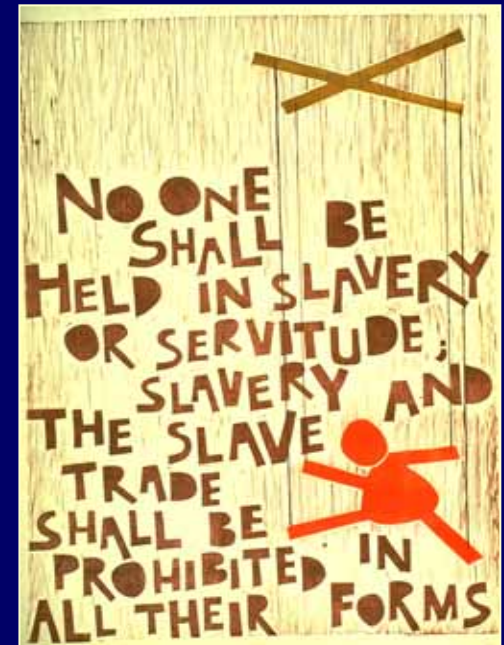


Broad protection to prevent trafficking and re-trafficking

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UN Convention on the Rights of the Child

EVERY CHILD without discrimination of any kind, irrespective of the child's or his/her parents or legal guardian's race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national, ethnic or social origin, property, disability, birth or other status IS BORN WITH THE SAME RIGHTS (Art. 2.1)

Thus:

ALL children should be enjoying ALL the rights in the Convention on the rights of the Child

Protection to prevent (re)trafficking

Overriding aim of actions to protect children from trafficking is to

address the **risk factors** that make them vulnerable to trafficking or re-trafficking



Response actions to increase protection and prevent trafficking & re-trafficking

Session 1:

- Livelihood strategies
- Education, (life) skills training;

Session 2:

- Awareness raising & behaviour change;
- Fight exclusion and discrimination;

Session 3:

- Safe, legal migration & Decent Work;

Livelihood assistance to families at risk

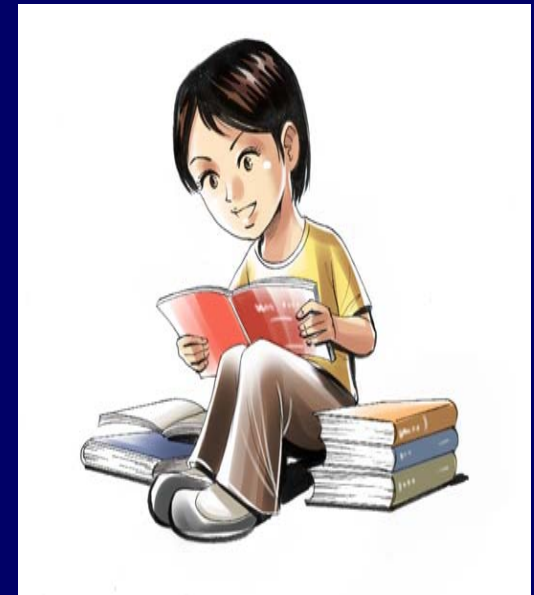
- Get adults and adolescents into decent work and keep children under 15 in school;
- Skills training, micro-finance services, job placement services to parents;
- World Bank Study (2002): Access to credit reduces child labour. In absence of financial markets HHs resort to CL to address income variability;
- Conditional Cash Transfers (CCTs) = modest cash incentives to parents on condition that they send their children to school.

Non-formal education to children

- Include basic skills training and life skills, in addition to numeracy and literacy;
- Base skills training on market opportunity analysis;
- Appeal to interests of working children;
- Be child-centred & focus on needs of individual children;
- Use interesting (participatory) teaching methods;
- Modular approach;

Education

- Quality education (sufficient teachers, buildings, interesting methods, relevant subjects);
- Outreach (a school in every village);
- Violence and discrimination free schools;
- FREE of costs (including indirect costs);
- Incentives (e.g. free meals, uniform, books);
- Individual monitoring and tutoring to children in need;
- Ensure parents recognize the value of education of their children;



Skills training for youth of working age

- Rural versus Urban training; Self versus Wage employment;

<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
Self Employment	Wage Employment
Wage Employment	Self Employment

- Professional market appraisal prior to training;
- Bring the training to the people, not center based;
- Centre-based vocational training for wage-employment leads to out-migration to urban areas (50 % cases);

Skills training for youth of working age

- Diversify to the extent possible, but fitted to the local context and capacities;
- Short modular courses;
- Mix technical content with business skills for self employment;
- Training equipment/Facilities by employers?;
- Traditional apprenticeship training = huge potential! But ensure there is no hidden child labour;
- Engage employers to ensure relevance of training;

Assist youth with self employment

- ILO Start and Improve Your Business (SIYB) to youth with business potential;
- Market appraisals by experts prior to self employment;
- Consider infra-structural context (e.g. water supply, roads, electricity);
- Consider community context (e.g. gender, property titles, access to credit);
- Credit is debt! Give only to poor with potential;
- If credit to poorest: than go for micro-loans, short term, with weekly payments;
- Check on savings potential before offering credit;
- Interest should be at market rates;
- Poorest: Relief services and social programmes rather than credit (otherwise they may get poorer);

Youth employment for children of minimum working age

NOTE: In many countries where child trafficking is a problem, youth unemployment is also a problem.

- Career guidance in schools;
- Vacancy information available in village?;
- Job counseling services;
- Job centers geared to needs of youth?;
- Assistance with applications;
- Mobilize 'good' employers to offer DW;



Youth and membership of groups

- Trade unions are membership organizations – the more members the more influence;
- At what age can working youth join trade unions?;
- Joining migrant worker associations;
- Joining place name associations;
- Joining youth groups;

NOTE: ITUC promotes portable trade union membership for international migrants