sexual exploitation of children and adolescents: Latin America 1996–2008* (in Spanish). This is a compendium of research and tools that were developed by IPEC projects to fight commercial sexual exploitation of children in Latin America between 1996 and 2008.

1.5.10 Child domestic labour

Domestic work in third party households is one of the most common forms of girls’ child labour – girls represent almost 90 per cent of child domestic workers – and they are a group that is often hard to reach. This form of child labour is often linked to trafficking, bonded

Box 10. Findings of survey on attitudes regarding CSEC in Central America

The project “Stop the exploitation. Contributing to the prevention and elimination of commercial sexual exploitation of Children in Central America, Panama and the Dominican Republic” aimed at increasing the knowledge base of CSEC, harmonization and application of legislation, awareness raising and social mobilization. As part of the project, a survey was conducted to assess social tolerance of CSEC. The survey was carried out first in 2005 and again in 2008, in all project countries (except for Belize). The findings described below were consistent and independent of respondents’ socio-economic backgrounds.

The 2008 survey revealed a high degree of awareness that sexual exploitation is a crime, with a high percentage of respondents indicating that they would report the client or intermediary exploiters if confronted with a case of sexual exploitation. However, a significant percentage said that they would report the children who were offering the services. Moreover, few respondents actually knew where they should make the report, and the percentage of people surveyed who said they would do nothing at all actually increased compared to the previous survey. Fear of revenge, or not considering the exploitation a problem, were common reasons cited for lack of reporting this crime. Poverty of the victim’s families and the paucity of laws were cited as the principal causes of commercial sexual exploitation. Responsibility for its elimination was mainly seen to belong to the victim’s family, with little responsibility attributed to the pimps or exploiters, despite increasing visibility of their role.

While advances were made in key sectors, such as the media, trade unions, and communities involved in direct action programmes, social tolerance of CSEC by the general population persists, as does the perspective that responsibility for addressing it lies with the victims and their families, and with the government. In order to eradicate CSEC, the demand for this type of exploitation must also be addressed, and clear, systematic and convincing strategies employed to penetrate the population’s awareness of this problem.

labour and discrimination on grounds of ethnic or national origin. In some countries it is included in the hazardous work list to be barred to persons under 18 years and thus considered to be a worst form of child labour. Child domestic labour often constrains the child in the premises of the employer and presents a range of physical, social and psychological hazards.

Despite the fact that the Global Action Plan (2006) identified, among other measures, the need to strengthen advocacy on child domestic workers, in recent years there were few developments in relation to this form of child labour. However, since 2008, with the inclusion of a standard-setting item on decent work for domestic workers on the agenda of the 99th Session (2010) of the International Labour Conference, child domestic labour is receiving more attention. IPEC has identified this area of child labour as one of special strategic importance. In a strategic planning meeting held by IPEC in the Americas in January 2009, child domestic labour was identified as one of the strategic priorities in the region. During the International Conference on Violence against Girls, organized by the Government of the Netherlands in The Hague in March 2009, IPEC underlined the close links between this form of child labour and violence against children, in particular girls. The 2009 World Day against Child Labour focused on the special situation of girls, dealing among other, with issues such as

the lack of reliable statistics on domestic work in third-party households, the particular conditions faced by child domestic workers, and the obstacle that this form of child labour poses to access to education. During the biennium, IPEC continued carrying out direct action on child domestic labour in all regions. In this sense, it is particularly worth mentioning the work accomplished with and by trade unions (see section 1.5.1). Currently IPEC is reviewing the existing literature in this area to identify potential knowledge gaps. Work is being undertaken to obtain a specific global estimate on child domestic labour that would fill the chronic lack of reliable and systematic statistical data on child domestic labour, and serve as a catalyst to raise public awareness of the plight faced by children in child domestic labour.

1.5.11 Children in armed conflict

During the reporting period, IPEC has implemented projects, both at country and global level, addressing the problem of worst forms of child labour in (post) conflict situations, in particular child soldiering. A regional project covering Burundi and the DRC provided sustainable work opportunities to over 1000 children formerly associated with armed forces and armed groups (CAAFAG) and other children at

risk of recruitment. A new project aiming at eliminating underage child recruitment in Myanmar through improved monitoring and reporting started in 2009. The TACKLE project's activities in Sudan aim to ensure, in coordination with UNICEF, the economic reintegration of CAAFAG and other conflict affected children. In 2008, IPEC and the International Training Centre have engaged in a global programme aiming at producing information on the worst forms of child labour in (post) conflict situations, at creating tools for addressing them, at running training programmes to build the capacity of partners, and at conducting advocacy campaigns on the issue.

IPEC's strategy with regard to child soldiering is to help to improve the economic component of Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) programmes for children. Building on the experience from previous projects, IPEC has produced a tool²⁰ for providing operational guidance to other agencies implementing economic reintegration programmes for CAAFAG. This Guide has already been used as a basis for two training courses organized jointly with UNICEF in Sudan and a comprehensive training programme in two languages will be developed and implemented during the next biennium. IPEC has also been an active member of the UN interagency working group on DDR by leading and funding the revision process of the Youth module of the Integrated DDR Standards (IDDRS) and contributing to the training courses on the IDDRS. This has been an opportunity to mainstream IPEC's approach and expertise in the interventions of 17 UN agencies in the field of DDR.

IPEC has conducted a research project on armed conflict and the worst forms of child labour. It aimed at providing an in-depth analysis of the role that armed conflict plays in the involvement of children in the worst forms of child labour and of the situation on these children. It also drafted recommendations for designing prevention and withdrawal strategies that respond to children's needs. The research was conducted in six countries/territories: Sierra Leone, Angola, Southern Sudan, Senegal, Guinea Bissau and the Palestinian Territories.

A special SCREAM module on children and armed conflict has been produced and tested with children in Nepal and Uganda. It will be used as a tool for prevention of child recruitment and for community mobilization in conflict affected area but also as a tool for awareness raising in non-conflict affected situation.

1.5.12 Gender and child labour

From the gender perspective, the years of 2008 and 2009 proved to be years of major methodological and advocacy achievements, during which several valuable training and policy tools were released.

With the adoption of the Resolution concerning Statistics of Child Labour on 5 December 2008 by the Eighteenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS), child labour is now a globally recognized part of core labour statistics. The inclusion for the first time of 'household chores' within the new statistical definition of child labour is a key step forward in the capturing and analysis of girls' child labour, which previously was only covered partially in statistical definitions and surveys. The double burden of girls – economic and non-economic work within the household – is one of the key causes contributing to girls' lack of access to and non-completion of education.

In the field of advocacy, the World Day against Child Labour (WDACL) on 12 June 2009 – focussing on the special situation of girls in child labour – proved a useful tool to draw public attention to the gender dimensions of child labour (see section 1.5.6). The consequences of the global economic crisis for children, especially girls were also discussed during WDACL.

IPEC released a brochure in 2009 entitled *Taking action! The Labour Inspection in the face of crimes of commercial sexual exploitation of children and adolescents*, marking the beginning of a renewed focus on the role of labour inspection, in particular in respect of hidden forms of child labour, which often affect girls. Regarding CSEC, SIMPOC is testing out in three countries a methodology to measure this worst form of child labour at the national level.

A toolkit on trafficking and an accompanying training package were published in 2009 (see section 1.5.8). These are valuable tools from a gender perspective, since girl victims of trafficking predominantly end up in commercial sexual exploitation and child domestic labour, while boys end up most often in agriculture and mining. IPEC will in the future also focus more on the demand side of trafficking, which is expected to be a key strategy to take into account the specificities of girls and boys in trafficking.

IPEC staff has regularly received gender training, which has been successful in ensuring the continued mainstreaming of the gender dimension in all areas of IPEC's work, from project design to implementation

20. *How-to Guide on economic reintegration of children and youth formerly associated with armed forces and groups and other conflict affected children* (ILO, forthcoming).

Box 11. Recognizing the role of women in combating child labour in Cambodia

An effective strategy to encourage households to sustain their children's schooling was by increasing their income-earning capacity. IPEC's project of support to the national Time-Bound Programme in Cambodia linked up with the Women's Entrepreneurship Development and Gender Equality (WEDGE) of the ILO to do so. Around 4,795 families received training based on the "Get Ahead for Women in Enterprise" methodology and were assisted to form Self Help Groups (SHG) via the collaboration with WEDGE.

and evaluation, and from advocacy to research and policy. As an example, in the field of indicators and statistics, SIMPOC fully takes into account the gender dimension in its methodologies, both in terms of producing disaggregated data and taking into count gender-specific concerns in analyzing work issues (e.g. casual work, workplace characteristics, and work conditions).

1.5.13 International partnerships

As part of its efforts to mainstream child labour across a wide range of actors and agencies, and to reinforce the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals, IPEC has intensified its cooperation with other United Nations agencies. A number of important partnerships and developments during the biennium are described here. See also section 3 of the Thematic Part of this Report.

Global Task Force on Child Labour and Education for All

The Global Task Force on Child Labour and Education for All brings together the ILO, UNESCO, UNICEF, World Bank, UNDP, Education International, the Global March against Child Labour, and the Governments of Brazil and Norway. The main role of the Task Force is to support the mainstreaming of child labour concerns into education policies and planning. Please refer to section 1.5.5 for more information on activities during the biennium.

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

The International Partnership for Cooperation on Child Labour in Agriculture was established in 2007 between ILO, FAO, IFAD, IFPRI/CGIAR, IFAP, and IUF.²¹ The Partnership is now in a position to intensify its work, thank to a three-year grant from the US Department of Labour, starting in October 2009. The project envisages three components: the first will promote policy coherence on child labour among the six agencies; the second will demonstrate in three countries how this policy can be applied on the ground; and the third will strengthen agriculture-related activities in all IPEC projects through knowledge-sharing and training. This innovative interagency effort is benefiting also from intra-ILO collaboration e.g. with SECTOR. The Partnership project is seen as an important means of tackling child labour in agriculture, where the largest numbers of children are employed.

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

Understanding Children's Work (UCW)

The joint ILO-UNICEF-World Bank UCW project continued as a source of research support to IPEC efforts. The project provides IPEC with an important platform for research cooperation, policy dialogue, partnership building and knowledge exchange on child labour and related policy areas. UCW helps in advancing the IPEC research agenda in child labour, and in informing IPEC programming efforts in the lead-up to the target dates for the Millennium Development Goals and for the goal of eliminating the worst forms of child labour.

As part of IPEC's work on impact assessment, a new project on impact evaluation was a particularly important area of cooperation during the reporting period. The 52-month USDOL-funded project, begun

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

in September 2008, involves UCW as the implementing partner. It is directed towards building the knowledge base on the design and implementation of impact evaluation of child labour interventions. IPEC and UCW are also working together on a first-ever global inter-agency report on child labour. The report will be one of two formal background publications for presentation at the International Conference on Child Labour to take place in May 2010 in The Hague.

Other areas of UCW support to IPEC during the reporting period included country-level research co-operation and policy-oriented research. Country-level research was directed towards creating a shared view of the child labour and youth employment situation and the policy priorities for addressing them. Inter-agency reports were completed in Zambia, Uganda, and Mongolia. The interagency report in Mali was completed and will be presented in 2010. The final draft of the interagency report in Senegal was sent to the Government. A study was completed in Cambodia assessing the resources necessary for eliminating child labour as a follow-up to the Cambodia inter-agency report. Policy-oriented research related, *inter alia*, to domestic child labour, street children, migrant child labourers, violence in the workplace, policy factors behind child labour trends, and the global financial crisis. Work was completed on a survey comparison study aimed at assessing differences in child labour estimates generated by the main child labour survey instruments.

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

ILO (through IPEC and DECLARATION's Special Action Programme to combat Forced Labour (SAP-FL)) is part of the UN Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking (UN.GIFT). Under this initiative an Expert Group on Child Trafficking was created. The expert group, led by ILO and UNICEF, initiated the process of developing a comprehensive training package to fight trafficking in children. For more information, see section

1.5.14 Cooperation with the ILO International Training Centre

Training and capacity building are vital components of IPEC's strategy to implement the Global Action Plan. During the 2008–9 biennium, a total of 23 training activities have been carried out. More than 1,000 participants have been trained, from national governments, workers and employers' organizations, civil society

organizations, academia, media, staff from UN agencies and bilateral aid organizations, as well as IPEC.

During the biennium thirteen interregional courses were offered on various topics, including child labour and education, child trafficking, hazardous child labour in agriculture, child labour and labour inspection (a new course), reporting on Conventions Nos. 138 and 182, analysis of data on child labour and youth employment programmes, and impact evaluation. The latter two were a joint initiative with the Employment and Skills Development Program in ITC, the Youth Employment Program (YEP) of the ILO, UCW (as implementer of the IPEC evaluation project), the Youth Employment Network (YEN) and the World Bank. In addition, eight regional workshops were organized, devoted to topics such as assessing lessons learned from sub-regional projects and programmes, child trafficking (West and Central Africa, and South East Asia and China), preparation of hazardous child labour lists (Latin America), and preparation of reporting on Conventions Nos. 138 and 182 (Central Africa, Portuguese speaking countries in Africa) and the mainstreaming of child labour into broader national policy frameworks (Africa, Asia). Workshops for national level stakeholders on education and child labour (Bangladesh), trafficking (India), and the worst forms of child labour (Kosovo) were also organized. An IPEC Global staff meeting was also organized in February 2008 for purposes of strategic planning and further defining the vision and role of IPEC.

Linked to updating of existing and preparation of new materials were the following: an IPEC staff consultation to update the guidelines for the monitoring of child labour; two interregional validation workshops: one for draft training materials on child trafficking (see elsewhere under sections 1.5.3 and 1.5.8) and the other for the *IPEC Guidelines on the Preparation of National Child Labour Policies and Action Plans (NAPs)* and the *Guide on Mainstreaming Child Labour Concerns in Policy Frameworks*. ITC also contributed to the preparation and finalization in English and Spanish of the *Training manual to fight trafficking in children for labour, sexual and other forms of exploitation*. This manual has served as the basis for the interregional course in trafficking which has been taking place at ITC since 2008.

During the biennium, IPEC and the ITC have been implementing a European Commission funded project "Freeing children from armed conflict" (€ 1.3 million). For more information, see section 1.5.11.

1.5.15 Corporate social responsibility

During the biennium, IPEC's work on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) increased significantly, reflecting new opportunities to steer CSR initiatives toward the effective elimination of child labour. Promising trends included a growing acceptance within CSR initiatives of the need to consider child labour in second or third tier suppliers, or even further down the supply chain; a broadening of the focus of CSR to go beyond simply attempting to detect cases of child labour in supply chains, to one that takes into consideration root causes and changes to business models that may be necessary to secure a sustainable solution; a greater emphasis on building capacity among supply chain partners than on monitoring for compliance with codes; and an increased role for social dialogue in CSR. In this context, IPEC has developed and disseminated case studies and tools; provided advisory services to industries and individual companies on good practice in addressing child labour; and initiated research to help companies put child labour principles into practice. IPEC also provided training on child labour and supply chain management in a number of fora, including in the context of courses offered by the International Training Centre. IPEC also provides advice directly to companies through the ILO Helpdesk, a new service that provides a one-stop-shop to help company managers and workers understand the application of international labour standards.

IPEC contributed to the compilation of a toolkit to support companies in the implementation of the Labour Principles of the Global Compact. In 2008 the Global Compact Labour Working Group launched the Labour Principles of the United Nations Global Compact: A Guide for Business, which aims at helping companies

understand and put the four labour principles into practice.

IPEC provided technical input for the February 2009 conference "Engaging Business: Addressing Child Labour". Sponsored by the IOE, the US Chamber of Commerce and the US Chamber for International Business and hosted by The Coca Cola Company, this landmark event brought a range of child labour experts and business leaders together to discuss business' response to child labour, share good practices and promote the use of ILO tools. Leading companies such as Telefonica and Levi-Strauss & Co. shared their experience in addressing the problem, and high level speakers contributed to thematic panels. IPEC participated in a meeting "Identifying Good Practices for Producers/Purchasers to Reduce the Use of Child or Forced Labor", organized by the U.S. Department of Labor and the National Research Council in May 2009. Moreover, IPEC participated in a "Briefing Session on Sourcing Responsible Cotton" organized by the Ethical Trading Initiative in London, England in May 2009.

IPEC also participated in a meeting of child labour experts convened by The Coca Cola Company in Atlanta, USA. The purpose was to advise the company on ways it could contribute to efforts to eradicate child labour in sugarcane harvesting. This initiative would build upon a positive experience in El Salvador, in which IPEC played a similar advisory role at the country level.

IPEC continued its engagement with the multi-stakeholder initiative ECLT Foundation (Eliminating Child Labour in Tobacco) by tackling child labour in tobacco in the Urambo District of Tanzania. IPEC withdraws and prevents child labour in Urambo by providing access to educational alternatives, skills training, and alternative sources of income generation, as well as supporting social mobilization campaigns and capacity

Box 12. Strengthening CSR in Latin America and the Caribbean

In October 2008, IPEC and ACT/EMP, together with the International Organisation of Employers (IOE), held a "Latin American and Caribbean Subregional Conference / Workshop: Business against Child Labor: Tools for action".

The objectives were:

- To strengthen the capacities of employers' organizations, enterprises that have joined the Global Compact, and the Argentinean Network of Enterprises against Child Labour, through training in the use of the Employers' Guides on Eliminating Child Labour;
- To promote a subregional exchange of information on good business practices against child labour and to showcase success stories of companies promoting the eradication of child labour, particularly in Argentina;
- Address the matter of supply chains, to encourage businesses to take action to raise awareness among suppliers regarding the human cost of child labour as well as ways to prevent and resolve the problem.

building for farmers. IPEC also serves as an advisor to the ECLT Board, based in Geneva, Switzerland. Likewise, IPEC advises the board of the International Cocoa Initiative, a tripartite organization funded by the chocolate industry that seeks to end child labour in cocoa production and harvesting.

One example of IPEC's CSR work on the ground is in Zambia, where IPEC has mobilized the Zambia Federation of Employers to support recreational centres that provide critical social services to children withdrawn from child labour. IPEC launched an awareness raising campaign with the Federation and advises them on codes of conduct prohibiting child labour; some 80 companies are currently collaborating in this effort.

2. Operational and organizational issues

2.1 Technical cooperation

During the biennium, IPEC had operations in 92 countries. Many of these countries have signed a memorandum of understanding with the ILO (Table 9). The projects carried about by IPEC during the biennium are listed in Annex I.

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

Plan and building the knowledge base on the design and implementation of comprehensive impact evaluation of specific projects. Work on building communities amongst practitioners for sharing ideas and good practices was also continued, and a new community of practice in the field of trafficking was initiated in 2009.

Among various implementation modalities, time-bound programmes and associated IPEC projects that give support to countries to plan and implement such programmes have expanded to include a greater number of countries. There are now a total of 24 national projects supporting TBPs (see Annex I), a number of which are in their second phase. Several donors provided funding for projects to support TBPs in the biennium. IPEC is also involved in developing several initiatives in the context of joint UN programming and various MDG funding frameworks.

Table 9. The IPEC participating countries 2008–09

Region (92 countries)	Countries that have signed an MOU (63 countries)	Countries associated with IPEC (29 countries)
Africa (22 + 11)	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, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Zimbabwe
Arab States (4)	Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Yemen	
Asia (11 + 4)	Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand	China, Fiji, Papua New Guinea, 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, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago

2.1.1 Programme delivery

IPEC's share of the ILO's total technical cooperation programme remains significant, reaching 23 per cent in the biennium.²² Chart 2 reflects the development of the Programme and provides details on the geographical distribution of expenditures.²³

Total expenditures in the biennium reached US\$ 107 (US\$ 60.8 in 2008 and US\$ 46.2 in 2009).²⁴ The annual delivery rate, which is the percentage of actual expenditures compared with funds available during the year for expenditure, remained stable at 68 per cent for 2008 and 67.2 per cent for 2009.

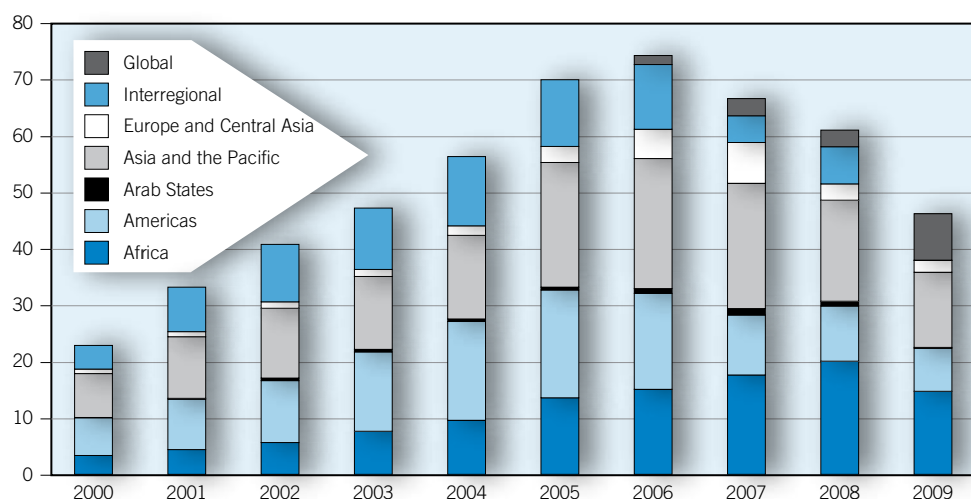
The decline in expenditure is the subject of analysis by IPEC, and seems in part to be the result of the fact that in the time period 2007–09, many large projects funded prior to 2007 came to an end and were closed, while new projects funded from 2008 and 2009 were starting up and not yet in a position to start action programmes and the like. IPEC's portfolio therefore currently consists of many 'young' projects, which typically have not yet reached maximum delivery. An additional factor that has hampered delivery is the high staff turnover in the programme. Another likely reason for the decline is related to the delayed effect of the drop in new project approvals experienced in 2007.

2.1.2 Donor support

The largest donors in the biennium were the United States, followed by the United Kingdom, Spain and Denmark. Following six years of project approvals topping US\$ 60 million, total approvals in 2007 dropped to about US\$ 21 million, a decline due to a number of exceptional circumstances including the largest donor temporarily stopping the special earmarking of funds for IPEC.²⁵ This serious drop underlined the vulnerability of the Programme and the importance of sustained, broad-based donor support. In 2008, at US\$ 66 million, approvals again were at a level comparable to the years prior to 2007.

New project approvals for 2009 amounted to US\$ 53.7 million, representing a drop of almost 20 per cent. While the global economic crisis which continued throughout 2009 may not yet have had an impact on support given to the Programme, the decline illustrates once again the importance of sustained donor support, even in times of difficulty, and the need to diversify the donor base. It is also undeniable that programming and funding patterns for technical cooperation are changing, with new modalities such as the Regular Budget Supplementary Account, joint work in the context of the ILO's participation in the One UN process,

Chart 2. Delivery of IPEC technical cooperation resources by region 2000–09 (millions US\$)



22. As at 20 January 2010.

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.

24. As at 20 January 2010.

25. See for more information: *IPEC action against child labour 2006–07 – Progress and future priorities*, Geneva, International Labour Office, 2008, p. 65.

Table 10. Evolution of approvals since 2000 (US\$ millions)

2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
44.7	60.3	76.4	68.9	66.3	61.6	72.5	21.0	66.3	53.7

and Decent Work country programming. These opportunities support IPEC's shift to increased policy level work, but require a reorientation of the Programme's funding strategy.

As noted in past Implementation Reports, the vast majority of contributions to IPEC are tied to specific project agreements. IPEC will continue to encourage flexible, long-term funding to increase IPEC's scope for strategic programming to integrate IPEC's work into DWCPs and other programmes, and to lower the costs of development and implementation.

Annex III.3 lists IPEC donors since 1992, including those that made additional contributions or firm pledges in 2008–09.

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 9 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.

2.2 Programme management, personnel and finance

During 2008–09 IPEC continued to adjust and further develop working methods and administrative support requirements to enhance the efficiency based on findings from various reviews, evaluations and audits of IPEC activities. By the end of 2009, 13 of the 15 recommendations considered for follow-up to the 2004 global evaluation of IPEC had been completed or were in the process of completion, thereby meeting requirements for management response and follow-up by IPEC. Strategic work planning in IPEC in the context of results based framework has during 2008–09 prepared the programme for the full implementation of the ILO Outcome Based Work Planning and allowed for continued enhancement of the development and reporting on indicators and targets for the ILO Programme and Budget.

2.2.1 IPEC at headquarters

IPEC continues to face a challenging staff resource situation, resulting from the Programme's heavy reliance on extra-budgetary funding. Despite efforts to ensure a minimum level of contract security for the staff, staff turnover in the biennium was again high. For the third consecutive biennium, the 2008–09 Staffing Plan has required a reduction of professional staff. 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.

2.2.2 IPEC at the field level

As in the past, IPEC remained largely a country-based technical cooperation programme. Field structures and mechanisms available to IPEC to support member States in achieving the goal of eliminating child labour include the network of ILO Offices (country, sub-regional and regional), ILO child labour specialists and IPEC subregional coordinators stationed in Addis Ababa, Bangkok, Dakar, Lima, New Delhi and San Jose. A variety of project staff, ranging from Chief Technical Advisers to National Programme Managers, to specialists in monitoring and evaluation, surveys, and programming, continue to be located in ILO regional, subregional and country offices as well as in IPEC offices (where there is no ILO Office).

IPEC continues to support the ILO's commitment to the decentralization of projects from Geneva to ILO Offices. While the decentralization process remains relevant, there are nevertheless a few areas, such as speed of processing payments or contracts and communication difficulties, where operational challenges remain. Technical decentralization to the field has gradually been increased, in line with the number of ILO child labour specialists and experienced IPEC Chief Technical Advisers in the field. Given that much of the added value of IPEC as a global programme is

based on effective knowledge management and sharing of experiences, the headquarters' support to the field remains a critical component of the success of the programme.

In each country where IPEC is active, work is facilitated by the national steering committees and project/programme advisory committees. Both of these committees have tripartite representation and provide guidance to the advancement of not just the actual IPEC project but often times the nationally owned time bound programme or national action plan. These committees are also consulted in the process to develop ILO Decent Work Country Programme and have been very effective for maintaining the high profile of child labour in the resultant DWCPs.

2.2.3 Human resources management and development

IPEC currently has a worldwide staff of 484 professional and general service personnel. Fifty-three, or 11 per cent, of IPEC staff members work at ILO headquarters in Geneva. Sixty-two per cent of IPEC's worldwide staff are women.²⁶

Recruitment and selection

IPEC continues to seek to improve its recruitment and selection process with a view to attracting and selecting the best qualified candidates and at the same time ensuring transparency in selection process. During 2008, a tailored assessment package was piloted and in 2009, selection tools were improved. Staff were given expert guidance as to the best way to identify qualified personnel. As IPEC recognizes its staff as its most important asset, the Programme ensures that its selection process is closely linked to its global staff succession planning and capacity building plan, including international mobility to its national staff, while exploring various external recruitment sources. In collaboration with the Human Resources Department, various efforts were made to improve timeliness of the recruitment process.

Learning and development

Based on the IPEC's learning strategy developed in 2008, IPEC continues to invest in various forms of learning opportunities for its staff. The aim is to further develop the staff's technical and managerial capabilities to effectively meet the constituents' needs in a timely manner. In view of the on-going UN reform, and ensuing needs for national capacity building and more efficient collaboration between HQ and field staff, IPEC staff have been actively participating in in-house training courses and workshops organized by the ILO Training Centre in Turin on resource mobilization, team work facilitation, and other related topics. All new staff members receive a comprehensive orientation on ILO values and principles, International Labour Standards, strategic planning, evaluation, and administrative procedures.

Performance management

Recognizing the importance of effective and timely performance management as a basis for the results-based management approach and achievement of its strategic objectives, IPEC continues to encourage its managers and staff to engage in on-going performance discussions. With the introduction of the new Performance Management Framework, the performance management process is now an integral part of the IPEC work plan.

Internship programme

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

26. Information as at 15 November 2009.

2.2.4 Operational procedures

During the biennium, considerable efforts were made to tighten and simplify the guidelines and procedures to be implemented by the field to report and monitor the direct beneficiaries of all IPEC projects. Starting from the 2005 guidelines on Direct Beneficiary Monitoring and Reporting (DBMR), an internal review of the systems in place, and using the results from a number of external audits, IPEC refocused the requirements for monitoring and reporting on children who are direct beneficiaries of IPEC projects. A number of training courses have been held for Headquarters and field staff. Numerous field monitoring visits have taken place providing assurance of the robustness and accuracy of the figures reported.

While the ILO has assembled a number of teams to prepare for the rollout of IRIS to the field, this roll out has not yet taken place on a wide scale. The updating of IPEC's Programme and Operations Manual (POM) is ongoing, but it has also become clear that a more concentrated effort needs to be made to more optimally align the POM to actual and evolving procedures. This will be a priority focus during 2010. Work also continues with Procurement and Finance to update the Office's procurement procedures. It is hoped that this work will result in simplified procedures, improved documentation and a further mainstreaming of IPEC's working methods into those of the Office.

IPEC's intranet portal continues to 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.

2.3 Programme planning, evaluation and impact assessment

Consistent design and planning continued in IPEC based on established tools such as results based frameworks, the use of the Strategic Programme Impact Framework methodology for strategic planning and model templates for child labour projects. IPEC participated actively in the renewed focus on enhanced ILO wide design, appraisal and programme management guidelines and tools, ensuring consistency and strengthening the role of IPEC projects as part of the wider Decent Work Country Programme and decentralization approach.

IPEC's focus on evaluation continued to contribute to enhanced planning, management and knowledge of the programme, following enhanced calls by constituents for ILO and its programmes to demonstrate follow-up to evaluations, use of lessons learned and input to broader policy.

A number of further enhancements were made to the evaluation strategy through updating of guidelines, use of model evaluations frameworks, such as for the projects of support for Time Bound Programmes and the internal reference manual documenting the approach to managing evaluations.

Fifty-two project level evaluations or external reviews were completed during 2008–09, with three self-evaluations managed directly by projects and 49 managed by the IPEC central evaluation function, including four project reviews, two joint evaluations of two or more donor projects, 13 evaluations covering more than one country, and 11 expanded final evaluations. One evaluation was of a sub-regional programme framework covering multiple projects funded by different donors. More than two thirds of these evaluations were final evaluations, reflecting the number of projects completed during the biennium.²⁷

Increasingly there is a greater variety of types of evaluations used, reflecting the ability to choose the most appropriate evaluation format, depending on the nature of a project and its implementation status. In 2009, three donor-initiated external evaluations of IPEC projects were done as part of verifying that the IPEC evaluation approach leads to sound and credible evaluations. A further three will be done in 2010, allowing some conclusions to be drawn by the end of 2010.

The "expanded final evaluations", which include detailed follow-up sub-studies on target groups and policy work are beginning to provide some solid data on what leads to impact in IPEC projects. Such follow-up studies are now increasingly being suggested by projects independently of evaluations or recommended by evaluators as follow-up to normal evaluations.

More comprehensive evaluations at the global or inter-regional level, covering several countries or several projects are carried out, reflecting an attempt to have a more comprehensive approach to programming, for example in the context of national plans of action, regional and sub-regional frameworks, and country programmes (including Decent Work Programmes). Some of these were jointly implemented with national

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

governments or with several donors. For example, the joint final evaluation of the US\$ 40 million INDUS Programme Framework in India was done together with the Government of India and a programme evaluation done of the LUTRENA West Africa Trafficking Programme implemented for more than eight years.

As with the activities of the rest of ILO, IPEC activities, are increasingly done as part of joint UN programmes or other joint programmes, leading to the challenge of working out the appropriate evaluation provisions in these programmes to ensure that ILO evaluation requirements are met. This is likely to be an area of further work as more joint programming is taking place.

The biennium saw a renewed emphasis on strategic and thematic evaluations as key elements for knowledge building and broader policy work, with funding secured and work carried out for two thematic evaluations on child labour monitoring systems and on campaign, awareness-raising, advocacy and social mobilisation. The strategic evaluation on knowledge assets or knowledge sharing is underway with completion in mid-2010, with a strong emphasis on reviewing and further developing a comprehensive strategy on knowledge sharing and management in IPEC.

Funding has also been secured and planning is underway for a strategic evaluation of the support IPEC has provided to the Time Bound Programme approach, for a specific evaluation of a Time Bound Programme or National Plan of Action in a specific country, and for a study to document long-term sustainability of model interventions in a selected country. This will help in doing evaluations that have a wider policy impact.

Strengthening the follow-up and use of evaluations has been a strong feature in 2008 and 2009 and will continue in the next biennium. The inventory of lessons learned and good practices coming out of evaluations and studies on the use of evaluations has demonstrated the value of evaluations. As I-track, the ILO wide system for managing and documenting evaluations (which is partly based on initial work by IPEC) is further introduced, the facilities for ongoing follow-up on recommendations, lessons learned and good practices will be possible.

Further work is underway on how to actively facilitate the involvement of internal and external stakeholders in analyzing and suggesting use of findings from evaluations, including end-of-project stakeholder review processes to identify sustainability and follow-up plans by national actors. In the biennium, there has been an increase in the reference to IPEC evaluations in ILO, IPEC and outside documents and reports.

As part of work on impact assessment, further tracer studies were done in 2008–09 either as part of expanded final evaluations or as independent knowledge building initiatives in individual projects. More are planned for the coming biennium, among others as part of the continued Impact Assessment Framework project. This will improve the sampling of information on the post-intervention situation for targeted beneficiaries, and provide a better analytical basis.

As part of the continued work on the impact assessment framework, IPEC contributed to the new initiative of the International Training Centre in Turin on training on impact evaluations, providing input and resource persons to help ILO further develop its approach to impact assessment and impact evaluation, in line with UN system approaches. This also continues to promote and support the role of credible impact assessment in action on child labour and in supporting member States, constituencies and other national and international partners in building an evidence base for identifying and promoting appropriate policies and programmes in the context of mainstreaming, scaling up and involving other actors.

The project on knowledge building, based on the design and implementation of impact evaluations and implemented through the interagency project UCW, started the design of the impact evaluation process in the selected projects. Initial work was done on the evaluability framework to identify methodologies for credible impact evaluation, as well as on developing a knowledge base on impact evaluations on child labour to complement the guidelines and tools for impact assessment that IPEC is developing for use by national constituents and partners.

PART II. Thematic highlights

This thematic part of the Implementation Report contains three contributions. As a follow up to the 2009 discussion of the IPEC International Steering Committee on the potential impact of the global financial crisis on child labour, a section is dedicated to IPEC's response to the crisis. Next, a special feature highlights the lessons learned by IPEC after a decade of action against child trafficking. Lastly, a contribution looks back at the work done by IPEC and its partners in forging international partnerships to combat child labour in its various forms.

1. The global financial crisis and IPEC's response

1.1 Introduction

The potential impact of the global financial and economic crisis on child labour has been a major cause of concern for IPEC and a thematic tripartite panel discussion on the issue took place during the eighteenth meeting of the IPEC International Steering Committee on 17 March 2009. The discussion was opened by a presentation by IPEC with the theme "Achievements at stake: The effects of the global financial and economic crisis on child labour".

The global crisis affected households in all regions and significantly increased the vulnerability of children. GDP growth was falling and an employment crisis was unfolding. More households were being pushed into poverty. Many developing countries were affected by reduced trade flows and declining commodity prices, tightened credit markets, decreased remittance flows from migrant workers, and a drop in Foreign Direct Investment and Official Development Assistance. The presentation concluded that almost 40 per cent of developing countries – many of them key IPEC countries – were highly exposed to the poverty effects of the crisis.

In looking at the impact on child labour during previous crises to see if lessons could be learnt, two broad patterns emerge. Firstly, in low-income countries,

families with little access to credit markets are in some instances likely to reduce children's schooling and send them to work in order to counteract the effect of recession. Secondly, the effect of a recession on schooling and child labour might be limited in middle-income countries with high levels of school enrolment. In these countries labour market structures could result in reduced employment opportunities for children in times of crisis. However, empirical research on the interaction of economic shocks and household decisions vis-à-vis schooling and work of children is constrained by data availability.

To mitigate the impact of the crisis, required policy measures include preventing an erosion of progress in eliminating child labour, and re-prioritizing expenditures to benefit the poor and vulnerable through "Social Stimulus" packages. Policy interventions are important in four areas: child labour eradication; access to education (e.g. promoting access through conditional cash transfers and abolition of school fees); access to credit (e.g. micro credit for poor households) and social risk management (e.g. targeted support to low-income households).

1.2 Crisis response and the Global Task Force on Child Labour and Education for All

At the meeting of the Global Task Force on Child Labour and Education for All (GTF) in Copenhagen on 20 April 2009 there was a discussion on the impact of the crisis on child labour and education. It was recognized that the crisis could threaten both the progress being made on promoting Education for All targets, and progress in reducing child labour. The agencies and partners represented undertook to work together to review the impact of the crisis and to support measures aimed at protecting vulnerable children.²⁸

Following further contacts subsequent to the meeting, there was agreement to proceed with plans for roundtable meetings in a small number of countries to assess the impact of recent developments. It was agreed that through IPEC, arrangements would be made for broad-based multi-stakeholder meetings in Cambodia, Mali, Mongolia and Zambia. These four countries were in a list of ten “high risk” countries which had been identified.

In August–September 2009 meetings were held in three of the countries, Cambodia, Mongolia and Zambia. The meetings were well attended by key Ministries, representatives of employers’ and workers’ organizations, GTF partners, participants from education sector groups, and civil society representatives. The meeting in Cambodia attracted some 100 participants. The main issues to emerge were as follows:

- The economies of each of the three countries had been affected by the crisis. In the case of Mongolia and Zambia, the decline in the price of copper and the subsequent impact on the copper industry and government finances, had been a major cause for concern.
- More time was required to see if tightened government finances might impact on education sector spending as government budgets are adjusted. Whilst evidence was very preliminary, comments at the meetings suggested there were some initial signs which might indicate an impact on the education sector in these high risk countries. For example, it was reported that there was a small decline during 2009 in Cambodia’s education budget as a percentage of the national budget. In Zambia it was reported that

grants which support schools’ operational costs have been cut during 2009. The teachers’ trade union in Mongolia referred to reductions in teacher training and school maintenance.

- Concern was expressed in each of the countries that rising unemployment and a worsening economic situation would have a negative impact on both child labour and access to education, with some parents withdrawing children from school as part of a coping strategy
- Steps to mitigate the impact of the crisis on the most vulnerable were reported in both the meetings in Cambodia and Mongolia. Mongolia has secured donor support for efforts to fill gaps in social programmes and concluded a grant agreement with the Asian Development Bank for a new programme “Provision of education services to the poor during the economic crisis”. Cambodia was having discussions on bringing forward plans for a new “Social safety net” programme.
- Each of the countries indicated a need for better data on the impact of the crisis.

Following discussion within the GTF it was agreed to take a number of further steps, including feeding the information obtained and other relevant information into the forthcoming discussions within the Education for All processes, and to continue to look at providing support for data collection efforts.

1.3 Other initiatives

The ILO Regional Office for the Americas coordinated an analysis of the possible impact of the crisis on child labour in Latin America.²⁹ Looking at the impact of previous crises, the expected impact on employment and poverty, and population growth, it suggested there could be a possible increase of between 287,000 and 502,000 in the numbers involved in child labour.

A Working Paper from the inter-agency Understanding Children’s Work project examined experience during previous economic shocks and suggested the crisis may affect child labour and schooling in a number of ways.³⁰ The reduction of living standards, declines in

28. The core partners in the Global Task Force on Child Labour and Education for All are the ILO, UNESCO, UNICEF, World Bank, UNDP, Education International and the Global March.

29. ILO, *Impacto de la crisis económica mundial en el trabajo infantil en América Latina y recomendaciones para su mitigación*.

30. *Child labour and the global financial crisis: an issues paper*, UCW, 2009.

remittances, reductions in national education budgets, possible reductions in aid flows, and the impact on credit markets in middle and low income countries could all have an impact. The paper suggested the crisis could result in an increase in child labour in low income countries, especially for poorer households but that the impact on child labour would depend on individual country characteristics and, especially, on the policy environment and policy responses.

poverty and achieving the Millennium Development Goals, the need to prevent a downward spiral in labour conditions and to achieve the elimination of child labour, the focus of targeting vulnerable groups for support, the importance of increasing access to education and skills, and the need to build sustainable social protection systems. The factsheet was circulated to all IPEC staff, promoted among partners and featured in the IPEC newsletter.

1.4 ILO report to the G20 – Protecting people, promoting jobs

On 2 April 2009 at the London Summit on Growth, Stability and Jobs, the G20 leaders adopted a Global Plan for Recovery and Reform. This called on the ILO to produce a report on employment and social protection policy responses to the crisis. Subsequently the ILO provided a report to the G20 meeting in Pittsburgh (24–25 September 2009).

The report produced by the ILO included the results of a survey of 54 countries to indicate how countries were responding to the crisis. The survey looked at 30 “indicators”, one of which was “additional measures to fight child labour”. Whilst measures to tackle child labour had the lowest reported frequency of all the indicators, other measures which can assist in tackling child labour were prominent. More than half the countries surveyed reported additional cash transfers, 33 per cent reported additional social assistance and protection measures, and 63 per cent reported additional training measures, sometimes targeting youth.

The communiqué issued at Pittsburgh referred to the continuing importance of fundamental principles and rights at work and welcomed the ILO Global Jobs Pact. It said that the international institutions should consider ILO standards and the goals of the Jobs Pact in their crisis and post-crisis analysis and policy making activities.

1.5 The Global Jobs Pact and Child Labour

IPEC has been keen to ensure that the linkages between the Global Jobs Pact and tackling child labour are understood. To support the promotion of the Global Jobs Pact, in August 2009 IPEC produced a factsheet *The Global Jobs Pact – contributing to the fight against child labour*. This highlighted the Pact's focus on tackling

1.6 Summary

IPEC has sought to ensure that concern with child labour is reflected in the broader ILO response to the crisis, has worked with other development partners to promote country level cooperation, and is moving ahead with initiatives which help to generate new information on the impact of the crisis.

Although as yet little data is available on the overall impact on child labour, there remains serious concern that declining living standards and possible reductions in education budgets could have a negative impact. Given the close connection between child labour and education access, the impact of the crisis on education is extremely important. At the same time, there have also been some positive signs of governments extending access to social protection systems so as to mitigate the impact of the crisis on the poorest. This is welcome. IPEC will be continuing to give high priority to monitoring the impact of the crisis on child labour, and will be maintaining close contact with other agencies monitoring developments in the education sector.

2. Child trafficking – Modern slavery

2.1 Introduction

Modern day trafficking in persons has become a truly international phenomenon. It is widely considered to be one of the most significant slavery-like practices today, and reduces victims to mere ‘commodities’ to be bought, sold, transported and resold. Children in particular are vulnerable as trafficking victims, as isolation and separation from their families and communities leaves them in places where they may not speak the language or have any legal status. Though the recruitment and movement involved in trafficking may sometimes seem voluntary at first, they eventually take on aspects of coercion by third parties.³¹ Girls are affected disproportionately, and are generally trafficked for commercial sexual exploitation and domestic labour. Boys are believed to be trafficked in particular for labour in agriculture, plantations, mines, drug trafficking and other illicit activities, and armed conflict. Children who are excluded from society are particularly vulnerable to trafficking. These include children from ethnic minorities and indigenous communities, orphans (in particular those affected by HIV/AIDS), homeless children, children who were not registered at birth, migrant children without legal status, and children with disabilities.

The ILO estimates that there are at least 1.2 million children trafficked at any given point in time. Yet, only recently has the international community begun to acknowledge that the practice is not only a human rights problem, but also an economic and labour issue. International treaties explicitly cover the matter: for example the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish

Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the UN Convention on Transnational Organized Crime³² (commonly known as the “Palermo Protocol”) and the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention No. 182 which lists “the sale and trafficking of children” as part of the worst forms of child labour.³³ The language used to discuss trafficking evolved over time, and even today there are diverse views on what constitutes child trafficking.

2.2 Understanding child trafficking

Approaching the issues and problems relating to child trafficking is complex in nature and requires a broad understanding of the legal frameworks that cover the phenomenon at international, regional and national levels. The concepts and understanding of child trafficking have evolved over time. For many years, people thought of child trafficking in a very narrow sense, usually involving the kidnapping, abduction, and selling of children. Yet the experience gained by numerous projects by international agencies, governments and other national actors to combat child trafficking have shown that the problem is considerably more complex, involving multiple causes, risk factors, and manifestations. Today, the Palermo Protocol provides for the most authoritative definition of human trafficking. It has defined trafficking as “*the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or*

31. These can be individuals or groups, often a chain of people that are involved in one or more aspects of the trafficking process.

32. U.N. Doc. A/RES/55/25/Annex II of Nov. 15, 2000.

33. Convention No. 182, Art. 3(a).

2. Child trafficking – Modern slavery

*receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation.*³⁴ Threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, abduction, fraud or deception, or the abuse of power or a position of vulnerability do not need to be present at any point of the process in case of children (other than when trafficked with adults)³⁵, but are nevertheless strong indications of child trafficking.³⁶ In other words, children are considered to be victims of trafficking even where this took place without them or their parents/guardians being deceived or coerced. Not only does this take into account their special vulnerability, but it also makes it easier for law enforcement agencies and prosecutors to provide evidence to ensure that child traffickers are punished.

Movement and displacement

The concepts that encompass various forms of forced labour and practices similar to slavery, including child trafficking, have been defined by Convention No. 182 as worst forms of child labour. Under section 3(a) of Convention No. 182, child trafficking is enumerated as analogous to slavery alongside the sale of children, debt bondage, serfdom, forced labour, and the compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict. Though these practices all have somewhat similar characteristics, there are several important distinguishing factors. For example, child trafficking begins when a child is recruited (whether or not by force or deception) to be exploited in a separate location. The ILO considers that what makes child trafficking distinct from other forms of forced labour is the element of movement.³⁷ This is particularly relevant when developing policies and designing operational interventions to combat trafficking and in the identification of target groups and sectors for the provision of effective assistance to trafficking victims in order to their particular needs due to the movement. If the element of movement is considered irrelevant, any recruitment of a child for

exploitation – i.e. virtually any situation of the worst forms of child labour – would need to be classified as child trafficking. This would water down the concept of trafficking, and cause confusion and difficulties in policy and operational action. Moreover, other forms of forced labour or exploitation are also clearly defined as worst forms of child labour and must be tackled as such, without labelling them as trafficking. The notion of ‘movement’ also implies that there must be a third party involved that relocates a child, typically to an unfamiliar location, far from the child’s protective environment, with the explicit intention to exploit the child.³⁸ It is important to note that the question of movement is not explicit in the definition of trafficking in persons as it is contained in the Palermo Protocol. After all, the movement of victims should not necessarily be a required element for the criminalization of trafficking because not all perpetrators of trafficking contribute to the displacement of victims.

Exploitation: the end result of trafficking

The ILO takes a more extensive view than the minimal, but non-exhaustive, benchmarks set by the Palermo Protocol as to what can be the “exploitation” at destination to qualify a case as child trafficking. The Palermo Protocol lists the end results, under “exploitation”, as including at a minimum: “the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs.” Based on the principles of Conventions Nos. 138 and 182, and practical experience gained from project interventions around the world, the ILO considers that hazardous work (i.e. in agriculture, domestic work, organized begging etc.) and even non-hazardous work can be the end result if the child is below the minimum working age for the particular type of work.³⁹ The ILO position on “exploitation of children” is also reflected in a UN system-wide publication in 2009.⁴⁰

34. Article 3(a), Palermo Protocol.

35. According to the Palermo Protocol and ILO Convention 182, children are defined as ‘any person under the age of 18’ without exception. The UN Convention of the Rights of the Child, however, spells out the same age barrier, but with the exception that national laws can set a lower age of majority.

36. “Children’s Exploitation and Women’s Condition: the issue of Human Trafficking” Speech by Sandro Calvani, UNICRI Director, UNICRI, 2009.

37. *Child trafficking: The ILO’s response through IPEC*, (ILO, 2007).

38. Other interpretations of what constitutes trafficking exist. In its annual trafficking in persons report, the US Department of State states that it does not believe that movement must be involved to define exploitation as trafficking. Under this interpretation, any child in a situation considered in slavery or a slavery-like practice is considered trafficked.

39. Ibid, note 37.

40. *Model Law against Trafficking in Persons*, UNODC/UN.GIFT, 2009, p.36 *et seq*

Trafficking is a process

Though the end result of child trafficking invariably includes the denial of basic human rights (and a form of exploitation), the process of child trafficking can take many forms. It is a series of events that may take place in a child's home community, at transit points, and at final destinations. There is always a third party involved that intends to exploit the child; yet the identity of these third parties varies. The majority of trafficking is executed by small networks of people who are each trained in one aspect of trafficking, such as recruitment, advertising, transportation, and retail. In some regions and countries however, trafficking is controlled by large criminal organizations.

2.3 Magnitude and Nature of the Problem

Like any other illicit activity, child trafficking is a clandestine practice posing many difficulties for collecting reliable data. Despite the problems in recording cases of trafficking, in identifying trafficking victims, and in standardizing criteria for trafficking, all available data suggest that the number of children trafficked each year is large and covers every continent. The ILO's 2005 Global Report on Forced Labour estimated a total 12.3 million persons in forced labour, including an estimated 2.45 million that were trafficked into forced labour. Of those 2.45 million, approximately half are children. Their vulnerability, as well as economic hardships that may make family members complicit or hopeful of better prospects in cities, results in a greater risk of being trafficked. Children, both boys and girls, can be sold multiple times and in multiple ways for profit. This process can, and often does, include both legal and illegal activities. The routes are complex, ranging from domestic to cross-border trafficking; affected countries can at the same time be sending, transit and receiving countries.

2.4 Some lessons learned

IPEC's efforts in the field of research and data collection, as well as its extensive project experience allow for some conclusions and drawing up lessons learned:

- There is an overarching need to **understand vulnerability** – to move beyond the 'poverty' aspect and explore a range of vulnerability factors that have an impact on the level of risk for each child. In responses to trafficking it is important to be clear about which

children are (most) vulnerable and who creates the demand for exploitation (and where), so that interventions can be targeted accordingly.

- It is vital to **understand the 'cause and effect' of the interventions** under consideration, since many promising policies have been adopted and actions carried out that ultimately had less impact than desired because they did not address the core of the problem.
- The key to fighting trafficking is to **stop it from being profitable** through strict law enforcement (including in the informal economy where most of the demand is generated), confiscation of the profits of traffickers and increased protection (and hence reduced vulnerability) of children.
- **Discrimination and marginalization** (including on the basis of gender) of socially excluded groups deserve special attention. Children without birth registration, children of ethnic minorities, homeless children, orphans, and migrant children often lack access to basic social services, and are at particularly high risk of trafficking.
- Much of the understanding of child trafficking and many of the proven responses are anchored in the workings of the **labour market and the reality of supply and demand**. Understanding these labour-related issues can help train better anti-trafficking professionals.
- By **involving the social partners**, stronger enforcement tools become available, such as labour inspection, corporate social responsibility mechanisms, and the specialized knowledge and outreach of workers' and employers' organizations.
- The multi-dimensional issue of trafficking requires a **multi-partner response** where a range of actors work together around a common platform for action such as a National Action Plan. The development and implementation of such plans may take time and a lot of effort, but they are essential to ensure that the various agencies and stakeholders effectively work together based on their respective strengths and that the response to child trafficking is comprehensive. Governments have primary responsibility to coordinate policies to fight trafficking in children, and are obliged by international law to apply ratified conventions, such as Convention No. 182.
- Finally, **participation of children** in interventions to fight trafficking is an important protection mechanism: it offers learning opportunities to children and reinforces their understanding and self-awareness.

3. International partnerships

As the worldwide movement against child labour has developed, the importance of international cooperation has become increasingly apparent and has been highlighted in various ways. Convention No. 182 refers to the importance of enhanced international cooperation in relation to support for social and economic development, poverty eradication programmes and universal education. The most recent ILO Global Report pointed to the potential for IPEC to increase cooperation with other UN agencies and other multilateral organizations. Similarly, the Global Action Plan on Child Labour endorsed by the International Labour Conference and ILO Governing Body in 2006 explicitly called for a multi-agency approach to addressing the elimination of child labour. It has become clear that the success of the effort to tackle child labour rests very much on developments in education, social protection and poverty reduction. Within the United Nations structure many of these areas of work also come within the remit of other UN agencies. The Global Action Plan recognized that strategic networks and partnerships can help in building an understanding of the challenge of child labour and can be the means whereby development initiatives can support efforts to eliminate it.

Over the past ten years IPEC has become involved in a number of international partnerships. Some of these are based primarily on networks between UN agencies. Other partnerships have also emerged which seek to address child labour in particular employment sectors; including those in agriculture, mining, tobacco, and cocoa. In some of these IPEC has played an active role, in others its role has been more limited.

This section looks at the development of a number of these international partnership arrangements, and some of the lessons that can be drawn from experience to date.

3.1 Understanding Children's Work (UCW)

In 1997, the international conference on child labour held in Oslo specifically identified the need to improve data collection, research capacity and monitoring systems related to child labour, and called for stronger cooperation among international agencies involved in combating child labour. In 2000 the UCW project was established as a partnership between the ILO, UNICEF and the World Bank. A range of donors have supported the project, which has its own secretariat and staff team. Its work is overseen by a steering committee which meets once a year and includes representatives of the three agencies.

A range of UCW research activities has helped fill gaps relating to the causes and consequences of child labour, and helped identify areas for policy intervention. The research has highlighted the multi-sectoral nature of the child labour phenomenon, and the consequent need for a broad-based policy response to it. Country-level UCW efforts have helped to create a framework for analysing and addressing child labour in a variety of national contexts. These efforts have also succeeded in involving government counterparts in the child labour debate, and have helped build national capacity in data collection and analysis.

Less tangible but equally important, UCW has played a role in promoting improved inter-agency cooperation in child labour research. Coordination mechanisms created through UCW (country-level UCW working groups, UCW Steering Committee, technical working groups, etc.) have helped to strengthen working relationships among the three agencies in the child labour field. The process of developing inter-agency situation analyses on child labour has helped provide a common basis for action against it. UCW

has also helped foster stronger links between the agencies and the external academic research community, through a seminar series and other vehicles. A recent UCW document outlining its medium term strategy summarized main areas of work as follows:

- **Child labour measurement.** Support for improving the technical tools used to measure, monitor and analyze child labour. Important progress has been made in developing child labour indicators/standards and in bringing together country statistics on child labour which means that these elements will form a less important component in the future. Greater emphasis will be placed on development of new tools and methods for addressing remaining research gaps. Tools for gaining information on children in worst forms of child labour other than hazardous work will be particularly important in this context.
- **Policy-oriented research.** Policy-oriented research forms the central component of the Programme. In the future a greater proportion of this research will be undertaken at the country level where the links with policy design and programming efforts are more direct. Research will address linkages between child labour and the MDG-related policy areas of education, youth employment and social security.
- **Impact evaluation.** Efforts in this area will be expanding considerably in the next period. Emphasis will be placed both on comprehensive impact evaluations of specific programmes directly targeting child labour, as well as on modular evaluations of specific programmes in policy areas with a bearing on child labour.
- **Country-level research and policy support.** Country-level research will also be subject to expanded efforts in the next programming period. This will involve applying the tools, methods and guidelines developed as part of the other components of the Programme to specific country contexts, and vice versa. In this way, it will represent the critical link between the global-level research activities, on one hand, and the actual national policies and programmes actually influencing child labour, on the other. In addition, it is of course at the country level where the “mainstreaming” of research is most likely to occur, as country-level research is tailored to feed directly into national Time-Bound Programmes (TBP), national action plans and other national programmatic efforts targeting child labour. The goal of country-level research cooperation will not just be to improve information on child labour, but also to

build capacity for sustained monitoring and analysis of child labour in the country concerned beyond the involvement of UCW.

- **Research dissemination.** This component focuses on providing access to research outputs to as wide an audience as possible, both inside and outside the UCW partner agencies.

A recent evaluation of UCW expressed general satisfaction with the performance of UCW as a vehicle for implementing inter-agency research in the area of child labour. Among the issues identified for future attention were the current absence of a formal partnership agreement, the difficulties the project had at times experienced because of uncertain funding and the need to improve dissemination of results into agencies operations and into policies at national level.

3.2 The Global Task Force on Child Labour and Education for All

At the fifth EFA High-Level meeting in Beijing in November 2005, the creation of a Global Task Force on Child Labour and Education for All (GTF) was endorsed and launched. The core partners in the GTF are the ILO, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNDP, the World Bank, Education International (EI) and the Global March against Child Labour. The EFA Fast Track Initiative has also been very actively involved. Norway and Brazil have also participated in the work of the GTF, bringing perspectives from a donor country and from a country which has made significant progress in tackling child labour. The GTF is one of a number of partnerships or “flagships” which have been established to look at particular aspects of the EFA process. The basis of the GTF are terms of reference agreed between the GTF partners. IPEC has provided the Secretariat, and meetings have usually been held twice a year, coinciding with major education related meetings.

The core members of the GTF each bring a particular comparative advantage to the challenge of better integrating child labour elimination and EFA. The ILO is the leading agency in child labour, UNESCO leads on EFA, UNICEF supports countries through a strong country presence and champions children’s rights, UNDP monitors progress on the MDGs and manages UN coordination at the country level, the World Bank is a principal source of financial aid to education, Education International is the Global Union Federation representing the largest numbers of teachers’ organizations

Box 13. UNESCO guidelines on EFA partnerships

A wide range of partnerships has been developed within the framework of the Education for All process. UNESCO's guidelines on these are useful in thinking about the role and structure of partnerships.

An EFA “flagship” initiative is a structured set of activities carried out by voluntary partners, under the leadership of one or more of the United Nations specialized agencies and NGOs, that seeks to address specific challenges in achieving the EFA goals. There is a variation in the structure of these flagship programmes depending to a large extent on the way they were initiated. The common denominator is a partnership platform.

The EFA flagships address specific problems from an interdisciplinary perspective, taking into account the interaction between education and other factors (for example, health, nutrition and rural development). Programmes and activities differ between flagships, but most involve advocacy and communication, exchange of experience, institutional capacity development, technical advice and monitoring of progress. EFA flagship initiatives perform the following three major roles: (1) assist countries to achieve the EFA goals; (2) provide special focus on a related aspect of EFA that poses particular problems; and 3) strengthen partnerships among stakeholders.

How are they organized?

Each EFA Flagship initiative is organized slightly differently. However, they share some key features:

- An organization (i.e. United Nations agency, bilateral donor, NGO), as part of its commitment to EFA, undertakes to lead and fund most of the associated costs (administrative as well as programme) of the initiative;
- A meaningful number of partners is voluntarily associated, based on interest and commitment, to the specific issue being addressed by the flagship;
- An institutional/organization focal point ensures coordination of the partnership and may also provide leadership;
- Clear communication lines and structures are established;
- A built-in mechanism that regularly monitors and assesses the Flagship programmes;
- A mechanism to review achievements annually and to plan an annual, or longer, work programme; and
- Willingness to work and co-ordinate with other Flagship Programmes to ensure coherence and to prevent duplication of effort.

and the Global March against Child Labour is a leading NGO/Trade Union Alliance focused on child labour.

The aims established for the GTF were to help strengthen the knowledge base on child labour and education linkages, promote advocacy, provide programme support, promote policy coherence and develop partnerships. In some of these areas good progress has been achieved, in other areas more needs to be done. Some of the positive developments have been:

- At the global policy level, within meetings on EFA and within the annual Global Monitoring Report on EFA progress, the issue of child labour is now regularly identified as a challenge impacting on progress towards the EFA and MDG goals. Some of the representatives of the various agencies in the GTF have been very active in helping to raise the issue of child labour in other discussions and fora.
- At a practical level, following an initiative of the GTF, interagency guidelines on equity and inclusion in education are being developed. These are intended

as a practical tool for countries to use when developing education plans, with a view to helping to identify and reach out-of-school children.

- In response to the financial crisis, under the umbrella of the GTF, during 2009 well-attended interagency meetings were held in four countries, with involvement of government Ministries and social partners, allowing for feedback on the impact of the crisis on child labour and education. See section 1 of this Thematic Part.

Among the challenges have been the occasional gaps in implementing decisions of the Task Force, particularly those aimed at progressing interagency cooperation at national level. Frequent staff changes within the two partner governments have also led to some difficulties in maintaining continuity in discussions. The GTF is currently developing a new workplan to take forward its work.

3.3 Work in other UN partnerships

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

The UN Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking (UN.GIFT) is a joint initiative of the International Organization for Migration, the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, the United Arab Emirates, UNICEF, the UN Office on Drugs and Crime, the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and the ILO. The ILO (through IPEC and SAPFL) is part of its global Steering Committee. The Initiative has its own Secretariat based in the UN Office of Drugs and Crime.

UN.GIFT 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 carrying out its mission UN.GIFT seeks to increase knowledge and awareness on human trafficking; promote effective rights-based responses; build capacity of state and non-state actors; and foster partnerships for joint action against human trafficking.

UN.GIFT organized a global conference in Vienna on 13–15 February 2008 with about 1,000 participants and both IPEC and SAP/FL were involved in the preparations and the event. UN.GIFT has also set up a number of Expert Group Initiatives (EGIs) to develop tools and guidelines in a range of areas relevant to trafficking. These include an EGI on child trafficking led by IPEC in collaboration with UNICEF.

UN Girls Education Initiative

The United Nations Girls' Education Initiative (UNGEI) was launched in April 2000 at the World Education Forum in Dakar. Its goal is to end the gender gap in primary and secondary education and to ensure that by 2015, all children complete primary schooling, with girls and boys having equal access to all levels of education.

UNICEF is the lead agency and Secretariat for UNGEI. A Global Advisory Committee is composed of partners, including IPEC, who share in the planning, decision-making, guidance and accountability of UNGEI. IPEC has been able to make inputs to the

work of UNGEI at various levels. At the global level UNGEI seeks to influence the strategies developed through the EFA machinery and promotes broader advocacy and knowledge sharing on girls' education. At national level UNGEI Focal Points (almost all of them UNICEF staff) in different regions facilitate the promotion of girls' education strategies at the country level.

Interagency Working Group (IAWG) on Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR)

The ILO is an active member of this group, which operates with a one person secretariat provided by UNDP. IPEC, in collaboration with the ILO International Training Centre, the ILO Crisis and Reconstruction Programme and the ILO Youth Employment Programme, has recently revised a module on Youth and DDR of the UN Integrated DDR Standards. This has been an opportunity to mainstream IPEC's vision and methodology on economic reintegration of children of working age into the DDR programmes of 17 UN Agencies. It has also been a way of promoting use of the new ITC/IPEC *How-to-guide on economic reintegration of children formerly associated with armed forces and groups* (see section 1.5.11) by DDR practitioners and in training organized or supported by the IAWG. Training activities based on the guide have recently been organized in collaboration with UNICEF.

Paris Principles Steering Group

IPEC is also a member of this interagency group composed of 10 UN agencies and international NGOs whose objective is to ensure that the Paris Commitments and the Principles and Guidelines on Children Associated With Armed Forces or Armed Groups are the key standard used by all stakeholders to guide funding, advocacy and programme responses for the care and protection of Children Associated with Armed Forces and Groups. In 2010, a meeting on economic reintegration of children formerly associated with armed forces and groups will be held under the banner of the Paris Principles Steering Group. The expected outcome is a clear interagency strategy for enhancing economic reintegration programmes for children of working age.

3.4 Employment Sector Partnerships

Agriculture

Worldwide, agriculture is the sector in which by far the largest number of working children can be found – an estimated 70 per cent, of whom 132 million are girls and boys aged 5–14. In 2007, the ILO joined forces with five key international agricultural organizations to launch a global partnership to tackle child labour in agriculture. Members of the partnership are the ILO, Food and Agriculture Organization (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) and International Union of Food, Agricultural, Hotel, Restaurant, Catering, Tobacco and Allied Workers' Associations (IUF).

At its first meeting it was agreed that ILO would act as the Secretariat to the Partnership for an initial period of two years starting in 2008. The Declaration of Intent on Cooperation on Child Labour in Agriculture endorsed by the partner organizations, emphasizes the joint intent of the partners to cooperate towards the elimination of child labour, lays down the principles of cooperation, and elaborates as well on the areas of cooperation and the modalities of exercising joint efforts. Key areas of cooperation identified for the partnership are policies and activities to:

- promote the application of laws on child labour in agriculture, especially to ensure that children do not carry out hazardous work in agriculture;
- improve rural livelihoods, and mainstream child labour into national agricultural policies and programmes;
- reduce the urban, rural and gender gaps in education;
- promote youth employment opportunities in agriculture and rural areas.

Although the activities undertaken through the Partnership have to date been limited, the recent commencement of a new IPEC project, which focuses on agriculture and includes provision for supporting the work of the Partnership, should boost its activities. Through the further development of the Partnership, it is hoped that understanding of and concern for child labour becomes a feature of agricultural policy discussions. The ultimate intended results of integrating this issue into the work of the agricultural organizations are

the leveraging of organizational and financial support and the creation of a multiplier effect through their very extensive field level presence.

Mining

The work of children in mining and quarrying is of particular concern given the extent and severity of hazards and risks of injury and disease. Although the numbers of child workers in mining – almost exclusively in artisanal mining – are believed to be relatively small, they are hard to reach. Such small-scale mining occurs in remote, unregulated locations where the value of the commodity generally outweighs the capacity of government to control conditions of its production. Quarrying, on the other hand, is more visible but entraps the poorest of the poor.

On the World Day against Child Labour 2005 employers, workers and non governmental organizations active in the sector came together in Geneva and made a call for those most concerned – governments, the mining industry's employers and trade union organizations, international agencies and local communities, to work in partnership to tackle child labour in the sector. The call was made by the International Council on Mining & Metals (ICMM), the International Federation of Chemical, Energy, Mine, and General Workers' Unions (ICEM), Communities and Small-Scale Mining (CASM), and the Global Mining Dialogue (GMD). Thirteen countries responded by signing tripartite agreements in Geneva to end child labour in mining by 2015.

Although these countries have taken some steps on their own to fulfil the agreement, it is clear that they need to be supported with information, good practices, and encouragement. Without a staff person exclusively dedicated to the partnership in its initial stages, it will be difficult to generate the momentum needed to overcome the various hurdles the countries experience in putting in place the necessary policy and legal framework. The sector is one which is of interest to several international donors as well as a sector in which much of the product is traded internationally, and IPEC is looking at the possibility of developing a specific project to support the development of a partnership.

3.5 Summary

This section of the report has only focussed on a limited number of partnerships. There are others both at international and national level that are also playing a useful role. Some of the issues which have been identified in this summary are:

- The interagency cooperation which IPEC has pursued is helping to promote a broader awareness and understanding of the linkages between child labour and other development frameworks among a broad range of development partners.
- There remains a challenge in using the knowledge and understanding generated through such global partnerships to influence policy development at the national level. At national level there are already various coordinating structures relating to development (eg UN Country team groups, UNDAF groups, Education sector groups) and consideration will need to be given to how more influence can be obtained in these forums, as well as with relevant ministries.
- There is a need for partnerships to establish a clear strategy and workplan for what they need to achieve, taking account of the respective roles and structures of partners, and to review plans on a regular basis.
- Depending on the strategy and workplan of the partnership, development of a separate funding base with adequate resources to support at least a permanent secretariat function is likely to enable a partnership to implement its activities most effectively.

Some of the agencies and partners mentioned above will be participating in the international Conference on Child Labour to be held in May 2010. This will provide a further opportunity to discuss progress, and the mainstreaming of child labour issues in broader development frameworks.

Part III. Programme and Budget 2010–11

1. ILO's Strategic Framework for 2010–15 and its focus on child labour

After extensive discussions in the ILO's Governing Body, the ILO's Strategic Policy Framework for 2010–15 was agreed in March 2009. The framework will serve as the over arching framework for the work of the ILO during the coming three

biennia. The ILO's Strategic Policy Framework does not address organizational structures such as departments and units, but sets the goals or outcomes to be advanced. The outcome is "Child Labour is eliminated, with priority given to its worst forms". The following

Table 11. Overall results framework for IPEC for 2010–11

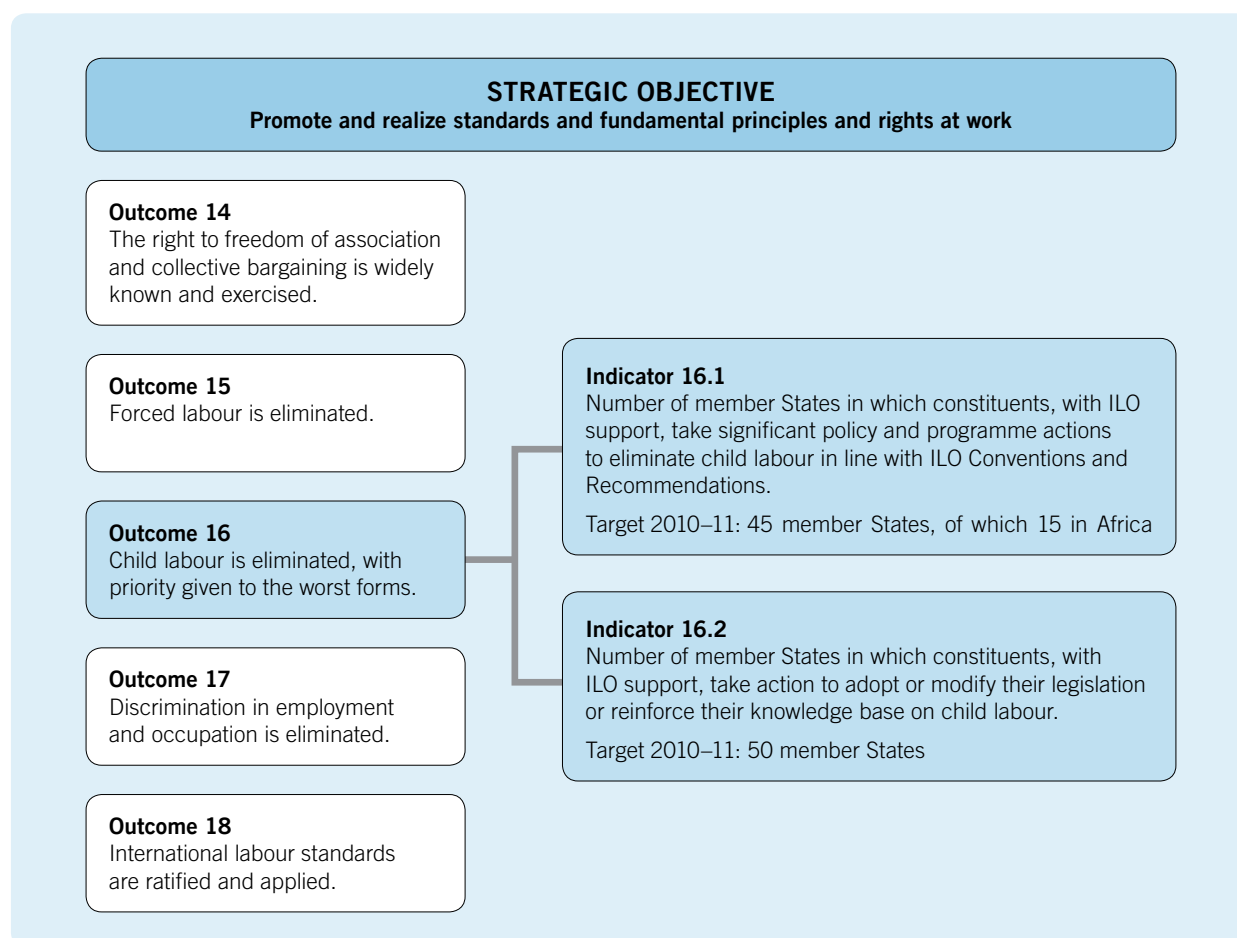


chart illustrates the relationship between the ILO's Strategic Objective of promoting and realizing standards and fundamental principles and rights at work and its corresponding outcomes.

The chart illustrates the overall results framework for IPEC in the period 2010–15 of the current strategic framework of the ILO. The evolution of the ILO Strategic Framework and results based systems has resulted in sharper focus on outcomes and corresponding indicators and targets. Outcome 16 in the above chart has focused the previous two levels of outcomes (intermediate outcomes 1.b for previous Strategic Framework period and immediate outcomes 1b.1 for 2008–09 biennium) into a single outcome for the whole period of the Strategic Framework. It has also re-focused the two indicators to reflect the areas of means of action in which constituents in member States take action with the support of IPEC to progressively achieve outcome 16, namely policy and programme on one hand (indicator 16.1) and legislation and knowledge base on the other hand (16.2).

The indicators capture the outcomes of the support and action by IPEC. Over the years, IPEC has through the use of its Global Monitoring Plan provided a consistent and documented basis for measuring the achievement of targets against these indicators. The detailed information in the Global Monitoring Plan will enable IPEC to continue to measure and document achievements to allow comparison over time from previous biennia as well as for the re-focused Strategic Framework and so be able to report on the progressive expansion and deepening of action on child labour over the long period.

2. ILO's Programme and Budget for 2010–11

The Programme and Budget was approved by the ILO's Governing Body in March 2009 and subsequently adopted by the International Labour Conference in June 2009. The Programme and Budget for 2010–11 is the ILO's strategic and operational plan for making advances against the outcome of "Child labour is eliminated, with priority given to its worst forms" (Outcome 16). For 2010–11 the targets have been set based on an assessment of previous achievements and reported in Part I, as well as an assessment of planned and potential future type and level of activities. The targets reflect the continued focus on reporting on action taken by constituents with or as a result of IPEC support and correspond well to the progress on total targets for the two indicators in past biennium.⁴¹

2.1 Strategy

As in the past, the Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138), and the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182), constitute the most authoritative international normative framework for the elimination of child labour and provide the cornerstone of the ILO's strategy. Efforts by all ILO constituents and partners must be re-doubled in order to meet the goal of the complete elimination of the worst forms of child labour by 2016, especially during these times of economic and jobs crises.

Supervisory mechanisms and social dialogue

Effective application of child labour Conventions is at the heart of the strategy to eliminate child labour. This includes the use of, and appropriate follow-up to, the comments of the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations and the Conference Committee on the Application of Standards. Child labour interventions have served as platforms for enhanced social dialogue.

Technical cooperation

Over the years, the ILO has gained extensive experience in working with national tripartite partners to successfully implement programmes that remove and rehabilitate child labourers and prevent others from entering child labour, and in providing technical and policy advice to the tripartite partners on how to eliminate child labour, especially its worst forms. The ILO's technical cooperation strategy will revolve around making the best use of different means of action to progressively eliminate child labour in line with the Global Action Plan adopted in 2006.

The target cannot be achieved by "business as usual" approaches, but will require action on three fronts:

- supporting the implementation of national action plans and supporting communities and sectors to become "child labour free", by increasing the capacity of employers' and workers' organizations to challenge

41. A total of at least 95 instances of action has been reported for 2008–09 (59 cases of use of ILO products revised and in 33 countries at least two actions associated with the time bound programme approach were taken, indicating a minimum of 66 actions). The total target of 95 member states for 2010–11 therefore suggest at least a similar level of achievement, particularly when considering the focus on reporting member States in which constituents take action rather than reporting individual action by constituents.

child labour in the workplace and by supporting governments at the national and local levels to be able to effectively create, maintain and implement effective policy measures to eliminate child labour;

- promoting the child labour component of Decent Work Country Programmes, in particular through social dialogue and linkages to social security, skills development and youth employment; and
- strengthening the global movement against child labour, in particular the role of employers' and workers' organizations.

Combating and eliminating the worst forms of child labour will facilitate a fairer globalization by working to eliminate child labour in supply chains and by supporting corporate social responsibility. As child labour is both a cause and consequence of poverty, the elimination of child labour should feature in Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers, ensuring income support, sustainable livelihood for families and enhanced social protection. The gender dimension of child labour will continue to be addressed systematically, including through disaggregating data in child labour surveys and through a growing focus on child domestic labour, which particularly impacts girls.

Knowledge and tools

The knowledge base on child labour and improved knowledge-sharing practices continue to form a core strategy of ILO action against child labour. Through child labour surveys and targeted research, the ILO will expand its leadership in generating and analysing data to gauge progress in eliminating child labour. Robust and credible evaluations and impact assessments will continue to be conducted to enhance the evidence base and influence policy and action. Research work will focus on high-quality global products such as an authoritative world report, a tool to estimate the costs of eliminating the worst forms of child labour, and a comparative analysis of successful national efforts. Practical actions will be enhanced through the use of the extensive collection of IPEC targeted tools and materials.

Strengthening the capacity of constituents

Capacity building will be widespread at the country level through technical cooperation projects. This is the main means through which the ILO can provide

prompt and specialized assistance to build the tripartite constituents' capacity to initiate, sustain and intensify their national-level actions to eliminate child labour. Partnership with the Turin Centre will provide training and networking opportunities for trade unions and employers' organizations and will reach other target audiences on subjects such as child labour in agriculture and domestic service, child labour and education policy, designing and implementing national action plans, and reporting on ILO child labour standards.

Integration of decent work dimensions

The ILO's technical cooperation programme on child labour will continue to provide a major contribution to Decent Work Country Programmes and will offer tangible benefits to its constituents, in the spirit of the Social Justice Declaration, not least by promoting greater integration of child labour concerns into social dialogue between the tripartite constituents. Greater emphasis will be given to technical and policy advice based on direct action projects.

International partnerships

International partnerships and strategic alliances will be strengthened. Some of these include:

- utilizing "One UN" opportunities within the UN family, as well as the UN Global Compact and the UN Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking;
- pursuing technical collaboration with regional and sub-regional institutions;
- providing technical advice and support to specialized alliances, such as the Global Task Force on Child Labour and Education for All and the Global March against Child Labour;
- further developing industry-based initiatives, such as Minors out of Mining and the International Partnership for Cooperation on Child Labour in Agriculture; and
- continuing research partnerships through the inter-agency Understanding Children's Work project.

2.2 Strategic resources

Table 12 below shows the ILO's strategic budget by strategic objective with a close up of the resources devoted to the strategic objective of standards and fundamental principles and rights at work. This table reflects all sources of funds and all resources.

Table 12. Strategic framework and total resources for 2010–11

	Regular budget 2010–11 (in US\$)	Estimated extra-budgetary expenditure 2010–11 (in US\$)	Estimated RBSA 2010–11 (in US\$)
Strategic objective: Employment			
Create greater opportunities for women and men to secure decent employment and income			
Outcomes 1–3	159 869 583	164 900 000	30 000 000
Total for this Strategic Objective			
Strategic objective: Social Protection			
Enhance the coverage and effectiveness of social protection for all			
Outcomes 4–8	106 090 205	52 100 000	17 000 000
Total for this Strategic Objective			
Strategic objective: Social Dialogue and Tripartism			
Strengthen tripartism and social dialogue			
Outcomes 9–13	148 971 040	45 000 000	22 000 000
Total for this Strategic Objective			
Strategic Objective: Standards and Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work			
Promote and realize standards and fundamental principles and rights at work			
Outcome 14. The right to freedom of association and collective bargaining is widely known and exercised	15 004 416	7 800 000	
Outcome 15. Forced labour is eliminated	4 597 634	14 600 000	
Outcome 16. Child labour is eliminated, with priority given to the worst forms	15 699 236	118 700 000	
Outcome 17. Discrimination in employment and occupation is eliminated	6 728 244	7 000 000	17 000 000
Outcome 18. International labour standards are ratified and applied	61 564 118	9 900 000	
Total for this Strategic Objective	103 593 648	158 000 000	17 000 000
Strategic Objective: Policy Coherence			
Outcome 19	23 809 913	5 000 000	4 000 000
Total for this Strategic Objective			
TOTAL Budget 2010–11	542 334 389	425 000 000	90 000 000

2.3 Operational resources

Table 13 below shows the Regular Budget resources to be allocated to IPEC. While most of these resources are linked to outcome 16 on child labour, some resources will be linked to other ILO outcomes that are relevant for targeted action on child labour and reflect interdepartmental cooperation.

Table 13. IPEC Operational budget – Regular Budget

2008–09 (in US\$)	2010–11 (in constant 2008–09 US\$)	2010–11 (recosted in US\$)
3 875 976	2 725 652	3 105 412

As can be seen from the table above, the resources allocated to the operational unit of IPEC have decreased by almost 30 per cent in real terms from the level of 2008–09. While this reduction is understandable in the wider context of the ILO and its urgent mandate related to Decent Work, it is nevertheless represents a serious challenge to the IPEC programme in operational terms.

Table 14. IPEC Operational budget – Estimated extra-budgetary technical cooperation as compared to 2008–09

2008–09 (in US \$)	2010–11 (in US \$)
141 500 000	118 700 000

The expected decrease in levels of expenditure in 2010–11 compared with 2008–09 can be explained as a consequence of the drop in new project approvals witnessed in 2007, when the programme's largest donor exceptionally opted to conduct a competitive bidding process as opposed to direct selection of IPEC for most of its work on child labour.

Tables 15 and 16 provide further details about the approved level of extra-budgetary allocations already available within approved project budgets for use during 2010–11, by donor and recipient country, respectively.

Table 15. Approved allocations of extra-budgetary technical cooperation for 2010–11 by donor (US\$)¹

Donor	Recipient	Total
Belgium	Morocco	193 000
	Total	193 000
Brazil	Africa	79 000
	Americas	668 000
	Haiti	161 000
	Total	908 000
Canada	Global	74 000
	Total	74 000
Denmark	Africa	259 000
	Pakistan	510 000
	Total	769 000
ECLT	Tanzania, United Republic	306 000
	Total	306 000
European Commission	Madagascar	4 702 000
	Pakistan	608 000
	Total	5 310 000
FIFA	Pakistan	73 000
	Total	73 000
Finland	Global	38 000
	Philippines	9 000
	Total	47 000
France	Africa	2 392 000
	Mali	10 000
	Morocco	10 000
	West Africa	129 000
	Total	2 541 000

Donor	Recipient	Total
FTL	Spain	2 000
	Total	2 000
Germany	Eastern Europe	299 000
	Europe	240 000
	Global	374 000
	Kenya	58 000
	Myanmar	710 000
	Turkey	2 000
	Total	1 683 000
Hey U Multi-Media AG	Global	24 000
	Total	24 000
IADB	Americas	211 000
	Total	211 000
ICA	Africa	63 000
	Total	63 000
Ireland	Global	1 315 000
	Total	1 315 000
Italy	Africa	927 000
	Egypt	7 000
	Global	348 000
	India	501 000
	Lebanon	725 000
	Total	2 508 000
JTUC – RENGO	Indonesia	92 000
	Total	92 000

1. Including PSI and provision for cost increases.

2. ILO's Programme and Budget for 2010–11

Donor	Recipient	Total
MDTF/ UNDP	Morocco Total	519 000 519 000
Netherlands	Bangladesh Global Indonesia Total	8 197 000 97 000 2 596 000 10 890 000
Norway	Africa Global Interregional Pakistan Total	24 000 637 000 39 000 484 000 1 184 000
PCMEA	Pakistan Total	93 000 93 000
Spain	Americas Viet Nam Western Sahara Total	4 164 000 2 395 000 4 054 000 10 613 000
Switzerland	Pakistan Total	3 163 000 3 163 000
UNDCP	Global Total	17 000 17 000
UNDP	El Salvador Total	139 000 139 000
UNHSF	Senegal Total	1 687 000 1 687 000
UNICEF	Peru Total	9 000 9 000
United Kingdom	Colombia Global India Total	1 000 141 000 210 000 352 000

Donor	Recipient	Total
United States	Africa Americas Brazil Cambodia Dominican Republic Eastern Europe Ecuador El Salvador Ghana Global India Indonesia Kenya Madagascar Malawi Mali Mexico Mongolia Morocco Nepal Pakistan Panama Philippines Tanzania, United Republic Thailand Togo Uganda West Africa Zambia Total	9 268 000 299 000 3 081 000 3 055 000 191 000 160 000 60 000 226 000 514 000 21 712 000 7 196 000 3 499 000 180 000 692 000 241 200 267 000 2 867 000 581 000 108 000 525 000 637 000 136 000 3 246 000 157 000 1 013 000 3 500 000 3 574 000 113 000 658 000 69 927 000
	Grand Total	114 712 000

Table 16. Approved allocations of extra-budgetary technical cooperation for 2010–11 by recipient country (US\$)¹

Recipient	Donor	Total
Africa	Brazil Denmark France ICA Italy Norway United States Total	79 000 259 000 2 392 000 63 000 927 000 24 000 9 268 000 13 012 000
Americas	Brazil IADB Spain United States Total	668 000 211 000 4 164 000 299 000 5 342 000
Bangladesh	Netherlands Total	8 197 000 8 197 000

Recipient	Donor	Total
Brazil	United States Total	3 081 000 3 081 000
Cambodia	United States Total	3 055 000 3 055 000
Colombia	United Kingdom Total	1 000 1 000
Dominican Republic	United States Total	191 000 191 000
Eastern Europe	Germany United States Total	299 000 160 000 459 000
Ecuador	United States Total	60 000 60 000
Egypt	Italy Total	7 000 7 000

1. Including PSI and provision for cost increases.

Recipient	Donor	Total
El Salvador	UNDP	139 000
	United States	226 000
	Total	365 000
Europe	Germany	240 000
	Total	240 000
Ghana	United States	514 000
	Total	514 000
Global	Canada	74 000
	Finland	38 000
	Germany	374 000
	Hey U	24 000
	MultiMedia AG	
	Ireland	1 315 000
	Italy	348 000
	Netherlands	97 000
	Norway	637 000
	United Kingdom	141 000
	United States	21 712 000
	UNODC	17 000
	Total	24 777 000
Haiti	Brazil	161 000
	Total	161 000
India	Italy	501 000
	United Kingdom	210 000
	United States	7 196 000
	Total	7 907 000
Indonesia	JTUC – RENGO	92 000
	Netherlands	2 596 000
	United States	3 499 000
	Total	6 187 000
Interregional	Norway	39 000
	Total	39 000
Kenya	Germany	58 000
	United States	180 000
	Total	238 000
Lebanon	Italy	725 000
	Total	725 000
Madagascar	European Commission	4 702 000
	United States	692 000
	Total	5 394 000
Malawi	United States	2 412 000
	Total	2 412 000
Mali	France	10 000
	United States	267 000
	Total	277 000
Mexico	United States	2 867 000
	Total	2 867 000
Mongolia	United States	581 000
	Total	581 000

Recipient	Donor	Total
Morocco	Belgium	193 000
	France	10 000
	MDTF/UNDP	519 000
	United States	108 000
	Total	830 000
Myanmar	Germany	710 000
	Total	710 000
Nepal	United States	525 000
	Total	525 000
Pakistan	Denmark	510 000
	European Commission	608 000
	FIFA	73 000
	Norway	484 000
	PCMEA	93 000
	Switzerland	3 163 000
	United States	637 000
	Total	5 568 000
Panama	United States	136 000
	Total	136 000
Peru	UNICEF	9 000
	Total	9 000
Philippines	Finland	9 000
	United States	3 246 000
	Total	3 255 000
Senegal	UNHSF	1 687 000
	Total	1 687 000
Spain	FTL	2 000
	Total	2 000
Tanzania, United Republic	ECLT	306 000
	United States	157 000
	Total	463 000
Thailand	United States	1 013 000
	Total	1 013 000
Togo	United States	3 500 000
	Total	3 500 000
Turkey	Germany	2 000
	Total	2 000
Uganda	United States	3 574 000
	Total	3 574 000
Viet Nam	Spain	2 395 000
	Total	2 395 000
West Africa	France	129 000
	United States	113 000
	Total	242 000
Western Sahara	Spain	4 054 000
	Total	4 054 000
Zambia	United States	658 000
	Total	658 000
	Grand Total	114 712 000

Annexes

Annex I. IPEC Projects in 2008–09 by region and global projects

AFRICA
IPEC projects – 2008–09
<p>TBP support projects: 1 – Ghana, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, South Africa, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, and Zambia</p> <p>Country programmes: 1 – Malawi</p> <p>SIMPOC national surveys: 10 – Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Madagascar, Mali, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Togo</p> <p>Research UCW: Cameroon, DRC, Ethiopia, Madagascar, Mali, Rwanda, Senegal (completed studies: Morocco, Zambia)</p> <p>Regional projects focusing on children in specific worst forms: 4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevention and integration of children in armed conflict – Phase II: (Burundi, and DRC) • Eliminating the Worst Forms of Child Labour in West Africa and Strengthening Sub-Regional Cooperation through ECOWAS (Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, and Togo), national and selected local areas in Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, and Nigeria) • Prevention and Elimination of Child Labour in Artisanal Gold Mining in West Africa (Burkina Faso, Niger, Mali) • Sub-regional project on combating trafficking in children for labour exploitation in West Africa – LUTRENA Phase II (Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Mali, Senegal, Togo, <p>Other regional/inter-regional projects: 10</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tackling child labour through education (TACKLE: Angola, Kenya, Madagascar, Mali, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Zambia) • Towards the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour (TECL), Phase II with a focus on HIV/AIDS: Botswana, Namibia, South Africa • 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 (including, for Africa: Cameroon, Rwanda) • Combating the worst forms of child labour in Francophone countries in Africa (Benin, Burkina Faso, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Niger, Senegal, Togo) • Combating the worst forms of child labour in Lusophone countries in Africa (Angola, Mozambique) • Support to the development of National Action Plans (NAP) in Sub-Saharan Africa through support at policy level (Benin, Burundi, Comores, Djibouti, Ghana, Niger, United Republic of Tanzania (Zanzibar)) • Support to the development of National Action Plans (NAP) in Sub-Saharan Africa through policy support, research, knowledge building and advocacy, in particular through Understanding Children's Work (UCW): Cameroon, DRC, Ethiopia • Project development, awareness raising and support for the implementation of the global action plan to eliminate the worst forms of child labour by 2016- Africa component: Benin, Guinea, Liberia, Nigeria, Rwanda • Prevention and Elimination of child labour in West Africa: Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mali and Senegal

AFRICA (cont.)

Country sectoral or area-based projects focusing on children in specific worst forms: 10

- Improving the Situation of Children at Risk in Senegal
- Combating Exploitative Child labour in Togo Through Education Project
- Combating the worst forms of child labour in Morocco (Belgium)
- Morocco: Combating Child Labour in Morocco by creating an enabling national environment and developing direct action against worst forms of child labour in rural areas (USDOL/ended 30/06/08)
- Morocco: UNDP – Spain MDG Funds: Violence against women with a special component on working girls
- Strengthening national capacities and national ownership to combat child labour in Morocco/RBSA
- U.R. of Tanzania (2): Eliminating child labour in tobacco plantations in Urambo Phases I & II (integrated into the TBP project of support)
- 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]
- Egypt “Combating Exploitative Child Labour through education in Egypt” – WFP-UNICEF-ILO project
- SCREAM activities against Child labour in Egypt

ARAB STATES

IPEC projects – 2008–09

TBP support projects: 2 – Yemen and Lebanon (ended 06/08): Time Bound Support Yemen and Lebanon

Projects focusing on children in specific worst forms:

- Lebanon: Project on Strengthening National Action to combat the worst forms of Child Labour in Lebanon

SIMPOC national surveys: Yemen

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

IPEC projects – 2008–09

TBP support projects: 7 – Cambodia (Phase I ended 04/09, Ph II), Indonesia (Phase II), Mongolia, Thailand, Pakistan (ended 09/08), Philippines, Viet Nam

SIMPOC national surveys: 2 – Mongolia, Sri Lanka (ended 09/09)

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

- Bangladesh (1): Urban Informal Economy (UIE) Programme of the Project of Support to the Time Bound Programme towards the Elimination of Worst Forms of Child Labour in Bangladesh.
- China (1): Trafficking in girls and young women (Anhui, Henan, Hunan, Jiangsu, Guangdong), (ended 11/08)
- India (3): Ten Hazardous sectors covering four states and Delhi (INDUS, ended 03/09); Andhra Pradesh State-based project -Phase II Ended 03/09; Sericulture industry in Karnataka State (ongoing); Converging Against Child Labour: Support for India's Model
- Nepal (1): Bonded child labour Phases-II
- Pakistan (7): Combating Abusive Child Labour Phase II; Education & training Phase III; Pakistan Earthquake – Child Labour Response; Elimination of child labour in the Carpet weaving sector, Phase II, ended 08/09; Surgical instruments Phase II (ended 03/2009); FIFA funded child labour project, (ongoing); Media project Phase II (on-going); Child labour in the Soccer ball industry Phase III
- Philippines (1): Sustaining the elimination of child labour in small-scale mining communities in Camarines Norte through an enhanced vocational skills training and micro-enterprise programme (ended 12/09)
- Indonesia (2): Education and Skills Training for Youth employment in Indonesia (joint programme between IPEC and SKILLS); Mobilization and Capacity-building of Teacher Trade Union in Indonesia
- Timor Leste (1): Timor Leste's Programme to Eliminate the Worst Forms of Child Labour
- Myanmar (1): Elimination of Underage Recruitment

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC (cont.)
<p>Regional sectoral projects: 4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trafficking in children and women in the Greater Mekong sub-region (Cambodia, Lao PDR, Thailand, Viet Nam, and China) (ended 10/08) • Economic and Social Empowerment of Returned Victims of Trafficking (Thailand and Philippines, (ended 05/09)) • Tackling Child Labour through Education (TACKLE), Papua New Guinea, Fiji • Enhancing national capacity in child labour data collection, analysis and dissemination through technical assistance to surveys, research and training (SIMPOC) (Indonesia, Sri Lanka) [this inter-regional project has also components in Africa and Latin America]

EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA
IPEC projects – 2008–09
<p>TBP support project: 1 – Turkey (ended June 08)</p> <p>SIMPOC national surveys: 3 – Albania, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova</p> <p>Country sectoral or area-based projects focusing on children in specific worst forms: 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Street children in St. Petersburg and Leningrad region Phase III (Russia) <p>Regional sectoral projects: 6</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child Labour and youth employment in Central Asia, EYE project (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan) (ended March 08) • Child labour in Central Asia (Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan) • PROTECT CEE: Trafficking and other worst forms of child labour in Central and Eastern Europe (Phase II) (Moldova, Bulgaria, Romania, UN Protectorate of Kosovo, Ukraine) • 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] • PROACT CAR II: “Commitment becomes Action” (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan)

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	
IPEC Projects – 2008–09	
TBP support projects: 4	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brazil TBP (ended 08/08), Brazil, Support Project for a Child Labour Free State in Bahia • Dominican Republic (Phase I and II, ended 12/09) • Ecuador (ended 06/08) • El Salvador (Phase I and II, ended 12/09) 	
Country programmes: 2	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Panama (Phase II, ended 09/09) • Mexico, “Stop Child Labour in Agriculture” 	
SIMPOC national surveys and research: 7	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bolivia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Mexico (only SIMPOC technical assistance), Panama, Peru, Uruguay 	
Regional projects: 5	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elimination of child labour in Latin America (AECID) (Central American and Mexican Component, Phase II and III: Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama) • Elimination of child labour in Latin America (AECID) (South American Component, Phase II and III: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela). • Eliminating Child Labour in South America through Horizontal Cooperation (Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador and Paraguay) • GAP Project: Sub-regional Activities in South America and country level activities in Paraguay • TBP preparatory project: El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Panama [this inter-regional project includes components in Africa and Asia] • “Fomento de una Cultura de Cumplimiento en Material Laboral” [Child labour component Road Maps] (ended 12/09) 	
Country sectoral or area-based projects: 1	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brazil: Combating trafficking in persons (ended 10/08) 	
Regional sectoral projects: 4	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Combating the worst forms of child labour in the English and Dutch-speaking Caribbean (Belize, Guyana, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago) (Phase II) (ended 1/08) • Commercial sexual exploitation of children and child domestic labour in South America (Chile, Colombia, Paraguay, Peru) (ended 6/08) • Commercial sexual exploitation of children in Central America and the Dominican Republic Phase II (Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama) (ended 04/09) • Prevention and elimination of the worst forms of child labour through the strengthening of Labour Ministries and workers and employers groups 	

GLOBAL PROJECTS
IPEC projects – 2008–09
<p>Global or Inter-Regional projects: 27</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SIMPOC – Canadian Contribution – INT/06/00/CAN (<i>Ecuador, Ethiopia and Mexico</i>) • SIMPOC – Development of statistical child labour standards for consideration by the 18th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) – INT/04/60/USA (ended 10/08) • SIMPOC – Implementation of SIMPOC External Advisory Committee recommendations: Refinement of SIMPOC instruments (SEAC) INT/03/61/USA (ended 04/08) • 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 (<i>Benin/Bolivia/Jordan/Peru</i>) • SIMPOC – Survey methodologies for national level estimates of children in the unconditional worst forms of child labour – GLO/05/50/USA • Child labour and social dialogue – INT/03/22/NOR • SIMPOC – Strengthening the evidence base on child labour through expanded data collection, data analysis, and research-based global reports – INT/08/93/USA. • Child labour and youth employment – INT/05/58/SID (ended 09/08) • 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 • UN.GIFT Expert Group Initiative on Child Trafficking – INT/08/51/DAC • 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 (<i>Ecuador/Kenya/Tanzania/Turkey/Uganda</i>) • Support to the development of National Action Plans (NAP) in Sub-Saharan Africa through policy support, research and knowledge building, in particular through Understanding Children's Work (UCW) – RAF/08/06/ITA • Building the knowledge base on the design and implementation of impact evaluation of child labor interventions (implemented through the inter-agency Understanding Children's Work) – GLO/08/58/USA • Capacity for data Collection, Design, Implementation, and Evaluation INT/03/P53/USA (ended 2008) • Capacity support to IPEC for essential support functions GLO/05/P52/USA (ended 2008) • Project Development, Awareness Raising, and Support for the Implementation of the Global Action Plan on the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour by 2016 – INT/08/59/USA • Tackling Child Labour Through Education (TACKLE) – INT/05/24/EEC • Understanding Children's Work (UCW) – Phase II – INT/08/04/CEF • Understanding Children's Work (UCW) – INT/04/25/ITA • Norway contribution to the elimination of child labour, global projects – INT/98/09/NOR • Support to the Global Action Plan, baseline surveys, evaluations and preparation of FY 2009 project documents – INT/09/59/USA • Cooperation to Address the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Agriculture: Support to the International Agricultural Partnership – GLO/09/58/USA • Follow-up to the resolution on child labour statistics adopted at the 18th ICLS through methodological development and expansion of child labour data collection – GLO/09/56/USA End Date 30 September 2012

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

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

Country	Convention No. 138	Convention No. 182
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
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
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 AND THE PACIFIC		
Afghanistan	X	X
Australia	X	Ratified on 19.12.06
Bangladesh	X	Ratified on 12.03.01
Brunei Darussalam	X	Ratified on 09.06.08
India	X	X
Iran, Islamic Republic of	X	Ratified on 08.05.02
Maldives	X	X
Marshall Islands	X	X
Myanmar	X	X
New Zealand	X	Ratified on 14.06.01
Solomon Islands	X	X
Timor-Leste, Democratic Rep. of	X	Ratified on 16.06.09
Tuvalu	X	X
Vanuatu	X	Ratified on 28.08.06
EUROPE		
Turkmenistan	X	X

X: Not yet ratified.

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

Annex III. Financial Tables

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

Recipient country or region	Donor	Expenditure 2008	Expenditure 2009	Total expenditure 2008–09 ¹
Africa	Brazil	24 000	35 000	59 000
	Canada	19 000	0	19 000
	Denmark	1 971 000	1 880 000	3 851 000
	France	1 257 000	1 926 000	3 183 000
	Italy	7 000	67 000	74 000
	Norway	1 050 000	113 000	1 163 000
	United States	2 700 000	614 000	3 314 000
	Total	7 028 000	4 635 000	11 663 000
Albania	Italy	9 000	0	9 000
	Total	9 000	0	9 000
Americas	Brazil	0	32 000	32 000
	IADB	195 000	331 000	526 000
	Spain	2 398 000	2 491 000	4 889 000
	United States	1 647 000	951 000	2 598 000
	Total	4 240 000	3 805 000	8 045 000
Angola	European Commission	5 000	45 000	50 000
	Total	5 000	45 000	50 000
Arab States	United States	837 000	0	837 000
	Total	837 000	0	837 000
Asia and the Pacific	Italy	154 000	111 000	265 000
	United Kingdom	2 775 000	16 000	2 791 000
	Total	2 929 000	127 000	3 056 000
Bangladesh	ISPI	1 000	0	1 000
	Netherlands	704 000	1 263 000	1 967 000
	Total	705 000	1 263 000	1 968 000
Benin	France	21 000	0	21 000
	Total	21 000	0	21 000
Brazil	United States	1 544 000	871 000	2 415 000
	Total	1 544 000	871 000	2 415 000
Burkina Faso	France	26 000	0	26 000
	Total	26 000	0	26 000
Cambodia	United States	1 043 000	977 000	2 020 000
	Total	1 043 000	977 000	2 020 000
Central America	Canada	229 000	0	229 000
	Total	229 000	0	229 000

Recipient country or region	Donor	Expenditure 2008	Expenditure 2009	Total expenditure 2008–09 ¹
China	United Kingdom Total	1 708 000 1 708 000	0 0	1 708 000 1 708 000
Colombia	Canada United Kingdom Total	60 000 68 000 128 000	68 000 14 000 82 000	128 000 82 000 210 000
Côte d'Ivoire	United States Total	143 000 143 000	0 0	143 000 143 000
Dominican Republic	Dominican Republic United States Total	21 000 833 000 854 000	23 000 1 091 000 1 114 000	44 000 1 924 000 1 968 000
Eastern Europe	Germany United States Total	0 1 592 000 1 592 000	236 000 1 014 000 1 250 000	236 000 2 606 000 2 842 000
Eastern Europe and Central Asia	United States Total	119 000 119 000	0 0	119 000 119 000
Ecuador	United States Total	591 000 591 000	0 0	591 000 591 000
Egypt	Italy Total	39 000 39 000	35 000 35 000	74 000 74 000
El Salvador	UNDP United States Total	0 1 510 000 1 510 000	16 000 1 043 000 1 059 000	16 000 2 553 000 2 569 000
Europe	Germany Poland Total	669 000 0 669 000	715 000 20 000 735 000	1 384 000 20 000 1 404 000
Fiji	European Commission Total	96 000 96 000	282 000 282 000	378 000 378 000
Ghana	United States Total	906 000 906 000	252 000 252 000	1 158 000 1 158 000
Global	Canada European Commission Finland Germany Ireland Italy Japan Netherlands Norway Sweden UNDCP UNICEF United Kingdom United States Total	10 000 527 000 0 93 000 0 947 000 82 000 0 2 069 000 459 000 20 000 0 102 000 5 132 000 9 441 000	83 000 786 000 65 000 138 000 116 000 548 000 0 4 000 803 000 8 000 62 000 200 000 0 5 423 000 8 236 000	93 000 1 313 000 65 000 231 000 116 000 1 495 000 82 000 4 000 2 872 000 467 000 82 000 200 000 102 000 10 555 000 17 677 000
Guyana	European Commission Total	3 000 3 000	96 000 96 000	99 000 99 000
Haiti	Brazil Total	37 000 37 000	91 000 91 000	128 000 128 000
India	Italy United Kingdom United States Total	625 000 1 424 000 1 984 000 4 033 000	566 000 544 000 995 000 2 105 000	1 191 000 1 968 000 2 979 000 6 138 000
Indonesia	JTUC – RENGO Netherlands United States Total	4 000 1 337 000 719 000 2 060 000	47 000 1 320 000 1 567 000 2 934 000	51 000 2 657 000 2 286 000 4 994 000

Annex III. Financial Tables

Recipient country or region	Donor	Expenditure 2008	Expenditure 2009	Total expenditure 2008–09 ¹
Interregional	Belgium	13 000	0	13 000
	Norway	145 000	46 000	191 000
	Spain	15 000	0	15 000
	United States	6 000	0	6 000
	Total	179 000	46 000	225 000
Jamaica	European Commission	0	84 000	84 000
	Total	0	84 000	84 000
Kenya	European Commission	112 000	460 000	572 000
	Germany	0	52 000	52 000
	United States	1 004 000	444 000	1 448 000
	Total	1 116 000	956 000	2 072 000
Lebanon	Italy	0	111 000	111 000
	Total	0	111 000	111 000
Madagascar	European Commission	124 000	364 000	488 000
	United States	1 627 000	645 000	2 272 000
	Total	1 751 000	1 009 000	2 760 000
Malawi	United States	702 000	120 000	822 000
	Total	702 000	120 000	822 000
Mali	United States	1 366 000	1 004 000	2 370 000
	Total	1 366 000	1 004 000	2 370 000
Mongolia	United States	625 000	680 000	1 305 000
	Total	625 000	680 000	1 305 000
Morocco	Belgium	162 000	57 000	219 000
	France	15 000	0	15 000
	MDTF/UNDP	23 000	170 000	193 000
	United States	853 000	0	853 000
	Total	1 053 000	227 000	1 280 000
Myanmar	Germany	0	28 000	28 000
	Total	0	28 000	28 000
Nepal	ISPI	12 000	0	12 000
	United States	536 000	739 000	1 275 000
	Total	548 000	739 000	1 287 000
Niger	France	11 000	0	11 000
	Total	11 000	0	11 000
Pakistan	Denmark	491 000	440 000	931 000
	European Commission	175 000	550 000	725 000
	FIFA	229 000	134 000	363 000
	Norway	224 000	321 000	545 000
	PCMEA	239 000	115 000	354 000
	Switzerland	592 000	333 000	925 000
	United States	1 161 000	512 000	1 673 000
	Total	3 111 000	2 405 000	5 516 000
Panama	United States	702 000	427 000	1 129 000
	Total	702 000	427 000	1 129 000
Papua New Guinea	European Commission	73 000	263 000	336 000
	Total	73 000	263 000	336 000
Peru	UNICEF	0	10 000	10 000
	Total	0	10 000	10 000
Philippines	Finland	11 000	10 000	21 000
	Total	11 000	10 000	21 000
Senegal	UNHSF	0	40 000	40 000
	United States	31 000	0	31 000
	Total	31 000	40 000	71 000
Sierra Leone	European Commission	13 000	68 000	81 000
	Total	13 000	68 000	81 000

Recipient country or region	Donor	Expenditure 2008	Expenditure 2009	Total expenditure 2008–09 ¹
Spain	FTL	69 000	72 000	141 000
	Total	69 000	72 000	141 000
Sri Lanka	UNICEF	293 000	0	293 000
	United States	40 000	0	40 000
	Total	333 000	0	333 000
Sudan	European Commission	37 000	125 000	162 000
	Total	37 000	125 000	162 000
Tanzania, United Republic	ECLT	448 000	498 000	946 000
	United States	1 527 000	1 888 000	3 415 000
	Total	1 975 000	2 386 000	4 361 000
Thailand	United States	741 000	1 448 000	2 189 000
	Total	741 000	1 448 000	2 189 000
Togo	France	29 000	0	29 000
	Italy – Provincia di Milano	20 000	0	20 000
	United States	414 000	1 082 000	1 496 000
	Total	463 000	1 082 000	1 545 000
Turkey	European Commission	50 000	0	50 000
	Germany	75 000	20 000	95 000
	United States	43 000	–1 000 ²	42 000
	Total	168 000	19 000	187 000
Uganda	United States	0	485 000	485 000
	Total	0	485 000	485 000
Viet Nam	Spain	0	109 000	109 000
	Total	0	109 000	109 000
West Africa	France	491 000	38 000	529 000
	United States	1 016 000	819 000	1 835 000
	Total	1 507 000	857 000	2 364 000
Western Sahara	Spain	0	38 000	38 000
	Total	0	38 000	38 000
Zambia	European Commission	98 000	207 000	305 000
	United States	1 594 000	1 158 000	2 752 000
	Total	1 692 000	1 365 000	3 057 000
	Grand Total	60 822 000	46 207 000	107 029 000

¹ These figures are provisional and may be subject to revision. ² The negative figure represents reimbursement of unspent funds from implementing agencies following the completion of action programmes.

Annex III.2 Expenditure by donor (US dollars)

Donor	Recipient country or region	Expenditure 2008	Expenditure 2009	Total expenditure 2008–09 ¹
Belgium	Interregional	13 000	0	13 000
	Morocco	162 000	57 000	219 000
	Total	175 000	57 000	232 000
Brazil	Africa	24 000	35 000	59 000
	Americas	0	32 000	32 000
	Haiti	37 000	91 000	128 000
	Total	61 000	158 000	219 000
Canada	Africa	19 000	0	19 000
	Central America	229 000	0	229 000
	Colombia	60 000	68 000	128 000
	Global	10 000	83 000	93 000
	Total	318 000	151 000	469 000
Denmark	Africa	1 971 000	1 880 000	3 851 000
	Pakistan	491 000	440 000	931 000
	Total	2 462 000	2 320 000	4 782 000
Dominican Republic	Dominican Republic	21 000	23 000	44 000
	Total	21 000	23 000	44 000
ECLT	Tanzania, United Republic	448 000	498 000	946 000
	Total	448 000	498 000	946 000
European Commission	Angola	5 000	45 000	50 000
	Fiji	96 000	282 000	378 000
	Global	527 000	786 000	1 313 000
	Guyana	3 000	96 000	99 000
	Jamaica	0	84 000	84 000
	Kenya	112 000	460 000	572 000
	Madagascar	124 000	364 000	488 000
	Pakistan	175 000	550 000	725 000
	Papua New Guinea	73 000	263 000	336 000
	Sierra Leone	13 000	68 000	81 000
	Sudan	37 000	125 000	162 000
	Turkey	50 000	0	50 000
	Zambia	98 000	207 000	305 000
	Total	1 313 000	3 330 000	4 643 000
FIFA	Pakistan	229 000	134 000	363 000
	Total	229 000	134 000	363 000
Finland	Global	0	65 000	65 000
	Philippines	11 000	10 000	21 000
	Total	11 000	75 000	86 000
France	Africa	1 257 000	1 926 000	3 183 000
	Benin	21 000	0	21 000
	Burkina Faso	26 000	0	26 000
	Morocco	15 000	0	15 000
	Niger	11 000	0	11 000
	Togo	29 000	0	29 000
	West Africa	491 000	38 000	529 000
	Total	1 850 000	1 964 000	3 814 000
FTL	Spain	69 000	72 000	141 000
	Total	69 000	72 000	141 000
Germany	Eastern Europe	0	236 000	236 000
	Europe	669 000	715 000	1 384 000
	Global	93 000	138 000	231 000
	Kenya	0	52 000	52 000
	Myanmar	0	28 000	28 000
	Turkey	75 000	20 000	95 000
	Total	837 000	1 189 000	2 026 000

Donor	Recipient country or region	Expenditure 2008	Expenditure 2009	Total expenditure 2008–09 ¹
IADB	Americas Total	195 000 195 000	331 000 331 000	526 000 526 000
Ireland	Global Total	0 0	116 000 116 000	116 000 116 000
ISPI	Bangladesh Nepal Total	1 000 12 000 13 000	0 0 0	1 000 12 000 13 000
Italy	Africa Albania Asia and the Pacific Egypt Global India Lebanon Total	7 000 9 000 154 000 39 000 947 000 625 000 0 1 781 000	67 000 0 111 000 35 000 548 000 566 000 111 000 1 438 000	74 000 9 000 265 000 74 000 1 495 000 1 191 000 111 000 3 219 000
Italy – Provincia di Milano	Togo Total	20 000 20 000	0 0	20 000 20 000
Japan	Global Total	82 000 82 000	0 0	82 000 82 000
JTUC – RENGO	Indonesia Total	4 000 4 000	47 000 47 000	51 000 51 000
MDTF/UNDP	Morocco Total	23 000 23 000	170 000 170 000	193 000 193 000
Netherlands	Bangladesh Global Indonesia Total	704 000 0 1 337 000 2 041 000	1 263 000 4 000 1 320 000 2 587 000	1 967 000 4 000 2 657 000 4 628 000
Norway	Africa Global Interregional Pakistan Total	1 050 000 2 069 000 145 000 224 000 3 488 000	113 000 803 000 46 000 321 000 1 283 000	1 163 000 2 872 000 191 000 545 000 4 771 000
PCMEA	Pakistan Total	239 000 239 000	115 000 115 000	354 000 354 000
Poland	Europe Total	0 0	20 000 20 000	20 000 20 000
Spain	Americas Interregional Viet Nam Western Sahara Total	2 398 000 15 000 0 0 2 413 000	2 491 000 0 109 000 38 000 2 638 000	4 889 000 15 000 109 000 38 000 5 051 000
Sweden	Global Total	459 000 459 000	8 000 8 000	467 000 467 000
Switzerland	Pakistan Total	592 000 592 000	333 000 333 000	925 000 925 000
UNDCP	Global Total	20 000 20 000	62 000 62 000	82 000 82 000
UNDP	El Salvador Total	0 0	16 000 16 000	16 000 16 000
UNHSF	Senegal Total	0 0	40 000 40 000	40 000 40 000
UNICEF	Global	0	200 000	200 000
	Peru Sri Lanka Total	0 293 000 293 000	10 000 0 210 000	10 000 293 000 503 000

Annex III. Financial Tables

Donor	Recipient country or region	Expenditure 2008	Expenditure 2009	Total expenditure 2008–09 ¹
United Kingdom	Asia and the Pacific	2 775 000	16 000	2 791 000
	China	1 708 000	0	1 708 000
	Colombia	68 000	14 000	82 000
	Global	102 000	0	102 000
	India	1 424 000	544 000	1 968 000
	Total	6 077 000	574 000	6 651 000
United States	Africa	2 700 000	614 000	3 314 000
	Americas	1 647 000	951 000	2 598 000
	Arab States	837 000	0	837 000
	Brazil	1 544 000	871 000	2 415 000
	Cambodia	1 043 000	977 000	2 020 000
	Côte d'Ivoire	143 000	0	143 000
	Dominican Republic	833 000	1 091 000	1 924 000
	Eastern Europe	1 592 000	1 014 000	2 606 000
	Eastern Europe and Central Asia	119 000	0	119 000
	Ecuador	591 000	0	591 000
	El Salvador	1 510 000	1 043 000	2 553 000
	Ghana	906 000	252 000	1 158 000
	Global	5 132 000	5 423 000	10 555 000
	India	1 984 000	995 000	2 979 000
	Indonesia	719 000	1 567 000	2 286 000
	Interregional	6 000	0	6 000
	Kenya	1 004 000	444 000	1 448 000
	Madagascar	1 627 000	645 000	2 272 000
	Malawi	702 000	120 000	822 000
	Mali	1 366 000	1 004 000	2 370 000
	Mongolia	625 000	680 000	1 305 000
	Morocco	853 000	0	853 000
	Nepal	536 000	739 000	1 275 000
	Pakistan	1 161 000	512 000	1 673 000
	Panama	702 000	427 000	1 129 000
	Senegal	31 000	0	31 000
	Sri Lanka	40 000	0	40 000
	Tanzania, United Republic	1 527 000	1 888 000	3 415 000
	Thailand	741 000	1 448 000	2 189 000
	Togo	414 000	1 082 000	1 496 000
	Turkey	43 000	-1 000 ²	42 000
	Uganda	0	485 000	485 000
	West Africa	1 016 000	819 000	1 835 000
	Zambia	1 594 000	1 158 000	2 752 000
	Total	35 288 000	26 248 000	61 536 000
	Grand Total	60 822 000	46 207 000	107 029 000

¹ These figures are provisional and may be subject to revision. ² The negative figure represents reimbursement of unspent funds from implementing agencies following the completion of action programmes.

**Annex III.3 Contributions received from donor governments and organizations
1992–2009 (US dollars)**

Donor	1991–2006 ¹	2007	2008	2009 ²	TOTAL
ACILS – American Center for International Labor Solidarity (Solidarity Center)	154 300	(67 209)	–	–	87 091
APFTU – All Pakistan Federation of Trade Unions	2 029	–	–	–	2 029
Australia	352 281	–	(5 002)	–	347 279
Austria	237 941	–	–	–	237 941
Belgium	1 285 471	51 660	241 118	–	1 578 249
BGMEA – Bangladesh Garment Manufacturers and Exports Association	63 677	3 199	–	–	66 876
Brazil	200 000	289 823	–	1 870 365	2 360 188
Canada	12 605 621	365 303	–	75 858	13 046 782
Denmark	8 732 546	1 692 866	2 058 455	1 390 348	13 874 215
Dominican Republic	102 308	–	–	–	102 308
ECLT – The Foundation to Eliminate Child Labour in Tobacco	738 695	871 161	298 692	210 731	2 119 279
European Commission – EEC	3 583 698	3 587 888	3 014 245	5 484 908	15 670 739
FAO	4 125	–	–	–	4 125
FIFA – Fédération Internationale de Football Association	790 000	270 000	(100 000)	–	960 000
Finland	4 992 917	429 812	254 713	82 771	5 760 213
France	13 912 784	1 061 702	(25 835)	3 261 179	18 209 830
Germany	66 019 682	130 460	921 911	1 077 553	68 149 606
Hey U	23 697	–	–	–	23 697
Hungary	16 000	–	–	–	16 000
Inter-American Development Bank/IDB	–	–	387 280	187 500	574 780
ICA – International Confectionary Association	999 880	–	–	–	999 880
Ireland	–	–	493 332	468 165	961 497
Italian Social Partners' Initiative	910 185	–	–	(8 614)	901 571
Italy	12 422 607	1 339 832	2 034 161	1 791 993	17 588 593
Italy – Provincia di Milano	60 890	–	–	–	60 890
Japan ³	558 784	(9 752)	72 109	(11 484)	609 657
JTUC-RENGO – Confederation of Japanese Trade Unions	254 246	–	47 578	51 383	353 207
Japan – AEON Co.Ltd.	–	8 265	–	–	8 265
Korea, Republic of (Ministry of Labour)	31 509	–	–	–	31 509
Luxembourg	10 994	–	–	–	10 994
Mr. Seppo Juha Remes – Finland (Private Individual)	120 000	–	–	–	120 000
Netherlands	15 054 693	2 342 405	1 015 202	851 257	19 263 557
New Zealand	41 360	–	–	–	41 360
Norway	9 480 690	1 389 385	403 014	258 281	11 531 370
Norway – NORAD	2 264 450	(6 715)	(49 205)	–	2 208 530
PCMEA – Carpet Manufacturers and Exports Association	181 8610	4 866	–	–	182 3476
Poland	39 275	–	–	–	39 275
Portugal	36 536	–	–	–	36 536
SCCI – Sialkot Chamber of Commerce and Industry	378 467	–	–	–	378 467
Serono International S.A	7 353	–	–	–	7 353
SIMAP – Surgical Instruments Manufacturers Association of Pakistan	170 746	33 201	–	(14 772)	189 175
Spain	25 771 733	2 369 857	4 091 568	5 569 293	37 802 451

Annex III. Financial Tables

Donor	1991–2006 ¹	2007	2008	2009 ²	TOTAL
Spain – Ayuntamiento de Alcala de Henares	62 936	–	–	–	62 936
Spain – Comunidad Autonoma de Madrid	339 690	–	–	–	339 690
Spain – Fundacion Telefonica Madrid	–	–	78 616	65 876	144 492
Sweden	2346 137	615 571	69 755	–	3031 463
Switzerland	2 763 537	840 660	754 179	1 000 000	5 358 376
UNODC	–	–	104 414	–	104 414
UNDP	–	–	54 490	–	54 490
UNDP/MDTF-Multi Donor Trust Fund Office Partnership Bureau	–	–	293 501	448 812	742 313
UNESCO	19 970	–	–	–	19 970
UNHCR	12 200	–	–	–	12 200
UNHSF – (UN Trust Fund for Human Security)	1 183 359	5 410	(103 767)	640 781	1 725 783
UNICEF	905 598	623 632	326 368	100 809	1 956 407
United Kingdom	27 964 189	6 501 536	3 030 166	15 640	37 511 531
United States (USAID)	335 000	–	5 000	(66 721)	273 279
United States (US-DOL) (Deptr. of Labour)	214 246 711	43 739 589	309 405 50	21 670 334	310 597 184
United States (US-DOS) (Dept. of State)	1 116 341	–	150 000	(78 329)	1 188 012
Total receipts	435 546 448	68 484 407	50 856 609	46 393 917	601 281 381

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

¹ Figure for 1991-2006 includes funds received in 2002 from Japan (\$144 984) and Australia (\$216 982), which were recorded in ILO accounts under Multi-bi sources of fund. ² These figures are provisional and may be subject to revision. ³ Resources have been allocated directly to the ILO Regional Office in Bangkok and are not reflected in IPEC's figures

Acronyms and initials

ACILS	American Center for International Labor Solidarity
APFTU	All Pakistan Federation of Trade Unions
BGMEA	Bangladesh Garment Manufacturers and Exporters Association
ECLT	The Foundation to Eliminate Child Labour in Tobacco
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FIFA	Fédération Internationale de Football Association
ICA	International Confectionary Association
ISPI	Italian Social Partners' Initiative
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
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
US-DOL	United States Department of Labor
US-DOS	United States Department of State

Annex IV. Evaluations completed in 2008–09¹

(Independent evaluations unless indicated otherwise)

	Mid-term evaluations (15)	Final evaluations (37)
Africa (4+12) (16)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to development and implementation of time bound measures against the WFCL in Zambia (ZAM/06/50/USA) • Support for the Time-Bound Programme on the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Tanzania Phase II (URT/05/50/USA) – (<i>project review</i>) • Combating Hazardous Child Labour in Tobacco Farming in Urambo, Tanzania Phase II (URT/06/02/ECT) • Support for the Preparation of the Mali Time-Bound Programme (MLI/06/50/USA) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sub Regional Programme on Combating the Trafficking of Children for Labour Exploitation in West and Central Africa <i>Programme sous régional de lutte contre la traite des enfants à des fins d'exploitation en Afrique de l'Ouest et du Centre – LUTRENA</i> (as part of LUTRENA evaluation framework²). Consisted of the following projects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <i>Programme for the Strengthening of the National Committee for Combating Trafficking in Children and its bodies in 2 target regions of Côte d'Ivoire</i> – (IVC/06/01/USA) – Combating trafficking in children in Benin, Burkina Faso and Ghana RAF/01/07/DAN – Socio-economic rehabilitation of 70 child victims of trafficking -BKF/04/50/USA – 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/04/50/USA (Combating the trafficking of children for labour exploitation in West and Central Africa (Phase II)(RAF/01/53/USA) – Combating the trafficking of children for labour exploitation in West and Central Africa (Phase III) (RAF/04/58/USA) – (Combating the trafficking of children for labour exploitation in West and Central Africa (Phase III) – <i>Combating the trafficking of children for labour exploitation in West and Central Africa – Phase IV</i> (RAF/01/51/USA) • Combating Child Labour in Morocco by creating an enabling national environment and developing direct action against the worst forms of child labour in rural areas. (MOR/03/50/USA) • Supporting the time-bound programme for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour in South Africa; Laying the basis for concerted action in Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia and Swaziland (RAF/03/50/USA) (<i>Expanded final evaluation</i>) • Combating and preventing HIV AIDS-induced child labour in Sub-Saharan Africa: Pilot action in Uganda & Zambia (RAF/04/57/USA) • Contribuer à l'abolition du travail des enfants en Afrique Francophone (RAF/04/07/FRA) • Country Programme to Combat Child Labour in Malawi (MLW/05/50/USA) • Prévention du recrutement et réintégration des enfants affectés par les conflits armés (en particulier les enfants associés aux forces et groupes armés impliqués dans les pires formes de travail de l'enfant comme résultante des conflits au RDC et au Burundi (RAF/07/04/NOR)

Annex IV. Evaluations completed in 2008–09

Africa (cont.)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supporting the national plan of action for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour in Kenya (KEN/04/50/USA) (<i>Expanded final evaluation</i>) Support for the implementation of time-bound measures for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour in Ghana (GHA/04/51/USA) Prevention and Elimination of Child Labour in Artisanal Gold Mining (Orpaillage) in West Africa (RAF/05/54/USA) Support for the time-bound programme on the WFCL in Tanzania Phase II (URT/05/50/USA) (<i>Expanded final evaluation</i>) Sub regional project on Combating Trafficking in children for Labour Exploitation in West Africa (INT/08/58/DAN)
Americas (4+7) (11)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proyecto de Apoyo al Programa de Duración Determinada en El Salvador – Fase II <i>Supporting the Time Bound Programme for the elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour in El Salvador. Phase II (2006–09) (ELS/06/50/USA)</i> Programa de País para Combatir las Peores Formas de Trabajo Infantil en Panamá Fase II (PAN/06/50/USA) linked to (PAN/02/50/USA) Apoyando el Programa de Duración Determinada para la Eliminación de las Peores Formas de Trabajo Infantil in la República Dominicana, Fase II (<i>Supporting the Time-bound Programme for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour in the Dominican Republic</i>) (DOM/06/50/USA) Erradicación del trabajo infantil en América Latina, Fase III (<i>Elimination of child labour in Latin America, Phase III</i>) (RLA/05/54/SPA) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Combatiendo las peores formas de trabajo infantil en Ecuador—Apoyando el Programa de Duración determinada para la eliminación de las peores formas de trabajo infantil en Ecuador <i>Combating the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Ecuador— Supporting the Time-Bound Program for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Ecuador</i> (ECU/05/50/USA) Addendum al (ECU/03/50/USA) (<i>Expanded final evaluation</i>) Eliminating the worst forms of child labour in Brazil – Support for the Time Bound Program on the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour + Addendum (BRA/03/50/USA) + Addendum (BRA/05/50/USA) (<i>Expanded final evaluation</i>) “Combating Trafficking in Persons in Brazil” (<i>self-evaluation</i>) (BRA/05/05/USA) Prevención y Eliminación de las Peores Formas de Trabajo Infantil en Honduras, Nicaragua, Guatemala y Costa Rica (<i>Prevention and Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Honduras, Nicaragua, Guatemala, and Costa Rica WFCL in Central America</i> (RLA/05/08/CAN) Contribución a la prevención y eliminación de la explotación sexual comercial de niñas, niños y adolescentes en Centroamérica, Panamá y República Dominicana, Fase II (<i>Contribution to the prevention and elimination of comercial sexual exploitation of children in Central America, Panama and the Dominican Republic, Phase II</i>) (RLA/05/52/USA) Apoyo al Programa de Duración Determinada en la Eliminación de las Peores Formas de Trabajo Infantil en El Salvador, Fase II (<i>Support to the Time-bound Programme for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour in El Salvador, Phase II</i>) (ELS/06/50/USA) (<i>Expanded final evaluation</i>) Apoyando el Programa de Duración Determinada para la Eliminación de las Peores Formas de Trabajo Infantil in la República Dominicana, Fase II (<i>Supporting the Time-bound Programme for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour in the Dominican Republic</i>) (DOM/06/50/USA) (<i>Expanded final evaluation</i>)
Arab States (0+1) (1)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supporting the National Policy and Programme framework for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour in Lebanon and Yemen: Consolidating Action Against WFCL (RAB/04/51/USA)³

Asia (5+11) (16)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project of Support to the Time-Bound Programme on Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Pakistan (PAK/03/50/USA)⁴ • Economic and Social Empowerment of Returned Victims of Trafficking in Thailand and the Philippines (RAS/05/03/HSF) • Support to the Proposed National Sub-programme to Eliminate the Worst Forms of Child Labour: Time Bound Measures (MON/05/50/USA) • Project of Support to the TBP for Elimination of WFCL in Urban Informal Economy Project – Phase II (BGD/07/01/NET) • Sustainable Elimination of child bonded labour in Nepal Phase II (NEP/06/50/USA) (<i>External mid-term review</i>) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Combating the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Indonesia. Supporting the Time Bound Programme for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Indonesia (INS/05/50/USA – INS/03/50/USA) (<i>Expanded final evaluation</i>) • Prevent trafficking in girls and young women for labour exploitation within China (CPR/04/01/UKM) • Reducing labour exploitation of children and women: Combating trafficking in the Greater Mekong Sub-region, Phase II (RAS/03/04/UKM) • Project of Support to the Time-Bound Programme on Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Pakistan (PAK/03/50/USA)⁴ (<i>Expanded final evaluation</i>) • Combating child labour through education and training. Phase II (PAK/02/03/SDC) and Support to the Time Bound Programme on the elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Pakistan (PAK/04/01/DAN)⁵ • Economic and Social Empowerment of Returned Victims of Trafficking in Thailand and the Philippines (RAS/05/03/HSF) (<i>self-evaluation</i>) • Preventing and Eliminating Child Labour in Identified Hazardous Sectors (INDUS Framework) (<i>Joint evaluation with Government of India and US Department of Labour as donor</i>) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Preventing and eliminating child labour in identified hazardous sectors (child labour component) (Umbrella INT/01/04/USA) – Preventing and eliminating child labour in identified hazardous sectors (child labour component) (IND/04/52/USA) – Preventing and eliminating child labour in identified hazardous sectors in India (IND/05/50/USA) – INDUS- Migrant Child Labour Addendum (IND/06/50/USA) – Preventing and eliminating child labour in identified hazardous sectors (Education Initiative component) (IND/01/02/USA) • Andhra Pradesh State Based Project for the Elimination of Child Labour (IND/04/03/UKM) (<i>Expanded final evaluation</i>) • Combating Hazardous and Exploitative Child Labour in Surgical Instruments Manufacturing through Prevention, Withdrawal and Rehabilitation Phase II (RAS/01/13/ITA) • Programme of support to the national time bound programme for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour in Cambodia (CMB/04/51/USA) (<i>Expanded final evaluation</i>) • Combating child labour and economic exploitation among adolescents in the sericulture industry in Karnataka (IND/00/01/ITA)
Europe (1+2) (3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trafficking and other Worst Forms of Child Labour in Central and Eastern Europe (Phase II) PROTECT (RER/06/50/USA) (<i>External project review</i>) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Combating the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Turkey – Supporting the Time Bound National Policy and Programme for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Turkey (TUR/03/50/USA) (<i>Expanded final evaluation</i>) • Trafficking and other Worst Forms of Child Labour in Central and Eastern Europe (Phase II) PROTECT (RER/06/50/USA & RER/09/51/FRG)

Global & Inter-regional (1+4) (5)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Impact Assessment Framework: Further development and follow-up to Tracer and Tracking Methodologies GLO/06/51/USA) (<i>Internal project review</i>) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● “Capacity Enhancement Package (core capacity) (Capacity for data collection, design, implementation and evaluation (Phase II) (Umbrella INT/03/11/USA) + Addendum and Capacity support to IPEC for essential support functions Phase III (GLO/05/52/USA) (<i>External project review</i>) ● Understanding Children’s Work Project – UCW project – Phase II” (INT/04/25/ITA)⁶ ● IPEC implemented part of the Child Labour Component of the ILO-Norway Framework Agreements 2003–04 and 2006–07 covering two projects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Child labour and Social Dialogue (INT/03/22/NOR) as part of the Norwegian framework evaluation – Bipartite and Tripartite Action Against Child Labour IPEC (INT/06/52/NOR) as part of Norwegian framework evaluation ● Child Labour and Youth Employment Linkages (Phases I and II) – (INT/05/58/SID)(<i>Final evaluation</i>)
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1. This includes evaluations completed during 2008–09 (it includes evaluation listed in the implementation report for 2008). Completion refers to first full draft circulated for comments, review and use by stakeholders. For several evaluations most of the work was done in the biennium but expected completion did not happen within the biennium. These are not included. The table only includes evaluations managed by IPEC’s Design, Evaluation and Documentation (DED) section (IPEC independent evaluation function) or for which DED was responsible for formal submission, unless otherwise indicated. In addition, three donor initiated external evaluations were carried out as follows:

- “Support for National Action to Combat Child Labour and its Worst Forms in Thailand” – (mid-term evaluation) (THA/06/50/USA)
- “Programa de País para Combatir las Peores Formas de Trabajo Infantil en Panamá (Fase II)” (PAN/06/50/PUSA) (final evaluation)
- Project of Support to the Indonesian Time-bound Program on the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour, Phase II (INS/07/P03/USA) (mid-term evaluation)

2. This document is a cluster evaluation covering a number of projects under the same programme framework and done as one evaluation with one single report. This LUTRENA evaluation was funded by DANIDA, This project was also evaluated in 2007 as reported previously and as funded by USDOL.

3. This project, due to security issues at the time of the scheduled mid-term evaluation, only had one independent evaluation during its project duration.

4. The circulation of the draft report was delayed due to unforeseen circumstances and the mid.-term evaluation and the final evaluation was therefore both completed in 2008.

5. This evaluation was carried out as a Joint Evaluation between two projects funded by Denmark and Switzerland and carried out as part of ILO-IPEC support to a national time bound programme.

6. Design, Evaluation and Documentation section of ILO-IPEC did not directly manage this evaluation but ensured that it met the requirements of the ILO-IPEC evaluation approach through methodological input to the evaluation team.

Annex V. List of key publications

The following is a selection of key publications from among some 195 publications and products issued during 2008–09. These titles and many more can be accessed from the IPEC database¹.

Title	Type
A shared responsibility: Workers organizations in the fight against the commercial sexual exploitation of children and adolescents	Brochure
Combating child labour through education	Brochure
Commercial sexual exploitation of children and adolescents – The ILO's response	Brochure
National Efforts to End the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Cambodia – A Call for Commitment and Support	Brochure
TACKLE – Tackling child labour through education: moving children from work to school in 11 countries	Brochure
Taking Action! The Labour Inspection in the face of crimes of commercial sexual exploitation of children and adolescents	Brochure
The Global Jobs Pact – Contributing to the fight against child labour	Brochure
World Day Against Child Labour (WDACL) 2008: Education: The right response to child labour	Fact sheet
Combating Child Labour through education: A resource kit for policy-makers and practitioners	Guidelines and Training Material
Combating trafficking in children for labour exploitation: A resource kit for policy-makers and practitioners	Guidelines and Training Material
Guidelines for recruitment policy and practice in the Greater Mekong Region	Guidelines and Training Material
Handbook on Mainstreaming HIV/AIDS Issues into Child Labour Initiatives	Guidelines and Training Material
Modern policy and legislative responses to child labour	Guidelines and Training Material
Rooting out child labour from cocoa farms: A Manual for training education practitioners: Ghana	Guidelines and Training Material
Safe Work for Youth: Packet for employers: “Keep them safe”, Packet for young workers: “Stay safe”, Packet for administrators: “Safe work for youth”	Guidelines and Training Material
Sampling for household-based surveys of child labour	Guidelines and Training Material
SCREAM: A special module on HIV, AIDS and child labour	Guidelines and Training Material
Training manual to fight trafficking in children for labour, sexual and other forms of exploitation	Guidelines and Training Material
Una guía para la acción contra la explotación sexual comercial de niños, niñas y adolescentes: Principales experiencias desarrolladas para la prevención y eliminación de la explotación sexual comercial de niños, niñas y adolescentes en el marco de proyectos ejecutados por el Programa IPEC de la OIT en América Latina y el Caribe	Guidelines and Training Material (Spanish only)
Global Task Force on Child Labour and Education for All (GFT) – Newsletter No. 3	Newsletter
IPEC news, vol. 1, 2, 3 (March, July, November 2009)	Newsletter

1. www.ilo.org/ipecinfor

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Title	Type
Consolidated good practices in education and child labour	Report
Give girls a chance – Tackling child labour, a key to the future	Report
Juventud y Trabajo Decente y las vinculaciones entre trabajo infantil y empleo juvenil en Centroamérica, Panamá y República Dominicana	Report (Spanish only)
Le travail forcé des enfants: mécanismes et caractéristiques	Report (French only)
Meeting the Challenge – Proven Practices for Human Trafficking Prevention in the Greater Mekong Sub-region	Report
Migraciones con fines de empleo y trabajo infantil en América Latina	Report (Spanish only)
Prevention of child recruitment and reintegration of children associated with armed forces and groups: Strategic framework for addressing the economic gap	Report
Report III – Child Labour Statistics – 18th International Conference of Labour Statisticians	Report
Rooting out child labour from cocoa farms – Paper No. 1 – A synthesis report of five rapid assessments	Report
Sistematización de los procesos nacionales para la determinación del trabajo infantil peligroso. Documento síntesis.	Report (Spanish only)
Study on occupational health and working conditions of children working in the three most popular economic sectors of traditional textile, art-stone making and art-wooden making	Report
Study on the situation of Child Labour, especially focus on the WFCL in eight critical provinces and cities in Vietnam	Report
The global crisis and rising child labour in Zambia's mining communities: Are we facing a downward decent work spiral?	Report
The Mekong Challenge – An Honest Broker – Improving cross-border recruitment practices for the benefit of Government, Workers and Employers	Report
The Mekong Challenge: Winding Roads – Young migrants from Lao PDR and their vulnerability to human trafficking	Report
The Mekong Challenge: 41 brothels – Prostitution, trafficking and human rights in Sihanouk Ville, Cambodia	Report
Trabajo infantil: causa y efecto de la perpetuación de la pobreza	Report (Spanish only)
Understanding children's work and youth employment outcomes in Mongolia	Report
Child labour, education and health: A review of the literature	Research and Policy Papers
Diagnostico de la Situacion del trabajo infantil y sus peores formas en Centroamérica, Panama y República Dominicana	Research and Policy Papers
Assessing the gender gap: Evidence from SIMPOC surveys	Working Papers
Child labour and education: Evidence from SIMPOC surveys	Working Papers
Defining Child Labour: A review of the definitions of child labour in policy research	Working Papers
Trabajo infantil y pueblos indígenas en América Latina: una aproximación conceptual	Working Papers (Spanish only)



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