



International
Labour
Office
Geneva

IPEC action against child labour

Highlights 2010



February 2011

International
Programme on
the Elimination
of Child Labour
(IPEC)

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International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour

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First published 2011

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IPEC

IPEC action against child labour: Highlights 2010 / International Labour Office, International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC) – Geneva: ILO, 2011

ISBN 978-92-2-124455-4 (Print)

ISBN 978-92-2-124456-1 (Web PDF)

International Labour Office; ILO International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour

child labour, technical cooperation, role of ILO, IPEC, plan of action, plan implementation, developed countries, developing countries – 13.01.2

Also available in French: *L'action de l'IPEC contre le travail des enfants: Faits marquants 2010*, ISBN 978-92-2-224455-3 (Print), 978-92-2-224456-0 (Web PDF), Geneva, 2011; and in Spanish: *La acción del IPEC contra el trabajo infantil: Hechos sobresalientes 2010*, ISBN 978-92-2-324455-2 (Print), 978-92-2-324456-9 (Web PDF), Geneva, 2011.

ILO Cataloguing in Publication Data.

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Table of contents

Abbreviations	7
Executive summary	9
Introduction	11
PART ONE. Implementation report	13
A. Achievements and major developments in 2010	13
ILO Global Action Plan 2010	13
ILO Global Report on Child Labour and International Labour Conference discussion	13
The Hague Global Child Labour Conference 2010	15
The UN General Assembly and the Millennium Development Goals Review Summit	16
Responses to the global economic and employment crisis	17
Progress towards IPEC targets: Highlights from 2010	17
Progress towards universal ratification of Conventions Nos. 138 and 182	20
South-South Cooperation	20
B. Programme operation and implementation	22
Programme management	22
Technical cooperation	22
Programme delivery	23
Donor support	23
New IPEC projects	24
Resource gaps	25
Human resources management and development	26
Programme planning, evaluation and impact assessment	27
Knowledge strategy and management	28

Tripartite cooperation and the role of social partners	29
Corporate Social Responsibility	33
Research and data collection	34
Gender	35
Advocacy and awareness-raising	35
Cooperation within the ILO	37
Contacts with human rights bodies and supervisory mechanisms	38
Partnerships	39
PART TWO. Thematic highlights	43
Introduction	43
Social protection and child labour	43
Understanding and measuring forced labour of children	46
The worst forms of child labour and armed conflict	49
ANNEXES	
ANNEX I. 2010 ILO Global Action Plan on the elimination of child labour ...	53
ANNEX II. Summary of the progress in achieving Indicators 16.1 & 16.2	55
ANNEX III. Examples of progress towards achieving Indicators 16.1 & 16.2	57
ANNEX IV. IPEC projects and activities in 2010	60
ANNEX V. Progress towards universal ratification of the ILO Child Labour Conventions	63
ANNEX VI. Evaluations completed in 2010 (Independent evaluations unless indicated otherwise)	64
ANNEX VII. Active IPEC action programmes during 2010 (by country, type of intervention, and implementing agency)	66

Table of contents

Boxes

Box 1.	Albania – National Roadmap adopted as a follow up to The Hague Global Child Labour Conference	16
Box 2.	Burkina Faso – A new National Action Plan against Child Labour	18
Box 3.	Latin America – New initiative to address child labour among indigenous peoples	19
Box 4.	Chile – Action to protect young workers	19
Box 5.	South America – South-South Cooperation against child labour	21
Box 6.	Global – Building knowledge for action on children in hazardous work	29
Box 7.	Ghana – GAWU strengthening the fight against child labour by organizing cocoa workers and promoting cooperatives	30
Box 8.	Latin America – Promotion of ACT/EMP-IOE Guides for Employers on the Elimination of Child Labour	30
Box 9.	Kosovo – Teachers mobilise to tackle child labour	31
Box 10.	India – Ratification campaign for the core ILO Conventions on child labour and on freedom of association and collective bargaining	32
Box 11.	Haiti – Social partners support disaster response	32
Box 12.	Kenya – Employers offer practical support to keep children in school ..	33

Tables

Table 1.	Global estimates of children in employment, child labour and hazardous work, 2008	14
Table 2.	Results framework for Outcome 16 on child labour for 2010-2011 as part of the ILO's Programme and Budget and Strategic Policy Framework	18
Table 3.	Evolution of approvals since 2002	23
Table 4.	IPEC donors (2000-2010)	24

Charts

Chart 1.	Percentage changes in child population and working children, 2004-2008	13
Chart 2.	Delivery of IPEC technical cooperation resources by region 2000-2010	23

Abbreviations

ABC	Brazilian Agency for Cooperation
ACT/EMP	Bureau for Employers' Activities (ILO)
ACTRAV	Bureau for Workers' Activities (ILO)
AECID	Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation
AIDS	Acquired immune deficiency syndrome
CCT	Conditional cash transfers
CEACR	Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations (ILO)
CLMS	Child labour monitoring system
CPWG	Child Protection Working Group
CRC	Committee on the Rights of the Child
CSEC	Commercial sexual exploitation of children
CSR	Corporate social responsibility
DDR	Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration
DECLARATION	Programme for the Promotion of the Declaration (ILO)
DED	Design, Evaluation and Documentation Section (IPEC)
DFID	UK Department for International Development
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EMP/SKILLS	Programme on Skills, Knowledge and Employability (ILO)
EVAL	Evaluation Unit (ILO)
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GTF	Global Task Force on Child Labour and Education for All
HIV	Human immunodeficiency virus
ICLS	International Conference of Labour Statisticians
IEE	Independent external evaluation (ILO)
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFAP	International Federation of Agricultural Producers
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
ILC	International Labour Conference (ILO)
IMF	International Monetary Fund

INTEGRATION	Policy Integration Department (ILO)
IOE	International Organization of Employers
ITC-ILO	International Training Centre of the ILO
ITUC	International Trade Union Confederation
IUF	International Union of Food, Agricultural, Hotel, Restaurant, Catering, Tobacco and Allied Workers' Associations
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
NAP	National Action Plan
NSC	National Steering Committee
OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
PAC	Project Advisory Committee
PARDEV	Partnerships and Development Cooperation Department (ILO)
PPSG	Paris Principles Steering Group
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SafeWork	Programme on Safety and Health at Work and the Environment (ILO)
SAP-FL	Special Action Programme to combat Forced Labour (ILO)
SCREAM	Supporting Children's Rights through Education, the Arts and the Media Project (IPEC)
SECTOR	Sectoral Activities Department (ILO)
SIMPOC	Statistical Information and Monitoring Programme on Child Labour (IPEC)
SPIF	Strategic Programme Impact Framework (IPEC)
STATISTICS	Department of Statistics (ILO)
TBP	Time-Bound Programme
UCW	Inter-agency programme "Understanding Children's Work"
UN.GIFT	United Nations Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNIACC	United Nations Inter-Agency Coordinating Committee on Human Rights Education in the School System
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
WDACL	World Day Against Child Labour
WFCL	Worst forms of child labour
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

Executive summary

1. This Report reviews relevant achievements and developments, programme operations and implementation and several selected themes of interest for the year 2010.

2. For the International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC), 2010 was a very significant year. It included the launch of the Global Report which detailed the global estimates on child labour, a global child labour conference that adopted a Roadmap for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour, and an endorsement by the ILO Governing Body of the ILO's 2010 Global Action Plan. The importance of the elimination of child labour to development was underscored in the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) Summit outcome document and the UNGA Resolution on Rights of the Child of 18 November 2010. All these and a host of other initiatives contributed to reinvigorating the worldwide movement against child labour.

3. **The ILO Global Report on Child Labour, *Accelerating action against child labour***, launched in May, pointed to a serious slowing down of progress in eliminating child labour. The overall rate of decline in child labour between 2004-2008 was just three per cent compared to a ten per cent decline recorded in the 2000-2004 period. Whilst there continued to be a reduction in child labour among younger children, the report pointed to an increase of older children aged 15-17 working in hazardous conditions. The Global Report estimated that 215 million children remained in child labour with 115 trapped in its worst forms.

4. In June, the **International Labour Conference discussed the 2010 Global Report**. An interactive tripartite panel, which included representatives from all of the ILO regions, considered the actions that need to be taken to promote greater progress. During the panel session and in the ensuing plenary discussion

concern was expressed at the slowing of progress in eliminating child labour and the likely impact of the economic crisis on child labour. Speakers reiterated the importance of political will and argued for scaling up of effective interventions and accelerating progress. Strong support was also expressed for the ILO's activities and the continuing work of IPEC.

5. The Government of the Netherlands hosted **The Hague Global Child Labour Conference**, which was the first major international conference on child labour in more than ten years. The event brought together 500 representatives from 97 countries around the world representing governments, employers' and workers' organizations, international and nongovernmental organizations and academia. Over the course of two days participants took stock of significant progress made and key remaining obstacles to the eradication of child labour, particularly its worst forms, and shared good practices and lessons learned. On the final day, participants adopted by acclamation the *Roadmap for Achieving the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour by 2016*.

6. Following and informed by the above analysis and discussions, the ILO Governing Body in November 2010 adopted a **Global Action Plan** which provides a clear direction for IPEC's continuing work to support the efforts of member States and the social partners to eliminate child labour. The Plan is firmly based on the ILO's decent work approach and includes eight priorities: achieving universal ratification of child labour Conventions; leading the knowledge agenda; promoting public policies with a more strategic focus; developing and strengthening regional strategies; strengthening advocacy, strategic partnerships and the worldwide movement against child labour; supporting capacity building for workers and employers organisations and

their involvement in child labour programmes; better integration and linkages of child labour in Decent Work Country Programmes and taking forward the *Roadmap for Achieving the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour by 2016* agreed at The Hague Global Child Labour Conference. The full text of the Global Action Plan is contained in Annex I.

7. While the Global Report shows that much more needs to be done to tackle child labour, particularly in its worst forms, the Report also shows that good progress has been made towards achieving **outcome 16 of the ILO's Programme and Budget for 2010–2011, "Child labour is eliminated, with priority given to its worst forms"**. Details of country level examples of progress are included in the Report and its Annexes II and III.

8. IPEC maintained its focus on **technical cooperation assistance** to constituents, which included implementation of projects in 77 countries, and technical assistance provided to many others. Details of the financial support, delivery and examples of action programmes are included in the Report and its Annexes IV and VII. IPEC continued to enhance its advocacy, its partnerships with other organisations and institutions and strengthen links between the Decent Work Agenda, Education for All, and positive child labour outcomes. A new generation of country level projects put this linkage into practice and IPEC research, data collection and evaluations underpinned the strategy and dynamism of the Programme to continue to improve the impact of its interventions.

9. IPEC continued to be structured to ensure that data collection, research, standards, policy development, training, advocacy, country level operational activities,

and evaluation are part of a circular continuum, cross-fertilizing each other and operating in a synergetic relationship. The Programme was strengthened to build capacity of ILO constituents to develop and implement policies and services that prevent and withdraw children from child labour. It had a strong focus on supporting efforts to build the capacity of and participation by the social partners. The Report sets out the priorities and work accomplished in each of these highlighted areas.

10. In order for IPEC to meet the **demands** received from constituents for technical cooperation it will be **necessary to expand the base of donor support** for the Programme and ensure that attention to child labour is effectively integrated in the ILO's Decent Work Country Programmes.

11. The **thematic section** of the Report covers three selected policy themes that have matured during 2010 and that merit further programmatic attention, namely **social protection and child labour, understanding and measuring the forced labour of children, and the worst forms of child labour and armed conflict**. The focus on social protection is deemed important as the economic crisis has pointed at the beneficial effects on child labour of having social protection systems in place. The other two themes ensure a focus on the worst forms of child labour. The chapter on understanding and measuring the forced labour of children contributes to implementing the Resolution of the International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS). The chapter on the worst forms of child labour and armed conflict puts the onus on the need to address all the worst forms of child labour in conflict and postconflict settings, in particular the use of children by armed forces and groups.

Introduction

12. This Report covers the year 2010 and is the mid-term implementation report of the International Labour Organization's International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC) for the biennium 2010–2011.

13. The Report is divided into two parts. Part I is the implementation report for the year 2010 which considers achievements, major developments and broad initiatives with regards to the elimination of child labour in the period, along with operational and organizational issues. Part II focuses on three selected themes of current interest. These are social protection and child labour, understanding and measuring the forced labour of children, and the worst forms of child labour and armed conflict.

Part One. Implementation report

A. Achievements and major developments in 2010

ILO Global Action Plan 2010

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

15. The 2010 Global Action Plan includes eight priorities: achieving universal ratification of child labour Conventions; leading the knowledge agenda; promoting public policies with a more strategic focus; developing and strengthening regional strategies; strengthening advocacy, strategic partnerships and the worldwide movement against child labour; supporting capacity building for workers and employers organisations and their involvement in child labour programmes; better integration and linkages of child labour in Decent Work Country Programmes and taking forward the *Roadmap for Achieving the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour by 2016* agreed at The Hague Global Child Labour Conference. IPEC will be guided in its future work by the 2010 Global Action Plan. The full text of the Global Action Plan is contained in Annex I.

ILO Global Report on Child Labour and International Labour Conference discussion

16. In May 2010 the ILO launched a new Global Report, *Accelerating action against child labour*. The main finding of this third Global Report on child

labour was that although child labour continues to decline, it does so at a much slower pace than before. In 2006, encouraged by the positive results of the second Global Report, the ILO had set the target date of 2016 for eliminating the worst forms of child labour. Almost half-way to that date, the report warned that if current trends continue the 2016 target will not be reached. The Global Report found that child labour had declined by three per cent in the four year period covered by the new estimates (2004–2008), while in the previous reporting period there had been a 10 per cent decrease. The global number of child labourers stood at 215 million.

17. Among 5–14 years olds, the number of children in child labour declined by 10 per cent and the number of children in hazardous work by 31 per cent. Although the number of children in hazardous work, often used as a proxy for the worst forms of child labour, is declining, the overall rate of reduction has slowed. There are still 115 million children in hazardous work.

Chart 1. Percentage changes in child population and working children, 2004-2008

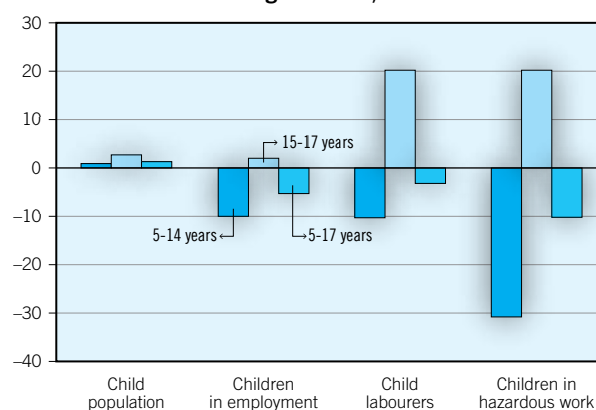


Table 1. Global estimates of children in employment, child labour and hazardous work, 2008

Sex and age	Total children	Children in employment		Child labourers		Children in hazardous work	
	('000)	('000)	%	('000)	%	('000)	%
World	1,586,288	305,669	19.3	215,269	13.6	115,314	7.3
Boys	819,891	175,177	21.4	127,761	15.6	74,019	9.0
Girls	766,397	129,892	16.9	87,508	11.4	41,296	5.4
5–11 years	852,488	91,024	10.7	91,024	10.7	25,949	3.0
12–14 years	364,366	85,428	23.4	61,826	17.0	26,946	7.4
(5–14 years)	1,216,854	176,452	14.5	152,850	12.6	52,895	4.3
15–17 years	369,433	129,217	35.0	62,419	16.9	62,419	16.9

18. There has been a welcome 15 per cent decrease in the number of girls in child labour and a 24 per cent decline in the number of girls in hazardous work. This progress can largely be seen as the positive result of girls being targeted through educational and other interventions. There was however an increase in the number of boys working, both in terms of incidence rates and in absolute terms. There was an alarming 20 per cent increase in child labour in the 15–17 years age group – from 52 million to 62 million. The Global Report also found that most child labourers continue to work in agriculture (60 per cent). Only one in five working children is in paid employment.

19. The Global Report provided detailed information on **regional trends**. With regard to children aged 5–14 in economic activity, the Asia-Pacific region and Latin America and the Caribbean experienced a decrease. In contrast, for the same age group, the number of children in economic activity has been increasing in Sub-Saharan Africa where one in four children between ages 5–17 are

child labourers, compared to one in eight in Asia-Pacific and one in ten in Latin America and the Caribbean.

20. The Global Report listed some **important achievements** by member States and the social partners, and important areas in which IPEC has assisted the constituents. It also posed **key challenges**.

21. The Global Report emphasised that progress in tackling child labour was inextricably linked to broader development objectives. Recent assessments of progress towards the UN's key development objectives, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), suggest that progress in some countries has been too slow for certain key MDG targets to be met by 2015, which results in a difficult environment in which to generate the required progress towards tackling child labour. The impact of the global financial crisis has threatened to make the situation even more difficult.

22. However the Global Report indicated that where there was strong political commitment to tackle child labour, translated into policy choices backed up



Geneva, 11 June 2010: Panellist display the “Red Card to Child Labour” during the ILC discussion of the Global Report on child labour.

by knowledge, capacity and resources, a large impact could be made. The Global Report gave examples from Brazil, India, Romania, Tanzania and Turkey, of how ILO technical cooperation had supported national commitment to end child labour through mainstreaming attention to child labour in key policy areas. Upscaling action requires knowledge of what strategies work, and the will and means to act. The Global Report made the case that a renewed commitment and accelerated action is needed to support the global effort to tackle child labour, with public policies that support this objective.

23. On 11 June 2010 the **International Labour Conference (ILC)** discussed the Global Report. The discussion highlighted the important link between access to quality education and elimination of child labour, the importance of decent work for adults, the need for effective social protection and the importance of vigorous law enforcement. There was also an emphasis on the need to break the cycle of child labour and poverty by reaching out to the informal economy where most child labour takes place. The importance of social dialogue in supporting and promoting public policies to address the root causes of child labour was also stressed.

24. The commemoration of the World Day in Geneva coincided with the ILC discussion of the Global Report on child labour. Responding to a call from the Conference President, delegates joined in the call to wave the **Red card to child labour**.

The Hague Global Child Labour Conference 2010

25. The Hague Global Child Labour Conference on 10 and 11 May 2010 was organized by the Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment of the Netherlands in close collaboration with the ILO. The Conference was called for in the 2006 Global Action Plan with the purpose of reenergizing the worldwide movement against child labour, mainstreaming child labour into the education, development and human rights frameworks, and evaluating progress made since the adoption of ILO Convention No. 182 on the worst forms of child labour (1999).

26. Over 500 representatives from 97 countries participated in the Conference. Reflecting the fact that child labour and other development issues are inextricably linked, government representatives came not only from labour ministries, but also from education, finance, planning, development and agriculture ministries. Amongst them, 22 were ministers and viceministers. Participants also included representatives from workers'

and employers' organizations, international, regional and non-governmental organizations and academia.

27. The Conference programme included high-level and key-note speeches, the launch of the ILO Global Report, and the launching of an interagency report of the ILO, UNICEF and the World Bank on child labour and development policies. It also included panel discussions on the Conference's five thematic issues (policy integration, financing needs, a focus on Africa, political awareness and tripartite action), and 11 workshops falling under these themes. Rich presentations and discussions covered, among other issues, the importance of mainstreaming child labour into education, social protection, and youth employment policies. There were also specific discussions about corporate social responsibility (CSR), the importance of social dialogue in fighting the worst forms of child labour, and sector versus area based approaches. The different categories of the worst forms of child labour were also discussed in terms of specific needs and responses; particular attention was paid to forced labour of children, children in sexual exploitation and illicit activities, children working in agriculture, and children in other hazardous forms of work.

28. In the closing session, governments and organisations announced pledges of how they would step up their efforts against child labour. In the presence of Her Majesty Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands, two former child labourers voiced their opinions and urged participants on to action. The Conference then adopted by acclamation the ***Roadmap for Achieving the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour by 2016***. The Roadmap had been developed during an extensive and broad based consultation process prior to and during the Conference.

29. The Roadmap seeks to build on the knowledge and experience of those involved in tackling child labour and to provide a strategic direction for future work. It proposes **priority actions** to accelerate action and to increase collaboration. It also includes a monitoring framework to ensure that action is carried forward and made accountable. In its guiding principles, the Roadmap spells out that governments have primary responsibility for eliminating the worst forms of child labour and that social partners, civil society and international organizations have important support roles. The Roadmap specifically calls on governments to "*assess the impact of relevant policies on the worst forms of child labour, taking into account gender and age, put in place preventive and time-bound measures and make adequate financial resources available to fight the worst forms of child labour, including through international cooperation*".

It furthermore recognises that the needs of countries and regions differ and states that there is no single policy that by itself will end the worst forms of child labour.

30. The Roadmap spells out four sets of priority areas that governments need to work on simultaneously: (1) effective legislation and law enforcement; (2) offering free, quality education to all children; (3) social protection to families and their children in need, in particular vulnerable and hard-to-reach children, and (4) labour market policies that include youth employment policies, regulation and formalization of the informal economy, and creation of an environment that aims to combat child labour in supply chains. As such, it provides a comprehensive menu of policy options that states can consider when they determine their national follow up to the Roadmap.

31. To ensure follow up, the Roadmap includes a **promotional and monitoring framework** which makes clear that monitoring of progress in eliminating the worst forms of child labour is to be undertaken consistent with and complementary to the ILO supervisory system and reporting mechanisms and to enhance progress towards the 2016 goal. The framework includes the establishment by governments of effective national follow up action along with national initiatives to monitor progress in eliminating the worst forms of child labour. This is complemented by the proposal for the founding of a Global Leaders against Child Labour Initiative, to be composed of eminent persons who would promote the Roadmap and the 2016 target globally. The third element is the publication of an annual World Child Labour Report by the Global Leaders against Child Labour Initiative, reviewing progress towards meeting the 2016 goal and analyzing trends and developments.

32. During the discussion of the 2010 Global Report during the **International Labour Conference** a

significant number of delegates welcomed The Hague Global Child Labour Conference and the adoption of the Roadmap. The Minister of Social Affairs and Employment of the Netherlands presented the Roadmap during a plenary Conference panel session. The representative of the Government of Brazil also confirmed Brazil's intention to host a follow up Global Child Labour Conference in 2013.

The UN General Assembly and the Millennium Development Goals Review Summit

33. In November 2010, the UN General Assembly's Third Committee adopted a Resolution on the Rights of the Child which called upon all states to translate into concrete action their commitment to the progressive and effective elimination of child labour that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's education or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development, and to eliminate immediately the worst forms of child labour; The Resolution also noted with interest the outcome of The Hague Global Child Labour Conference, including the *Roadmap for Achieving the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour by 2016*. It called upon all states to take into account the ILO's Global Report, Accelerating action against child labour.

34. A **Millennium Development Goals (MDG) Review Summit** held in New York, in September 2010, adopted an outcome statement which contained an explicit reference to tackling the worst forms of child labour. This was the first time the link between child labour and the MDGs had been made explicit. In the context of MDG 1 concerning poverty eradication, the outcome document called for *"...appropriate steps to assist one another in the elimination of the worst forms*

Box 1. Albania – National Roadmap adopted as a follow up to The Hague Global Child Labour Conference

As a follow up to the adoption of the Roadmap at The Hague Global Child Labour Conference Albania's Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities, in collaboration with the Trade Union Federation of Education and Science of Albania took the initiative to develop an Albanian National Roadmap. The drafting process involved close consultations between the main line ministries, employers and workers organizations, and civil society groups. The Albanian National Roadmap sets priorities and actions to achieve elimination of the worst forms of child labour by 2016 and was adopted and launched during a high level workshop on 11 June 2010. The Albanian National Roadmap will be mainstreamed into the National Strategy for Children 2011–2015 that is expected to be approved by the Albanian Government early in 2011. In order to ensure implementation at local level, the Roadmap has been shared with and promoted among the key stakeholders in the five main regions of Albania.

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

35. IPEC provides the secretariat of the interagency Global Task Force on Child Labour and Education for All (GTF) and in that role played the leading part in the organisation of a side event during the MDG Review Summit. The event, organised together with the Government of the Netherlands, drew attention to the links between tackling child labour and making progress on the MDGs. It attracted participants from government delegations and missions, social partners and civil society representatives.

Responses to the global economic and employment crisis

36. The 2010 ILO Global Report noted that among those most affected by the global economic crisis were the children of the world's poor and vulnerable families. Increasing unemployment and poverty threatened to jeopardize children's education, health and welfare. The result could be to halt, or even to reverse, some of the global progress towards reducing child labour and increasing children's access to education. Similar concerns were also voiced at The Hague Global Child Labour Conference and echoed in the Roadmap adopted by the Conference. Since the onset of the crisis, IPEC had called attention to the following:

- reduced living standards as a result of the crisis that forced poor households to send children to work, or to take children out of school because they could no longer afford the costs of education;
- decreases in national education budgets that had reduced access to and quality of education;
- lowered migrant remittance levels that had a negative impact on children in many communities;
- reductions in overseas development assistance that put countries which relied heavily on external support at a particular disadvantage.

37. Throughout its crisis response, IPEC highlighted the importance of the Global Jobs Pact and how it contributed to the fight against child labour. The Pact focuses attention on the need to respond to the crisis by promoting fair globalization and reaching the MDGs. It also called for the establishment of basic social protection floors to assist the vulnerable and stressed the need for continuing vigilance to achieve the elimination and prevention of child labour.

38. In line with the Global Jobs Pact and the needs emerging from the crisis, IPEC also adapted its technical assistance activities and the development of country level projects in order to have them focus to a greater extent on livelihood aspects and thus the reduction of household vulnerability to external shocks.

39. The fall-out of the global crisis on child labour was also highlighted and discussed in The Hague Global Child Labour Conference in May 2010. IPEC organized a thematic workshop dealing with economic recovery issues and possibilities to make innovative financing part of the crisis response mechanisms. Speakers from the ILO, World Bank and UNICEF focused their contributions on the following:

- labour market and education impacts of the crisis and the “opportunities” that good public policies in crises present for reducing child labour;
- experience with innovative finance in the area of children's health and lessons to be learned for child labour;
- the need to put child labour higher on the domestic political agenda to ensure the fiscal space or social budgets for child labour elimination efforts.

40. IPEC will continue to monitor closely the effects of the crisis on child labour and education outcomes. Data availability, which proved a constraint to impact analysis in the early post crisis period, has now been eased, thanks to a host of new national surveys and baseline surveys assisted by IPEC's Statistical Information and Monitoring Programme on Child Labour (SIMPOC). The new data will feed into analysis of the correlation of household incomes, vulnerability status and child labour outcomes and inform the development of safeguards against the social fall-out of further economic shocks.

Progress towards IPEC targets: Highlights from 2010

41. The Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138), and the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182), constitute the authoritative international normative framework for the elimination of child labour and provide the cornerstone of IPEC's strategy to eliminate child labour with priority being given to its worst forms. The 2010 Global Report on Child Labour and the Global Action Plan approved by the Governing Body in November 2010 provide focus for IPEC's strategic and operational direction at the country, regional and global levels. Further guidance is provided by the ILO's Programme and Budget and

Table 2. Results framework for Outcome 16 on child labour for 2010–2011 as part of the ILO's Programme and Budget and Strategic Policy Framework

Strategic objective: Promote and realize standards and fundamental principles and rights at work	
Outcome 16: Child labour is eliminated, with priority given to the worst forms	
Indicators	Targets
16.1 Number of member States in which constituents, with ILO support, take significant policy and programme actions to eliminate child labour in line with ILO Conventions and Recommendations	45 member States, of which 15 in Africa
16.2 Number of member States in which constituents, with ILO support, take action to adopt or modify their legislation or reinforce their knowledge base on child labour	50 member States

national priorities as expressed in the Decent Work Country Programmes and other national policy and development frameworks.

42. IPEC contributes to the **strategic objectives** of the ILO as a whole, specifically those concerned with fundamental principles and rights at work. IPEC's results-based framework and work plan follows the strategic objectives, outcomes, indicators and targets as outlined in the ILO's Programme and Budget for 2010–2011. This is presented in Table 2.

43. To be counted as reportable for **Indicator 16.1** results must meet at least one of the following criteria:

- Policies, programmes and/or action plans are adopted or implemented by one or more of the ILO's constituents, to bring them in line with international labour standards to prohibit and eliminate child labour.
- Time-bound measures to eliminate the worst forms of child labour as a matter of urgency are implemented by one or more of the ILO's constituents.
- Child labour concerns, considering the special situation of the girl child, are included in relevant development, social and/or anti-poverty policies and programmes.
- Policies that address child labour are adopted and promoted through global, regional or sub-regional

economic and social inter-governmental organizations or groupings.

44. To be reportable under **Indicator 16.2** results must meet at least one of the following criteria:

- Either Convention No. 138 or No. 182 is ratified.
- The ILO supervisory bodies have noted with satisfaction or interest progress in the application of the relevant Conventions.
- Mechanisms and systems are established or strengthened so that up to date sex-disaggregated data and statistics concerning the situation of child labourers are available.
- Targeted data collection and analysis and research are undertaken by constituents and/or other national partners to expand the knowledge base on child labour and to document lessons learned.

45. Annex II details the **progress towards the 2010–2011 targets for Outcome 16** as set in the Programme and Budget. Information received by IPEC indicated that during 2010, a total of 34 member States met the measurement criteria for reporting under indicator 16.1. Of this total, 13 were in Africa. All achievements recorded had direct linkages to IPEC work and support provided at the national level during the year or in earlier years. In order to be counted as having met the

Box 2. Burkina Faso – A new National Action Plan against Child Labour

Burkina Faso has been reviewing issues concerning the vulnerabilities and health of the workforce and decided to establish a national plan for security and health at work. In November 2009 a national consultation was held, with the participation of the ILO. The National Action Plan (NAP) which was adopted following the event, *Politique nationale de sécurité et santé au travail (PNSST)*, gave particular attention to addressing the needs of vulnerable groups. It includes attention to tackling the worst forms of child labour, referring to the ILO's standards on child labour and to improving the situation of working youth. Among the strategic options identified in the NAP was the development of a National Action Plan against Child Labour. This was subsequently adopted in 2010 and steps to implement the NAP are underway.

Box 3. Latin America – New initiative to address child labour among indigenous peoples

In March 2010, 180 representatives of ILO constituents, indigenous organizations, academics and experts from 18 Latin American countries gathered in Cartagena, Colombia, at the First Latin American Meeting on Child Labour and Indigenous Peoples. The initiative was jointly organised by nine institutions: the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues; the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples; ILO; UNICEF; the Indigenous Fund; the Organization of Ibero-American States for Education, Science and Culture; the Andean Community; the Secretariat for the Social Integration in Central America, and the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation.

The event provided for the first time an opportunity for reflection and debate on the consequences of child labour for the future of indigenous peoples, the importance of education and the need for public policies to promote the development of indigenous peoples from a rights perspective. The conclusions of the meeting contained recommendations for measures and actions to be taken at national level. A process of dissemination and debate in various national forums is underway, aiming at ensuring effective follow up on the Cartagena recommendations.

Box 4. Chile – Action to protect young workers

In January 2010, the *Asociación Chilena de Seguridad (ACHS)* and the ILO signed a letter of intent to establish a framework for the prevention and eradication of child labour and promoting safe work for adolescents who have reached the minimum working age. The ACHS is a private nonprofit corporation that promotes occupational safety and health safe in enterprises. It has approximately 36,000 affiliates and covers various sectors of industry and services and covers half of all workers in the country. In August, the first result of this joint effort was the publication of *Growing up Protected: A Handbook for the Protection of Young Workers*. Through simple text, this handbook for businesses seeks to establish a good practice guide that encourages protection of young workers by promoting an understanding of the safeguards to be considered when entering into contracts with them. Its purpose is to promote compliance with the legal conditions of work and to prevent accidents and occupational illnesses among more than 100,000 adolescents between 15 and 17 years working in Chile. In this way it aims to ensure that older children are not involved in hazardous work.

criteria for indicator 16.1, only achievements, such as a national child labour policies or programmes that have been officially adopted, approved or accepted by governments, constituents or other stakeholders have been included. In a number of cases, the work and support provided by IPEC had been provided during previous periods but not yet reported because the concretization of the achievement, such as by final official approval, promulgation, or Cabinet decrees, had not occurred until 2010. The 2010 achievement of 34 member States having met the necessary criteria to be reported is measured against the 2010–2011 target of 45 member States, of which 15 are in Africa.

46. It is interesting to note that of the 34 member States being reported at this time only nine reported progress under more than one measurement criteria. This means that further progress may still be made in

these countries during 2011 under other aspects or criteria for this indicator.

47. Regarding Indicator 16.2 a total of 53 member States met the measurement criteria for reporting in 2010. While this achievement exceeds the target of 50 member States for the biennium, it is worth noting that of the 35 member States for which the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations (CEACR) included in its comments the mention of “with satisfaction” and/or “with interest” only seven are reported as having made progress on other criteria under this indicator.¹ While these cases of progress and interest formally noted by the CEACR are very positive it will be important for the member States to reinforce their advances and achievements under the other measurement criteria of this indicator in order to deepen progress.

1. The information on progress relating to Indicator 16.2 is based on the outcome of the 2010 CEACR session, the report of which will be published in 2011.

48. Annex III provides examples of the achievements of countries under the above-mentioned indicators.

Progress towards universal ratification of Conventions Nos. 138 and 182

49. During 2010 Afghanistan and Gabon ratified Convention No. 138 (minimum age specified, respectively: 14 and 16 years). Afghanistan and Turkmenistan ratified Convention No. 182. Thus, the total number of ratifications of Convention No. 138 reached 157 (over 85 per cent of the total ILO member States), and that of Convention No. 182 stands at 173 (some 95 per cent of ILO member States). This brings the goal of universal ratification ever closer, with only 10 countries yet to ratify the Convention among the 183 ILO member States. The countries concerned are: Eritrea, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Cuba, India, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Myanmar, Solomon Islands and Tuvalu. To secure the last outstanding ratifications of Convention No. 182, IPEC has targeted a number of these countries with tailor-made technical advisory services, which have included a national tripartite seminar in Sierra Leone and a sub-regional seminar for the Pacific Islands. These activities have been organised in collaboration with other ILO departments and field offices. Annex V provides further information concerning countries that have not yet ratified one or both of the Conventions.

South-South Cooperation

50. South-South Cooperation on child labour has become increasingly important to the work of IPEC, and many projects are now supporting South-South, and/or South–North-South initiatives. This work has involved promotion of knowledge sharing and research on issues relating to child labour and youth employment, education, health, social protection including conditional cash transfers, vocational training and labour inspection. IPEC projects have helped to develop cooperation both through training and technical exchanges. This has enabled governments and social partners from different developing countries and regions to share experience on how policy and commitment can be turned into concrete action against child labour.

51. Much of this work was developed following a Memorandum of Understanding to promote SouthSouth Cooperation established between the ILO and the Government of Brazil, a country with one of the most successful programmes against child labour. This

provided the basis for a new momentum to promote specific South-South technical cooperation activities. An additional innovation has been the support of the US Department of Labor to South-South technical cooperation projects supported by Brazil. This allowed United States funding to support Brazil's assistance to child labour eradication, initially in Latin America, and more recently in Africa and Asia. Many new projects developed by IPEC now include elements of South-South Cooperation and during 2010 this work continued to develop. Examples of initiatives in 2010 include:

- Support to trade union organisations in Haiti within the framework of a triangular arrangement involving Haiti, Brazil, and the United States.
- A training programme on social dialogue and child labour for Lusophone countries which involved tripartite delegations from Angola, Brazil, Cape Verde, Guinea Bissau, Mozambique, Portugal, Sao Tome and Principe, and Timor Leste.
- Within the framework of the ILO/Brazil partnership programme support has been provided for a project in Timor-Leste which aims to contribute to the implementation of ILO Convention No. 182.
- Key stakeholder visits from Bangladesh and Mongolia to Indonesia, discussing national and local policies and capacity building.

52. To coincide with the Third Annual Global South-South Development Expo held in Geneva, in November 2010 IPEC published a new compendium of good practices, *The growing role of South-South Cooperation in tackling child labour*. This provided examples of cooperation in the Americas, Africa, Asia and Europe. The Expo was designed to spotlight, showcase and promote innovative solutions. Cooperation on child labour was highlighted during a thematic discussion on solutions relating to social protection and decent work, and in a side event on child labour which included participation of representatives of the Brazilian and United States governments and presentations by IPEC staff on experience of South-South Cooperation in various regions.

53. During the closing ceremony of The Expo 2010, IPEC was presented with the South-South Cooperation Award for Innovation for its role in a project which promoted exchange of good practices and lessons learned on conditional cash transfer (CCT) programmes and labour inspection. The award was presented by H.E. Mr. Joseph Deiss, President of the 65th Session of the UN General Assembly. IPEC plans to continue to develop South-South and triangular technical cooperation arrangements in line with the 2010 Global Action Plan.

A. Achievements and major developments in 2010



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South-South Cooperation has become increasingly important and many projects and organisations are now supporting it.

Box 5. South America – South-South Cooperation against child labour

Since the beginning of 2010, IPEC, with the support of the Brazilian Agency for Cooperation (ABC) and the United States Department of Labor has implemented an initiative to develop South-South Cooperation against child labour in South America. The initiative involves 4 countries: Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador and Paraguay. “Visits to exchange experiences” are being arranged between the participating countries to promote dissemination of good practices. One of the first activities involved government authorities and officials in charge of conditional cash transfers (CCT) programmes from Bolivia, Ecuador and Paraguay in a visit to see the Brazilian programme *Bolsa Família*. The visitors shared their own experiences and good practices with CCT programmes, received detailed information about the programme design, and could see its operation in the field. They also considered the links made with the Programme for the Elimination of Child Labour (PETI) and the Unified Social Assistance System (which seeks to ensure coordinated service delivery to child workers and their families).

As well as sharing experiences the visits provide an opportunity for identification of the next steps and for establishing mechanisms to continue cooperation. As a direct result of this initiative various improvements to existing schemes are being considered by authorities in the participating countries. In Paraguay, the Ministry of Finance and the Social Cabinet decided to develop a system to increase the focus on child labour by extending the programme *Abrazo* (currently focused on working street children) and linking it with the CCT programme *Tekoporã*. The exchange visits are demonstrating that developing countries can learn much by sharing their experience and that the ILO can play an effective role in facilitating the development of successful South-South Cooperation.

B. Programme operation and implementation

Programme management

54. IPEC continued to be structured to ensure that data collection, research, standards, policy development, training, advocacy, country level operational activities, and evaluation are part of a circular continuum, cross-fertilizing each other and operating in a synergetic relationship. The Programme was strengthened to build capacity of ILO constituents to develop and implement policies and services that prevent and withdraw children from child labour. It had a strong focus on supporting efforts to build the capacity of and participation by the social partners. The Report sets out the priorities and work accomplished in each of these highlighted areas.

55. IPEC's working methods and administrative support requirements was continuously enhanced based on findings from various reviews, evaluations and audits of IPEC activities. As part of overall management response and follow up, IPEC completed in 2010 the implementation of the recommendations considered for follow up to the 2004 global evaluation of IPEC. Strategic work planning in IPEC in the context of a results based framework has taken place within ILO outcome based work planning and has ensured continued alignment of IPEC reporting with reporting on indicators and targets for the ILO Programme and Budget.

56. IPEC's commitment to the decentralization of projects from Geneva to field offices continued. The financial decentralization of IPEC's portfolio reached 60.7 per cent. Technical decentralization to the field has gradually been increased, in line with the number of ILO child labour specialists and experienced IPEC Chief Technical Advisors in the field. As a global programme, the added value of IPEC is the sharing of experiences and knowledge. Accordingly, technical

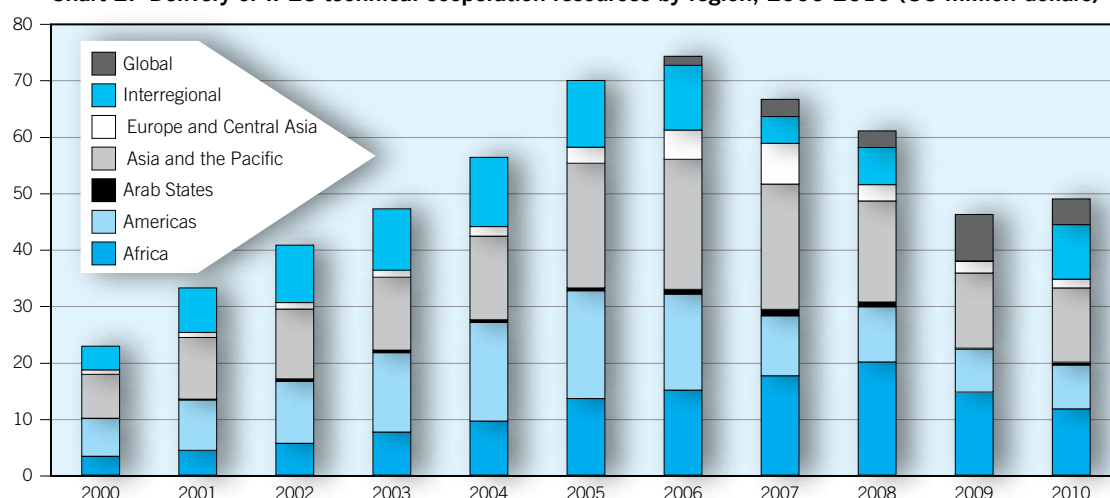
input and support from headquarters was an integral part of technical implementation.

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

Technical cooperation

58. During 2010, IPEC remained largely a programme composed of extra-budgetary funded projects. IPEC had project operations in 77 countries in five regions of the world. A list of national, regional and global projects is contained in Annex IV.

59. A noticeable trend in 2010 was a reduction in the overall number of IPEC projects. A total of 41 IPEC projects with a combined value of US\$ 76,826,483 closed during 2010, whilst ten new projects, with a combined value of US\$ 50.0 million opened. This downward trend was due to a number of factors. There has been a reduction in the number of donors to the Programme. In 2010, four donor countries made new contributions directly to the Programme, compared to 17 in 2008, the first year of the previous biennium. There has also been a reduction in the number of countries for which support was provided by certain donors. In one case, this has meant the donor supporting fewer countries but with larger projects. A further factor behind the large number of project closures reported was that a number of projects which had effectively ceased activities in previous years and were thus technically closed, were also closed in the financial system during 2010.

Chart 2. Delivery of IPEC technical cooperation resources by region, 2000-2010 (US million dollars)

60. The current funding situation has some implications for IPEC's global programme and its widespread country presence, which has been one of the Programme's strengths. It underlines the importance of child labour being fully integrated into Decent Work Country Programmes processes, in order that child labour issues continue to be addressed effectively, and that resources can be mobilised for work in those countries where there may not be a specific IPEC project presence.

61. It is to be noted that IPEC has seen an upward trend in financial support in the Arab States, due to partnerships and support for activities from the ILO's Regular Budget Supplementary Account (RBSA).

Programme delivery

62. IPEC's share of the ILO's total technical cooperation programme remains significant, reaching 20 per cent in 2010 of extra-budgetary approvals and 20.2 per cent of extra-budgetary expenditure. Chart 2 reflects the development of the Programme and provides details on the geographical distribution of expenditures.²

63. IPEC expenditures for 2010 amounted to US\$ 48.9 million.³ This compared to 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 available allocated funds,

was 80 per cent⁴ compared to 67.2 per cent for 2009. During 2010 IPEC made determined efforts to closely track delivery with a view to identifying and tackling bottlenecks and this is reflected in the slightly improved delivery rate.

Donor support

64. The largest donors in 2010 were the United States, followed by the Netherlands. New project approvals for 2010 amounted to US\$ 50.0 million compared to US\$ 53.4 million in 2009 and US\$ 66.3 million in 2008 (Table 3).

65. As noted in past implementation reports, the majority of contributions to IPEC are tied to specific project agreements. IPEC will continue to encourage flexible, long-term funding to increase scope for programming, and for integrating IPEC's work into ILO Decent Work Country Programmes. Table 4 lists donors that made contributions to the IPEC Programme since 2000, including those that made additional contributions in 2010. In addition IPEC is

Table 3. Evolution of approvals since 2002 (US million dollars)

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

2. In the 2006-2007 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.

3. Provisional figure as of 28 January 2011, see supplementary document for final figure.

4. Provisional figure as of 28 January 2011, see supplementary document for final figure.

Table 4. IPEC donors (2000–2010)

Donors	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010
Governmental						
Australia		✓				
Belgium	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Brazil			✓	✓	✓	
Canada	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Denmark	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
European Commission			✓	✓	✓	
Finland	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
France	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Germany	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Hungary	✓					
Italy	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Ireland					✓	
Japan	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Korea, Republic of		✓				
Netherlands	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
New Zealand	✓					
Norway	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Poland		✓				
Spain	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Sweden		✓	✓	✓	✓	
Switzerland		✓		✓	✓	
Syria						✓
United Kingdom	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
United States	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
RBSA*					✓	✓

* RBSA: ILO's Regular Budget Supplementary Account.

now also accessing funding from the ILO's Regular Budget Supplementary Account (RBSA). During 2010 funding of US\$ 302,000 was secured through RBSA for IPEC activities in Asia and Europe.

66. To help meet the increasing demand from member States for assistance, IPEC continued efforts to diversify funding sources and explore new approaches to resource mobilization. Towards the end of 2010 an agreement was signed with UNICEF under which it would support IPEC work in Syria. Discussions began on the possibility of public private partnerships in the cocoa and tobacco sectors. IPEC was also successful in reprogramming funds between projects to take advantage of arising opportunities and in a number of situations to redirect funds from certain slow moving areas (sometimes areas affected by political instability) to other areas of work.

New IPEC projects

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

68. Within the framework of a new agreement established in 2010 with the United States Department of Labor, support is being provided to the following new projects.

- A project in Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire focusing on child labour in cocoa growing communities. It is also expected to benefit from linkages with a private sector funded initiative to support work aimed at tackling child labour in the cocoa industry.
 - A project in the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) aiming to contribute to ongoing efforts by national governments, employers' and workers' organizations, to eliminate the worst forms of child labour in West Africa.
 - A new project in El Salvador building upon earlier work but with emphasis on integrating child labour elimination within public policies and programmes. It includes a focus on alternative livelihoods for socially and economically excluded adults as part of a strategy to assist vulnerable children.
 - A project in Jordan focusing on policy level interventions, including capacity building to create an enabling environment for a child labour free Jordan.
 - A project in Thailand seeking to tackle child labour in the shrimp and seafood processing industry and to establish decent work conditions in the industry for children of legal working age.
 - A project supporting action against child labour in Lusophone Africa. Funds under the South-South Cooperation will be made available for social mobilization against child labour and the development process for national child labour policies and programmes. These funds will provide limited support to the five African Portuguese-speaking countries of Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe.
 - A joint project (SIMPOC and the interagency programme "Understanding Children's Work" (UCW)) carrying out nation-wide and sector-specific child labour data collection in Bangladesh, Cambodia, Dominican Republic, Morocco, and Tanzania or Kenya. The project will help build statistical capacity in the countries concerned and support ILO-UNICEF-World Bank interagency reports, which will analyze the data in depth and carry out policy appraisals with regard to child labour.
- 69.** During 2010 an agreement was established with the Government of the Netherlands to support a new project which has as its primary focus mainstreaming attention to child labour in education sector planning processes. This will enable IPEC to develop its work in a key strategic area and includes a strong focus on capacity building work with partners. Work will be undertaken both at global level and with country level work in Bolivia, Indonesia, Mali and Uganda.

70. A new project financed by the Government of Germany will support the implementation of National Action Plans on the worst forms of child labour in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan through a combination of policy-related interventions and activities at the community level.

71. A new phase of a child labour project in Syria, to enhance the capacity of ILO constituents to combat child labour, was financed by the Government of Syria and UNICEF.

Resource gaps

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

- In Anglophone Africa, outstanding requests from the Governments of Tanzania, Lesotho, and Swaziland to provide technical assistance with the implementation of their National Action Plan (NAP) on the Elimination of Child Labour have been received. In Zimbabwe, IPEC assistance for a rapid assessment and development of other support on child labour has been requested.
- In Francophone Africa, IPEC has very few resources for work, but has a long list of requests, including for additional support in Burkina Faso, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, and Niger.
- In Asia, the Governments of Mongolia, Nepal and Sri Lanka have all prepared National Action Plans to tackle the worst forms of child labour and have requested further IPEC support to assist with implementation. Other countries such as Afghanistan and Iraq have also requested support to develop effective national child labour programmes and policies.
- SIMPOC has a longstanding pipeline of requests for assistance to national child labour surveys in all regions, and target group specific surveys on some of the worst forms of child labour other than hazardous work.

- In the Americas, the ILO has received several requests for technical assistance from a MERCOSUR sub group concerned with child labour, and requests for support with various regional and country specific programmes, including in Argentina, Guatemala, and Nicaragua.
- In Europe, the Governments of Moldova, Ukraine and Albania have submitted requests for IPEC support.
- In the Arab States, the ILO has received several requests from the Governments of Yemen and Iraq for IPEC technical support.

73. The above examples illustrate the continuing importance of mobilizing support for work on child labour within the context of ILO Decent Work Country Programmes.

74. In addition to requests from member States for country specific work, the Roadmap adopted at The Hague Global Child Labour Conference envisaged the ILO playing a major role in follow up. This will require specific funding for which mobilization efforts will continue.

Human resources management and development

75. At the end of 2010, IPEC had a worldwide staff of 235 professional and general service personnel. This figure is significantly lower than the figure reported in the previous implementation report. This is due mainly to the fact that certain administrative records on which staff numbers are based had not previously been adjusted to take account of staffing changes in earlier years. In addition 2010 also saw the closure of certain large projects in the field. Approximately 20 per cent of IPEC staff members work at ILO headquarters in Geneva. Fifty-seven per cent of IPEC's worldwide staff are women.

76. IPEC continued to face a **challenging staff resource situation**, resulting from its heavy reliance on extra-budgetary funding. Despite efforts to ensure a minimum level of contract security staff turnover in 2010 was again high and for the third consecutive biennium there has been a reduction of professional staff.

77. While IPEC has an increased focus on global policy work, research, development of knowledge resources and advocacy, it continued to be a strongly **country-based** Programme. The new ILO field structure has helped to clarify roles, and child labour specialists in Bangkok, Dakar, Lima, New Delhi, San Jose and

Pretoria support member States and constituents in their efforts to tackle child labour. A variety of technical assistance staff, ranging from Chief Technical Advisers for regional projects to specialists in monitoring and evaluation, surveys, and programming, are currently located in regional, subregional and country offices.

78. During 2010, greater efforts were made by IPEC to increase collaboration between headquarters and the ILO field offices 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. IPEC also continued to improve assessment and selection tools based on its past experience over 15 years. As IPEC recognises its staff as its most important asset, the Programme ensured that staff were given opportunities for personal and career development through international mobility while exploring various external recruitment sources for new expertise. Thirteen international appointments were completed in 2010, ten of which were filled by IPEC candidates (five of these had previously been national staff and five had been international staff).

79. During 2010, in collaboration with the ILO Medical Service and local providers, IPEC initiated steps to improve the **working environment** of staff members, including an ergonomic consultation and preventive measures against work-related sickness/injuries.

80. IPEC continued to invest in various forms of **learning and personal development** opportunities for its staff. The aim was to further develop the staff's technical and managerial capabilities to effectively meet the constituents' needs in a timely manner. A strategic planning meeting took place in July with the participation of both headquarters and field staff members with a view to enhancing understanding of IPEC strategic objectives, operational priorities as well as procedural and day-to-day management issues. New staff members benefited from a comprehensive orientation programme on ILO values and principles, international labour standards, strategic planning, evaluation, and administrative procedures.

81. With the introduction of the new **ILO Performance Management Framework**, the individual and unit work plan was now closely linked to the overall programme strategic objectives and priorities. IPEC, in collaboration with the ILO Human Resources Development (HRD) Department, conducted collective and individual coaching sessions for effective performance management. Within the framework of the ILO's Performance Management approach a system of regular performance appraisals became operational and IPEC sought to promote and recognise competence,

commitment and the contribution of each staff member to the Programme's objectives. In addition, individual results based work plans were fully integrated in the Programme's overall strategic objectives and outcomes with a regular monitoring mechanism.

82. IPEC continued to be a popular **internship programme**. As a part of IPEC's effort to raise awareness of child labour issues and provide young people with working experience in the field of child labour elimination, IPEC collaborated with prominent universities and institutions and receives a number of interns to conduct focused research and/or hands-on project management work at headquarters and in the field.

Programme planning, evaluation and impact assessment

83. IPEC's use of long established **design and planning** approaches, such as the **Strategic Programme Impact Framework (SPIF)** for stakeholder consultation and planning continued in 2010. At the same time adjustments have been made in line with Office wide initiatives such as outcome based work plans to ensure consistency in the use of a result based framework approach throughout the different levels of IPEC.

84. The use of logical models such as the SPIF and theory of change approaches took on a larger role as a result of the opportunity to introduce robust **impact evaluation** into new projects developed in 2010. Measuring project outcomes that take the form of specific actions by the national partners as well as the ultimate impact on families and children, needs a solid and detailed comprehensive monitoring and evaluation strategy. This requires an impact measurement framework identifying indicators at the different levels of outcome. Information from this system will allow monitoring of both the specific contribution by IPEC and the results of national efforts.

85. Following pilot application of such a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation strategy, with sufficient funding the intention is to develop models both for measuring and reporting on results of member States taking action as result of IPEC support and for comprehensive monitoring and evaluation of national action plans and programmes on child labour.

86. While the focus during 2010 was on comprehensive monitoring and evaluation strategies in the broader livelihood focused projects, IPEC's other work on **evaluation continued to centre on enhanced planning, management and knowledge of the Programme**.

87. Twelve **project level evaluations** or external reviews were completed during 2010, with one self-evaluation managed directly by a project and one managed by the IPEC central evaluation function. This number included two project reviews, two evaluations covering more than one country (including one covering 11 countries), and one expanded final evaluation. One evaluation was of a sub-regional programme framework covering multiple projects. Work was ongoing on a major cluster evaluation of two or more donor projects undertaken as a global, interregional evaluation. Most of the evaluations were final evaluations reflecting the number of projects from the large generation of 2005 and 2006 projects coming to an end. In three regions, no evaluations were undertaken this year, either because of completion of project activities or due to the timing of projects.

88. Two donor-initiated **external evaluations** of IPEC projects were undertaken following three in 2009, as part of verifying that the IPEC evaluation approach leads to sound and credible results. Initial assessment of that experience by the donor suggests that the IPEC evaluation approach is indeed sound and credible. No such external evaluations are planned beyond 2010.

89. One **global cluster evaluation** began on IPEC activities relating to research and statistics. The report will be available in 2011. This evaluation is seeking to provide a strategic review, continuing the emphasis on more comprehensive evaluations at the global or inter-regional level, covering several countries or several projects. Such evaluations allow for a comparative and strategic perspective that can influence regional and global strategies and policies.

90. In 2010, work was completed on a **strategic evaluation** of IPEC's work on knowledge management. The report made a number of recommendations concerning systems, products and staffing which will influence IPEC in its continued work on developing a comprehensive strategy on knowledge sharing and management. This evaluation was based on a mandatory project level evaluation for a global knowledge management. Expanding the scope and adding limited resources enabled IPEC to look at the strategic level and cover broader knowledge management related activities. This experience clearly demonstrated the usefulness of strategic evaluations.

91. One **thematic evaluation** on Child Labour Monitoring was completed in 2010 and one on Campaign, Advocacy and Social Mobilisation commenced as part of building the knowledge base on interventions in these thematic areas and as input to broader policy work. As thematic evaluations are

essential for strategic knowledge building IPEC is in the planning stages of further strategic/thematic evaluations focusing on national implementation modalities and support to national action plans.

92. The **Independent External Evaluation (IEE)** of the ILO Evaluation Function completed in 2010 included IPEC in its scope and commented on the consistent high quality of IPEC independent project evaluations and on the role that evaluation has played in its work. Several initiatives of IPEC were highlighted in the report, such as the follow up system. As part of follow up to the IEE, IPEC will work closely with the rest of the Office in ensuring a consistent approach to evaluation and to enable possible broader use of the experience of IPEC on evaluation, which has developed over the years in response to the strategic role that evaluation can play in credible, knowledge based operations.

93. IPEC's working methods and administrative support requirements are continuously enhanced on the basis of reviews, evaluations and audits of IPEC activities. As part of overall management response and follow up, IPEC completed in 2010 the implementation of the recommendations of the 2004 global evaluation of IPEC.

94. Follow up and use of evaluations is a concern of the ILO in general and IPEC specifically. The preparation of compendium and inventories of lessons learned and good practices coming out of evaluations within specific themes and completion of documentation of outcomes of evaluations continued. The further development of I-track, the ILO wide system for managing and documenting evaluations (which is partly based on initial work by IPEC) will further facilitate that.

95. The ILO is introducing a process for **systematic monitoring and reporting on follow up** to all decentralised independent evaluations. Work is continuing on ensuring consistency between the follow up system already in place in IPEC and the new ILO wide system. During 2010 a specific process of reviewing implementation and compliance with the follow up process in IPEC was carried out. This review process showed that the nature of the project including source of funding, the timing of the completion of the evaluation report and the nature of the recommendations determined whether follow up was identified and reported on. The follow up to project specific recommendations was clearly stronger than the follow up to recommendations on broader policy and strategic issues in the ILO and IPEC. A clearer view of who is involved in and what is considered appropriate follow up on recommendations is needed to make the most use of the recommendations. In 2011 IPEC will

enhance its follow up process in line with the further developments of the Office wide system.

96. As one of the strategic areas of its work since 2002, IPEC has focused on **impact assessment** of projects and interventions. This enhances the capacity of IPEC and partners to implement such activities and builds the knowledge base on which interventions work, how and why, and how cost-effective these have been. A number of global projects have provided resources and opportunities for carrying out this work.

97. The work on impact assessment started with retrospective tracer studies of beneficiaries of past projects (of which another five were carried out in 2010). Including repeat baseline studies into current projects as part of expanded final evaluation was a further feature. Work has been undertaken on developing approaches for more macro studies of impact of broader policy interventions and for inserting child labour into the evaluation of other policies and programmes. The most recent focus is on including impact evaluation in comprehensive monitoring and evaluation strategies with appropriate, robust impact evaluation.

98. Through two global IPEC projects, an Impact Assessment Framework project providing the broader framework, and a UCW Impact Evaluation Project focusing on the specific quantitative impact evaluation elements, work on the comprehensive monitoring and evaluation strategy for child labour interventions covering national and project level is in full implementation.

99. Development of a **knowledge base on impact assessment and evaluation** has commenced, consisting of guidance tools for identifying appropriate impact evaluation methodologies given the nature of interventions, examples of such applications; and relevant findings from such evaluations, possible in the form of proposed models of intervention. Work on a web-based portal or knowledge centre on impact assessment/evaluations for child labour interventions has started and will be further expanded through the future proposed global IPEC project on impact assessment and evaluation.

Knowledge strategy and management

100. In November 2010 the Governing Body agreed that in the next biennium the ILO would seek to move towards a more systematic and effective approach to knowledge management.

101. IPEC has for many years been leading the way in generation and promotion of knowledge about child labour. Key knowledge products in 2010 included:

Box 6. Global – Building knowledge for action on children in hazardous work

Hazardous work is the defining characteristic of child labour among older children and accounts for more than 90 per cent of children in the worst forms of child labour. There is an urgent need to take action to address this problem. One way to do so is by building a network of specialists in occupational health and safety to provide technical guidance on policy, laws, and proposed activities. To this end, IPEC has led the establishment of a Community of Practice with over 100 members. A Technical Working Group on Young Workers and Child Labour has also been formed by the World Health Organization, ILO's Programme on Safety and Health at Work and the Environment (SafeWork) and IPEC to provide an overall plan and oversight for work in this area. To support those who are working on this issue, IPEC has produced a set of materials designed for use with specific audiences: employers who carry the responsibility for keeping a workplace safe; programme planners; and for youth themselves to sensitize them to the laws and workplace risks.

- The ILO Global Report, a collection of key knowledge on child labour and its global estimates on child labour are widely used by media and others.
- National Child Labour Surveys underpin global estimates and provide a basis for national policy development.
- A wide range of other knowledge products, for example, on trafficking, child domestic labour, education, hazardous work, and children affected by armed conflict have influenced agendas in their respective fields.
- Good practices on child labour monitoring, interventions through education and social protection, and data collection were captured and disseminated.

102. Among major areas in which IPEC sought to build the knowledge base further were linkages between tackling child labour and social protection; linkages between work on child labour and youth employment; measurement of the worst forms of child labour other than hazardous work; and the costs of eliminating the worst forms of child labour.

103. The main components of IPEC's knowledge management and knowledge sharing system have been:

- Library services – Providing internal and public access to a wide range of research and publications on child labour.
- Child labour data – Data obtained through the SIMPOC programme and available through the public web site and the online CL-Info database.
- Databases – Providing IPEC staff with access to Action programmes which have been supported by IPEC and reports of evaluations.
- The IPEC web page – Providing public access to a wide range of resources and supporting dissemination of key products.
- Knowledge management support – Collaborative tools to build and develop knowledge networks and knowledge sharing. These include communities of

practice, the 12 to 12 Community Portal, and other web based information sharing.

104. For five years until mid 2010 IPEC had a global project, Learning from Experience, which had as its focus development of IPEC's capacity on knowledge. An evaluation of the project in 2010 made the case for IPEC's continuing prioritisation of knowledge work, and for resources to support such work. The key recommendations from the evaluation were to:

- Establish a small dedicated unit, Strategy and Knowledge, reporting to the Director of IPEC headed by a Chief Knowledge Officer.
- To set up an IPEC internal communications tool – intranet, which would become the "one-stop-shop" for all administrative and substantive information for staff.
- Rethink the process of developing knowledge products (including as outputs of projects) to ensure that the impact of these, the use by stakeholders, and how they would serve as catalysts for action is determined at the conceptualization phase.

105. Improving the global knowledge base on child labour will be an increasingly important part of IPEC's work going forward, serving to inform action both of the Programme and by national governments. However there remains a challenge in securing resources to support IPEC's work in this area.

Tripartite cooperation and the role of social partners

106. IPEC continued to work in 2010 to promote and integrate **social dialogue** into the policies and activities of the Programme. This approach was emphasised in discussion of the Global Report during the International Labour Conference, when many delegates underlined the importance of social partner engagement in efforts

to tackle child labour. A further opportunity to discuss strategies for child labour elimination with the global trade union movement was provided by the inclusion of a senior IPEC official in the ILO delegation to the second Congress of the International Trade Union Confederation in June. Another, with employers' organisations and business, was provided by the Global Business Leaders Forum in September.

107. A significant development during the year was a “new generation” of IPEC **project proposals** that devoted increased attention to targeting the root causes of child labour, enhancing national ownership and sustainability in alignment with national priorities. The project strategies seek to underpin child labour elimination with integrated decent work approaches, including the key pillars of social dialogue and tripartism. The proposals recognise that child labour is prevalent primarily in sectors of the economy in which the rule of law and the presence of key public services and structures for social dialogue are absent or weak – deficits which must be redressed if child labour is to be eliminated effectively. The new projects, developed in consultation with constituents, foresee substantial potential for **social partner involvement**.

108. During the **preparatory work** for The Hague Global Child Labour Conference, IPEC worked with

ILO's Bureau for Employers' Activities (ACT/EMP) and the ILO's Bureau for Workers' Activities (ACTRAV) to assist the Government of the Netherlands in its consultations with the social partners. Projects in the field also encouraged tripartite consultations about the draft Roadmap, subsequently discussed and adopted by the Conference.

109. IPEC's efforts to strengthen the engagement of the social partners was also reflected in **activities**, in cooperation with ACTRAV and ACT/EMP field specialists, at regional and national level including through South-South Cooperation and, in many countries, linked to the World Day Against Child Labour. World Day events often united social partners and governments in agreement on coordinated joint and separate awareness-raising activities.

110. Other activities, linked to National Action Plans, aimed to strengthen social dialogue mechanisms, the knowledge base, capacity building, education and direct interventions. By supporting national efforts, IPEC continued its mission to support the mainstreaming of child labour concerns into national policy development frameworks. Several **action programmes** were drawn up with social partners as a result of two tripartite workshops in Asia and Africa on mainstreaming child labour policy.

Box 7. Ghana – GAWU strengthening the fight against child labour by organizing cocoa workers and promoting cooperatives

During 2010, IPEC drafted, in consultation with the national constituents in Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire, a new project underpinned by an integrated area based and decent work approach to child labour elimination in cocoa growing communities. The project benefited from the internship in Geneva HQ of a senior child labour specialist from the General Agricultural Workers' Union of Ghana who was studying at the Global Labour University. GAWU and the Governmental Ghanaian National Programme for the Elimination of Child Labour in Cocoa are drafting a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to conduct, in coordination with the Ghana Department of Cooperatives, a social mobilization campaign to organize cocoa farmers and agricultural workers, promote cooperatives and pursue activities to improve livelihoods. GAWU's 2010-2014 project, funded by the Norwegian Confederation of Trade Unions (LO) was conceived to pursue its core mandate to strengthen the collective voice of cocoa farmers and workers – a key theme in its discussions with IPEC – and to complement IPEC and national project interventions.

Box 8. Latin America – Promotion of ACT/EMP-IOE Guides for Employers on the Elimination of Child Labour

In an initiative coordinated by the specialists of the ILO's Bureau for Employers' Activities (ACT/EMP) and IPEC, a training package was developed to support the promotion and effective use of the ACT/EMP-IOE guides: *Eliminating child labour: Guides for Employers*, to help employers understand and be more involved in the fight against child labour. The Guides and the training package provide ideas, advice and examples for the prevention and withdrawal of children from child labour and the protection of young workers from hazardous conditions.

Box 9. Kosovo* – Teachers mobilise to tackle child labour

As an activity of the IPEC project to support the creation of the Action Plan for Prevention and Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Kosovo, during 2010, the Trade Union of Education, Science and Culture (SBASHK) organized an introductory workshop for the Presidents and activists of its 28 municipal branches. Subsequently, half-day meetings with 637 Heads of SBASHK school level structures were organized to introduce the issue of child labour and the role of teachers and their union in strengthening the response of schools to it. As a follow up, SBASHK took part in consultations for the drafting of the Kosovo Action Plan for 2010-2013, including identification of SBASHK's role in its implementation. The union has been mobilising its branches in six municipalities to prepare local work plans, with concrete actions to be taken by its school associations in tackling child labour.

* Used throughout this Report as defined by the UN Security Council Resolution 1244.

111. Norwegian and Irish funded ILO projects, aimed at fostering social dialogue and tripartism in child labour projects, were the main source of finance for IPEC activities specifically focussed on social partners. Further resources came from Brazil, France, Italy and Spain, the European Commission and US Department of Labor. Annex VII contains an analysis of IPEC action programmes during 2010, including involvement of the social partners.

112. An important part of that work was the continued capacity support for national trade union and employers' organization **focal points** on child labour and social dialogue, which has now matured and continues to produce good results. These focal points took part in training sessions during the year and their organizations were subsequently able to develop their own action plans against child labour, funded either by IPEC or extra-budgetary ILO projects. ACT/EMP and ACTRAV provided invaluable contributions to focal point training, which was extended to Asia, where 24 participants from trade union centres in India, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Nepal, Afghanistan, Maldives and Sri Lanka were trained in Colombo. They became part of the global network of trade union child labour focal points able to promote work on child labour within their organisations and within existing social dialogue forums. In partnership with ACTRAV, a similar session was held for national trade union centres in South-east and East Asia. IPEC also conducted a workshop in Syria for workers' and employers' organizations and another, in collaboration with ACTRAV and ACT/EMP, for the tripartite constituents from the eight Lusophone countries in Africa. A further training workshop for the Pacific region was planned for 2010 but postponed to early 2011.

113. In 2010 ACTRAV and ACT/EMP organised important activities to **strengthen capacity** in their network of organisations in Southern Africa (SADC).

The bipartite and South-South Cooperation initiative promoted the sharing of experience and learning about child labour among representatives of employers' and workers' organizations from Botswana, Ghana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zimbabwe and Zambia. With support from the Irish Aid project, a Conference on the Role of Social Partners in the Elimination of Child Labour was held in South Africa in March 2010 drawing attention to the importance of bipartite action. In a joint declaration the social partners, recognising the crucial role of social dialogue, acknowledged the importance of employers' and workers' organisations in combating child labour, called for enhanced cooperation between IPEC and employers' and workers' organisations and underlined the strategic importance of Education for All.

114. Through its support for Education for All and through other activities including those supported by IPEC and ACTRAV, Education International (EI) has continued to pursue its commitment to combat child labour. In partnership with IPEC, EI produced education materials for the World Day Against Child Labour that were used by teachers and students in many countries.

115. During 2010 IPEC contributed, through direct participation or technical, administrative, translation or financial support, to other **Irish Aid project** funded activities on child labour, including:

- Southern Africa: Awareness-raising materials for the World Day were developed for employers organizations by ACT/EMP.
- Zambia and Malawi: ACTRAV led the launch of trade union policies on child labour.
- Zimbabwe: ACTRAV activities with trade unions on policy and awareness-raising.
- India (Chennai): Training and awareness activities coordinated by ACT/EMP in partnership with the Employers' Federation of Southern India, including

Box 10. India – Ratification campaign for the core ILO Conventions on child labour and on freedom of association and collective bargaining

Under the Irish-Aid funded project, ACTRAV has worked closely with the nine Indian trade union centres to develop an action programme (AP) for the ratification and implementation of ILO labour standards. As part of this wider AP, the Hind Mazdoor Sabha (HMS) national trade union centre is coordinating a project to intensify trade union activity calling for ratification of the core ILO Conventions on child labour and on freedom of association and collective bargaining. HMS has created a group to develop and implement the campaign strategy, which includes workers' education sessions, national and State level rallies, including tripartite meetings, and the publication and dissemination of relevant materials. The AP foresees the organization of a national workers' symposium and a high level national conference during 2011. Finally, the project includes an organizing campaign among domestic workers in Tamil Nadu and Karnataka in order to fight child domestic labour.

the adaptation and translation of materials into Tamil, workshops, signature campaign and street plays, as well as a public rally on World Day Against Child Labour.

- Chile: In collaboration with ACT/EMP, translation of a manual for youth employment.
- India: ACTRAV supported an action programme of the nine national trade union centres, coordinated by the Hind Mazdoor Sabha (HMS), in a campaign for the ratification of the ILO child labour Conventions.
- Brazil: IPEC consultation/planning workshop to develop South-South Cooperation projects with social partners from Brazil, Angola, Mozambique, Guinea Bissau, Cape Verde and Tanzania.
- Ghana: IPEC seminar with Ghana Employers' Association to mark the World Day Against Child Labour.

- Lebanon: Arabic translation began of the ACT/EMP-IOE guides for employers.

- Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan: National employers' organizations, with assistance from ACT/EMP, developed and published in local languages the ACT/EMP-IOE guides for employers: *Eliminating child labour: Guides for Employers*

116. In 2010, the **Norwegian project** funded activities focusing on Education for All and SCREAM, and on expanding the outreach and impact of the World Day Against Child Labour. Work has also aimed at enhancing trade unions' capacity to develop policies and action plans on child labour, to include child labour in processes of collective bargaining, to advocate for ratification and implementation of the ILO core Conventions, and to participate in national tripartite

Box 11. Haiti – Social partners support disaster response

Since 2007, IPEC had been implementing a Brazilian-funded project that included the strengthening of Haitian public institutions responsible for child labour issues and of mechanisms for social dialogue to support employers' and workers' organizations committed to the fight against child labour. The earthquake on 12 January 2010 increased the vulnerability of children in Haiti and IPEC immediately joined the overall ILO humanitarian response. To contribute to reconstruction efforts in conditions of decent work, the project was reprogrammed to fund an action programme implemented through the Trade Union Confederation of the Americas (TUCA) to support, through a vocational skills training programme, Haitian trade union organizations' promotion of safe employment opportunities for youth above minimum age. Simultaneously, through awareness-raising campaigns, the TUCA action programme sought to contribute to protecting younger children put at greater risk by the disaster, including the many separated or orphaned. That reprogramming was also a first step in developing a new project to promote further youth skills training; universal education to combat child labour sustainably; and full involvement of workers' and employers' organizations in efforts to eliminate child labour. The project was developed in consultation with relevant national authorities, aid and development organizations in Haiti – particularly UN agencies; and national and global trade union organizations, including Education International, Public Services International, Building and Wood Workers' International and the TUCA. Given the project's links to the construction sector, ILO's Sectoral Activities Department (SECTOR) played an important part in developing the proposal and will also support its implementation. The Governments of Brazil and the United States agreed to jointly fund the new project, which is currently in the process of being approved.

bodies and training of trade unions focal points. In the context of work with employers' organizations, the project provided technical assistance for national organisations to advocate for the strengthening of national legislative frameworks to tackle child labour. Some of the particular activities supported by IPEC during the year were:

- Indonesia: National trade union child labour focal point training.
- Zambia: Action programme with the Zambian Federation of Employers.
- Argentina: Employers' Network and dissemination of the ACT/EMP-IOE guides for employers; World Day Against Child Labour seminar with the CUT.
- Panama, Costa Rica, Nicaragua and Dominican Republic: Support for World Day (follow up to the trade union focal point training).
- Angola: Seminar on child labour for the national trade union centres of the African Portuguese-speaking countries, with the participation of ITUC Africa.

Corporate Social Responsibility

117. At the June 2010 UN Global Compact Leaders Summit in New York, IPEC was a leading partner in an ILO side event for over 80 companies, which highlighted child labour among the Global Compact labour principles and encouraged greater business action against child labour and sharing of good practices. IPEC also accepted an invitation to join an Expert Reference Group that will advise the Global Compact's Children's Rights and Business Principles Initiative.

118. The Hague Roadmap emphasises government responsibility at the highest level in consultation with employers' and workers' organizations. It also makes specific reference to the need for the social partners to take immediate and effective measures within their

own competence towards the 2016 target, including initiatives in particular sectors where child labour is prevalent, and working to ensure that systems are in place to combat child labour in supply chains. Reflecting these concerns, in 2010 IPEC was strengthened by the appointment of an additional senior official dedicated to work on corporate social responsibility (CSR).

119. IPEC continued to provide advisory services to the Boards of the multi-stakeholder Eliminating Child Labour in Tobacco Initiative and the International Cocoa Initiative as well as to business and civil society groups. A number of major multinational enterprises in the cocoa and chocolate industry expressed interest in providing additional support, through a Public Private Partnership arrangement, for the strategy of an IPEC project aimed at creating child labour free cocoa-growing communities in Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire. That complementary support would be directed, in particular, to strengthening IPEC's coordinating role in the field and to building the capacity of constituents and of communities, inter alia to develop community based child labour monitoring systems and support strengthened labour inspection. In December, IPEC held a major workshop for members of the Ghana Employers' Association and the Council of Indigenous Business Associations.

120. IPEC produced five case studies on businesses contributing to the effective abolition of child labour. These reviews - on sugar cane in El Salvador, the cocoa and tobacco industries, soccer ball stitching in Pakistan, and the banana and cut flower sectors in Ecuador demonstrate how social dialogue and industry wide action grounded in international labour standards can have a major impact in fighting child labour in global supply chains. A first sectoral study on good practices involving businesses in food, beverages and tobacco is being developed in cooperation with the ILO Sectoral Activities Department (SECTOR) as well as a survey of public-private partnerships on child labour with

Box 12. Kenya – Employers offer practical support to keep children in school

The IPEC's project, Tackling child labour through education (TACKLE), in Kenya has been working with the Federation of Kenya Employers (FKE) in an action programme (AP) entitled Combating Child Labour through School Feeding Projects: A Corporate Social Responsibility Approach. The programme seeks to address food insecurity, which is a significant cause of child labour. The basic strategy is for FKE to link business organizations to schools targeted in the AP. The targeted schools identify a school feeding initiative on which to work. The FKE then links the school to a company near the school whose core business relates to the initiative. FKE and the member company support the school through provision of inputs and training on management of the project. FKE has further assisted this initiative by revising its CSR guidelines to mainstream child labour elimination. The CSR guidelines are meant to carry the message about child labour into boardrooms to inform decision making.

the assistance of ILO's Partnership and Development Cooperation Department (PARDEV). IPEC also conducted research on value chains in the fisheries and tobacco sectors, in part to identify possibilities for adjustments within these chains to boost livelihoods and reduce the economic pressure to use child labour.

121. The studies were used, in conjunction with the ILO's International Training Centre, in training for businesses, governments and social partners on CSR and child labour. IPEC also took part in a global tripartite training workshop held in the ITC-ILO, in Turin, on labour standards and CSR and in training on labour standards and social auditing for company and global trade union representatives.

122. As part of its core office tasks IPEC frequently provides advice on child labour standards to social partners upon request and, in this regard, continued to work closely with the ILO's Multinational Enterprises Programme (EMP/MULTI) and through the ILO Helpdesk for Business on International Labour Standards, which receives many enquiries about child labour issues. IPEC has worked closely with EMP/MULTI to support the design of a web page dealing with business and child labour, which includes the good practice resources mentioned above.

Research and data collection

123. Policy-oriented research and statistical activities went hand-in-hand in 2010 and culminated in the production of the Global Report and first ever interagency report on child labour. The latter was prepared as a more technical and complementary companion piece to the former. Both contained key statistics derived from SIMPOC's data collection programme and were based on important analytical work carried out by IPEC's Policy and Research Section.

124. IPEC Programme continued to maintain a focus on applied research. In 2010, IPEC's **research** work focussed on the development of tools to **identify, measure and deal with the worst forms of child labour** as well as two more thematic areas, namely **child labour in agriculture** and the **child labour and education** nexus. Research activities were often followed by training activities for constituents in order to translate research findings into practical policy application.

125. In the area of **research on hazardous work** considerable efforts were undertaken to produce more in-depth knowledge on the detrimental effects of certain types of work on the health of children,

particularly with regard to older children of legal working age. Important research was also conducted on the worst forms of child labour other than hazardous work, such as **forced labour** of children, **trafficking, commercial sexual exploitation** of children (CSEC) and **children in armed conflict**. Based on a number of innovative pilot surveys in different regions, there was a breakthrough in the measurement of CSEC, trafficking and forced labour of children. All forms are now considered quantifiable at the national level. Manuals will shortly be published laying down the methodological requirements and explaining the tools necessary to undertake further work in this area.

126. Child labour **data collection activities** within IPEC are the responsibility of the Statistical Information and Monitoring Programme on Child Labour (SIMPOC). Activities in 2010 focussed on: (i) support to countries for implementing child labour surveys; (ii) capacity building through training of national partners; (iii) methodological development of new methodologies and tools, and (iv) improved dissemination of its child labour data repository and easier access to information on its activities.

127. SIMPOC technical and financial assistance supported 15 on-going national child labour surveys (NCLS) in Albania in Central Europe; Guinea, Liberia, Niger, Rwanda and Togo in Africa; Lao PDR, Nepal and Sri Lanka in Asia; Egypt and Yemen in the Arab countries; and Dominican Republic, Nicaragua, Paraguay and Uruguay in Latin America. In early 2011, NCLS in Sierra Leone and Uganda will commence, which were prepared technically in 2010. Technical assistance by SIMPOC was provided as well for several sector and area specific baseline surveys implemented under IPEC time-bound intervention programmes in India, Pakistan, Kenya, Malawi, Philippines, Thailand, Uganda and Vietnam, among others.

128. Training of national partners to **build statistical capacities in countries** where IPEC is implementing programmes to combat child labour is a core element of SIMPOC activities. Thus, each NCLS country benefits from a national training course conducted by SIMPOC on child labour data collection, and another training course conducted by UCW and SIMPOC on child labour data. Training is also imparted by SIMPOC to national partners and stake-holders, where required, especially in area- or sector-specific baseline surveys and rapid assessments under IPEC Time-Bound Programmes.

129. At the regional level, training courses on child labour data collection through baseline surveys and rapid assessments were organized by SIMPOC for eight Francophone Africa countries in May 2010 in Senegal,

and for eight Central Asia and Eastern Europe countries in September 2010 in Turkey.

130. The SIMPOC webpage on the IPEC website has information on SIMPOC activities and publications, and provides access to users to micro-data files from SIMPOC assisted surveys to facilitate research. In addition, the **CL-Info database** was expanded to 21 data sets and version 1.1 was launched in 2010.

Gender

131. The IPEC Programme – in close collaboration with the ILO's Bureau for Gender Equality (GENDER) – maintained an integrated gender approach that cuts across all of its activities. A gender perspective was explicitly and systematically integrated in child labour statistics and efforts to analyze these. IPEC capacity building initiatives also integrate methodically a gender dimension, so that the specific gender particularities of child labour can be effectively differentiated and addressed by constituents. Project proposals on child labour were developed and scrutinized from a gender perspective including specific initiatives to address gender gaps. A new gender focal point was appointed during the year under review and he has undergone relevant training, including training in conducting participatory gender audits.

Advocacy and awareness-raising

132. Launch of the **ILO's Global Report** in May, attracted global media attention. As well as a press event in Geneva, many ILO offices arranged local events to launch the report. It was also used extensively at country level in connection with the World Day Against Child labour.

133. 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, while also helping to build strategic global and national partnerships for action. The World Day in 2010 had as its theme "Go for the goal: end child labour" making links between the goal of eliminating the worst forms of child labour, and the Football World Cup which opened in South Africa on the same day.

134. In an indication of the growing political support for the World Day, statements on the occasion were issued from the office of President of the United States and from the European Commission. A number of UN agencies and networks also issued statements on the

World Day and at country level there were many activities involving cooperation between agencies. Although the World Day occurred soon after the media launch of the Global Report, it still attracted major media coverage.

135. Events to mark the World Day were held in more than 60 countries involving governments, employers', workers', UN agencies and non-governmental and civil society organizations. Many of the events involved the ILO's constituents in assessing progress in eliminating the worst forms of child labour, and what could be done to accelerate national action. In addition, in many countries there were community based activities, media events, awareness-raising campaigns, cultural performances, sporting and other public activities. Some examples of the range of actions are:

- In South Africa IPEC worked closely with partners on a range of activities using the "Red card against child labour" to promote awareness of the World Day and the need for action.
- In Madagascar, the Ministry of Labour distributed a film aimed at encouraging action against child labour.
- In Brazil, a leading football star, Robinho lent his support to the World Day, and a wide range of events were held to promote the World Day.
- In Bangladesh a message from the Prime Minister was widely disseminated through the media.
- In Japan a film show and symposium was organised by the Trade Union – NGO Forum for International Collaboration on MDGs – Child Labour Network.
- In Norway, the Norwegian Confederation of Trade Unions (LO) organised a seminar for its affiliates to discuss the World Day and efforts of trade unions to tackle child labour.
- In Kosovo, a Child Labour Conference with 90 key stakeholders was organised by the Child Labour Unit and the Institute of Social Policies under the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare.
- In Tajikistan, members of the National Working Group on Child Labour prepared four TV reports on the issue of child labour which were broadcast by national TV channels.
- In marking the World Day Against Child Labour in Mali, the IPEC team cooperated with a social development foundation established by a major telecommunications company. During the World Day period, 3 million subscribers received a text message, "Go for the goal – eliminate child labour", an innovative use of this means of mass communication which created a debate involving many partners.
- In Geneva, hundreds of local school children participated in a "Children's solidarity event" at the Place des Nations organized by the *Le Respect, ça change*



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Geneva, 11 June 2010: Children showing the “Red Card to Child Labour” at the Solidarity event at the Place des Nations. World Day against Child Labour 2010.

la vie community association, in cooperation with the ILO.

136. In conjunction with the ILO Department of Communications (DCOMM) a number of initiatives were undertaken to develop communication messages to support **The Hague Global Child Labour Conference** and the World Day, including a “**Video Curtain Raiser**” used at the Conference that included the key messages of the Global Report. In another initiative, an ILO photographer undertook missions to three regions to gather new photographic material on child labour. The **photographs** were subsequently used to make a slide show ***Child labour: Breaking the cycle of poverty*** which was used at The Hague Global Child Labour Conference and which became one of the ILO’s most viewed pieces on YouTube. The photographs were later put on display for four months in the ILO in Geneva and were used extensively in the August issue of the ***World of Work* magazine** which had as its main feature *The fight against child labour: Moving into a higher gear.*

137. To increase visibility of child labour the **United Nations Postal Administration** issued a stamp sheet featuring ten children’s drawings on child labour gathered through the ILO’s joint initiative with the Geneva World Association.

138. The Supporting Children’s Rights through Education, the Arts and the Media (**SCREAM**) programme equips young people with knowledge and information on child labour, and the tools, skills, and confidence required to take action. The initiative has been integrated into the advocacy and social mobilisation components of the majority of IPEC projects. SCREAM has also been incorporated into the UN World Programme on Human Rights Education and will be a tool for the second phase of the Programme which includes a focus on human rights education for teachers and educators.

139. At the country level discussions on the use of SCREAM have brought together a diverse spectrum of partners. The SCREAM resource package is now available in 20 languages. A new SCREAM module on children affected by armed conflict was finalised following testing in Uganda and Southern Sudan. Additional resources were added to the “Youth in Action” section of the IPEC website and the “12 to 12 Community Portal” on child labour which provides a platform for sharing information regarding World Day activities and documentation on child labour. Partnerships mobilising youth as advocates of children’s rights continued to develop with the World

B. Programme operation and implementation

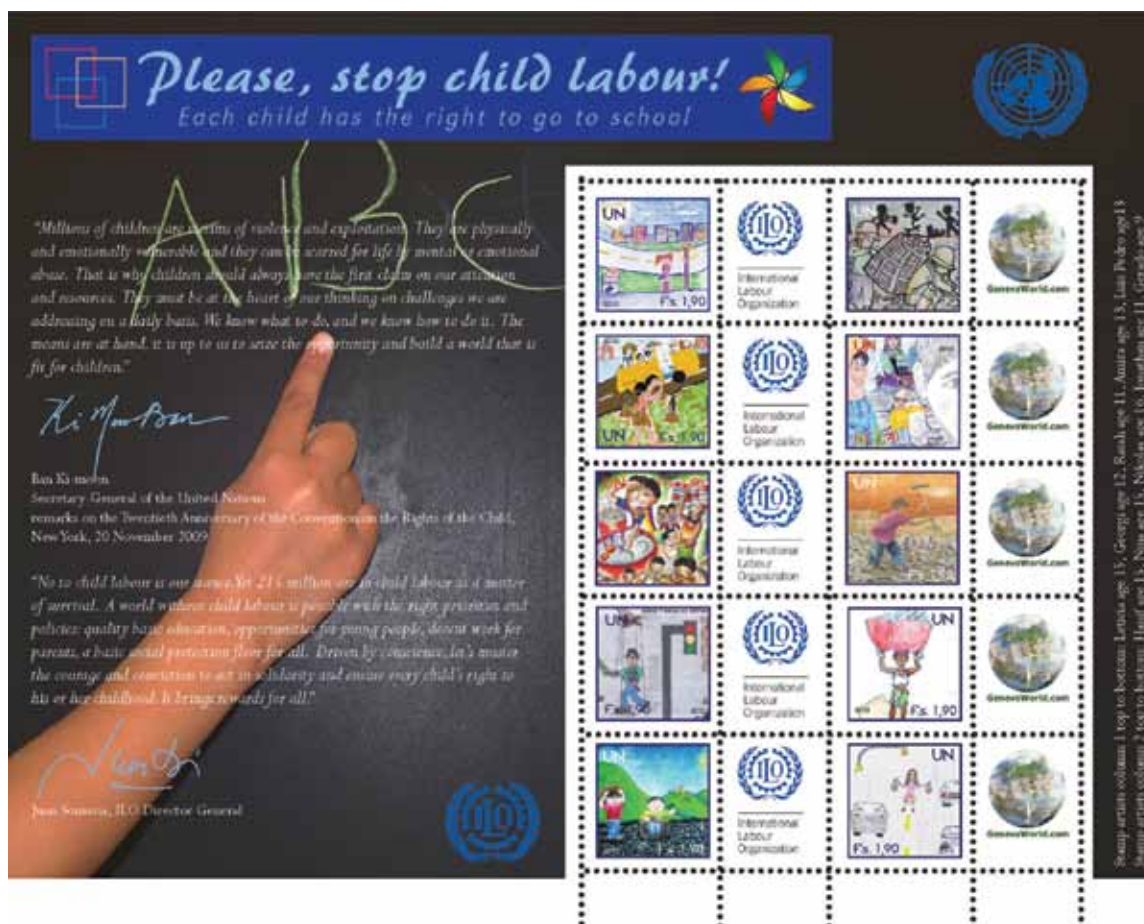
Organization of the Scout Movement, the Suzuki Academy Talent Centre, the Kids Taskforce UK, the Province of Pisa, Firenze Festival, Montessori and others. On the World Day Against Child Labour the partnership with the United Nations InterAgency Coordinating Committee on Human Rights Education in the School System (UNIACC) resulted in a forceful joint statement that strengthened the commitment of 12 UN agencies to undertake concerted action.

140. In the period from October 2009 to September 2010 the **IPEC web site** received 788,748 hits, an increase of 13 per cent on the same period in the previous year. The statistics on web usage continue the trend of recent years which show that when the web site is heavily promoted prior to the World Day Against Child Labour, the hits increase significantly. In the 12 month period from September 2009 to August 2010 period, almost 50 per cent of the annual hits occurred in the March-June period. Average monthly hits during this period were 86,689 compared to a monthly average of 55,248 in the other eight months of the year.

Cooperation within the ILO

141. During 2010 IPEC actively sought to further develop its cooperation with other Departments and Programmes within the ILO. This has helped to ensure that work is firmly rooted in the ILO's Decent Work approach. As reported elsewhere in this document, continuing efforts have been underway to strengthen the involvement of the social partners in IPEC activity, and in this connection there has been regular ongoing liaison with ACT/EMP and ACTRAV. Improved cooperation has also been possible in the areas of employment, social protection, labour inspection, occupational safety and health and statistics. Broadly, areas of cooperation relate to project development and joint outcomes, cooperation on research and knowledge issues, advocacy and communication, data collection and standards. Some examples are given in the sections below.

142. Major new **project proposals** developed for funding in 2010 had a strong focus on addressing the root causes of child labour, linking strategies to tackle



United Nations Postal Administration stamp sheet on child labour.

Available at: http://unstamps.un.org/unpa/products/Event_Sheets/Child_Labour/Event_Sheet_Mint/index.html

child labour with strategies to promote livelihoods through decent work and social protection for children at risk. In the process of developing new proposals IPEC extended its collaboration with the ILO's **Employment Sector** and **Social Security Department**.

143. There was also growing collaboration between IPEC, the ILO programmes on **Youth Employment** and on **Safety and Health at Work and the Environment (SafeWork)** concerning adolescent workers. During 2010 this included cooperation on a **joint outcome**, Promoting decent employment for adolescent workers to avoid hazardous child labour through the application of international labour standards.

144. Recent ILO assisted **surveys on forced labour** of children in different regions have shown that measurement of children's forced labour is now possible, both at the sectoral and national level. Based on these positive experiences and the conclusions of a global expert meeting on the subject held in Kathmandu in late 2010, a new round of data collection is envisaged in selected countries, some of which will be in cooperation with the **ILO's Special Action Programme to combat Forced Labour (SAP-FL)**. More on this is summarized in Part II of this Report.

145. Collaboration between IPEC's statistical programme, SIMPOC, and the **ILO Department of Statistics (STATISTICS)** took a number of forms. Following the 18th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) which resulted in statistics on child labour becoming classified as a core labour force statistic, SIMPOC and STATISTICS are coordinating the preparation of a discussion document that IPEC will submit to the 19th ICLS and are working together with **ILO's Policy Integration Department (INTEGRATION)** to develop and support a common ILO programme of technical assistance concerning Decent Work Indicators.

146. IPEC worked closely with the **ILO's Department of Communications (DCOMM)** to develop media strategies for the launch of the ILO Global Report, The Hague Global Child Labour Conference, and the World Day Against Child Labour.

147. Within the framework of the 99th Session of the International Labour Conference (ILC), Geneva 2-18 June 2010, the **Committee on Decent Work for Domestic Workers** held a first discussion with a view to the possible adoption of a Convention supplemented by a Recommendation. IPEC detached an expert on child domestic labour to the Committee's Secretariat. This expert followed, on a full time basis, the committee's first discussion providing, as required, technical inputs to the Committee's Secretariat on issues relating to

child domestic labour. A second and final discussion is scheduled during the 100th Session of the ILC in 2011.

148. Training and capacity building are important components of IPEC's strategy. During 2010, nine training activities were carried out in collaboration with the **International Training Centre of the ILO (ITC-ILO)**, benefiting some 600 participants representing government, employers' and workers' organizations, civil society, academia and media, as well as staff from IPEC, UN agencies and bilateral aid organisations. Of these activities, six were inter regional courses dealing with child labour and education, child trafficking, worst forms of child labour in agriculture, child labour and labour inspection, laws, policies and reporting tools in relation to Conventions Nos. 138 and 182, and analysis of data on child labour. The last of these activities was a joint venture with the Employment and Skills Development Programme in ITC-ILO, and the interagency programme "Understanding Children's Work" (UCW). Three tailor made training programmes were also organized about child domestic labour (for Francophone Africa), child labour monitoring systems (for Central Asia), and mainstreaming child labour into national policy frameworks (for the Americas). IPEC also provided technical inputs and a facilitator for an ITC-ILO course on international labour standards for judges, lawyers and legal educators.

149. 2010 marked the completion of the **European Commission funded project, Freeing children from armed conflict**, implemented by **ITC-ILO and IPEC**. In its closing year, the project finalised important technical tools, including a resource manual on the worst forms of child labour in conflict settings. A short brochure was also produced proposing pathways and markers on how worst forms of child labour and conflict interact, and including action oriented recommendations.

150. The ITC-ILO and IPEC are conducting a **review of cooperation** during the period 2005-2010. This exercise aims at taking stock of experience and lessons learned and will serve to inform and strengthen future collaboration.

Contacts with human rights bodies and supervisory mechanisms

151. IPEC has collaborated closely with UN human rights treaty bodies and supervisory mechanisms. IPEC maintained regular working contacts with the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC) which includes supplying it with child labour-related

information. Upon request of the CRC, a special meeting was held with the new IPEC Director in September 2010, in which the Director reported to members of the Committee on the ILO's Global Report, The Hague Global Child Labour Conference and the 2016 Roadmap. IPEC also liaised with the CRC about the ILO's current preparation of standards concerning Decent Work for domestic workers, to allow the CRC to supply comments on the draft provisions.

152. Contact and collaboration continued with other UN special procedures and mandates relevant to child labour issues. These include: the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict; the Special Representative of the UN Secretary General on Violence against Children; the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography; and the Special Rapporteur on Contemporary forms of slavery, who chose to report on the worst forms of child labour in her 2011 Report to the Human Rights Council.

153. Within the ILO, IPEC has continued to provide draft comparative analyses of national law and practice under ILO standards as contributions to the ILO's supervisory machinery. In December 2010, the IPEC Director was invited to make a brief presentation on IPEC and latest developments to the ILO's Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations (CEACR) underlining the close linkage between the supervisory process and the practical assistance that IPEC offers to ILO constituents.

Partnerships

154. The interagency programme **"Understanding Children's Work" (UCW)** involves three partners: ILO, UNICEF and the World Bank. It has continued to be a source of research support to elimination of child labour efforts both globally and at the country level. The programme provides IPEC with an important platform for research cooperation, policy dialogue, partnership building and knowledge exchange on child labour and related policy areas. In May, IPEC and UCW published the first-ever global interagency report on child labour, *Joining forces against child labour*.⁵ The report, which was complementary to the ILO Global Report, was presented and discussed at The Hague Global Child Labour Conference. It took stock of the global child labour situation, assessed key remaining obstacles to

the elimination of child labour and identified strategies for addressing them. The report highlighted the close linkages between child labour and broader development objectives, and the need to address child labour as an important component of national development strategies. It made the case that child labour concerns should be "mainstreamed" into overall national development agendas and plans and underscored the importance of concerted action by international development agencies in support of government efforts to tackle child labour. Research evidence and past policy experience was used in the report to identify four policy "pillars" of particular importance in a comprehensive response to child labour – education, social protection, labour markets, and strategic communication and advocacy.

155. Other areas of UCW cooperation with IPEC have included country-level research cooperation and policy-oriented research. Country-level research was directed towards creating a shared view among national partners of child labour and youth employment challenges and identifying policy priorities for addressing them. Annex IV includes information on country level research undertaken by UCW in 2010.

156. An important area of on-going cooperation was an IPEC project on impact evaluation which began in September 2008 with UCW as the implementing partner. It is directed towards building the knowledge base on the design and implementation of impact evaluations of child labour interventions, complementing broader IPEC efforts in this field.

157. The **Global Task Force on Child Labour and Education for All (GTF)** brings together a number of UN agencies and other partners to look at ways of improving linkages between work on child labour and education. Partners in the GTF are the ILO, UNESCO, UNICEF, the World Bank, UNDP, the Education for All Fast Track Initiative, Education International, the Global March against Child Labour and the Government of the Netherlands.

158. At a meeting in May 2010 the GTF agreed to move forward with work in a number of areas, including plans to improve coordination and cooperation in examining how child labour data could support education planning and programmes. IPEC staff were involved in various follow up activities including participation in technical meetings in Paris and Istanbul along with UNESCO, UNICEF and the Education for All Fast Track Initiative. As reported above, the GTF and the Government of the Netherlands took

5. UCW: *Joining forces against child labour*, inter-agency report for The Hague Global Child Labour Conference of 2010. Roma, 2010. Available at: <http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfor/product/viewProduct.do?productId=13333>.



Copyright © ILO, 2010.

New York, 21 September 2010: The Global Task Force on Child Labour and Education for All (GTF) and Government of the Netherlands side event during the MDG Review Summit.

the lead roles in organising a very successful side event during the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) Review Summit in September. The GTF also sought to promote the Roadmap adopted at The Hague Global Child Labour Conference, sending it to Resident Coordinators of UN country teams.

159. At present IPEC provides the Secretariat for the GTF but discussion has taken place on the possibility of establishing a full time Secretariat position to support the work of the Task Force. This would depend on donor resources being identified. IPEC is currently also seeking an Associate Expert to assist the Secretariat's work.

160. The **International Partnership for Cooperation on Child Labour in Agriculture** was established in 2007. It brings together the ILO, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research, the International Federation of Agricultural Producers (IFAP) and the International Union of Food, Agricultural, Hotel, Restaurant, Catering, Tobacco and Allied Workers Associations (IUF). The partnership's goals are to mainstream child labour considerations in agricultural and rural development policies, increase knowledge on girls and boys work in agriculture and to pilot innovative policies, based on the recognition that promoting decent work and eliminating child labour are key to more effective reduction of poverty and achievement of food security.

161. During 2010 the cooperation between the agencies increased markedly. A partnership statement on child labour in agriculture was issued during The Hague Global Child Labour Conference. In April an

FAO-ILO workshop on child labour in fisheries and aquaculture was organised in Rome. In July, a global partnership meeting was organised by the FAO, resulting in agreement on a strategic orientation of the partnership and a workplan to guide its activities. There has also been broader ILO-FAO cooperation on rural employment and decent work. Within the framework of an IPEC project designed to support the partnership and work in agriculture, the partners also began to develop a joint programme of activity in Malawi and in Mali.

162. The 140th session of the Council of the FAO (29 November - 3 December 2010) featured a report and presentation on the Partnership and on the *Roadmap for Achieving the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour by 2016* adopted at The Hague Global Child Labour Conference. FAO stressed that the Roadmap acknowledges that the highest incidence of child labour is in agriculture (60 per cent) and calls for intensified cooperation across the United Nations and the multilateral system to address the issue.

163. The ILO, through both IPEC and the Special Action Programme to combat Forced Labour (SAP-FL), has continued to be part of the **Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking (UN.GIFT)**. Following a successful launch of the jointly developed, *Training manual to fight trafficking in children for labour, sexual and other forms of exploitation*, IPEC disseminated the resource widely, promoted its use and offered capacity building training to ILO stakeholders in collaboration with the ITC-ILO. IPEC participated in the external evaluation of the UN.GIFT programme and is involved in shaping the next stage of this collaborative initiative. IPEC is also a member of the Intergovernmental Organizations Contact Group on Human Trafficking,

B. Programme operation and implementation

an information sharing platform through which it also collaborates with the UN Special Rapporteur on Trafficking in Persons.

164. During 2010, IPEC created an electronic information sharing “community of practice” entitled, Worldwide E-community Against Child Trafficking (WE.ACT).⁶ Following discussion forums on “child trafficking versus migration” and “child trafficking in emergencies” the E-community was gradually expanded to a range of external users in the autumn of 2010.

165. In October 2010, during a global conference on “Children on the move”, in Barcelona, organized by Save the Children and the Global Movement for Children, IPEC presented a paper on **migration and child labour**.⁷

166. The **Paris Principles Steering Group (PPSG) on children associated with armed forces and armed groups** is composed of UN organizations, NGOs and the International Committee of the Red Cross. It aims at ensuring that *The Paris Commitments to Protect Children Unlawfully Recruited or Used by Armed Forces or Armed Groups* and *The Paris Principles and Guidelines on Children associated with Armed Forces or Armed Groups* are the key standards used by all stakeholders to guide funding, advocacy and programme responses

for the care and protection of children associated with armed forces and groups.

167. IPEC has been an active member of the PPSG and in 2010, together with UNICEF, led an interagency review of economic reintegration programmes worldwide. The findings and recommendations of this review were discussed in an expert consultation in Turin in June 2010 and have informed the elaboration, by the PPSG, of guidelines to help practitioners design, plan, monitor and evaluate economic components of reintegration programmes for children who have reached the minimum working age.

168. In September 2010, the IPEC Director participated in the high level panel of the Third Ministerial Follow up Forum to the Paris Commitments and Paris Principles which was co-hosted by UNICEF, the office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Children and Armed Conflict, and the Government of France. The forum stressed the importance of economic reintegration within the overall removal, rehabilitation and reintegration process. IPEC agreed to try to intensify work in this area, highlighting the importance of developing sustainable, relevant and decent job opportunities for children of minimum working age released from armed forces and groups.



New York, 27 September 2010: Panel discussion of the Third Ministerial Follow up Forum to the Paris Commitments and Paris Principles.

6. Visit: <https://papyrus.ilo.org/copsipec/COPSIPEC>

7. IPEC: *Migration and Child Labour: Exploring child migrant vulnerabilities and the potential of remittances*, working paper. Geneva, ILO, 2010. Available at: <http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfor/product/download.do?type=document&id=14313>.

Part Two. Thematic highlights

Introduction

169. The thematic section of the Report covers three selected policy themes that have matured during 2010 and that merit further programmatic attention, namely **social protection and child labour, understanding and measuring the forced labour of children, and the worst forms of child labour and armed conflict.**

170. The focus on social protection is deemed important as the economic crisis has pointed at the beneficial effects on child labour of having social protection systems in place. The other two themes ensure a focus on the worst forms of child labour. The chapter on understanding and measuring the forced labour of children contributes to implementing the Resolution of the International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) which suggests the development of appropriate statistical methodologies for generating reliable estimates of children in the worst forms of child labour other than hazardous work. The chapter on the worst forms of child labour and armed conflict puts the onus on the need to address all the worst forms of child labour in conflict and post conflict settings, in particular the use of children by armed forces and groups.

Social protection and child labour

Background

171. The Global Action Plan adopted by the ILO Governing Body in November 2010 identified a need

for increased focus on the promotion of public policies to tackle child labour. Important policy responses identified concern education, social protection, youth employment and efforts to promote decent work and livelihood opportunities for adults.

172. The ILO has maintained that the effective elimination of child labour requires policies that address persistent poverty and the vulnerability of households to economic shocks. Shocks caused by economic crises, natural disasters, or families needing to meet sudden and possibly unplanned financial commitments, often lead to children not being enrolled in school, or being withdrawn from school and entering work. Alongside broader economic and social development strategies, an important key to addressing poverty is the establishment or strengthening of social protection to provide support to those in need. However at present, more than 75 per cent of the world population does not enjoy effective social protection.

173. A recently agreed interagency statement makes the case that in the design of social protection programmes it is important to take account of their impact on children.⁸ It concludes that while many social protection measures – ranging from pensions to unemployment insurance – already benefit children without explicitly targeting them, even relatively small changes in the way children are considered in the design, implementation and evaluation of social protection programmes can make a major difference. Making social protection more focussed on children's welfare has the potential to benefit not only children, but also their families, communities and national development as a whole. In order to pursue this approach the joint statement suggested a number

8. *Advancing child-sensitive social protection*, a joint statement by ILO, UNICEF, UNDP, World Bank, DFID, HelpAge International, Hope and Homes for Children, Institute of Development Studies, Overseas Development Institute, Save the Children UK and World Vision.

of principles that should be considered in the design, implementation and evaluation of social protection programmes, among these were:

- Programmes need to reduce social and economic risks that directly affect children's lives.
- Programmes should mitigate the effects of shocks, exclusion and poverty on families, recognizing that families raising children need support to ensure equal opportunity.
- It is important to consider the age and gender-specific risks and vulnerabilities of children throughout the life-cycle.
- It is necessary to make special provision to reach children who are particularly vulnerable and excluded.
- It is important to consider the mechanisms and intra-household dynamics that may affect how children are reached, paying attention to the balance of power between men and women within the household and community.
- It is important to include the voices and opinions of children, their caregivers and youth in the understanding and design of social protection systems and programmes.

Social protection as a strategy against child labour

174. The UCW report, prepared for The Hague Global Child Labour Conference included an assessment of the role of social protection in reducing household vulnerability. The report said that *"the vulnerability of households to poverty and exposure to risks has proven to be one of the main factors underlying the decision of households to send their children to work"*.⁹ It provides a number of examples of cases in which transitory income shocks have led to an increase in the incidence of children working, and looks at the experience of social protection instruments in reducing child labour. The report considers and summarises a range of policy options available to policy makers: unconditional cash transfers of various sorts, conditional cash transfers, public works programmes and credit schemes.

- **Unconditional cash transfers**, including various forms of child support grants, family allowances, needs-based social assistance and social pensions are relevant in easing household budget constraints and supplementing the incomes of the poor. They can be targeted to groups such as orphans and households affected by HIV and AIDS that often have to resort

to child labour to make ends meet. These forms of transfers can play an important role in increasing household investment in children's education, although the evidence remains unclear concerning the extent to which this directly translates into a reduction in child labour.

- **Conditional cash transfers** offer a means of both alleviating current income poverty and of addressing the under-investment in children's human capital that can underlie poverty. Evidence from a wide range of countries indicates that cash transfers conditional on school attendance are effective in raising attendance rates. Evidence of their impact on child labour confirms the potential of such instruments but also indicates that some adaptation and integration with other instruments might be necessary to make them more effective. In some cases, the rise in school attendance is the product of children entering school without giving up work altogether, i.e., of a shift from "full-time" work to work in combination with schooling. Conditionality based on non-participation in child labour in addition to school attendance is more difficult to monitor and impose, especially in programmes not focused solely on child labour.
- **Public works schemes** can be either a short-term or structural social protection intervention. They serve the primary goal of providing a source of employment to household breadwinners and the secondary goal of helping rehabilitate public infrastructure and expand basic services. Both are potentially positive in terms of reducing households' reliance on child labour. The works programmes can also be used to improve or extend school facilities, helping make school a more viable alternative to child labour. But two important caveats are relevant in the design of public works programmes: first, the public works should obviously not involve children as participants and second, children should not simply replace participant parents in their prior employment or in performing intensive household chores. One of the only public works programmes evaluated from a child labour perspective, the Productive Safety Net Programme in Ethiopia, appeared successful in reducing working hours among some groups of children, but further research in this area is required.
- **Micro-loan schemes** can offer a means of extending access to credit to poor households, in turn helping to ease household budget constraints and to mitigate social risk. These loans, typically for small enterprise

9. UCW: *Joining forces against child labour*, inter-agency report for The Hague Global Child Labour Conference of 2010. Roma, 2010, p. 88.

development, enable households to develop an additional income stream and therefore to reduce their reliance on their children's earnings. But the impact of micro-credit on child labour can also work in the opposite direction – increasing child labour – if the micro-enterprises developed involve children directly or require children to take on additional household chores while their mothers or fathers operate the micro-enterprise. For this reason, evidence concerning the impact of micro-loans for small enterprise on schooling and child labour is mixed.¹⁰

175. A recent review of social protection by UNICEF found that cash transfers, removal of user fees, and school feeding programmes have been shown to lead to higher enrolment and attendance, and lower incidence of child labour.¹¹ Examples cited include:

- Transfer programmes in Ethiopia, South Africa, Malawi, Mexico, Nicaragua, Brazil, Ecuador, Cambodia, Pakistan and Turkey all demonstrated significant increases in enrolment and/or attendance.
- Between 1996 and 2002/2003 girls net primary enrolment in Bangladesh increased from 48 per cent to 86 per cent. Many researchers attributed this in part to the stipend programme for girls education.
- The *Oportunidades* programme in Mexico resulted in a reduction of probability of children working.
- In Brazil the Programme for the Elimination of Child Labour (PETI) reduced both the probability of children working and their likelihood of being engaged in higher risk activities.

176. Whilst therefore there is a growing body of evidence pointing to positive impacts on children of social protection, there are a number of areas which merit further research in order for guidance to ILO constituents to be improved. Among these are:

- Is conditionality on education necessary in cash transfer programmes?
- Should a conditionality on child labour be added to make transfer programmes more effective in tackling the issue?
- Which measures are most cost effective in ensuring children attend school and are not in child labour?
- What is the impact of public works on child labour?
- Should the design of public works programmes be modified to ensure they avoid indirectly contributing to child labour?

- Does access to credit for business/investment have an impact on child labour?
- Can credit for consumption (including school expenditures) be used as an instrument to reduce child labour?
- What is the role of social partners in supporting effective programmes?

The UN Social Protection Floor Initiative

177. In the context of the discussion on how to better link social protection with policies aimed at child labour elimination, the recent development of the UN Social Protection Floor Initiative (SPFI) is important. Following the onset of the global financial and economic crisis, the UN Secretary-General called for urgent attention to be given to the social impacts of the crisis. The SPFI was launched as part of the crisis response effort, involving a wide range of UN agencies.¹² The SPFI aims at ensuring access to essential services and social transfers for poor and vulnerable populations. It focuses on two critical components:

- **Transfers:** A basic set of essential social transfers, in cash and in kind, to provide a minimum income and livelihood security for poor and vulnerable populations and to facilitate access to essential services.
- **Services:** Geographical and financial access to essential services, such as education, health, and water and sanitation.

178. The full set of services and transfers constituting a basic social protection floor cannot be put in place in all countries immediately. Countries are therefore encouraged to develop a strategy for progressive implementation to achieve a social protection floor for all in need of such protection. “Building blocks” for a social protection floor could include measures such as:

- Employment support
- Employment guarantees/public works programmes
- Cash transfer programmes
- Programmes to tackle child labour
- Services and transfers related to childcare
- Old-age and disability social pensions
- Food security programmes
- School grants
- School feeding programmes

10. UCW: *Joining forces against child labour*, inter-agency report for The Hague Global Child Labour Conference of 2010. Roma, 2010, pp. 97-98.

11. UNICEF: *Social Protection: Accelerating the MDGs with equity*, UNICEF policy brief. New York, 2010.

12. ILO and WHO have the leading role, IMF, OHCHR, UN Regional Commissions, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNDESA, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNHABITAT, UNHCR, UNODC, UNRWA, WFP, WMO, World Bank and Regional Development Banks.

- Other social assistance programmes

179. The following steps are foreseen in efforts to develop a social protection floor:

- Building country consensus – Developing a dialogue to build awareness that a social protection floor is a powerful tool to reduce poverty and vulnerability and is affordable.
- Preparing a Social Protection Floor Rapid Assessment.
- Expanding access to services and transfers. Once the social protection floor strategy is adopted, there is a need to support the implementation process. This includes technical assistance, monitoring and evaluation and, where necessary engaging in consultations with donor agencies and development banks to raise resources to build up national delivery capacities and support the national general budget.

Developing work on child labour and social protection

180. There are already a number of examples of social protection strategies integrating attention to child labour, and examples of IPEC field projects working with constituents and national authorities in order to mainstream child labour in social protection strategies. These include:

- Extensive contacts and involvement in development of conditional cash transfers (CCTs) in the Americas.
- An IPEC project of support to Indonesia's National Plan of Action on the Worst Forms of Child Labour is supporting targeting of child labour within a CCT programme which includes reduction of child labour as an indicator.
- The Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) programme in Ghana – a CCT programme targeting households with members that are either severely disabled, older than 65 and/or care takers of orphans, includes eligibility conditions that require beneficiary households to have all school-age children in the household attend school on a regular basis and to ensure that no child in the household is engaged in any worst forms of child labour. However, compliance monitoring has been a challenge in implementing the eligibility conditions.
- In Cambodia, the food price crisis and the global economic crisis demonstrated vulnerabilities to economic shock both among the rural poor and workers in the urban formal sector. This led the Royal Government of Cambodia to undertake the design of a broad set of social protection instruments that could

help manage such risks, the National Social Protection Strategy for the Poor and the Vulnerable. In the initial discussion on the strategy the focus was restricted to maternal health and child malnutrition. The ILO took a number of initiatives, in conjunction with partners in Cambodia, to raise the possibilities of the social protection strategy having a broader focus. As a result of these efforts, child labour and the elimination of the worst forms of child labour by 2016 were integrated into the final draft of Cambodia's first National Social Protection Strategy.

Follow up

181. Building on the practical experience obtained to date, IPEC plans to further develop cooperation with the ILO's Social Security Department and with partners at country level, to identify opportunities of practical cooperation within the context of the Social Protection Floor Initiative (SPFI). Specific steps to be taken include:

- The further development of research aimed at developing the knowledge base in this area with a view to promoting good practice and policy advice to constituents.
- Identifying potential areas of cooperation which could enhance support provided to constituents within the framework of IPEC projects.
- Monitoring child labour outcomes in countries that strengthen social protection measures.
- At national level, IPEC staff and partners will be encouraged to review the composition of National Steering Committees and National Action Committees to ensure the participation of key government departments concerned with social protection and, in turn, IPEC staff will participate in Social Protection Sector Groups or Social Protection Floor country teams.

Understanding and measuring forced labour of children

Background and IPEC's approach

182. By ratifying the ILO Convention No. 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labour, member States commit to prohibit and eliminate, among other things, forced or compulsory labour by children, which is explicitly defined as one of the worst forms of child labour by Article 3, Clause (a) of the Convention.

183. Forced labour of children is an often hidden and denied phenomenon. It is prevalent in all regions but remains among the least understood worst forms of child labour. Whilst there is hardly a country where the prevalence exceeds a few per cent of the working population of children, the nature of forced child labour is such that it requires special attention. Global estimates published in 2002 put the number of children involved in forced and bonded labour at 5.7 million.¹³ The estimate was reconfirmed in the Global Report on Forced Labour in 2005, which stated that out of 12.3 million people in forced labour, between 40 and 50 per cent were children.

184. The experience of IPEC has demonstrated the need for specifically designed interventions in combating the worst forms of child labour. Since the root causes, the profile of children at risk and the working conditions differ from one worst form to another it is essential to research each worst form with the appropriate tools *prior to* designing policies and actions. In order to successfully combat forced labour of children, it must be possible to recognize it, to measure its extent and to understand the underlying mechanisms that push children into and maintain them in such situations.

185. Forced labour of children is a combination of both child labour and forced labour. It is not characterized by the nature of the job nor by the tasks performed by the child. This is in contrast to, for instance, hazardous work, commercial sexual exploitation or work in illicit activities. Any type of otherwise legal economic activity can become forced child labour if coercion is applied to a child worker or his/her parents to force the child to take a job, to perform certain tasks, or to prevent him or her from leaving the employer.

186. Forced labour is defined in ILO Convention No. 29 (1930) as *"all work or service which is exacted from any person under the menace of any penalty and for which the said person has not offered himself voluntarily"* (Art. 2.1). In response to the needs for data collection, the ILO's Special Action Programme to combat Forced Labour (SAP-FL) developed sets of operational indicators of forced labour of adults and related survey tools.¹⁴ However, the notion of "offering oneself voluntarily" should be interpreted with caution in the case of children, since *"the question arises whether, and under what circumstances, a minor can be considered to have offered himself or herself 'voluntarily' for work or service and whether the consent of the parents is required and may be considered sufficient"*.¹⁵ Indicators of coercion, menace or penalty specific to children are required to capture this "involuntariness" in a practicable manner so as to differentiate the forced labour situations from other child labour situations.

The ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations

187. The ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations (CEACR) has made comments on a number of countries throughout the world relating to forced labour by children.

188. As examples of cases considered, the CEACR has commented on forced begging by Roma children in Bosnia and Herzegovina (2008 Direct Request); it also noted forced begging in Paris and regional capitals in France, where legislation was changed to prohibit exploitation of others in begging (2004 Direct Request). The phenomenon of child talibés in Senegal (2008 Direct Request) as a form of forced begging also remains a concern of the Committee. As for child domestic workers, the Committee of Experts pointed out that they are extremely vulnerable to exploitation and forced labour in Brazil (2007 Direct Request), and commented on cases where recruiters pay cash advances to parents to bind the children to debt bondage in domestic work in the Philippines (Direct Request 2005).

13. ILO: *A future without child labour*, Global Report under the Follow up to the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work. Geneva, 2002. Available at: <http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/viewProduct.do?productId=2427>.

14. ILO: *Operational indicators of trafficking in human beings*. ILO's Special Action Programme to combat Forced Labour (SAP-FL). Geneva, 2009. Available at: http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---declaration/documents/publication/wcms_105023.pdf.

15. ILO: *General Survey concerning the forced labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29), and the abolition of forced labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105)*, ILC 96th session, Report III (Part 1B)) paragraph 41. Available at: <http://www.ilo.org/public/libdoc/ilo/P/09661/09661%282007%291B.pdf>.

189. Even though a general prohibition of forced labour – whether of children or of adults – exists in law in most countries, information about its actual enforcement is scarce, and even rarer when it concerns reliable data or on effective action to identify and eliminate forced child labour.

Previous research on forced child labour in domestic work and agriculture

190. In 2005, IPEC launched a series of research projects in Ghana, Haiti, Niger and Pakistan to study the situation of children working under coercion as domestic workers and in agriculture.¹⁶ While the contexts and the tasks performed by children as well as the mechanisms of recruitment varied, a number of common findings emerged. Children had been recruited using coercive or deceptive practices and they were forced to work and prevented from leaving their employer by means of coercion applied by the employer, either on them or on their parents. It thus became possible to classify forced labour of children according to the following determinants underlying their situation:

- Children born into a family which is itself bonded to landowners, in particular in the context of feudal relationships.
- Children in debt bondage, or born into families which are in debt bondage.
- Children who are victims of kidnapping, trafficking, deceptive promises (in particular related to access to education) or sent to work far from their families.
- Children who are victims of cultural practices, in particular young girls “given” to employers for non-economic reasons, and over whom parents have lost control.

191. Once children are working for an employer in a situation of forced labour, parents lose their ability to withdraw them due to various means used by employers: threats, violence, total isolation, retention of wages, or even threats to other family members.

192. Although the type or conditions of work performed by the children was not part of the list of criteria used to identify forced labour, it was found that in relation to factors such as hours of work, rest time, hazards and remuneration levels, conditions worsened according to the degree of coercion applied to children.

As expressed by a child “*Given my situation, he (the employer) can make me to do whatever he wants*”.

193. As explained above, forced labour could not be associated with a specific type of work or activity. In agriculture, for example, the full spectrum of working situations was found: children working a few hours per week with their parents while attending school full time; children working full time with their parents or even outside their family but where parents were free to intervene in case of need; and children working under severe coercion.

194. Based on the insights gained during this research, the need emerged for statistical tools which could be proposed to countries wanting to survey forced labour of children.

Recent work to develop statistical tools

195. Building on earlier research, IPEC embarked in 2008 on a ground-breaking global project aiming at developing innovative tools and methodologies which would allow national level estimates of forced labour of children. Results of this effort have now become available and they will provide an important and much needed basis for policy and programme initiatives.

196. A number of technical challenges had to be overcome, particularly related to the sampling of the target population and to the design of appropriate questionnaires. Ethical issues were taken very seriously and specific training for interviewers was designed to ensure that no harm to children would result from their participation in the survey.

197. Where it exists, forced labour is usually limited to pockets or to sub-groups of the population. In order to avoid very large sample sizes with a small number of victims, the sampling must be designed specifically to increase the ratio of children in forced labour among the sampled population. There are several ways to achieve this that have been adapted to the problem of child labour.

198. Another technical challenge has been the design of questionnaires, since questions must capture the information necessary to assess the presence of indicators of involuntariness and penalty. Yet there is no single question which on its own can capture the essence of forced labour. Only combinations of answers to several questions can highlight coercive practices during recruitment or employment. Moreover, given

16. IPEC: *Le travail forcé des enfants: mécanismes et caractéristiques, analyse réalisée à partir de l'étude de situations d'enfants astreints au travail forcé comme domestiques ou dans l'agriculture*. Geneva, ILO, 2007. Available at: <http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfor/product/viewProduct.do?productId=5177>.

the sensitivity of the topic, direct questions cannot be addressed to children or to their parents. All these elements were taken into account to develop model questionnaires.

199. Eight countries decided to test and adapt the tools designed by IPEC to survey forced labour of children: Bangladesh, Bolivia, Côte d'Ivoire, Guatemala, Mali, Nepal, Niger and Zambia. The surveys in Nepal and Niger were designed to capture the situation of both adults and children, and implemented in collaboration with the ILO's Special Action Programme to combat Forced Labour (SAP-FL).

200. Countries participating in the study wished to learn the following: who the children were and how many, with what family background, from which areas of the country, working in what sectors of activity, recruited and employed in what conditions and subject to what means of coercion. The ultimate aim was to provide governments with the necessary information to design effective prevention and rehabilitation programmes for children in forced labour. At the level of each country, the survey provided detailed information on the form of child labour targeted by the survey.

201. In Nepal and Niger in particular it appeared that the situation of working children and the risk of forced labour was closely linked to the situation of one of their parents. In some cases, the traditional relationship between landless families and landowners puts families in a situation of dependency and constrains them to let their children work along with them as a condition for the whole family to have access to land, housing, food or other benefits.

202. Overall the results of these eight surveys confirmed and fine tuned what had been learned in earlier IPEC research:

- Forced labour of children is a specific worst form of child labour which can be found in any sector of activity.
- Both boys and girls are concerned, and the sex ratio depends mainly on the work activity. For example, more boys than girls were found begging under coercion in Mali, while the prevalence of forced labour among girls working in agriculture in Nepal was found to be higher than that for boys.
- Children who are working under coercion have to work more hours than other child workers, for no or lower wages and they endure more violence.
- Household poverty is one key determinant but so also is the presence of aggravating factors such as debt, migration, or traditional feudal relationships.

203. The information which has been obtained is crucial for the design of appropriate programmes and policies to prevent forced labour. Types of intervention will

depend on the causes identified. The response to forced labour resulting from migration, for instance, should differ from the response relating to feudal relationships. Moreover, as the situation of children in forced labour is very often directly linked to the situation of their parents there is need for a comprehensive approach.

Follow up

204. IPEC attaches high priority to its future work on this worst form of child labour and will pursue an integrated approach linking research, and experience acquired through projects, with development of policy advice.

- Further in-depth research is necessary to close remaining knowledge gaps: First, the investigation tools must be improved to detect less visible forms of forced labour, and this requires further research on sampling methods and the design of questionnaires. Second, more sophisticated methods are necessary to understand the determinants of forced labour in each country, so as to provide policy makers with more precise data. Third, the economics of forced labour should be studied: for instance, what for example is the extent of economic return from the forced labour of children and to whom does it accrue?
- A number of IPEC projects are now working in the area of forced child labour and the experience and lessons learned during these projects will be important in helping to guide future work.
- Taking account of new research and project experience, policy guidance will be prepared to assist constituents at national level in design of responses to the problem.

The worst forms of child labour and armed conflict

Background

205. The forced and compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict is defined by ILO Convention No. 182 as a worst form of child labour. Tens of thousands of children are used in armed conflict in at least 17 countries in different regions around the world.¹⁷ Some are used as fighters and take direct part in hostilities while others are used in supportive roles (e.g. cooks, porters, messengers, or spies) or for sexual purposes.

206. However, the girls and boys who are associated with armed forces and groups are only a small proportion of a much larger number of children who are trapped in other worst forms of child labour as a result of armed conflict. Conflict has a destructive impact on the socioeconomic environment and can increase the risk factors associated with child labour. Conflict also increases the potential for children already working to be involved in more dangerous and harmful work. These indirect effects on the worst forms of child labour persist after the conflict ends. Armed conflict is one of the major challenges to meeting the target of eliminating all worst forms of child labour by 2016.

207. The magnitude of the worst forms of child labour in conflict-affected areas has not been measured. However, other information regarding children in conflict affected areas provides an indication of the potential seriousness of the problem. A recent report by UNICEF suggested that over 1 billion children live in countries or territories affected by armed conflict – almost one sixth of the total world population.¹⁸ Of 72 million primary school age children not enrolled in school worldwide, more than half live in countries affected by armed conflict. At least half of internally displaced persons – at least 13.5 million – are children. Finally, the recent 10-year strategic review of the Machel study found that conflict-affected countries and territories have shown less progress towards the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).¹⁹

The impact of armed conflict on the worst forms of child labour

208. A recent ILO study²⁰ seeks to address the lack of information about the worst forms of child labour in conflict and post-conflict situations. It explored potential impacts of conflict on the worst forms of child labour based on empirical research in five countries and territories. Impacts could include:

- **Displacement of families as a result of conflict.** Households have few resources to fall back on when they lose their homes and livelihoods. Displacement functions as a socio-economic shock to family well-being and the labour of children is a buffer when other buffers fail. In Casamance, Senegal, for instance the labour of children serves as collateral for loans that displaced families are forced to incur in order to survive the transition to their new environment.
- **Cultural impacts of conflict.** Changes effected by violent conflict in a society's culture can undermine the social norms that might otherwise limit the spread of worst forms of child labour.
- **Breakdown of the rule of law.** The conflicts surveyed led, in every instance, to episodes of lawlessness. As conflict recedes, law may reclaim its social role, but this process takes time and resources.
- **Family separation.** In most countries examined in the study, dislocation was chaotic and resulted in widespread separation of children from their parents. This has the immediate effect of putting many children on the street, where both their survival activities and surrounding environment pose unacceptable risks.
- **Prevalence of firearms.** Gang dynamics exacerbate several worst forms of child labour and recruitment into illicit activities.
- **Legacy of landmines.** These constitute an immediate hazard to children working in agriculture or travelling through rural areas to procure water or fuel.
- **Conflict debris and scavenging.** The use of heavy munitions in urban areas and resulting damage to buildings can lead to children and others scavenging in the debris of buildings. Children face not only the risks familiar from dumpsites, but also the

17. Background paper for the Third Ministerial Follow-up Forum to the Paris Commitments and Paris Principles on Children Associated with Armed Forces or Armed Groups, 29 September 2009, UN HQ, New York.

18. UNICEF: *Progress for children*, A report card on child protection. Number 8, September 2009. New York, 2009.

19. Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary General on Children and Armed Conflict and UNICEF. *Machel Study 10-year Strategic Review, Children and Conflict in a Changing World*. New York, 2009.

20. The study was commissioned by the ITC-ILO and IPEC to the University of Bradford. It is based on empirical research in five countries and territories: Angola, the occupied Palestinian Territories, Senegal (Casamance), Sierra Leone and Southern Sudan.

possibility that structurally damaged buildings will collapse on them.

- **Conflict and education.** During conflict, access to schooling is disrupted in numerous ways: schools are demolished, teachers flee or are killed, large-scale relocation creates a mismatch between school and student locations, government resources are diverted, and multiple age cohorts are crowded into the same facilities. On the household side, conflict-generated poverty inhibits enrolment when families can no longer afford school costs or must rely on their children to work excessive hours. In practical terms, the main issue is the imperative of resuming education for children forced to suspend schooling as a result of conflict. The return of children to school depends largely on the direction their lives take during the period of educational disruption. A consistent finding in the study is that children engaged in worst forms of child labour, are far less likely to attend school.

209. The study offers circumstantial evidence that: (1) conflict and post-conflict settings significantly increase the risk that children will be drawn into worst forms of child labour; (2) engagement in worst forms of child labour in such settings has long-lasting effects on the emotional development and self-perception of children, and (3) transitions from education to worst forms of child labour are predominantly one-way. Disruptions to educational progress associated with conflict are difficult to reverse.

IPEC's strategy

210. Addressing this violation of fundamental rights has been a concern and an obligation for the ILO ever since the coming into force of the Convention No. 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labour in 2000. IPEC's strategy to prevent recruitment of children at risk and ensure sustainable reintegration of children formerly associated with armed forces and armed groups, is to focus efforts on providing sustainable decent work opportunities for children of legal working age. This strategic choice is intended to optimize the ILO's value added in the field of skills development and employment. In this way, the ILO complements the interventions of other agencies that are more involved in the release of children and other aspects of their reintegration.

211. IPEC has implemented projects to address the use of children by armed forces or groups in Central Africa (Burundi, Congo, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Rwanda), in Colombia, the Philippines and Sri Lanka. Through these projects, IPEC has developed a sound approach for economic reintegration that has been documented in a strategic framework²¹ and in an operational guide produced during 2010.²²

212. IPEC's strategy also seeks to contribute to strengthening the economic component of reintegration programmes implemented by partner organizations. Together with the ITC-ILO, IPEC has developed a capacity building programme aiming to train child protection agencies and other key stakeholders at country level in economic reintegration of conflict-affected children.

ILO's role within international partnerships

213. The ILO has also become an active member of two important networks. The first, the Paris Principles Steering Group (PPSG), is composed of UN and non-UN organizations working with children associated with armed forces and groups. IPEC has been instrumental in the development of a PPSG Technical Note on the economic component of reintegration, an interagency document that provides detailed guidance for field programming. The second network is the UN InterAgency Working Group on Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) of ex-combatants in the context of which the ILO is leading the revision of the Youth Module of the Integrated DDR Standards.

214. Recognizing the leading role of UNICEF in release and reintegration of children, IPEC has strengthened its collaboration with UNICEF for all the activities mentioned above. UNICEF recently requested IPEC to pursue and develop its activities aimed at building the capacities of child protection actors. In addition, the Special Representative of the Secretary General on Children and Armed Conflict requested IPEC to support the implementation of action plans signed with parties to conflict, to help stop the use of children and to provide for the economic reintegration of children released. This is particularly important in view of preventing their re-recruitment.

21. IPEC: *Prevention of child recruitment and reintegration of children associated with armed forces and groups. Strategic framework for addressing the economic gap*. Geneva, ILO, 2007. Available at: <http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfor/product/viewProduct.do?productId=6965>.

22. IPEC; ITC-ILO: *Children formerly associated with armed forces and armed groups. How-to-guide on economic reintegration*. Turin, ILO, 2010. Available at: http://training.itcilo.org/ils/ils_childlabour/training_materials/English/How-to%20guide_en.pdf.

Other IPEC work in conflict and post-conflict settings

215. In addition to projects which have specifically had a focus on the use of children by armed forces or groups, IPEC has some experience in addressing child labour in other conflict affected countries (for instance Pakistan, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Philippines, Colombia, Angola, Sierra Leone and Sudan). The fact that armed conflict exacerbates the worst forms of child labour and creates obstacles to reaching the 2016 target has led IPEC, in close collaboration with ITC-ILO, to explore ways of addressing more systematically how conflict and post-conflict settings, including emergency situations, impact on the worst forms of child labour.

216. The study by Bradford University mentioned above was commissioned in order to provide an in-depth analysis of the role that armed conflict plays in the involvement of children in the worst forms of child labour and an understanding of the situation on these children. The recommendations of the study will guide future IPEC work.

217. In addition, IPEC and ITC-ILO have developed a resource manual on the worst forms of child labour in (post) conflict settings that is addressed primarily to humanitarian organizations. It aims at generating awareness of the worst forms of child labour and at building their capacity to address the problem.

218. IPEC has also become an active member of the Child Protection Working Group (CPWG), a network of humanitarian organizations working on child protection in emergencies. The collaboration has contributed to strengthening the commitment of both IPEC and the CPWG to address the worst forms of child labour in emergencies and to identify the way forward.

Follow up

219. IPEC's increased efforts to address the worst forms of child labour in (post) conflict settings have confirmed the relevance, the importance and the potential of developing this area of work. Moreover, they have reinforced ILO's added value in strengthening, on the one hand, the economic component of reintegration programmes for conflict-affected children, and, on the other hand, the response to worst forms of child labour in emergencies.

220. IPEC's orientation for future work will include:

- Integrating children and armed conflict concerns into national action plans to combat the worst forms of child labour and other relevant policies (e.g. education, social protection and labour market policies).
- Reinforcing work with relevant networks to strengthen the capacity of partners in the field of economic reintegration of conflict affected children and their response to the worst forms of child labour in emergencies.
- Improving the knowledge base on the worst forms of child labour in (post) conflict setting and in emergencies (including natural disaster) and developing models to address the problem.
- Establishing a new collaboration with organizations working with displaced populations (e.g. UNHCR) and with separated and unaccompanied children with a view to integrating the worst forms of child labour in their response.

Annexes

Annex I. 2010 ILO Global Action Plan on the elimination of child labour²³

221. The Global Action Plan agreed in 2006 remains the framework guiding ILO activities through to 2016. Within this framework the 2010 Global Report calls for specific action by the ILO to hasten the pace of progress towards the 2016 target. The paragraphs below summarize the key components proposed for ILO work on child labour in the period ahead.

Towards universal ratification of child labour Conventions

222. The ILO will work with member States towards promotion of universal ratification of Conventions Nos. 138 and 182, and towards implementation of the 1998 Declaration.

Promoting public policies to tackle child labour

223. The practical experience in tackling child labour developed through IPEC's field programme is invaluable and will be used to inform support to national responses to child labour, including the development of national policies and action plans. ILO constituents have emphasized the importance of quality basic education as being a central component of the response to child labour, and IPEC will continue to build linkages between efforts to tackle child labour and to promote Education for All. Increasing strategic focus will be

given to other important public policy responses which can have a positive impact on child labour by addressing its root causes, in particular social protection, youth employment and efforts to promote decent work and livelihood opportunities for adult workers. Attention will also be paid to other contributing factors, including discrimination and social exclusion.

Leading the knowledge agenda

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

23. The present annex is an excerpt of the Governing Body (309th session, November 2010) document GB.309/TC/3. The Decision by the GB which endorsed this Action Plan reads as follows:

Follow up to the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work: Technical cooperation priorities and action plans regarding abolition of child labour

The Governing Body:

- (a) re-endorsed the 2006 Global Action Plan (summarized in paragraph 11) of document GB.309/TC/3;
 - (b) endorsed the 2010 Global Action Plan contained in paragraphs 21-28 of document GB.309/TC/3, taking into account the Roadmap adopted by The Hague Conference;
 - (c) reconfirmed its commitment to the elimination of child labour as one of the Organization's highest priorities, and the role of the International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC) in supporting efforts to eliminate child labour.
- (Document GB.309/16, paragraph 76).

knowledge in the areas of agriculture (the sector in which 60 per cent of working children can be found), forced labour, child domestic labour (an area in which a new international labour standard is expected to be adopted in 2011 and where the majority of children involved are girls) and the informal economy. The ILO will also further implement the resolution adopted by the 18th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) concerning statistics on child labour.²⁴

Regional priorities

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

Advocacy, strategic partnerships and the worldwide movement against child labour

226. To develop and support the worldwide movement, the ILO will aim to expand its global influence through developing more effective advocacy tools, particularly through the scaling up of the World Day against Child Labour and making the ILO the international clearing house of ideas and practices related to combating child labour. The proposed regular world reports on child labour will be a key advocacy tool in the years to come. Under the ILO's public-private partnership policy, the Office will engage in discussions on multi-partner initiatives to address child labour in, amongst others: cocoa, sugar, tobacco, cotton, coffee, mining and fishing, while contributing to the creation of livelihood initiatives in these sectors for adults whose children are at risk of child labour. The Office will also continue to promote the elimination of child labour under the "One UN – Delivering as One" approach and in the context of

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

Capacity building for workers' and employers' organizations

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

Child labour within Decent Work Country Programmes

228. Consistent with the approach called for in the ILO Declaration on Social Justice for a Fair Globalization, attention to child labour will be reflected in Decent Work Country Programmes, and efforts to strengthen programme linkages between IPEC and other ILO programmes and activities will be intensified at headquarters and in the field. The impact of the global economic crisis threatens to have a negative impact on child labour and IPEC will be well-placed to support targeted efforts against child labour in the context of recovery measures through its field presence.

Taking forward the Roadmap

229. The ILO will actively support implementation of the *Roadmap for Achieving the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour by 2016* agreed at The Hague Conference. IPEC will also collaborate with the Government of Brazil in its hosting of a follow up global child labour conference in 2013.

230. Taken together, the points above provide a strategic agenda and action plan for the ILO, and in particular IPEC, in the years ahead towards 2016.

24. ILO: *Report of the Conference*, 18th International Conference of Labour Statisticians, Geneva, 24 November–5 December 2008, Resolution II concerning statistics of child labour, p. 56.

Annex II. Summary of the progress in achieving Indicators 16.1 & 16.2

Member State	Indicator 16.1				Indicator 16.2			
	Policies, programmes and/or action plans	Time-bound measures	Mainstreaming	Regional and Subregional policies	Ratification of either Convention No. 138 or Convention No. 182	Application of Conventions ²⁵	Established or strengthened mechanisms for data collection	Targeted data collection and analysis
Africa								
Angola	✓							
Benin						✓		
Burkina Faso	✓							
Cape Verde						✓		
Côte d'Ivoire		✓				✓		✓
Egypt						✓		
Gabon					✓	✓		
Ghana		✓				✓	✓	
Kenya	✓		✓					
Madagascar	✓							
Malawi	✓							
Mali			✓				✓	✓
Morocco						✓		
Rwanda						✓		
Senegal						✓		
South Africa		✓						
Tanzania		✓						
Togo	✓					✓	✓	✓
Uganda	✓	✓	✓				✓	
Zambia	✓							✓
Other regions								
Afghanistan					✓			
Albania	✓							
Argentina	✓							✓
Australia						✓		
Austria						✓		
Bangladesh	✓		✓					✓
Belarus						✓		
Bolivia	✓						✓	✓
Brazil	✓	✓	✓	✓				
Cambodia			✓					

25. Cases of satisfaction and interest noted during the 2010 session of the CEACR, the report of which will be published in February 2011.

Member State	Indicator 16.1				Indicator 16.2			
	Policies, programmes and/or action plans	Time-bound measures	Mainstreaming	Regional and Subregional policies	Ratification of either Convention No. 138 or Convention No. 182	Application of Conventions ²⁵	Established or strengthened mechanisms for data collection	Targeted data collection and analysis
Chile						✓		✓
China						✓		
China Macau Sar						✓		
Colombia	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	
Costa Rica	✓					✓		
Croatia						✓		
Czech Republic						✓		
Dominican Republic	✓					✓		✓
Ecuador	✓		✓					✓
El Salvador	✓						✓	✓
Fiji							✓	
Germany						✓		
Guatemala	✓							
Haiti						✓		
Honduras							✓	
Indonesia	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓
Iran						✓		
Iraq						✓		
Israel						✓		
Jamaica						✓		
Jordan						✓		
Kosovo	✓						✓	
Mexico						✓		✓
Mongolia			✓					✓
Nepal			✓					
Nicaragua	✓							
Pakistan		✓	✓					✓
Panama	✓					✓		
Papua New Guinea						✓		
Paraguay	✓	✓	✓			✓		
Philippines							✓	
Thailand	✓					✓		✓
Turkmenistan					✓			
Turkey						✓		
Uruguay								✓
Viet Nam								✓
Grand Total	25	10	13	1	3	35	12	18
Global				1				

Annex III. Examples of progress towards achieving Indicators 16.1 & 16.2

Indicator 16.1.1. Policies, programmes and/or action plans are adopted or implemented by one or more of the ILO's constituents, to bring them in line with international labour standards to prohibit and eliminate child labour.

- In **Madagascar** workers' organisations have adopted a plan to combat child labour through various strategies of intervention, including capacity building of trade unions to tackle child labour and awareness-raising and training of stakeholders directly or indirectly linked to child labour and removing children from work.
- In **Bolivia** through planning workshops organized during April 2010 by the Interinstitutional Commission for the Elimination of Child Labour, the Subcommittees for the Eradication of Child Labour from the cities of Potosi, Santa Cruz and Bermejo developed and adopted the *Plan de Trabajo 2010-2011 de la Sub Comisión de Erradicación del Trabajo Infantil* for the year 2010.
- In **Bangladesh** the National Child Labour Elimination Policy was officially adopted by the Government in March 2010. The Policy aims at a meaningful change in the lives of children by withdrawing them from all forms of child labour. Together with other social partners and other organizations, IPEC provided technical and financial inputs to the policy development process.
- In **Argentina**, in the Province of Salta the Garden Harvest programme was adopted through a strategic alliance between tobacco companies, the Venture Network Against Child Labour, the Ministries of Labour and Social Development and the provincial government. The programme aims to assist more than 350 children of workers and/or small producers. It seeks to prevent children entering harvesting activities and domestic work, by providing opportunities for children to use leisure time in recreational and cultural activities.
- In **Togo**, the social partners have begun to implement action plans to tackle child labour in the informal economy, domestic labour, transportation and commercial sexual exploitation. The action plans enabled partnership agreements to be established between the main stakeholders including transport trade unions, bar owners, and associations of market women. The development of the plans followed training workshops carried out by an IPEC project.

Indicator 16.1.2. Time-bound measures to eliminate the worst forms of child labour as a matter of urgency are implemented by one or more of the ILO's constituents.

- On 3 June 2010, on the basis of a joint proposal from the Ministry of Public Service and Employment and the Ministry of Family, Women and Social Affairs, the **Côte d'Ivoire** Council of Ministries adopted a draft bill forbidding trafficking and worst forms of child labour.
- In **Paraguay**, the National Secretariat for Children and Youth signed an agreement in April 2010 with the National Directorate of Public Procurement (DNCP) stating that all firms working with the State may be disqualified from contracts for up to three years if it is found that child labour is used in their production processes. Companies bidding for state contracts must submit an affidavit form which states that they are not involved in practices that violate the rights of children and adolescents as stipulated in the Constitution, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, ILO Conventions Nos. 138 and 182, and national laws protecting children and adolescents. So far, some 25 different organisations and institutions have participated in awareness workshops on child labour and training on the implementation of this new requirement.
- In **Indonesia**, the Provincial Government of Jakarta established a Provincial Action Committee (PAC) for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour through Governor's Decree no. 630/2010, dated 12 April 2010. The IPEC project had been involved in facilitating the establishment of the PAC through a stakeholders' meeting, a conference, and consultation meetings.
- In **Pakistan**, the Employment Services and Condition Act 2009 was announced on 1 May 2010. The Act has a special focus on child labour issues.
- In May 2010, the National List of Hazardous Child Labour was finalized and launched by the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MGLSD) in **Uganda**. IPEC provided technical inputs to the compilation of a list of hazardous work and held consultations with key stakeholders including all ILO's constituents.

Indicator 16.1.3. Child labour concerns, considering the special situation of the girl child, are included in relevant development, social and/or anti-poverty policies and programmes.

- In **Kenya**, attention to child labour and free and compulsory basic education has been mainstreamed in the new Constitution which was promulgated on August 27, 2010. Previous IPEC projects had collaborated with local partners advocating for inclusion of these clauses.
- The development plans of 10 municipalities in **Colombia** (Melgar, Espinal, Saldaña, Flandes, Honda, Mariquita, Cajamarca, Chaparral, Líbano and Lérída) now explicitly include policies to protect children and adolescents from the worst forms of child labour, in line with the National Strategy. A priority for the municipal policies is to guarantee and, where necessary, restore rights, especially for those children and adolescents exposed to hazardous conditions, or subjected to other unacceptable forms of economic activity. The project provided technical assistance during the first half of 2010 to support development of the policy.
- In **Uganda**, the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2010-2014 was signed in April 2010. A component on child protection includes attention to child labour. The IPEC project team provided technical inputs during the development of the UNDAF.
- In **Indonesia** the Mid-Term National Development Plan was endorsed by the President in mid January 2010. It includes child labour as one of the challenges in ensuring child protection for all children and a programme for the elimination of worst forms of child labour. The IPEC project staff used various occasions to advocate for the inclusion of attention to child labour in the Plan, including discussions with personnel in the National Planning Body as well as written inputs through the ILO Jakarta Office.
- The Government of **Nepal** is implementing a special programme and policy for the educational rehabilitation of Kamalhari (girl children of freed Kamaiya who often work in child domestic labour at landowners' or relatives' houses). Work is focussed in Dang, Banke, Bardia, Kailali and Kanchanpur districts where the project is working on withdrawal and prevention of bonded labour. The Project in collaboration with UNICEF, JICA, Save the Children and the EU delegation advocated for such programmes in Education for All review activities.
- In **Brazil**, Law 12.058 of October 13, 2009, enhances the role of states and municipalities in the management of the CCT programme, *Bolsa Família*. This also affects directly the Programme for the Elimination of Child Labour (PETI) which is a component of the *Bolsa Família*. The law adds to the child labour legal framework by allocating the responsibility for identification of beneficiaries and provision of socio-educational activities. The IPEC project has been following up on the "municipalization" of *Bolsa Família* management including through a strategic partnership with the Ministry of Social Development.

Indicator 16.1.4. Policies that address child labour are adopted and promoted through global, regional or sub-regional economic and social inter-governmental organizations or groupings.

- The outcome document of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) Review Summit, held in New York in September 2010, called for appropriate steps to assist one another in the elimination of the worst forms of child labour, strengthening child protection systems and combating trafficking in children through, inter alia, enhanced international cooperation and assistance, including support for social and economic development, poverty eradication programmes and universal education.
- In November 2010, the UN General Assembly's Third Committee adopted a resolution on the Rights of the Child which called upon all States to translate into concrete action their commitment to the progressive and effective elimination of child labour that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's education or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development, and to eliminate immediately the worst forms of child labour. The resolution also noted with interest the outcome of The Hague Global Child Labour Conference, including the *Roadmap for Achieving the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour by 2016*. It called upon all States to take into account the ILO's Global Report on child labour, *Accelerating action against child labour*.
- A meeting of Ministers of Labour and Social Affairs of the African Portuguese-speaking countries on 22-24 February 2010 approved a Final Declaration which included to child labour in Article 13. This inclusion of child labour as a specific theme provides an important policy framework for actions that are being developed in the context of South-South Cooperation.

Indicator 16.2.1. Either Convention No. 138 or No. 182 is ratified

- Afghanistan ratified both Conventions Nos. 138 and 182 on 7 April 2010.
- Turkmenistan ratified Convention No. 182 on 15 November 2010.

Indicator 16.2.2. The ILO supervisory bodies have noted with satisfaction or interest progress in the application of the relevant Conventions.

- In its 2010 session of the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations (CEACR) noted 16 cases with satisfaction (7 for Convention No. 138 and 9 for Convention No. 182) and 41 cases with interest (10 for Convention No. 138 and 31 for Convention No. 182).

Indicator 16.2.3. Mechanisms and systems are established or strengthened so that up-to-date sex-disaggregated data and statistics concerning the situation of child labourers are available

- The design and operations of the child labour monitoring system (CLMS) in **Ghana** were reviewed, harmonised and standardised following cooperation between all key CLMS partners and stakeholders. The jointly produced and agreed Ghana Child Labour Monitoring System (GCLMS) was launched by the Minister for Employment and Social Welfare (MESW) on 27th August 2010. GCLMS is now the main reference for all CLMS interventions in the country. IPEC prepared and circulated a review of how CLMS had functioned in Ghana. That served as the basis for a national CLMS Review and Harmonisation Conference, held in Dodowa on 19-20 August, which agreed the concept, structure and operational modalities of child labour monitoring in Ghana.
- In **Uganda**, the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) has established a standard sex-disaggregated data collection system in all its studies, research and surveys. The Staff of the UBOS have also undergone specialised training in child labour monitoring and data collection. This standard applies to all the research undertaken by the constituents and academic and research institutions in the country. IPEC has been instrumental in supporting the development of the child labour component of surveys.
- In **Fiji**, a child labour module was incorporated into the National Labour Force Survey 2010 by the Fiji Islands Bureau of Statistics (FIBOS). The IPEC project had trained staff from FIBOS, and sent the Chief Statistician and Senior Statistician to the ITC-ILO training courses Analysing Child Labour and Youth Employment Data. The IPEC project and SIMPOC provided written comments on the sections relating to children work in the Labour Force Survey drafted by FIBOS.
- In the **Philippines**, SIMPOC in partnership with the National Statistics Office and a local partner, Bidlisiw Foundation, developed and tested a methodology with sex disaggregated data to count children in commercial sexual exploitation.
- As part of an IPEC action programme in **Kosovo**, replication of the child labour monitoring system (CLMS) was made a priority for the Institute for Social Policy in the Action Plan of the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare (MLSW) for 2010. The Action Plan was approved on 30 December 2009 by Government Decision 01/101. Part C of the Action Plan for 2010 includes as Objective 2, Monitoring of legal provisions that regulate labour, occupational health and child labour monitoring issues, and as activity 5 to Establish Local Action Committees on CLMS in 30 municipalities. The Local Action Committees (LACs) will coordinate CLMS activities at municipality level and will be composed of representatives of municipal authorities, local trade union branches, employers' organizations regional branches, parent associations, youth centres and other relevant NGOs active in child protection.
- In **Colombia**, in the context of the national policy for children and adolescents, Colombia's Attorney General's Office has designed a monitoring system to support the role of mayors and governors in the prevention and elimination of child labour. The system includes: (i) the definition of priority actions to be taken in development of the policy against child labour; (ii) guidelines for the elaboration of the mandatory annual progress reports; (iii) the reports are reviewed for validation, and iv) recording of the results of the actions taken by governors and mayors. The project provided technical assistance to the Attorney's Office for the design of indicators and analysis of information (started in 2007) and funding for the development and publication of 2010 progress report.

Indicator 16.2.4. Targeted data collection and analysis and research are undertaken by constituents and other national partners to expand the knowledge base on child labour and to document lessons learned.

- In **Bolivia**, with the support of SIMPOC, a study of children's occupational profiles with emphasis on hazardous work was conducted. The study was supported by analysis of the database of the National Child Labour Survey. It contributed to strengthening the government's willingness to approve the list of hazardous child labour and supported the design of action programmes and other interventions.
- In **Ecuador**, on 26 March 2010, the Second National Child Labour Survey Report was launched. This survey has been conducted in coordination with SIMPOC and adapted the methodology and criteria of ILO. Some results of the survey indicate the need to concentrate efforts in particular sectors, such as agriculture where there is high incidence of indigenous children performing child labour.
- In **Côte d'Ivoire**, on 30 June 2010, a workshop was held to validate an analysis of the results on child labour based on the National Household Survey 2008, carried out by the National Bureau of Statistics (INS) in collaboration with SIMPOC. The validated report will improve the knowledge of the incidence of child trafficking and child labour in the country and serve as a basis for future project interventions.
- In **Indonesia**, the Child Labour Survey 2009 was implemented and completed by Statistics Indonesia and the results were released on 11 February 2010. The project staff, together with SIMPOC, provided technical assistance to Statistics Indonesia in designing and implementing the survey and in analysing the survey's results.
- In **Moldova**, the first National Child Labour Survey was launched in October 2010. The survey was conducted by the National Bureau of Statistics with support of SIMPOC. This study will contribute to the development of a comprehensive analysis of the state of Moldova's working children through identification of priority groups, analysis of working conditions and their effects on working children.

Annex IV. IPEC projects and activities in 2010

AFRICA
<p>TBP/NAP support projects: 8 – Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, (ended 06/10), Tanzania (ended 02/10), Togo, Uganda, Zambia (ended 04/10)</p> <p>SIMPOC national surveys: 7 – Cameroon (ended 04/10), Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Liberia, Niger, Rwanda, Togo</p> <p>Research UCW: 8 – Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Mali, Rwanda, Senegal, Zambia</p> <p>Regional projects focussing 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, Democratic Republic of the Congo) • Eliminating the worst forms of child labour in West Africa and strengthening sub-regional cooperation through ECOWAS (Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo); national and selected local areas (Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Nigeria) • Prevention and elimination of child labour in artisanal gold mining in West Africa (Burkina Faso, Niger, Mali) (ended 01/10) • Sub-regional project on combating trafficking in children for labour exploitation in West Africa – LUTRENA (Phase II) (Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Mali, Senegal, Togo) (ended 03/10) <p>Other regional/inter-regional projects: 5</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Towards the elimination of the worst forms of child labour (TECL) (Phase II) with a focus on HIV/AIDS (Botswana, Namibia, South Africa) • Enhancing national capacity in child labour data collection, analysis and dissemination through technical assistance to surveys, research and training (including, for Africa: Cameroon, Rwanda) • Combating the worst forms of child labour in Francophone countries in Africa (Benin, Burkina Faso, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Niger, Senegal, Togo) (ended 09/10) • Combating the worst forms of child labour in Lusophone countries in Africa (Angola, Mozambique) • Prevention and elimination of child labour in West Africa (Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Senegal) <p>Country, sectoral or area-based projects focusing on children in specific worst forms: 6</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Senegal: Improving the situation of children at risk in Senegal • Togo: Combating exploitative child labour in Togo through education project • Morocco: Combating the worst forms of child labour • Morocco: Violence against women with a special component on working girls • Tanzania : Eliminating child labour in tobacco plantations in Urambo (Phases I & II) (integrated into the TBP project of support) • Egypt: Combating exploitative child labour through education in Egypt (WFP-UNICEF-ILO project)
ARAB STATES
<p>Projects focusing on children in specific worst forms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lebanon : Project on strengthening national action to combat the worst forms of child labour in Lebanon • Syria: National programme for the elimination of worst forms of child labour in Syria <p>SIMPOC national surveys: 3 – Jordan (ended 06/10), Yemen, Egypt</p>

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

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

SIMPOC national surveys: 3 – Sri Lanka, Lao PDR, Indonesia (ended 06/10)

Research UCW: completed: 3 – Bangladesh, Mongolia, Gender sub-regional overview

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

- Bangladesh: Urban Informal Economy (UIE) Programme of the Project of support to the timebound programme towards the elimination of worst forms of child labour in Bangladesh
- China: Project to prevent trafficking for labour exploitation in China (CP-TING II)
- Thailand: Support for national action to combat child labour and its worst forms in Thailand
- India (3): Ten Hazardous sectors covering four states and Delhi (INDUS, ended 06/10); Child labour in sericulture industry in Karnataka State (ended 08/10); Converging against child labour: Support for India's model
- Nepal : Bonded child labour (Phase II)
- Pakistan (5): Combating abusive child labour (Phase II); Education & training (Phase III); Pakistan earthquake – Child labour response; FIFA funded child labour project; Media project (Phase II)
- Indonesia (2): Education and skills training for youth employment in Indonesia (IPEC/SKILLS joint programme); Mobilization and capacity-building of Teacher Trade Union in Indonesia
- Timor Leste: Programme to eliminate the worst forms of child labour
- Myanmar: Elimination of underage recruitment
- Sri Lanka: 2005 child labour project was reactivated to initiate preparation of a Roadmap for the elimination of child labour

EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

SIMPOC national surveys: 2 – Albania, Moldova

Regional sectoral projects: 3

- PROTECT CEE: Upstream Activities for Prevention and Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Central and Eastern Europe (Albania, Bulgaria, Kosovo, Romania, Ukraine) (ended 06/10)
- PROTECT CEE: Support for policy level and up-scaling activities for combating child labour in Central and Eastern Europe (Albania, Kosovo, Moldova, Ukraine)
- PROACT CAR II: Combating child labour in Central Asia – Commitment becomes Action (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan)

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

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

SIMPOC national surveys and research: 7 – Bolivia (ended 06/10), Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Panama, Paraguay, Peru (ended 06/10), Uruguay

Research UCW: Regional study on child labour (completed studies: Brazil)

Country programmes: 3

- Mexico: Stop child labour in agriculture
- Mexico: Commercial sexual exploitation of children (reopened briefly in 2010 for specific activities)
- Haiti: Elimination and prevention of the worst forms of child labour in Haiti

Regional projects: 5

- Elimination of child labour in Latin America (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 (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, Paraguay)
- South-South Cooperation Project (Bolivia, Ecuador, Paraguay)
- Prevention and elimination of the worst forms of child labour through the strengthening of Labour Ministries and workers and employers groups

GLOBAL PROJECTS**Global or Inter-regional projects: 21**

- Capacity for data collection, design, implementation and evaluation (GLO/05/52/USA)
- Enhancing national capacity in child labour data collection, analysis and dissemination through technical assistance to surveys, research and training (GLO/06/50/USA)
- National child labour surveys in selected countries (Benin, Bolivia, Jordan, Peru) (INT/05/53/USA)
- IPEC capacity building and training activities through ITC-ILO (INT/03/24/ITA)
- Survey methodologies for national level estimates of children in the unconditional worst forms of child labour (GLO/05/50/USA)
- Strengthening the evidence base on child labour through expanded data collection, data analysis, and research-based global reports (INT/08/93/USA)
- 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 worst forms of child labour (GLO/05/51/USA)
- Impact assessment framework: Further development and follow up to tracer and tracking methodologies (GLO/06/51/USA)
- Support to the development of National Action Plans (NAP) in Sub-Saharan Africa through policy support, research and knowledge building, in particular through the interagency programme “Understanding Children’s Work” (UCW) (RAF/08/06/ITA)
- Building the knowledge base on the design and implementation of impact evaluation of child labour interventions, implemented through the interagency programme “Understanding Children’s Work” (UCW) (GLO/08/58/USA)
- Project development, awareness-raising , and support for the implementation of the global action plan on the elimination of the worst forms of child labour by 2016 (Mexico, Paraguay, Nigeria, Benin, Rwanda, Liberia, Vietnam, Moldova, South Africa, Botswana, Namibia) (INT/08/59/USA)
- Tackling child labour through education (TACKLE) (Angola, Fiji, Guyana, Jamaica, Kenya, Madagascar, Mali, Papua New Guinea, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Zambia) (INT/05/24/EEC)
- Support to the Global Action Plan, baseline surveys, evaluations and preparation of FY 2009 project documents (Burundi, Burkina Faso, Guatemala, Laos PDR, Mongolia, Comoros, El Salvador) (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)
- Advancing tripartite action to tackle child labour (INT/09/50/NOR)
- Development process of a Roadmap for 2016 (INT/09/07/NET)
- Social partnership and advocacy to tackle child labour (INT/08/72/IRL)

Annex V. 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
Ghana	X	Ratified on 13.06.00
Liberia	X	Ratified on 2.06.03
Sierra Leone	X	X
Somalia	X	X
AMERICAS		
Canada	X	Ratified on 6.06.00
Cuba	Ratified on 7.03.75 (Min. age: 15 years)	X
Mexico	X	Ratified on 30.06.00
Saint Lucia	X	Ratified on 6.12.00
Suriname	X	Ratified on 12.04.06
United States	X	Ratified on 2.12.99
ARAB STATES		
Bahrain	X	Ratified on 23.03.01
Saudi Arabia	X	Ratified on 8.10.01
ASIA AND THE PACIFIC		
Australia	X	Ratified on 19.12.06
Bangladesh	X	Ratified on 12.03.01
Brunei Darussalam	X	Ratified on 9.06.08
India	X	X
Iran, Islamic Republic of	X	Ratified on 8.05.02
Maldives	X	X
Marshall Islands	X	X
Myanmar	X	X
New Zealand	X	Ratified on 14.06.01
Solomon Islands	X	X
Timor-Leste, Democratic Rep. of	X	Ratified on 16.06.09
Tuvalu	X	X
Vanuatu	X	Ratified on 28.08.06
EUROPE		
Turkmenistan	X	Ratified on 15.11.10

X: Not yet ratified.

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

Annex VI. Evaluations completed in 2010²⁶

(Independent evaluations unless indicated otherwise)

	Mid-term evaluations (1)	Final evaluations (4)
Africa (1 + 4) (5)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Towards the elimination of the worst forms of child labour (TECL) (Phase II with a focus on HIV/AIDS: Supporting and monitoring the implementation of NAP in three core countries in Southern Africa (RAF/08/52/USA). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to development and implementation of time-bound measures against the worst forms of child labour in Zambia (ZAM/06/50/USA) • Support for the preparation of the Mali TBP (MLI/06/50/USA) • Contribute to eliminate child labour in Benin, Burkina Faso, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Niger, Senegal and Togo (RAF/06/06/FRA) • Combating hazardous child labour in tobacco farming in Urambo, Tanzania (Phase II) (URT/06/02/ECT) (<i>expanded final evaluation with sub-study on documenting models of intervention</i>)
Americas (0)	Na	Na
Arab States (0)	Na	Na
Asia (0 + 4) (4)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for national action to combat child labour and its worst forms in Thailand – National level and selected provinces (THA/06/50/USA) • Sustainable elimination of child bonded labour in Nepal (NEP/06/50/USA) • Support project to the TBP building on past country programme activities (MON/05/P50/USA) • Activating media in combating child labour (PAK/06/02/NOR)
Europe (0)	Na	Na

26. This includes 12 evaluations completed during 2010, two of which was not managed by IPEC but involved extensive technical evaluation support. One thematic evaluation not in the above list was also completed. Substantive work on a single cluster evaluation covered 13 projects most of which would otherwise be subject to individual evaluations. 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, two-donor initiated external evaluations were carried out as follows:

- Mid-term evaluation: Project of support of the UGANDA National Action Plan for the elimination of child labour (UGA/08/50/USA)
- Combating exploitative child labour in Togo through education (TBP project of support) (TOG/07/01/USA)

	Mid-term evaluations (1)	Final evaluations (4)
Global & Inter-regional (3+2) (5)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social partnership and advocacy to tackle child labour (INT/08/72/IRL) <i>(part of mid-term self-evaluation evaluation for overall programme framework and managed by EVAL)</i> • Impact Assessment Framework: Further development and follow up to tracer and tracking methodologies (GLO/06/51/USA) <i>(internal project review)</i> • Tackling child labour through education (TACKLE) – Global education and child labour project supporting activities in selected Africa, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries (INT/05/24/EEC) <i>(external mid-term review covering 11 countries)</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic evaluation on the IPEC knowledge assets and management. Learning from experience global knowledge project (GLO/05/51/USA) <i>(done as strategic evaluation based on evaluation of specific knowledge building project)</i> • Prevention and rehabilitation measures addressing children associated with armed forces and groups or involved in worst forms of child labour in conflict or postconflict situations – Freeing children from armed conflict (not an IPEC project but IPEC component and technical partner); evaluation managed by ITC-ILO) (DCHI HUM/2007/142_112; ITC-ILO reference: P910476/ E910477)

Annex VII. Active IPEC action programmes during 2010 (by country, type of intervention, and implementing agency)

231. The information in this Annex summarises IPEC's action programmes that were active during 2010 by type of intervention and by type of implementing agency.²⁷ It also shows the total amount of the budgets associated with each type of intervention and type of implementing agency and reflects the total amount of the contract to be delivered over the life of the action programme, which can last anywhere from 2-3 months to 1-2 years. This table reflects only action programmes which have been implemented using the ILO's sub-contracting modality. The table does not reflect resources used through other modalities such as training of constituents, consultations with constituents, stakeholder meetings, advocacy with constituents, evaluations, monitoring missions, contracts with individuals and the like and does not therefore reflect the full involvement of the tripartite constituents in IPEC's work to eliminate child labour.

232. Under the heading "Type of intervention", action programmes have been categorized under seven possible categories. The categories are:

- **Actions – Governments, including local government**
Actions may include: strengthening the labour inspection services to be able to treat with child labour; strengthening education and justice ministries to be able to effectively handle child labour cases; strengthening local governments to be able to identify and assist vulnerable children; as well as other activities.
- **Actions – Employers**
Actions may include: enhancing employers' organizations to effectively combat child labour; supporting sectoral employers' organizations; supporting the participation of employers' organizations in the formulation of national action plans; enhancing employers' organizations participation in child labour monitoring systems, or sensitizing employers to various forms of child labour, as well as other activities.
- **Actions – Workers**
Actions may include: supporting the participation of trade unions in the formulation of national action plans; enhancing trade unions' participation in

child labour monitoring systems; or sensitizing trade unions to the various forms of child labour; as well as other activities.

- **Awareness-raising**
Actions may include: developing effective communication strategies; designing awareness-raising materials such as brochures, leaflets, newspaper articles, radio programmes and other means to reach out to the general public; or sensitizing stakeholders involved with children about the hazards of child labour; as well as other activities.
- **Direction action with children and their families**
Actions may include: providing social services to children in or at risk of child labour; providing educational opportunities to children and their families; remedial education; skills training; income generation activities for families; as well as other activities.
- **Knowledge or research**
Actions may include: conducting studies about specific sectors where child labour can be found; conducting rapid assessments for the purpose of identifying direct beneficiaries; carrying out studies on other child labour issues; as well as other activities.
- **Statistical activities**
Actions may include: work conducted by national statistical offices or others to quantify the extent of child labour within a country; conducting rapid assessments or baseline studies; conducting national child labour surveys as well as other statistical activities.

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

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

234. In 2010 a total of US\$ 33 million was contracted with implementing agencies for the conduct of action

27. The breakdown by country will be provided as an in-session document during the International Steering Committee meeting in March 2011.

programmes. Of this amount, US\$ 23 million (or 69.7 per cent of the resources devoted to action programmes) was allocated for the purpose of **providing services directly to children and their families**. Whereas the bulk of the subcontracts issued to deliver these direct services to children and families are granted to organizations specializing in the care of children, it is interesting to note that employers' and workers' organizations have also been among those partners delivering direct services to children and their families. In 2010, employers' and workers' organizations were awarded almost US\$ 600,000 to deliver action programmes to provide services to children or their families. Direct action with children and families includes such activities as the provision of educational services and other services such as psycho-social counselling, legal assistance, provision of meals and other school materials, and life skills training.

235. During 2010, the total amount of sub-contracts granted for all type of activities to **employers' organizations** amounted to some US\$ 500,000 and subcontracts granted to **workers' organizations** amounted to some US\$ 1,149,000. These subcontracts were granted for a variety of purposes including actions with and for employers and workers as well as tripartite activities and direct action with children and families and awareness-raising activities.

236. In addition to the total number of action programmes it is also important to note the other activities and expenditures with constituents during the course of the year. These activities included support for workshops/trainings/meetings, financing of missions, advocacy and knowledge and research. In relation to these activities in 2010:

- US\$ 2,357,258 of expenditure related to governments
- US\$ 225,666 of expenditure related to employers' organizations

- US\$ 503,487 of expenditure related to workers' organizations

237. In relation to this expenditure with governments:

- US\$ 1,600,735 (68%) was on workshops/trainings/meetings
- US\$ 245,815 (10.4%) was on advocacy
- US\$ 14,000 (0.6%) was on knowledge and research activities
- US\$ 17,154 (0.7%) was on missions
- US\$ 46,554 (20.3%) was on other activities.

238. In relation to the expenditure with employers' organisations:

- US\$ 165,869 (73.5%) was on workshops/trainings/meetings
- US\$ 43,330 (19.2%) was on advocacy
- US\$ 2,733 (1.2%) was on missions
- US\$ 13,375 (6.1%) was on other activities.

239. In relation to the expenditure with workers' organisations:

- US\$ 374,880 (74.6%) was on workshops/trainings/meetings
- US\$ 29,601 (5.9%) was on advocacy
- US\$ 5,288 (1%) was on missions
- US\$ 93,178 (18.5%) was on other activities.

240. IPEC management has taken steps that should help to boost participation by constituents in IPEC activities. In particular, in new project proposals efforts are being made to increase provision for the support and capacity building of the tripartite constituents. In addition, following the shift in programming emphasis towards the implementation of child labour projects with an increased focus on addressing the root causes of child labour, it can be expected that employers, workers organisations and governments will be able to participate in IPEC project more directly and with increased impact.