

# ILO TECHNICAL COOPERATION – CHILD LABOUR

## *Project Snapshot*

### *Country programmes - India*

#### **Indian Country Programme activities linked to action programmes, registered before 2000 and not attributed to another project**

**Duration:** January 2001 – June 2005

**Donor & Budget**

Finland, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Finland

USD 174,785

**Objectives**

1. Combating child labour in stone quarries and brick kilns and in the agricultural sector of the Shamshabad and Moinbad Mandals of Range Reddy district of Andhra Pradesh.
2. Combating the recruitment of child labour for the carpet industry in Uttar Pradesh.
3. Consolidation of the work done on the training of labour and factory inspectors on child labour.
4. Developing training packages on child labour for elected representatives of Panchayati Raj Institution, judicial officials on child labour and trade unions workers at the state and district levels.
5. Integrated area-specific approach against hazardous and exploitative forms of child labour in Jaipur; Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh; Sivakasi; Tirupur.
6. Providing pre-vocational training skills to child labourers released from bondage.
7. Setting up a cell on child labour in the State labour institute, Orissa.
8. Training of the NCLP project directors.

#### **Country Programme in India 2001-2004**

**Duration:** April 2001 – April 2004

**Donor & Budget**

Germany, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation

USD 398,828

#### **Sensitizing trade union activists on the worst forms of child labour and counselling child labourers in distress**

**Duration:** 1998 – July 2001

**Donor & Budget**

Germany, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation

USD 74,581

<b>Working with INTUC against child labour</b>	
<b>Duration:</b> 1998 – March 2006	
<b>Donor &amp; Budget</b> Germany, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation  USD 61,448	<b>Objective</b> Conscientizing office bearers and members of Indian National Trade Union Congress (INTUC) and its affiliates against child labour.
<b>Child labour in home-based industries</b>	
<b>Duration:</b> 1998 – March 2006	
<b>Donor &amp; Budget</b> Germany, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation  USD 64,774	
<b>Composite approach against child labour: sensitization and education</b>	
<b>Duration:</b> 1998 – March 2006	
<b>Donor &amp; Budget</b> Germany, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation  USD 72,571	
<b>Monitoring of national child labour projects</b>	
<b>Duration:</b> 1998 – May 2000	
<b>Donor &amp; Budget</b> Germany, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation  USD 33,565	
<b>Country Programmes in India - 1998-1999</b>	
<b>Duration:</b> 1998 – 1999	
<b>Donor &amp; Budget</b>  Germany, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation  USD 4,391, 400 (total)  SUB-PROGRAMME 1: USD 400,000 SUB-PROGRAMME 2: USD 2,800,000 SUB-PROGRAMME 3: USD 250,000 SUB-PROGRAMME 4: USD 174,800 SUB-PROGRAMME 5: USD 491,600 SUB-PROGRAMME 6: USD 150,000 SUB-PROGRAMME 7: USD 125,000	<b>Long term objective:</b> Contribute to the progressive elimination of child labour in the country.  <b>Immediate objectives:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To develop a model programme for eliminating hazardous and abusive forms of child labour, based on the area specific approach and implement it through the government run NCLP.</li> <li>• To enhance the capability of strategic partners in combating child labour and consolidate IPEC-assisted initiatives in this regard on a self-sustaining basis.</li> <li>• To create widespread awareness about child labour and involve as many sections of society as possible in combating the problem.</li> <li>• To introduce child labour as an issue of concern within relevant ongoing government and non-governmental programmes.</li> </ul>
<b>Results and Outcomes</b>	
SUB-PROGRAMME 1: Consolidation of IPEC Direct Support Action Programmes begun in Phase I.	

SUB-PROGRAMME 2: Integrated Area-Specific Approach Against Hazardous and Exploitative forms of Child Labour

SUB-PROGRAMME 3: Enhancing the Capability of Strategic Partners on a Sustainable Basis

SUB-PROGRAMME 4: Awareness Raising – A two Tier Approach at the Micro (Community) and Macro (State, National, International) levels

SUB-PROGRAMME 5: Support for special action by employers' and workers' organizations

SUB-PROGRAMME 6: Integration of child labour components into programmes of women and children of the government, of UN and other development agencies at the policy formulation and implementation levels

SUB-PROGRAMME 7: development and implementation of a monitoring and evaluation system with appropriate impact assessment indicators

### **Country Programme in India - 1996-1997**

**Duration:** January 1997 – January 2000

#### **Donor & Budget**

Germany, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation

USD 4,000,000

#### **Results and Outcomes**

- A study of urban child labour in the informal sector.
- Integrated programme for combating child labour in Calcutta and in the Govindpuri area of New Delhi.
- Awareness raising amongst employers of working children, parents and in the community.
- Campaign against child labour.
- Capacity building amongst the child labourers working in the roadside restaurants in Aurangabad city of Maharashtra.
- Action Programmes to combat child labour in the agricultural sector of Keesara Mandal of Ranga Reddy district, Andhra Pradesh; in the carpet belt of Uttar Pradesh; in some pockets of Ahmedabad city; amongst coal pickers of railway goods yard; amongst the tribal of Imphal; in the Marzapur, Allahabad and Sondhadra districts of Uttar Pradesh.
- Combated child labour and provided non-formal education, particularly for girl children at times as bonded farm hands in the agriculture sector in Rangareddy districts.
- Combated child labour and rehabilitated children working in biscuit factories in the Kattedan industrial area, Andhra Pradesh.
- Combated child labour and released bonded child labour in the carpet industry in Uttar Pradesh.
- Combating child labour in the stone quarries near Delhi, in Bangalore slum areas, in Bhubaneswar, in agriculture sector of the Shamshabad and Moinabad Mandals of Ranga Reddy district of Andhra Pradesh, in the agricultural sector in Tonk, in the agriculture sector in Dhoulathabad, in the beedi industry in Ajmer and Pune, in the brass industry of Jamnagar, in the building construction sector, in the carpet industry in the Mirzapur-Varanasi belt, in the gem industry of Jaipur, in the match industry.

### **Country Programmes in India - 1992-1995**

**Duration:** 1992 – 1995

#### **Donor & Budget**

Germany, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation

#### **Objective**

Contribute to the progressive elimination of child labour in the country.

1992-93 biennial budget: USD 2,251,000

1994-95 biennial budget: USD 1,400,000

TOTAL: USD 3,651,000

## Results and Outcomes

### National Outcomes:

- The Ministry of Labour projected child labour as a major issue within the government, resulting in the Prime Minister devoting considerable time to child labour in his politically significant Independence Day address to the nation on 15 August 1994.
- The Prime Minister announced a Rs. 850 crore fund (USD 270 million) on schemes for the elimination of child labour in hazardous industries.
- A National Authority for the Elimination of Child Labour (NAECL) was set in 1994 with the Minister of Labour as Chairperson and with Secretary-level representation from the other ministries.
- Child Labour was a major item for discussion on the agenda of the Regional Labour Ministers' conferences held during 1994-95 (Bhubaneswar, Trivandrum, Jaipur, Goa).
- The Planning Commission increased the funding for the elimination of child labour from less than five crores (USD 1.6 million) in 1994-95 to Rs. 43.5 crores (USD 14 million) in 1995-96, and further assured the Ministry of Labour that, depending on its performance, this outlay could be increased.
- An awareness campaign was launched by the government through a series of advertisements in the print and electronic media.
- Trade unions began to debate the issue of child labour more and more. The unions made an effort to educate their workers about child labour, while putting pressure on the government to intervene against the practice.
- National employers' organisations began to sensitize their members and prepare detailed plans of the role they could play in its elimination.

### IPEC Action Programmes' focuses:

- Workshop for Trade Unions to sensitize their leaders about the nature and magnitude of the problems of child labour.
- Trainings of labour inspectors for effective enforcement of child labour legislation (1992/93-1994/95).
- Two workshops to educate primary school teachers in Madras about child labour.
- A three-day training programme for 18 judicial officers and 18 lawyers in Uttar Pradesh.
- A convention of local trade unions in Tamil Nadu on their role in the elimination of child labour.
- Two planning workshops in Vellore (beedi-making area) and Sivakasi (match-making area) to initiate a campaign to enrol children in schools at the beginning of the academic year.
- Combating child labour and providing non-formal education, particularly for girl children and bonded labourers in the agricultural sector and in the Kattedan Industrial Area of Ranga Reddy and in Nalagonda district, Andhra Pradesh.
- Providing educational and vocational training to children engaged as beed-wrappers in Manur block of Tirunelveli District.
- Development programme for child workers in metal factories, Madras.
- Providing support to children working in the lock-making industry.
- Improving the conditions of children working as rag-pickers in Bangalore and Madurai slums.
- Combating child labour through creative education and through awareness generation amongst parents and the community.
- Combating child labour in the agricultural sector of the districts of Visakhapatnam, Tonk, Bankura, Dhoulathabad, Shamshabad, Moinabad.
- Progressive elimination of child labour from railway stations (Bhubaneswar).

- Combating child labour in the slums of Calcutta and Howrah, West Bengal, and Delhi.
- Education for children working in the urban informal sectors and advocacy amongst parents and employers.
- Non-formal education and vocational training to child labourers in Pune, Maharashtra.
- Combating child labour in the tea plantations of North-East India.
- An integrated programme for combating child labour in the Govindpuri slum area of New Delhi.
- Combating child labour amongst the coal-pickers of the railway goods yard in Ahmedabad.
- Combating the recruitment of child labour for the carpet industry in Varanasi, Mirzapur, Bhadohi, Gardwa, Daltonganj.
- Rehabilitation of child labourers in the gem industry of Jaipur.
- Combating child labour among the tribal people of Imphal.
- Non-formal education for the elimination of child labour in motor workshops in Calcutta.
- Combating child labour in the brass industry of Jamnagar.
- Elimination of child labour, in particular of bonded child labour, in agriculture in Alwar, Rajasthan and Rewari, Haryana.

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