

Outcome 16 - Child Labour: Child labour is eliminated, with priority being given to the worst forms

RESULTS BY INDICATOR

Indicator - 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.

Measurement

To be counted as reportable, results must meet at least one of the following criteria:

1. Policies, programmes and/or action plans are adopted or implemented by one or more of the ILOs constituents, to bring them in line with international labour standards to prohibit and eliminate child labour.
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.
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.
4. Policies that address child labour are adopted and promoted through global, regional or subregional economic and social inter-governmental organizations or groupings.

Country/Country Programme Outcome (CPO)	Measurement Criteria	Result Achieved	ILO Contribution
Africa			
Cameroon/CMR827 Le Plan Action National pour la lutte contre le travail des enfants est mis en oeuvre	1	Le Cameroun a élaboré un plan national de lutte contre le travail des enfants(PANETEC. Le PANETEC, qui inclut des actions spécifiques en matière de travail domestique des enfants, entre autres, a été validé par les mandants tripartite en 2014 sous le leadership du Ministère du Travail et de la Sécurité Sociale. Un Comité Directeur de Lutte contre le travail des enfants (CDN)et un Secrétariat technique ont été créés en 2014 par deux Arrêtés du Premier Ministre. La mise en oeuvre des activités du PANETEC a démarré en mai 2015 par la tenue d'une première reunion du CDN.	Le BIT a apporté ses appuis techniques (élaboration des TDR, recrutement d'un consultant) pour l'élaboration du PANETEC. Par la suite, le BIT a organisé a mené un plaidoyer auprès des autorités pour la mise en oeuvre du PANETEC. Un atelier d'appui à la mise en oeuvre du PANETEC a été organisé en 2015 avec l'appui du BIT, ainsi que des consultations avec diverses institutions nationales charges de la mise en oeuvre du PANETEC, dans le but de les aider à élaborer des plans d'actions stratégiques en rapport avec le PANETEC.

Additional CPO Information (This information should only be added when relevant and necessary and should not repeat information already entered under results or ILO contribution)

a) Gender equality and non-discrimination

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b) Partnerships (external)

Le partenaire principal dans la mise en oeuvre des activités relatives à la lutte contre le travail des enfants au Cameroun est le Ministère du travail et de la sécurité sociale (MINTSS) qui a su s'approprier le processus après la clôture des projets Lutrena. Le MINTSS acoordonné toutes les activités sous la supervision du BIT.

Madagascar/MDG205

L'appropriation par les mandants tripartites de la lutte contre le travail des enfants est plus visible

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Par respect et application des conventions ratifiées par Madagascar (C.138 et C.182):

- engagement à très haut niveau du pays à lutter contre l'ESEC par l'adoption et la signature du Code de Conduite dans le secteur du Tourisme. Signature effectuée par le Gouvernement représenté par le Premier Ministre, l'OIT en la personne du Directeur Régional du BIT pour l'Afrique, l'ONTM (Office National du Tourisme de Madagascar) représenté par son Président du Conseil d'Administration et l'UNICEF représenté par son représentant;
- signature au niveau national par les opérateurs du tourisme et les ORT (Offices Régionaux de Tourisme) du Code de Conduite contre le travail des enfants dans l'ESEC;
- adoption et signature du Code de Conduite des opérateurs dans les secteurs du tourisme et de la Vanille de lutte contre l'ESEC pour les Régions de Nosy Be et Tuléar;
- disponibilité des résultats d'une étude sur le phénomène Foroche, acte de banditisme impliquant les enfants pour mieux appréhender la situation dans la Région de Diana, et engagement des autorités à élaborer un plan d'action pour éradiquer le fléau;
- révision de Dina régional en y intégrant les questions relatives au travail des enfants dans le travail domestique dans la Région Amoron'i Mania. Le Dina est une sorte de convention de communautés villageoises, communales et regionales;

Appui technique apporté dans le cadre du projet PAMODEC à travers la signature du Code de Conduite, la collaboration avec des centres de formation pour la scolarisation, la formation professionnelle et l'apprentissage de la langue française aux enfants victimes et à risques. Par ailleurs, le BIT continue de soutenir la mise en oeuvre des programmes d'action pour sensibiliser les parents et les autorités sur la lutte contre le travail des enfants et éliminer les pires formes de travail des enfants (ESEC et domestique) dans les Régions cibles.

RBSA funding has contributed to supporting this work and to the achievement of the reported results.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - mise en place d'un parlement des enfants pour mener des actions de plaidoyer protégeant les enfants contre le travail domestique dans la Région Amoron'i Mania; - prises de mesures concrètes par les autorités regionales et nationales visant à éradiquer le travail domestique des enfants au niveau de leur circonscription. Les regions touchées sont Atsinanana, Amoron'i Mania et Vakinankaratra. 	
2	<p>Trois programmes de lutte contre le travail des enfants mis en oeuvre. Il s'agit des projets LCTE/DIAA (Lutte contre le travail des enfants/Diana et Atsimo Andrefana) pour lutter contre l'ESEC, 1ère et 2ème phases, et le projet PAMODEC pour la lutte contre le travail domestique des enfants. Résultats obtenus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - LCTE DIAA phase 1: (i) prévention et retrait des enfants de l'ESEC : 260 enfants à risque et victimes de l'ESEC ciblés et appuyés avec des offres de services de maintien dans le système scolaire, alphabétisation, réinsertion dans l'enseignement général et orientation vers la formation professionnelle, 170 parents des enfants victimes de l'ESEC appuyés dans le cadre de leurs activités pour améliorer leurs conditions de vie, (ii) renforcement du cadre juridique et des capacités des principaux acteurs-clés dans la lutte contre l'ESEC; 40 principaux responsables dans l'application des textes contre le travail des enfants formés sur la lutte contre le travail des enfants. Le manuel des procédures sur l'application des textes sur le travail des enfants finalise, (iii) mobilisation et sensibilisation des groupes cibles à travers les différentes actions de 	<p>L'appui du BIT consiste en (I) des actions d'appui et de soutien scolaires données aux enfants pour avoir le niveau requis pour accéder à des formations professionnelles qualifiées, (ii) développement de partenariat avec l'Alliance Française de Nosy-be en venant en appui aux enfants vulnérables et victimes par la prise en charge des frais d'adhésion des enfants ciblés pour qu'ils bénéficient des activités ludiques, culturelles et d'apprentissage du Français adaptées à leurs profils (iii) appui des parents en activités génératrices de revenus dans le cadre de formations en gestion simplifiée et technique liée à leurs activités, (iv) sensibilisation pour la lutte contre l'ESEC et la signature du code de conduite au niveau national et des regions, (v) renforcement des rôles des mandants dans la lutte contre les pires formes de travail des enfants dans l'ESEC.</p> <p>A travers le projet PAMODEC, (I) identification, retrait, et préparation d'enfants de 12 à 16 ans exposés au travail domestique pour le concours en vue de l'obtention du Certificat d'Etudes Primaires Elémentaires (CEPE), (ii) développement et mise en oeuvre des programmes d'actions (PA) pour de nouveaux modèles d'intervention pour l'identification, le</p>

	<p>sensibilisation (visites à domicile, focus groupe, sensibilisation de masse, célébration de la JMLTE.</p> <p>- LCTE/DIAA phase 2 (mars 2015 à: 100 enfants retirés de l'ESEC à Nosy-be, Toliara et Mangily dont 50 filles à Nosy-be et 40 filles et 10 garçons à Toliara / Mangily ont bénéficié de formations et d'accompagnement pour la réinsertion sociale et économique: (i) formations en hôtellerie et restauration pour une durée de 3 mois en théorie et pratique avec 2 mois de stage en entreprise, auprès d'un centre de formation avec des modules de formation adaptés aux besoins et niveaux des enfants bénéficiaires, et sanctionnées par des certificats en fin de formation et de stage, (ii) formations en entrepreneuriat pour la création d'emploi après la formation, avec une dotation d'un fonds de démarrage, (iii) adoption d'un manuel de procédure sur l'application des textes sur le travail des enfants dans la Région Atsimo Andrefana et Diana.</p> <p>- PAMODEC: (i) 125 enfants de 12 à 16 ans exposés au travail domestique appuyés dans l'obtention du Certificat d'Etudes Primaires Elémentaires (CEPE). 98/117 présents à l'examen ayant eu leur diplôme, (ii) 163 enfants retirés du travail dans le travail domestique et bénéficiaire de certificat formation profession, (iii) sensibilisation lors des JMLTE.</p>	<p>retrait, la formation professionnelle et l'accompagnement dans la recherche d'emplois des enfants de 15 à 17 ans exposés au travail domestique, (iii) célébration des JMTE, (iv) formations, en deux vagues, des Responsables des Agences d'Exécution des PA et des membres des CRLTE (Régional) et des CDLTE (Districts), (v) supervision et suivi de la réalisation d'une étude sur la situation du travail des enfants dans le travail domestique dans la ville de Toamasina.</p> <p>RBSA funding has contributed to supporting this work and to the achievement of the reported results.</p>
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Additional CPO Information (This information should only be added when relevant and necessary and should not repeat information already entered under results or ILO contribution)

a) Gender equality and non-discrimination

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b) Partnerships (external)

La lutte contre le travail des enfants (ESEC et travail domestique) a suscité l'intérêt des plusieurs parties prenantes à s'impliquer dans les actions tant

au niveau national que regional. Un lien de partenariat est tissée entre le BIT et l'UNICEF ainsi que le gouvernement et les opérateurs économiques et ONGs à Madagascar.

Uganda/UGA151

National and district development plans and policies and programmes addressing and sustaining gender focused child labour concerns implemented

1	<p>The Child Labour National Action Plan was adopted by the tripartite partners at national level and disseminated to the district local governments where it is being implemented. The NAP takes cognizance of ILS that Uganda has ratified.</p>	<p>ILO provided support to disseminate the NAP and developed district guidelines for its application.</p>
2	<p>The Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development is implementing a programme to strengthen linkages between child labour and education and strengthening collaboration efforts between the two ministry of Gender and Education in efforts to increase education opportunities as viable alternatives to combating the worst forms of child labour.</p> <p>The Ministry of Education and Sports worked on mainstreaming child labour concerns in the Education sector. The strategy of implementation was to contribute to the NAP goal of reducing of the magnitude of the worst forms of child labour by 2015 by drawing attention to the linkages between child labour and education attainment in education sector, policy and planning.</p> <p>Federation of Uganda Employers implemented a programme for extension of employers initiatives to eliminate the worst forms of child labour through education.. The programme strategy aimed at ensuring that employers, institutions and community members, at different levels of Uganda society are mobilised against child labour through heightened awareness of its negative</p>	<p>ILO provided technical support through the Dutch Funded Education project on combating child labour through education and skills training for older children (14 – 17 yr old).</p>

		consequences and increased knowledge of the ways and means to combat the problem through education.	
	3	Through the Ministry of Education and sports child labour concerns were considered at high level education sector meetings. Based on the fact and figures indicating the girl child to be more vulnerable, special consideration and programs were developed under the ministry to alleviate that situation	ILO provided technical support to the government in integrating child labour issue into the curricula.

Egypt/EGY828

Support to Egyptian Institutions on continuous effort to combat worst form child labour provided

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A National Action Plan for eliminating worst forms of Child Labour in Egypt by 2020 has been finalized and launched.
Capacity of Partners has been strengthened to design, develop, and implement income generation activities, micro-enterprises and cooperatives for women and households of children at risk households.
Capacity of MoMM, MOSS, and other relevant social partners to improve the learning conditions at workplaces of children engaged in exploitative conditions in traditional and or for apprenticeship, is built or increased and made sustainable

Technical support during the preparation process. Financing the preparation process as an activity of Combating Worst forms of Child Labour in Agriculture Project. (2011 – 2014).
- Starting Technical support for the revision of the worst forms of Child Labour lists.
- In the period May 2012 till 31 October 2014, 4524 mother received training on the Get Ahead package as well as skills training. 4068 of them started their income generation small projects.
Loans (Grants) are given to 2984 mothers to start their small projects
- Starting June 2013, 3760 child labourer in agriculture have been engaged in Apprenticeship scheme with official training contract for a year and covered with medical care and accident insurance. 30% were subject to off job training sessions from March 2014 till End November 2014.
SCREAM TOT was conducted early June 2013 where partner NGOs were trained on the use of the different SCREAM modules. The methodology used to aware children with the danger of child labour and advocate community against Child Labour till the end of the project in December 2014.

Tunisia/TUN130

Une politique nationale de lutte contre le travail des enfants est développée et mise en œuvre par les mandants tripartites

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Un comité national tripartite pour l'élaboration d'un Plan d'Action National (PAN) de Lutte Contre le Travail des Enfants (LCTE) a été mis en place en Tunisie fin 2013 et institutionnalisé le 3 juillet 2015 par arrêté du Chef du Gouvernement (Bulletin officiel n°53 du 3 juillet 2015).

Le PAN de lutte contre le travail des enfants a été élaboré selon un processus de consultation participatif et tripartite et validé en juillet 2015 par le Comité national tripartite présidé par le Ministre des affaires sociales. Le PAN sera adopté par le Gouvernement en octobre 2015.

Le BIT a appuyé:

- la mise en place et l'institutionnalisation de la structure tripartite de coordination et de suivi de l'élaboration d'un PAN LCTE.

Avec le soutien financier du gouvernement de la France, le BIT a apporté son appui pour établir un diagnostic de la situation du travail des enfants en Tunisie à travers la réalisation en 2014 d'une étude sur l'analyse législative et institutionnelle du travail des enfants en Tunisie et d'une étude pilote sur le travail des enfants dans le travail domestique dans deux régions pourvoyeuses d'enfants travailleurs domestiques (Jendouba et Bizerte).

- une analyse sur le travail des enfants en Tunisie à partir des enquêtes MICS4 et ENPE a également été réalisée.

- En 2014, le BIT a soutenu la célébration de la Journée mondiale contre le travail des enfants pour une meilleure sensibilisation sur les méfaits du travail précoce.

-Avec le soutien financier du gouvernement de la France , le BIT a renforcé en 2015, les capacités de 21 inspecteurs du travail et points focaux de LCTE en matière d'application des normes internationales et de la législation nationale pour la lutte contre le travail des enfants.

- le BIT a également appuyé d'une part l'organisation entre juin et septembre 2014 de 4 concertations régionales tripartites (réunissant les représentants du Ministère des

			<p>Affaires sociales, de l'éducation nationale, des collectivités locales et des partenaires sociaux) pour l'élaboration du PAN, à Sousse, Sfax, Siliana et Kasserine et, d'autre part, l'organisation en novembre 2014 de deux concertations nationales thématiques pour l'élaboration du PAN sur les thèmes de la promotion de l'éducation et de la formation professionnelle comme moyens de lutte contre le travail des enfants et sur le renforcement de la coordination interinstitutionnelle et l'amélioration des connaissances.</p> <p>Le BIT a favorisé l'échange d'expériences entre pays du Maghreb en matière de LCTE en co-organisant une mission du comité tripartite de pilotage de l'élaboration du PAN au Maroc, auprès des partenaires impliqués dans la LCTE incluant le Comité Directeur National marocain de LCTE.</p>
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a) Gender equality and non-discrimination

40% des participants aux différentes manifestations organisées par le BIT en Tunisie pour la LCTE étaient des femmes (292 participants dont 119 femmes).

b) Partnerships (external)

UNICEF a contribué financièrement à certaines manifestations organisées par le BIT en Tunisie dans l'objectif de l'élaboration du PAN.

Malawi/MWI103

A conducive environment fostered for and steady progress made towards the elimination of the worst forms of child labour

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The National Action Plan on Child Labour (NAP-CL) and the National Conference Outcome Framework are implemented through concerted efforts of Partners and stakeholders. A Child labour monitoring system has been developed and is being implemented, supporting the government (child labour unit and district child labour committees), ILO constituents, and civil society organizations in the implementation of the commitments under C182 and C138 in mapping hazardous work.

The monitoring system also collects sex disaggregated data on child labour in targeted zones and creates a referral mechanism for available social services. It also provides data for policy reviews and development of interventions.

Actions being implemented by Government, social partners and major stakeholders to implement the National Action Plan for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour in Malawi, specifically:

- 1009 working children or children at risk of child labour (429 girls & 580 boys) were provided with rehabilitation services . Within this, 604 working children (248 girls & 356 boys) were withdrawn from the worst forms of child labour and have been provided with rehabilitation and educational services. 405 children (181 girls & 224 boys) were prevented from entering child labour and are being provided with rehabilitation and

In collaboration with the constituents and civil society organizations, the ILO facilitated the development of a monitoring mechanism for the NAP-CL , Community Based Child labour Monitoring System (CLMS).

	<p>educational services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 6 Community based Service outlets established and 789 children (326 girls & 463 boys) have completed vocational training - 311 adults and 46 children were trained in business management skills using ILO manual Start and Improve your Business (SIYB). - 331 (Male 78 and Female 248) Income-Generating Activities (IGAs) were implemented. The IGAs concerned the following business scheme: Bakery, Fish mongering, beans trading, Vegetable selling, Butchery, selling clothes, food selling etc. 	
	<p>2</p> <p>The government of Malawi under took a series of activities to support the elimination of child labour in Malawi, including;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10 Training workshops on Occupation Safety and Health and child labour (in agriculture or in tobacco have been conducted in which 295 participants (DCLC, CCLC, Leaf Technicians, Chiefs, Agricultural Extension Workers, Community Members and Children) were trained • 820 Government Policy makers, law enforcers (MoLMD, MoE, MoA, MoLG, MGCCD, Police, Judiciary), Members of NGOs, civil society organizations, traditional chiefs , JTI Field Technicians, Teachers, parents , Social partners(MCTU, TUM and ECAM and development partners) children and the youth r were trained on the List of Hazardous Occupations. • Ministry of Labour organized 3 Child labour days to create awareness on child labour issues. • Ministry of Labour has raised awareness on 	<p>The ILO provided technical contributions and facilitated the development and production of communication materials on child labour, particularly on the list of hazardous occupations for children.</p>

the regulatory framework through printing and distributing 700 copies of List of Hazardous Occupation for children to Ministry of Labour, District Child Labour Committees (DCLCs), Community Child Labour Committees (CCLCs), Ward Counsellors and Senior Chiefs.

Mozambique/MOZ999

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The National Action Plan for the elimination of child labour prepared through broad consultations, validated by the constituents and other stakeholders and partners. Ministry of Labour presented to the tripartite Advisory Labour Commission that has approved and recommended the Ministry to submit NAP to the Council of Minister for official adoption/endorsement (June 2014).

The ILO provided technical support to the drafting of the NAP and facilitated the consultations leading to its validation.

Zambia/ZMB176

Support to the implementation of the Child Labour Policy and National Action Plan to combat Child Labour provided

1	<p>Actions being implemented by Government, constituents and major stakeholders towards goals of the National Action Plan for the elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour, specifically:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prevention of 3, 034, in and out-of-school children prevented from child labour - 131 children provided with psycho social counselling and undergoing community based skills and literacy instruction - 200 peer educators and 24 safe space mentors trained on child labour prevention and currently conducting outreach - Regular school attendance of 580 children of adult beneficiaries of economic livelihoods strengthening through Self Help Groups - at least 7, 500 members of the public, community members and stakeholders educated and sensitised on child labour and risks - National and international legal and policy documents on child labour disseminated 	<p>Training of constituents and NGO partners on child labour monitoring, programme development and implementation</p> <p>Direct support to implementing partners for prevention and withdrawal of children from labour by providing technical and financial input to 5 NGOs, Ministry of Labour District Office, and Kaoma District Child Labour Committee, for the development and implementation of child labour elimination strategies.</p>
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Labour and Social Security implementing the National Time Bound Programme for the elimination of child labour with establishment of 4 new District Child Labour Committees (DCLCs) (Mpika, Kaoma, Lundazi and Mazabuka); revitalising of the National Steering Committee on child labour in 2015; - Statutory Instrument on hazardous labour passed by Cabinet and is now a legal document, further strengthening the national 	<p>Successful advocacy on adoption of Statutory Instrument on hazardous labour furthered by technical and financial support through ARISE for development of a training plan for law enforcement officers by the Ministry of Labour to implement the recently passed instrument.</p> <p>ILO provided technical input and facilitated the development and printing of communication materials on child labour information, particularly on the national policy and legal</p>

		<p>legal framework around C182.</p> <p>- Ministry of Labour and Social Security has raised awareness on the regulatory framework for Child Labour through the dissemination of information, education and communication materials and enhanced enforcement by training . Law enforcement officers on child labour. The Zambia Federation of Employers has raised awareness on the Worst Forms of Child Labour in tobacco farms and strengthened the capacity for employers', farmers' and community response in identifying and referring child labour cases;</p> <p>- Zambia Congress of Trade Unions have trained their members countrywide on hazardous child labour and the institutional child labour policy using ILO tools in an effort to strengthen the role of the Trade Unions in the District Child Labour Committees in 5 selected Districts</p>	<p>provisions.</p> <p>The ILO provided technical input and facilitated the development of an employers' and workers' handbook on hazardous child labour and training of members of employers' and workers' organisations on their role in child labour elimination.</p>
	3	<p>Child labour mainstreamed in District Government programmes, such as Social Welfare Department and Victim Support Unit.</p> <p>- Child labour in UNDAF annual work plans and joint UN advocacy conducted in 2014 on situation of adolescent girls</p>	<p>ILO provides technical input in the District Child Labour Committee, which has drafted an action plan. The DCLC comprises various Government Departments and stakeholder institutions working on issues related to child labour.</p>

Additional CPO Information (This information should only be added when relevant and necessary and should not repeat information already entered under results or ILO contribution)

a) Gender equality and non-discrimination

Child labour data collection and monitoring is sex disaggregated. Child labour prevention and withdrawal targeting specific to activities for wither girls or boys or both. Economic livelihoods support in form of training, mentorship, inputs provided to adult beneficiaries, mostly females, as

b) Partnerships (external)

ILO participates in UNDAF planning and implementation and is a member of the Cooperating Partners group on education. This network has provided a platform to the ILO to advocate for child labour to be a priority in the UN and Cooperating Partners 'group discussions.

primary caregivers for the child labour interest group.

Technical and financial support through the ARISE Project for direct beneficiary monitoring and reporting and piloting of a community Child Labour Monitoring System. Technical and financial support for the implementation of a self-help strategy in economic livelihoods strengthening.

Furthermore, this network has provided the ILO with the opportunity to cultivate relationships and position itself in this sector and developed partnerships with UNICEF, UNFPA, WFP, UNHCR, UNESCO and Ministry of Education to highlight specific challenges faced by adolescent girls, among them children at risk or already in child labour. A documentary has been developed through this partnership.

Togo/TGO999

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En août 2015, le Comité directeur national a adopté une Feuille de route pour lutter contre le travail des enfants et promouvoir l'emploi des jeunes travailleurs de 15 à 17 ans dans le travail domestique au Togo.

Avec l'appui financier du gouvernement des Etats Unis, le BIT a fourni de l'assistance technique, comprenant des études et un atelier technique pour valider les résultats et adopter la feuille de route, ainsi que plusieurs activités de suivi.

Arab States

Jordan/JOR153

Child Labour eliminated through policy interventions for a child labour free Jordan

1	The National Framework to Combat Child Labour (NFCL) is piloted in six governorates and will be expanded to include all 12 governorates in Jordan.	-The ILO provided technical assistance with a report which identified the strengths, successes and challenges in the operationalization of the NFCL both at the national and the field levels, before the piloting. A series of orientation workshops have been conducted in May and June 2015 for governorate and district level staff of the three key ministries (Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Education, and Ministry of Social Development)at the 6 pilot governorates in order to activate and operationalize the mechanism in their respective areas.
3	Child labour concerns are included in the new amended Juvenile Law that was recently adopted by the Government of Jordan in 2014.	- The ILO provided technical advices during the drafting of this law through applying the conclusions of the Committee of Experts.

Lebanon/LBN152

Effective mechanisms are put in place for improved monitoring of child labour, with special attention to its worst forms

1	<p>- The Ministry of Labour adopted an easy to use guide on the hazardous child labour list.</p> <p>- The Ministry's website was launched on 17 February 2015, as the main governmental website on child labour. The website included access to occupational hazard information. It also includes a system of reporting on cases of abuse of child labour.</p>	<p>- The ILO provided technical support to produce this guide in English and Arabic by addressing the Committee of Experts comments.</p> <p>- The ILO supported the development of this website through technical consultancies.</p>
3	<p>The survey which was carried out by Consultation and Research Institute, the first of its kind in the region disaggregated by girls and boys, included information on the Syrian refugee children, was launched by the Minister of Labour in February 2015. The Minister called for considering immediate action to shelter and rehabilitate working street children based on the info and recommendations of this survey's report.</p>	<p>With funding from the Government of Germany, and in partnership with UNICEF and the First National Bank in Lebanon, and at the request of the Ministry of Labour, the ILO provided technical inputs and advice to develop the first national survey on Children working and living on the Streets. The survey started in 2014 but was completed February 2015.</p>
4	<p>Association of Lebanese Employers encouraged Lebanese Industrialists to effectively remove CL from their chains of production, through supporting direct action programmes. HOLCIM Lebanon was engaged in the international guide produced in HQ on removing child labour from the production lines and stages;</p>	<p>ILO trained 140 members of industrialists and financial institutions October 2013 but continued with follow up during 2014 on child labour and corporate social responsibility and child labour production chain, in partnership with the Association of Lebanese industrialists and the American University of Beirut.</p>

**Palestinian Territory,
Occupied/PSE154**

Enhanced knowledge and capacity of tripartite partners to address the worst forms of child labour in the oPt

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- A National Committee on Child Labour was established in January 2014.
- The committee regularly updated the Hazardous Child Labour Work List (HCL) which was approved by the Ministry of Labour. The new list included specific points on sexual harassment, trafficking, and children working as domestic workers, in line with international labour standards.

- ILO supported the establishment of a National Committee on Child Labour. It also provided technical guidance and submitted a proposal –based on international best practice – on the mandate, composition, and Terms of Reference (TORs) of the committee. The proposal was later approved by the Minister of Labour.

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a) Gender equality and non-discrimination

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b) Partnerships (external)

THE MOU signed between the Palestinian Ministry of Labour and the Brazilian Labour and Employment Ministry has served as a basis for exchange of knowledge in the area of child labour.

Asia and the Pacific

Lao People's Democratic Republic/LAO204

The elimination of child labour receives stronger recognition as an integral part of national development policies, plans and programmes

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In April 2014, the Government Lao PDR of adopted the National Plan of Action (NPA) on the Elimination of Child Labour.

The ILO provided support to the development of the plan, through workshop and consultations at provincial and national level. The ILO also provided technical support to the drafting of the NPA which included a legal and policy review.

Thailand/THA153

RTG, Employers and Trade Unions capacity at the national, provincial and local levels to work towards elimination of child labour in particular in its worst forms enhanced

1	The HCL list was revised and updated by the Government	The ILO supported revision of the National HCL list. The ILO provided both technical assistance and financial support to the MOL to conduct research study on analysis of HCL in Thailand completed in 4 hazardous work areas
2	<p>The National Policy and Plan to eliminate the Worst Forms of Child Labour (NPP II 2015-2020), both strategic framework and action plan, has been developed by the National Committee members including all the ILO's constituents</p> <p>The Government budget were initially approved for USD 40,000 to conduct the National Survey on CL and FL in Thailand (expected to complete by 2017)</p>	<p>The ILO has been supporting the development and finalisation of the NPP II 2015-2020). Technical support on development of action plan and M&E framework were also provided</p> <p>The ILO has been providing technical assistance and financial support to the MOL-DLPW to develop the research concept note on the National CL&FL survey</p>
4	<p>Compliance with national labour laws, across the shrimp and seafood processing industry with special emphasis on child labour and forced labour has been promoted through Good Labour Practices programme.</p> <p>Under the GLP programme, there are multiple initiatives looking at labour and environmental concerns in the Thai fishing sector. The added value of the GLP is the unique ability to bring together the broadest group of stakeholders to engage constructively, and aims to foster deep structural and systemic changes.</p>	The ILO has been supporting to all elements of the GLP programme including GLP governance and multi-partism in line with the GLP guidelines and GLP Roadmap (2015-2017)

Viet Nam/VNM104

National policies and legislations for child labour reviewed, improved and harmonized with international conventions

1	National Plan of Action for the prevention and elimination of the worst forms of child labour was drafted for the Government's approval	<p>ILO supported the Government of Viet Nam to conduct a national child labour survey, the findings of which were used by the Government of Viet Nam in drafting the National Plan of Action for the prevention and elimination of the worst forms of child labour.</p> <p>The ILO provided technical advice for drafting the NPA, and jointly convened a multi-stakeholder workshop with Government of Vietnam to provide inputs to the NPA. The ILO also financed the participation of a DOLE (Philippines Government) official to serve as resource person and share experiences in drafting national plans of action.</p>
2	A commitment in tackling the worst form of child labour was made by the Government of Viet Nam through the Prime Minister in December 2014 for a new technical support project on enhancing national capacity to prevent and reduce child labour in Viet Nam. The project will be implemented for 5 years period from 2015 – 2019 with ILO technical support and with USDOL funding. The Government has pledged to contribute an addition USD 1.2 million from national budget towards this project.	<p>ILO signed a Grant Agreement with the United States Department of Labour to support Viet Nam on enhancing national capacity to prevent and reduce child labour.</p> <p>A project document has been prepared following a process of consulting with tripartite constituents, key national stakeholders and the donor. The project document is at an advanced stage of negotiations prior to approval from the Government of Viet Nam.</p>

Indonesia/IDN101

Effective implementation of the National Action Plan for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour through second chance education, and especially on child domestic workers

2

As continuation of the time-bound measures adopted & continue implemented by the Government in its own policies & programmes since 2011, in this reporting period the “Roadmap on the Elimination Child Labour by 2022” is developed by Ministry of Manpower in consultation with Ministry of National Development Plan, tripartite constituents and stakeholders, and was launched by the Minister at the end of December 2014. The Roadmap contains monitoring framework and has started implementation.

The Roadmap formulation and its consultation series were supported by ILO technical advice and with funding from the Governments of the Netherlands and of the United States.

3

A Code of Conduct on Protection of Domestic Workers and Elimination of Child Domestic Workers is formulated by the Indonesian Association of the Domestic Workers Placement (APPSI) and the ILO, by consultation with the Ministry of Manpower (MOM), for its APPSI members. Drawing on the related national regulations, the Code of Conduct requires all members of APPSI not to recruit children below 18 years old (who mostly are girl child) as domestic workers. Formulation of the Code of Conduct started in 2014, and officially launched in the Ministry of Manpower in the event where the Minister announced the “Elimination of Child Labour Month” on 1 June 2015.

With funding from the Government of the United States, the ILO supported the development of the Code of Conduct.

Government national programme on Cash Conditional Transfer (CCT) through Family Hope Programme for Elimination of Child Labour (PPA-PKH) is highlighted in the current 5 years 2014-2019 National Midterm

Development Plan (RPJMN) of the new government & Presidency.

Additional CPO Information (This information should only be added when relevant and necessary and should not repeat information already entered under results or ILO contribution)

a) Gender equality and non-discrimination

-

b) Partnerships (external)

National Partners:

- Ministry of Manpower's national budget (co-shared)
- Indonesia Education University (UPI)
- the Domestic Workers Placement (APPSI)
- National Network on Elimination of Child Labour (JARAK), a National NGO

Philippines/PHL103
Effective progress by Philippine national programme to eliminate worst forms of child labour

1	1. Case Management Protocol for child labour cases is already developed and approved by members of the NCLC. This is designed to ensure that all child labour cases received through various windows are provided appropriate action and given resolution in court.	1. ILO provided support to the development of the Case Flow Management Protocol and the conduct of a workshop in January 2015 to validate and enhance it. (Pipeline)
2	A Roadmap to Eliminate Child Labour in Domestic Work was developed and adopted by the NCLC in January 2015. This outlines the different policies and programs necessary to ensure that there is no child labour in domestic work. The Roadmap will be integrated into the Philippine Program Against Child Labour (PPACL) when it is updated November 2015.	The Roadmap was produced during a Workshop organized by ILO.
3	1. The National Child Labor Committee (NCLC) endorsed recommendations to address child labour through social protection schemes are already integrated into the Assessment Based National Dialogue (ABND) process which will lead to the establishment of a Social Protection Floor (SPF) for the Philippines.	1. ILO conducted the study entitled, "A Review of the Potential and Effectiveness of Social Protection Programs in Addressing Child Labour in the Philippines", which contains the recommendations that were inputted into the ABND. ILO also organized the workshop which validated and finalized the recommendations. A workshop was conducted last 14 July 2015 to validate and finalize the recommendations.

Additional CPO Information (This information should only be added when relevant and necessary and should not repeat information already entered under results or ILO contribution)

a) Gender equality and non-discrimination

-

b) Partnerships (external)

1. Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE)
 - a. Bureau of Workers with Special Concerns (BWSC)
 - b. Bureau of Working Conditions (BWC)
 - c. Occupational Safety and Health Center (OSHC)
 - d. Institute of Labor Studies (ILS)
2. National Child Labor Committee (NCLC)

3. Department of Education (DepEd)
4. Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD)
5. Department of Justice (DoJ)
6. National Economic Development Authority (NEDA)

Bangladesh/BGD998	1	National child labour welfare council established in February, 2014 under Ministry of Labour and Employment (MOLE) and made operational in May, 2015.	The ILO provided technical expertise in designing the National plan of action which required the finalizing the formation of the council.
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Nepal/NPL829

Constituents, in partnership with other stakeholders, have implemented priority activities of National Master Plan on Child Labour, with specific emphasis on the elimination of worst forms of child labour by 2016

1	<p>1. Child Labour issues integrated in the 14-steps planning processes of the local government in Kavre district in December 2014. Child labour issues are mainstreamed in the policies, programmes and budget of Dhulikhel and Panauti Municipalities for 2015-16. In Bhaktapur, the District Development Committee validated the “Mainstreaming Strategy of Child Labour Issues” in December 2014. The Mainstreaming Strategy is being utilized to operationalize the Five-Year District Plan of the Government to eliminate child labour in Bhaktapur District by 2017. The Five-Year Plan was approved by the District Council in the first quarter of 2014.</p> <p>2. Child Labour desks established in Panauti and Dhulikhel municipalities with child labour focal persons for coordinating, reporting and monitoring child labour issues in March 2015.</p> <p>3. Lalitpur Sub-Metropolis integrated the “Green Flag Movement” and declared ward no. 14 and 21 as child labour free in September 2014. Following the Green Flag Movement, Hetauda Municipality declared ward no. 11 as child labour free on 12 June 2014.</p>	<p>With funding from the Government of Denmark:</p> <p>1. The ILO provided technical and advisory services in the development of the “Mainstreaming Strategy of Child Labour issues” for integrating child labour issues in the planning process, policies and programmes of the local Government in Kavre, in Nov 2014, and to operationalize the Five Year-District Plan of the local Government to eliminate child labour in Bhaktapur in July 2015.</p> <p>2. The ILO provided technical assistance to District Child Welfare Board, Kavre to support Dhulikhel and Panauti municipalities in the establishment of child labour desks. The Child Labour desks were established following the decision circulated from the Secretary of the Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development (MoFALD) in October 2014 to include child labour elimination among other issues in the Job Description of the Executive Officer, Chief of the municipal offices.</p> <p>3. The ILO provided technical assistance and services to Lalitpur Sub-Metropolis in June 2014 to conceptualise and spread awareness on the Green Flag Movement to create child labour free zones.</p>
4	<p>1. The Global Protection Cluster joined hands with the ILO Kathmandu to reinforce the national policies on free and compulsory education and child labour elimination and to raise a collective voice to address child</p>	<p>With funding from the Government of Denmark:</p> <p>1. In June 2015, the ILO contributed to the organization and development of a joint statement to raise a collective voice against</p>

	<p>labour issues as priority in the aftermath of the earthquake.</p> <p>2. The Kathmandu Declaration during the 18th SAARC summit held in October 2014 stressed on developing a regional strategy for enhancing the quality of education and promotion of vocational education and training for children, youth and young workers at legal working age respectively.</p>	<p>child labour in emergencies, thereby contributing to greater synergies between the various concerned institutions at the global and national level. The Global Protection Cluster (GPC) is chaired by UNHCR, which is the Global Cluster Lead Agency for Protection.</p> <p>2. The ILO signed an MOU on child rights/child labour with the South Asia Initiative to End Violence against Children (SAIEVAC), which is an inter-governmental SAARC (South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation) Apex body on Children in August 2012. Since then, the ILO has been involving SAIEVAC in its capacity building programmes and trainings to address child labour concerns at the regional level.</p>
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Additional CPO Information (This information should only be added when relevant and necessary and should not repeat information already entered under results or ILO contribution)

a) Gender equality and non-discrimination

ILO interventions are designed to address the needs of both boy and girl child taking into consideration of their specific needs.

b) Partnerships (external)

The ILO has been closely working with the SAIEVAC (South Asia Initiative to End Violence against Children) and the inter-governmental SAARC Apex Body on Children.

Sri Lanka/LKA109

[ACI5] Worst forms of child labour reduced

1

Developed District Child Development Plan mainstreaming social protection and child rights concerns with special focus on education, child protection, health and nutrition, recreation and skills development.

Established a Public- Private Partnership (PPP) mechanism to mainstream child labour into social protection as a sustainable solution for children facing difficulties to complete compulsory education.

Mainstream the prevention of child labour/ hazardous forms of child labour (HFCL) in to Estate Worker Housing Cooperative Societies' (EWHCSs) development plans and estates welfare plans.

An Education Action Plan to prevent Child Labour has been endorsed by the National Steering Committee (NSC) on child labour, for implementation at subnational level.

Draft Policy on Child Labour endorsed by the National Steering Committee on child labour.

ILO provided technical expertise to develop District Child Development Plan as well as strengthen capacity of field level government officers working for children to better serve plantation families.

ILO provided technical inputs to establish a Public- Private Partnership and conducted five workshops to develop a common agenda for Public- Private Partnership to pursue a common goal for the benefit of plantation children and their families. Public sector (District Secretariat) collect information and maintain a database of children who need support for their education through Vulnerability Matrix (tool developed with the support of ILO) and Private sector members are raising funds. Both parties working according to the constitution agreed upon.

ILO provided technical expertise to draft development plans and welfare plans. Strengthened the capacity of plantation communities on SP and Child Labour conducting cascading and advocacy programmes through Estate Worker Housing Cooperative Societies (EWHCSs) and reached 2766 people including 852 youth.

ILO provided technical support for the process of consultation.

RBSA funding has contributed to supporting this work and to the achievement of the

reported results

Additional CPO Information (This information should only be added when relevant and necessary and should not repeat information already entered under results or ILO contribution)

a) Gender equality and non-discrimination

Gender equality and non-discrimination is a specific sessions in all the training and awareness raising programmes.

b) Partnerships (external)

Chamber of Commerce, Sabaragamuwa, Plantation Human Development Trust (PHDT), Ratnapura District Administration and Regional Plantation Companies (RPC) and ILO/Japan Fund for Building Social Safety Nets (SSN).

Europe and Central Asia

Azerbaijan/AZE155

Social partnership in eliminating the worst forms of child labour is strengthened

2

Azerbaijan Trade Unions' Confederation and Azerbaijan Employers' Confederation developed their own policies and work plans to prevent and eliminate child labour in Azerbaijan.

ILO provided technical advice through capacity building workshops, and information raising materials to the social partners.

Kyrgyzstan/KGZ999

-

3

Social Protection Development Programme for 2015-2017 (hereinafter Programme) was adopted on February 15, 2015 by issuance Government Resolution #85.

Regulation on identification of children and families living in difficult situation (hereinafter Regulation) approved on June 22, 2015 by issuance Government Resolution #391

The ILO assisted the constituents in Kyrgyzstan in formulating and mainstreaming child labour concerns and Child labour Monitoring elements to the Programme and Regulation through:

1/ supporting the development of the Roadmap on strengthening social protection floor for children and families living in difficult conditions with redefined priorities and actions used to formulate Social Protection Development Programme for 2015-2017;

2/ undertaking three-day training workshop on international social security standards and provisions for members of the Working Group responsible for drafting Social Protection Development Programme for 2015-2017 in co-financing with the ILO "From the Crisis towards Decent and Safe Jobs (Phase II)" project,

3/ provision assistance in piloting child labour monitoring mechanism mainstreamed to the draft Resolution on identification and social support of the children and families living in difficult conditions,

4/ being member of Working Group set up for drafting the programme and the Resolution

Uzbekistan/UZB901

[ACI 8] Social partnership in eliminating the worst forms of child labour is strengthened

1	<p>On 27 May 2014, the Cabinet of Ministers adopted a new NAP for 2014-2016 for the application of the ILO Conventions Nos. 138 and 182 in Uzbekistan.</p> <p>A specific DWCP outcome on CL was included in the first DWCP Uzbekistan for 2014-2016 (DWCP outcome 1.2: Effective implementation of the National Action Plan for the application of child labour Conventions).</p>	<p>In 2014-15, the ILO provided technical assistance to tripartite constituents in Uzbekistan to implement the NAP on child labour through the following areas of interventions: (i) capacity building for the main constituents on child labour monitoring issues; (ii) implementation of the national child labour monitoring, including school to work transition of the 16-18 years old age group in conformity with the child labour Conventions.</p> <p>The ILO provided technical advice during the first decent work country programme consultations.</p> <p>RBSA funding has contributed to supporting this work and to the achievement of the reported results.</p>
2	<p>The Uzbek counterparts conducted the National CL monitoring, in all 13 provinces during 2014 cotton harvest.</p>	<p>This National CL monitoring was conducted based on the ILO/IPEC methodology and the capacity building provided by ILO-IPEC. ILO will conduct Third Party Monitoring (incl CL monitoring, FL assessment and setting up a Feedback mechanism) during 2015 cotton harvest in 10 provinces where the World Bank has active agricultural projects. The Coordination Council on Child Labour will conduct the same monitoring in remaining 3 provinces, with the ILO technical support.</p> <p>RBSA funding has contributed to supporting this work and to the achievement of the reported results</p>

Additional CPO Information (This information should only be added when relevant and necessary and should not repeat information already entered under results or ILO contribution)

a) Gender equality and non-discrimination

-

b) Partnerships (external)

- The MoU for Third Party Monitoring in 2015-2017 was signed by the ILO and WB in October 2014. The ILO will conduct Third Party Monitoring (including CL monitoring, FL assessment and setting up a Feedback mechanism) during 2015 cotton harvest in 10 provinces where the World Bank has active agricultural projects.

Turkey/TUR101

Technical support for the eradication of WFCL and address the problems of children working in seasonal agriculture

2

National Time Bound Policy and Programme Framework (TBPPF) for the elimination of WFCL 2005-2015 is in progress.

The ILO provided technical assistance to the Ministry of Labour and Social Security (MoLSS) through the first ever PPP Project entitled "Elimination of Worst Forms of Child Labour in Seasonal Hazelnut Harvesting in Ordu" with the financial support by Association of Chocolate, Biscuit and Confectionery Industries of Europe (CAOBISCO) and the Kingdom of Netherlands. With the joint efforts of the ILO and CAOBISCO, the project has developed a strategic intervention model in Ordu Province.

Additional CPO Information (This information should only be added when relevant and necessary and should not repeat information already entered under results or ILO contribution)

a) Gender equality and non-discrimination

Specific preference is given to girl child in participation to the training programmes organized within the project on Elimination of Worst Forms of Child Labour in Seasonal Hazelnut Harvesting in Ordu

b) Partnerships (external)

The first PPP is initiated with CAOBISCO

Latin America and the Caribbean

Colombia/COL109

Los mandantes cuentan con políticas definidas de prevención y erradicación de trabajo infantil especialmente enfocadas en las peores formas

1	<p>El Ministerio de Trabajo de Colombia lideró la implementación de la Estrategia Nacional para Prevenir y Erradicar las Peores Formas del Trabajo Infantil y Proteger al Joven Trabajador 2008-2015 en coordinación con el Comité Interinstitucional Nacional para la Prevención y Erradicación del Trabajo Infantil y Protección del Adolescente Trabajador. Con el objeto de lograr mayor cobertura territorial, se diseñó y puso en marcha una estrategia de descentralización, promoviendo la creación de Comités Municipales y Departamentales (CETI) de erradicación del trabajo infantil(689) y el fortaleciendo de los existentes.</p>	<p>La OIT brindó asistencia para la elaboración de la Guía para la creación y fortalecimiento de los 689 Comités Municipales y Departamentales erradicación del trabajo infantil (CETI).</p>
3	<p>El Congreso de la República aprobó la Ley 1753 del 9 junio del 2015, por medio de la cual aprobó el Plan Nacional de Desarrollo 2014-2018. La Ley viene acompañado de un documento de bases que desarrolla cada uno de los compromisos asumidos. Dentro del área de Capital Humano de las Bases del Plan Nacional de Desarrollo 2014-2018, se incluyó como tarea consolidar condiciones equitativas que permitan, dentro del marco de la protección integral, alcanzar y sostener el desarrollo integral y el ejercicio efectivo de los derechos de niñas, niños, adolescentes y jóvenes en el territorio nacional, para lo cual se plantea desarrollar una nueva estrategia para prevenir y erradicar las peores formas de trabajo infantil y proteger al joven trabajador. El Plan se propone reducir la tasa de trabajo infantil al 7.9 % en el 2018 (actualmente es del 9.7 %).</p>	<p>La Oficina contribuyó a la preparación de la propuesta del Ministerio de Trabajo para la inclusión de los temas de su agenda, incluyendo trabajo infantil, en el plan de desarrollo 2014-2018 y, en seguimiento de la misma, está iniciando una asistencia para preparar el nuevo documento de política nacional para erradicación del trabajo infantil que debe ser aprobado a finales del 2015</p>

Ecuador/ECU135

El Estado ecuatoriano cuenta con políticas y herramientas definidas en materia de prevención y erradicación del trabajo infantil, especialmente enfocadas en las peores formas

1	<p>En julio 2015 el Ministerio de Trabajo aprobó el Diseño del Plan Sectorial para la Erradicación del Trabajo Infantil</p>	<p>La OIT con la contribución del Departamento de Trabajo de los Estados Unidos de América (USDOL) y del RBSA prestó apoyo técnico al Ministerio del Trabajo para el diseño del Plan Sectorial para la Erradicación del Trabajo infantil</p>
2	<p>El Ministerio de Trabajo adoptó el 18 de junio del 2015, a través del Acuerdo Ministerial N° 2015-0131 el Listado de Trabajos Peligros</p> <p>Ecuador presento ante la OIT una nueva declaración (23.04.2015) aumentando de 14 a 15 años la edad mínima de admisión al empleo o al trabajo que bajo el C.138 obliga al país a nivel internacional.</p> <p>El Ministerio de Trabajo aprobó en diciembre de 2014 los Manuales de Administración y Usuario del Sistema Único de Registro del Trabajo Infantil (SURTl) y están listos para su implementación en las provincias de Chimborazo y Esmeraldas</p>	<p>La OIT con la contribución del Departamento de Trabajo de los Estados Unidos (USDOL) prestó asistencia técnica al Ministerio del Trabajo para la revisión y actualización del Listado de Trabajos Peligrosos</p> <p>La OIT proveyó asistencia técnica en este sentido.</p> <p>la OIT con la contribución de USDOL apoyó al Ministerio del Trabajo en el desarrollo de los Manuales de Administración y Usuario del Sistema Único de Registro del Trabajo Infantil (SURTl)</p>

Peru/PER144

Los mandantes cuentan con políticas definidas de prevención y erradicación de trabajo infantil especialmente enfocadas en las peores formas

1

El Ministerio de Trabajo de Perú adoptó la Ruta Intersectorial para la atención del trabajo infantil en el país, un documento que brinda orientaciones para articular la acción de los diferentes sectores del Estado en las etapas de promoción, prevención, detección, atención y recuperación de niños, niñas y adolescentes en riesgo o situación de trabajo infantil.

La OIT participó en el proceso de consulta para el diseño de la ruta; brindó información de experiencias similares en la región ofreciendo contactos para intercambio de información y poniendo a disposición protocolos y lineamientos aprobados en otros países, a manera de ejemplo; brindó asistencia técnica sobre el documento final y en la actualidad, brinda insumos técnicos al Ministerio de Trabajo, para subsanar observaciones realizadas por otros sectores.

Costa Rica/CR1102

Seguimiento a la programación 2010-2014 de la Hoja de Ruta para hacer de Costa Rica un país libre de trabajo infantil y sus peores formas

1	El país, en mayo del 2015 presentó una nueva Planificación Operativa de la Hoja de Ruta para hacer de Costa Rica un país libre de trabajo infantil y sus peores formas que abarca el periodo 2015 – 2020. Esta planificación incluye objetivos con metas específicas relativas a la erradicación de todas las formas de TI, con atención especial a sus peores formas, así como un presupuesto que asegure el cumplimiento de los objetivos trazados en la Hoja de Ruta.	La OIT, con recursos del Gobierno de España, asistió técnicamente en la elaboración de la planificación operativa de la Hoja de Ruta. Para esta contribución la OIT desarrollo consultas y talleres.
4		-

Additional CPO Information (This information should only be added when relevant and necessary and should not repeat information already entered under results or ILO contribution)

a) Gender equality and non-discrimination

-

b) Partnerships (external)

La programación de la Hoja de Ruta y el manual de atención han sido elaborados en coordinación y con el apoyo de Fundación Telefónica.

Dominican Republic/DOM103

Los Constituyentes, con el apoyo de la OIT, de forma tripartita, recomiendan y adoptan medidas orientadas a la eliminación del trabajo infantil y sus peores formas, según lo establecido en la "Hoja de Ruta"

1	El país, en el segundo semestre del 2014 adoptó y presentó el "Plan de Sostenibilidad y Transferencia", cuyo objetivo es incrementar las posibilidades de alcanzar y mantener en el tiempo los resultados logrados en la prevención y erradicación del trabajo infantil. El Plan implica a un conjunto de actores, incluyendo al Gobierno, las organizaciones de empleadores y las organizaciones de trabajadores.	La OIT, con recursos del Gobierno de República Dominicana, proporcionó asistencia técnica para la elaboración del plan de sostenibilidad, a través de talleres de consulta y validación con los actores involucrados.
3	"Progresando con Solidaridad" (Prosoli), un programa de transferencias monetarias condicionadas para familias pobres del Gobierno Dominicano, elaboró y ha comenzado a aplicar una herramienta de capacitación para mejorar su impacto en la prevención y erradicación del trabajo infantil en los hogares participantes.	La OIT, con recursos del Gobierno de República Dominicana, proporcionó asistencia técnica para la elaboración del kit de capacitación para el personal de Prosoli y su aplicación en las instituciones públicas involucradas, los interlocutores sociales y otros actores (ONG, por ejemplo) involucrados en la lucha contra el trabajo infantil.
4	El país, durante la Reunión Regional Americana celebrada en Lima en octubre del 2014, a través de su Ministerio de Trabajo, firmó su adhesión a la Iniciativa Regional América Latina y el Caribe libre de trabajo infantil, convirtiéndose así en socio fundador de tal iniciativa.	La OIT, con el financiamiento del Gobierno de España, acompañó técnicamente al Ministerio de Trabajo para que el país se sumara en la creación de la Iniciativa Regional. Asimismo, ofreció asistencia técnica para el fortalecimiento de las capacidades del punto focal asignado por el Ministro.

El Salvador/SLV103

El país, con el apoyo de la OIT, implementa el Plan Nacional de Acción contra el Trabajo Infantil en el marco de los programas anti-pobreza y educación, con énfasis en modelos de reducción del trabajo infantil a nivel local.

1

El 19 de junio de 2015, 14 instituciones públicas del poder ejecutivo adoptaron y presentaron públicamente una nueva Planificación Operativa de la Hoja de Ruta para hacer de El Salvador un país libre de trabajo infantil y sus peores formas que abarca el periodo 2015 – 2017. Se entiende como un instrumento gerencial para la gestión, control, ejecución y rendición de cuentas de la acción gubernamental en el marco de la Hoja de Ruta, que prioriza y define resultados de mediano plazo. Aborda seis dimensiones estratégicas: Lucha contra la pobreza; Salud; Educación; Protección especial de derechos; Sensibilización social y Generación de conocimientos y mecanismos de seguimiento.

La Confederación Sindical de Trabajadores salvadoreños (CSTS), en el II semestre del 2014, incorporó en su plan de acción una estrategia para formular cláusulas relativas a la prohibición del trabajo infantil en los convenios colectivos.

La Cámara del Agro (CAMAGRO), perteneciente a la ANEP, en el I semestre del 2015, sumó en su plan de acción una estrategia para Incorporar a su Código de Conducta el combate del trabajo infantil e a través de la información y sensibilización a sus agremiados, así como del monitoreo de casos.

La Cámara de la construcción (CASALCO),

La OIT brindó asistencia técnica y asesoramiento, con fondos USDOL, a las instituciones públicas para la elaboración de la planificación operativa de la Hoja de Ruta y también brindó asesoramiento para la incorporación en estos planes de un enfoque de gestión basado en resultados, que fomente el aprendizaje y la transparencia, así como el mejor uso de los recursos humanos y financieros disponibles.

La OIT brindó asistencia técnica a la CSTS para la elaboración de la estrategia, así como del contenido a ser propuesto en los procesos de negociación colectiva.

La OIT brindó asistencia técnica para la elaboración de la estrategia así como del contenido a ser incorporado al Código de Conducta y del contenido de la campaña de información y sensibilización.

La OIT brindó asistencia técnica para la elaboración de la estrategia así como del contenido sobre trabajo infantil a ser incorporado al Plan de Responsabilidad Social Empresarial y del contenido de la campaña de información y sensibilización.

		<p>pertenciente a la ANEP, en el I semestre del 2015 incorporó a su Plan de Responsabilidad Social Empresarial una estrategia de combate al trabajo infantil enfocada en una regulación de los subcontratos y al monitoreo de casos de trabajo infantil en el sector, combinado con información y sensibilización a sus agremiados.</p>	
	3	<p>La Secretaría Técnica de la Presidencias (STP) incorporó, en el I semestre del 2014, la temática del trabajo infantil al Registro Único de Beneficiarios de Programas de Protección Social No Contributiva (RUB) y a los sistemas de seguimiento a los programas de protección social no contributiva. Esta medida es una señal de cómo lo estado salvadoreño está tentando de integrar de manera sustentable y coherente el tema del trabajo infantil en programas nacionales contra la pobreza.</p> <p>El gobierno salvadoreño ha incorporado, a través de un instructivo de la Unidad Normativa de Adquisiciones y Contrataciones de la Administración Pública, en todos los contratos de adquisiciones de bienes y servicios, la prohibición del trabajo infantil. Esta obligación contractual está siendo aplicada por las 385 oficinas de adquisiciones y contrataciones de todas las instituciones del Estado con la incorporación de una clausula en los pliegos de bases y condiciones de los contratos públicos que obligue a los oferentes a presentar una declaración jurada de que los bienes y servicios a ser prestados están libres de mano de obra infantil.</p>	<p>La OIT brindo asistencia técnica para la identificación de los programas de protección social no contributiva susceptibles de la incorporación basándose en un análisis de todos los programas existentes, así como para el desarrollo de criterios a ser integrados en el RUB.</p> <p>La OIT brindó asistencia técnica a la Unidad Normativa de Adquisiciones y Contrataciones de la Administración Pública del Ministerio de Hacienda para el desarrollo de la cláusula a ser incorporada en los pliegos de bases y condiciones de los contratos públicos, así como en la validación y difusión.</p> <p>La OIT brindo asistencia técnica para la conformación de los Comités Locales de Derechos de Niñez y Adolescencia, así como en la elaboración de los Planes Locales de Protección de la Infancia y los sistemas de monitoreo local del trabajo infantil.</p>

Al final del bienio, suman 26 Alcaldías Municipales (10% del total del país) las que tienen en marcha Planes Locales de Protección de la Infancia que incorporan el combate al trabajo infantil como uno de sus ejes de acción, así como sistemas de monitoreo local del trabajo infantil.

Additional CPO Information (This information should only be added when relevant and necessary and should not repeat information already entered under results or ILO contribution)

a) Gender equality and non-discrimination

-

b) Partnerships (external)

La OIT, junto a UNICEF, desarrolló durante el año 2015 una estrategia para la mejora de la atención de niños y niñas en trabajo infantil desde el sistema educativo con un enfoque de trabajo con las alcaldías seleccionadas.

Guatemala/GTM102

El Estado, con el apoyo de la OIT, sobre una base de consulta tripartita, ejecuta la Hoja de Ruta para hacer de Guatemala un país libre de trabajo infantil

1	<p>El país, en el segundo semestre del 2014, con participación tripartita, adoptó el “Plan de Sostenibilidad y Transferencia”, que tiene por objetivo incrementar las posibilidades de sostenibilidad de los resultados alcanzados a través de una construcción colectiva y viable con todos los actores implicados en la prevención y erradicación del trabajo infantil, según lo establecido en los convenios Núms. 138 y 182 de la OIT, ambos ratificados por Guatemala.</p> <p>Para la formulación e implementación de este plan los Comités Departamentales para la Prevención y Erradicación del Trabajo Infantil (CODEPETI) en 12 Departamentos del país, tuvieron una participación destacada lo que ha permitido que las acciones de sostenibilidad se estén implementando desde un enfoque territorial, con participación tripartita.</p>	<p>La OIT, con financiamiento del Gobierno de España, brindó asistencia técnica para la elaboración del plan de sostenibilidad, para lo cual realizó reuniones y talleres con los Constituyentes y otros actores involucrados.</p> <p>La OIT, también con financiamiento del Gobierno de España, brindó asistencia técnica para el fortalecimiento de los Comités Departamentales en su participación en el diseño, adopción e implementación del plan.</p>
3	<p>El país, durante la Reunión Regional Americana celebrada en Lima en octubre del 2014, a través de su Ministerio de Trabajo, firmó su adhesión a la Iniciativa Regional América Latina y el Caribe libre de trabajo infantil, convirtiéndose así en socio fundador de tal iniciativa.</p>	<p>- La OIT, con el financiamiento del Gobierno de España, acompañó técnicamente al Ministerio de Trabajo de Guatemala para que el país se sumara en la creación de la Iniciativa Regional. Asimismo, ofreció asistencia técnica para el fortalecimiento de las capacidades del punto focal asignado por el Ministro de Trabajo.</p>

Haiti/HTI105

El país, con el apoyo de la OIT, toma medidas para reducir el trabajo infantil, en particular en las actividades de reconstrucción, creando conciencia y bases de conocimiento sobre su importancia, incorporando la perspectiva de género.

1

A comprehensive programme with ILO constituents implemented. The main results of the programme are:
-The Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour (MAST) and the Institut national de formation professionnelle (INFP) have launched a training initiative on child labour and youth unemployment in disadvantaged urban and rural, including identification of children in child labour, provision of Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET), apprenticeship and placement, and training in enterprise creation training (using "Start and Improve Your Business - SIYB).

The MAST and the INFP have launched a training initiative on child labour and youth unemployment in disadvantaged

Through Technical cooperation projects (United States, Norway), ILO provides support towards developing a National Tripartite Action Plan on child labour and training initiative on child labour and youth unemployment, providing technical advice to the tripartite constituents and national partners.

Honduras/HND103

El Estado, con el apoyo de la OIT, sobre una base tripartita, implementa y da seguimiento al cumplimiento de la hoja de ruta para hacer de Honduras un país libre de trabajo infantil, enfatizando especialmente sus peores formas

1

El país, en el II semestre del 2014, con participación tripartita adoptó el "Plan de Sostenibilidad y Transferencia", que tiene por objetivo incrementar la sostenibilidad de los resultados logrados hasta ahora por el país en la prevención y erradicación del trabajo infantil.

En agosto del 2015, cinco subcomités técnicos para la prevención y erradicación del trabajo infantil a nivel departamental y con participación tripartita adoptaron sus planes de trabajo para, desde un enfoque territorial, abordar la erradicación del trabajo infantil.

La OIT, con fondos del Gobierno de España:

- Ofreció asistencia técnica para la elaboración del plan de sostenibilidad.
- Entregó acompañamiento técnico para el desarrollo de las consultas y talleres para la elaboración del plan de sostenibilidad.
- Entregó asistencia técnica para la elaboración de los planes de trabajo, a través de reuniones y talleres que se llevaron a cabo con cada uno de los cinco subcomités, en donde participaron los actores tripartitos en el nivel local.

Panama/PAN103

El país, con el apoyo de la OIT, implementa y da seguimiento, sobre la base de una consulta tripartita, al cumplimiento de la Hoja de Ruta para hacer de Panamá un país libre de trabajo infantil

1

En mayo de 2015, el Comité para la Erradicación del Trabajo Infantil y la Protección de la Persona Adolescente (CETIPPAT) en Panamá aprobó la programación operativa correspondiente al año 2015 de la Hoja de Ruta para hacer de Panamá un país libre de trabajo infantil y sus peores formas.

Durante el mes de mayo de 2015, la OIT con el apoyo del gobierno los Estados Unidos (USDOL) apoyó al Comité para la Erradicación del Trabajo Infantil y la Protección de la Persona Adolescente (CETIPPAT) en Panamá para completar el diseño y validación de la programación operativa correspondiente al año 2015 de la Hoja de Ruta para hacer de Panamá un país libre de trabajo infantil y sus peores formas.

Additional CPO Information (This information should only be added when relevant and necessary and should not repeat information already entered under results or ILO contribution)

a) Gender equality and non-discrimination

La programación operativa de la Hoja de Ruta para el 2015 incluye consideraciones de género, relacionadas con niñas trabajadoras, trabajo domestic y estrategias pertinentes.

b) Partnerships (external)

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Brazil/BRA126

Strengthen the implementation of public policies and social actions to eliminate child labour, with special attention to its worst forms

1	1. Las municipalidades de Tunas, Novo Cabrais, Lagoão y Cerro Branco promulgaron Leyes municipales en 2014 y 2015, creando el Consejo Municipal de los derechos de niños y niñas que es una política de Estado responsable por la formulación de proyectos de protección de los derechos de los niños y entre ellos de eliminación del trabajo infantil.	1. La OIT, con recursos del Gobierno de Brasil, fue responsable por apoyar en la redacción de las leyes municipales y por la formación y capacitación de los nuevos gestores responsables por el tema del trabajo infantil.
2	El Gobierno de Brasil diseñó y está implementando un programa de duración determinada de combate al trabajo infantil de acuerdo al nuevo contexto socioeconómico del país. La propuesta tiene como foco el fortalecimiento de un modelo de intervención intersectorial del PETI (Programa de Erradicación del Trabajo Infantil) con otras políticas públicas en las áreas de trabajo, salud, derechos humanos y educación, asegurando una eliminación eficaz y sostenible del trabajo infantil y actuando en la prevención de su reaparecimiento. Ese programa está siendo implementado en 1913 municipalidades, que de acuerdo a los datos del CENSO de 2010 del IBGE (Instituto Brasileiro de Geografía y Estadísticas) tienen mayor incidencia de casos de trabajo infantil y concentran cerca de 80% de su total en Brasil. La implementación del programa inició en 2014 y deberá terminar en 2016 y las municipalidades prioritarias recibieron recursos adicionales del Gobierno Brasileiro para su implementación.	La OIT, con recursos del Gobierno de Brasil, apoya el proceso de rediseño del PETI (Programa de Erradicación del Trabajo Infantil) por medio de un proyecto de cooperación técnica firmado en 2014. En 2015, la OIT desarrolló y analizó indicadores de contextualización del trabajo infantil y del mercado de trabajo para alguno de las municipalidades prioritarias en el programa. El análisis de los datos desarrollado por la OIT apoyó a las municipalidades seleccionadas para hacer un diagnóstico de la situación local sobre el trabajo infantil y proponer un modelo de intervención local para la prevención y eliminación del trabajo infantil de acuerdo con cada realidad.
3	En 2014, en el contexto del Plano Brasil Sem Miséria, el Ministerio de Desarrollo y Combate a la Hambre (MDS) y el Instituto	La OIT, con recursos del Gobierno de Brasil, apoyó el MDS e IBGE en la identificación de todos los indicadores que hacen parte del

		<p>Brasileño de Geografía y Estadística (IBGE), con apoyo de la OIT lanzado el Sistema de Indicadores Municipales de Trabajo Decente (SIMTD). Ese sistema está compuesto por la base de datos (conteniendo datos absolutos e indicadores de Trabajo Decente) y por los informes municipales, que tienen la situación del Trabajo Decente en cada uno de las 5565 municipalidades a partir de la análisis de sus principales indicadores. Para la erradicación de la pobreza, también fueron incluidas medidas de eliminación del trabajo infantil, con especial atención a la situación de las niñas. Los indicadores de trabajo infantil fueron incluidos en el Sistema de Indicadores Municipales.</p>	<p>sistema así como en los informes generados para cada una de las 5565 municipalidades brasileras. En 2014, el Sistema de Indicadores Municipales de Trabajo Decente (SIMTD) fue lanzado en la Oficina de la OIT en Brasil, incluyendo el tema del trabajo infantil, con atención a las niñas.</p>
	4	<p>1. El gobierno de Brasil adoptó las Recomendaciones Oficiales del Mercosur sobre Trabajo Infantil: doméstico, artístico y en los deportes.</p>	<p>La OIT, por medio del proyecto de apoyo al Programa de Cooperación Sur-Sur, con recursos del Brasil, financió la reunión entre los países para la discusión de las recomendaciones y elaboró la primera minuta de las mismas.</p>

Additional CPO Information (This information should only be added when relevant and necessary and should not repeat information already entered under results or ILO contribution)

a) Gender equality and non-discrimination

-

b) Partnerships (external)

La Agencia Brasileira de Cooperación – ABC y la OIT convocaron para los días 1, 2 y 3 de julio de 2015, en Brasilia, la Mesa de Cooperación Sur Sur para la iniciativa Regional América Latina y el Caribe libre de Trabajo Infantil. La Mesa de cooperación Sur-Sur se enmarca en la estrategia de movilización de recursos de la Iniciativa Regional, constituyendo un primer espacio de encuentro entre la red de puntos focales (funcionarios de los Ministerios de Trabajo designados por los Ministros) y los responsables de las Agencias o instancias competentes en materia de cooperación internacional en los 25 países miembros de la IR. Los principales objetivos de la reunión fueron analizar conjuntamente la situación del trabajo infantil en la región, valorar los esfuerzos que se llevan a cabo desde los países y renovar compromisos conjuntos para hacer realidad la responsabilidad que

asumen los países y las sociedades en su lucha contra el trabajo infantil. Este compromiso cobra especial importancia en el marco de los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible, en los cuales se establece 2025 como fecha para poder superar la realidad del trabajo infantil en 2025.

Como resultado de la reunión fueron obtenidos compromisos de los socios para el desarrollo para llevar a cabo acciones de cooperación Sur-Sur para la erradicación del trabajo infantil en América Latina y el Caribe en el marco de las prioridades de la IR.

Los participantes convocados son los puntos focales de la Iniciativa Regional América Latina y el Caribe Libre de Trabajo Infantil y los Directores de las Agencias /Direcciones de Cooperación Internacional de los veinticinco países socios de la IR.

Mexico/MEX151

Mandantes adoptan e instrumentan en sus propias agendas de trabajo y articulan con otros sectores estrategias para la prevención y eliminación del trabajo Infantil, particularmente las peores formas

1

En diciembre de 2014, se publica el decreto por el que se expide la Ley General de los Derechos de Niñas, Niños y Adolescentes, y se reforman diversas disposiciones de la Ley General de Prestación de Servicios para la Atención, Cuidado y Desarrollo Integral Infantil.

Desde enero de 2015, las organizaciones cañeras y la Cámara Nacional de las Industrias Azucarera y Alcoholera, a través del Comité de Producción y Calidad cañera del ingenio Huixtla, adoptan un plan local de prevención y erradicación de trabajo infantil, como respuesta a la Declaración de Cero Tolerancia al TI.

La OIT brinda asistencia técnica al proyecto de ley a través de la incorporación de párrafos sobre la necesidad de eliminar y prevenir trabajo infantil.

La OIT brindó asistencia técnica para la elaboración y ejecución del plan local para la prevención y erradicación del trabajo infantil, a través de un diagnóstico de la presencia de niños, niñas y adolescentes en el campo cañero, realización de talleres de sensibilización con las madres y padres de los niños en los albergues.

Chile/CHL102

Avances logrados en la integración de políticas, planes y programas nacionales para la prevención y erradicación del trabajo infantil

1	<p>En junio de 2014, el Gobierno modificó el Decreto 131 de 1996, que constituyó el Comité Asesor Nacional para la Erradicación del Trabajo Infantil y la Protección del Menor Trabajador, actualizando sus integrantes y creando el Observatorio de Trabajo Infantil (nuevo Decreto 156).</p> <p>Uno de los principales objetivos del Observatorio, fue la elaboración de la Estrategia para la erradicación del trabajo infantil y la protección del adolescente trabajador 2015-2025, presentada por la Presidente Michelle Bachelet el 28 de junio de 2015. Dicha Estrategia tiene como principio rector "asegurar trayectorias hacia el trabajo decente, que supone una educación de calidad, prevención y erradicación del trabajo infantil", e incluye cuatro ejes estratégicos: 1. Círculo vicioso de la pobreza; 2. Educación; 3. Tolerancia social; y 4. Información y conocimiento.</p> <p>La Estrategia incluye además un componente de seguimiento y evaluación que está a cargo del Observatorio.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Asistencia técnica al Comité Asesor Nacional en sus sesiones de trabajo y participación de su Secretaría Ejecutiva.- Apoyo en el diseño e instalación del Observatorio de trabajo infantil.- Apoyo en la elaboración del documento final de la Estrategia.- Apoyo a viajes a Regiones realizados por representantes del Observatorio, para la elaboración de intervenciones locales.
2	<p>La Estrategia incluye un capítulo específico en el que se detallan acciones e intervenciones prioritarias respecto de las Peores Formas de Trabajo Infantil (PFTI), con énfasis en la explotación sexual comercial en niños, niñas y adolescentes, el fortalecimiento del Sistema de Registro Único de PFTI y el seguimiento al trabajo realizado entre la Mesa intersectorial de las Peores</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Apoyo al Comité Asesor Nacional en la determinación de las acciones e intervenciones prioritarias.- Colaboración en la redacción del capítulo incluido en el documento final de la Estrategia.

		Formas de Trabajo Infantil y el Comité Asesor Nacional.	
	3	-	-

Additional CPO Information (This information should only be added when relevant and necessary and should not repeat information already entered under results or ILO contribution)

a) Gender equality and non-discrimination

La Estrategia incluye tanto la igualdad de género y como la no discriminación dentro de sus enfoques de orientación para la elaboración e implementación de intervenciones.

b) Partnerships (external)

La Fundación Telefónica, mediante un Memorandum de Entendimiento con la OIT, apoyó la instalación del Observatorio.

Para el acápite de Peores Formas de Trabajo Infantil incluido en la Estrategia, se trabajó directamente con el Servicio Nacional de Menores (SENAME), coordinador de la Mesa intersectorial de las PFTI.

Paraguay/PRY153

Avances logrados en la integración de políticas, planes y programas nacionales para la prevención y erradicación del trabajo infantil

1	Plan de acción para 13 empresas desarrollado por la Unión Industrial Paraguaya (UIP), con el objetivo de revisar su cadena de valor desde la perspectiva de la responsabilidad social, haciendo énfasis en que la misma se encuentre libre de Trabajo Infantil. Dicho plan se encuentra en su etapa de implementación y se espera finalice a fines de 2015.	La OIT apoyó técnicamente el diseño e implementación de la iniciativa.
2	El Ministerio de Trabajo, Empleo y Seguridad Social (MTESS), en cumplimiento del Convenio 182, realizó una consulta tripartita que dio como resultado un borrador de Decreto ampliatorio al Decreto 4951 que define el trabajo peligroso. Lo anterior, con el objetivo de subsanar algunos vacíos legales.	La OIT ha apoyado el proceso de consulta del Decreto, a través de asistencia local y desde la Sede.
3	El Gobierno, a través de la Secretaría de Acción Social y de la Secretaría de la Infancia, han puesto en marcha un plan piloto con el objetivo de expandir el programa ABRAZO a zonas rurales, e incorporar el Trabajo Infantil en el trabajo desarrollado por los Guías Familiares del programa TEKOPORA de lucha contra la pobreza. Dicho plan se encuentra en desarrollo y finalizará en marzo de 2016.	En el marco del Acuerdo de cooperación técnica con el Ministerio de Trabajo, Empleo y Seguridad Social, la OIT asesora al Gobierno, incluidas las la Secretaría de Acción Social y la Secretaría de la Infancia, con el objetivo de aumentar la coordinación y eficiencia de las acciones.

/AMS999
- Americas

4

The Regional Initiative for Latin America and the Caribbean "Free of Child Labour" was launched in October 2014 by a group of 25 Latin American and Caribbean countries to boost efforts to combat child labour and achieve the goal of total eradication by 2020.

Since the Regional Initiative started, the following results have been achieved:

1. A regional network with 33 members has been set up, including government representatives (25) and worker (4) and employer (4) organizations representatives at the regional level. The network has set up a work plan, holds regular meetings and its members have benefited from several capacity building opportunities, including a south-south and triangular cooperation on-line training.

Within the Regional Initiative framework the following actions have been so far undertaken:

- National capacities to prevent and eliminate child labour have been mapped in key areas such as: indigenous communities; supply chains; education; youth employment; institutional decentralization processes; migration; agriculture and information technologies

- A review of the impact evaluations of all major programmes and projects on child

With funding from the Government of Spain, the ILO has supported the development of the initiative including contacting and advocating within the region for the need to support a regional initiative. The ILO has commissioned evaluations and studies to advance the work under the Regional initiative.

labour (public and private) carried out in the region between 2005 and 2015 have been carried out to identify key success factors and challenges for the acceleration of child labour;

- A cost-benefit study on the elimination of child labour has been updated, within the framework of the SDG's target 8.7, reflecting on the 2025 target to eliminate child labour in all its forms;

- A South-South cooperation meeting for the acceleration of child labour elimination was organized (July 2015, Brasilia). Delegates from 22 countries and representatives from 2 workers and employer's organizations exchanged 109 requests for bilateral cooperation and/or assistance. During the meeting, 82 cooperation agreements could be concretized as follows: 60 initial expressions of joint interest to be further explored; 17 request to be further discussed and concretized, and 5 cooperation agreements concluded.

Outcome 16 - Child Labour: Child labour is eliminated, with priority being given to the worst forms

RESULTS BY INDICATOR

Indicator - 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.

Measurement

To be counted as reportable, results must meet at least one of the following criteria:

1. Either Convention No. 138 or 182 is ratified.
2. The ILO supervisory bodies have noted with satisfaction or interest progress in the application of the relevant Conventions.
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.
4. 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.

Country/Country Programme Outcome (CPO)	Measurement Criteria	Result Achieved	ILO Contribution
Africa			
Rwanda/RWA997 -	2	Case of interest C138 (Report 2015) The Committee notes with interest the information provided by the Government on the following results achieved within the framework of the implementation of the NAP: -all labour inspectors as well as social affairs and education officers were provided with training on the NAP and on child labour legislation, including the Ministerial Order 6/2010 determining the list of hazardous work; -the Ministry of Public Service and Labour (MIFOTRA) in partnership with the National Agricultural Export Board and other NGOs withdrew 105 children from child labour and reintegrated them into formal school and in	Regarding cases of progress, which were noted with satisfaction or interest by the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations (CEACR), the changes in national law and /or practice followed one or more previous comments by the supervisory bodies and/or technical assistance provided by the Office. These comments were prepared with the assistance of the Office. The Office conducts an in-depth analysis of national law and practice for the CEACR and maintains a permanent dialogue with the constituents.

	<p>vocational training centre; -MIFOTRA in collaboration with the Rwandan Education Alternatives for Children (REACH) project withdrew 8,575 children from exploitative child labour in different sectors and reintegrated them into formal school and in vocational training; and -MIFOTRA with the support from ILO;VIPEC established a National Steering Committee on the elimination of child labour at national and district levels.</p>	
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Comoros/COM999

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2

Case of interest C182 (Report 2015) the Committee notes with interest that section 131(b) and (c) of the new Labour Code prohibits the use, procuring or offering of a child for prostitution, for the production of pornography or for pornographic performances, and the use, procuring or offering of a child for illicit activities, in particular for the production and trafficking of narcotics.

Regarding cases of progress, which were noted with satisfaction or interest by the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations (CEACR), the changes in national law and /or practice followed one or more previous comments by the supervisory bodies and/or technical assistance provided by the Office. These comments were prepared with the assistance of the Office. The Office conducts an in-depth analysis of national law and practice for the CEACR and maintains a permanent dialogue with the constituents.

Ethiopia/ETH102

Increased capacities of constituents to develop and implement policies and programmes to combat child labour

4

Child labour survey conducted by the Central Statistical Authority (CSA). The Survey will be ready by December 2015.

With funding from the Government of the United States, the ILO provided technical support to CSA to conduct standalone National Child Labour Survey (NCLS) in Ethiopia. The objectives of the survey are to update the numbers from 2001, to incorporate the new developments in terms of the 18th ICLS Resolution concerning child labour statistics. -ILO technical support focus on supporting CSA to develop survey instruments (questionnaires) development and improvements, the training of the field data collection personnel, and analysis of the survey data and findings.

Somalia/SOM999 -	1	Somalia ratified Convention 182 on worst forms of child labour on 20 March 2014.	The ILO has provided technical advice and guidance to the constituents to allow for the ratification of the Conventions
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Uganda/UGA152

Knowledge base on child labour improved

4

A report, jointly developed with the Government of Uganda and the ILO examining the related issues of child labour and youth employment in Uganda was published in June 2014. The report considers the economic as well as the social determinants of child labour and youth employment and reviews current national responses to child labour and youth employment concerns and discusses future policy priorities for accelerating action in the areas of child labour and youth employment.

With funding from the Government of the United States, the ILO developed this research in partnership with government and other stakeholders .

United Republic of Tanzania/TZA126

An enabling environment for the reduction of incidence of Child Labour enhanced

3	Child labour is currently an integral component of the ongoing 2015 ILFS.	ILO provided technical support through its SYMPOC approach to integrate child labour statistics in the scheduled ILFS 2015.
4	Two studies on child labour in Tanzania have been carried out: 1. Mapping of employers and employers' organizations initiatives to combat child labour in Tanzania 2. How the Brazilian Experience in Combating Child Labour through Labour Inspection could benefit Tanzania	ILO provided technical support to the mentioned studies through the project of support to the National Action Plan through South South cooperation.

Additional CPO Information (This information should only be added when relevant and necessary and should not repeat information already entered under results or ILO contribution)

a) Gender equality and non-discrimination

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b) Partnerships (external)

- ILO is collaborating with National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) in embedding SYMPOC as a permanent feature of the ILFS.

Morocco/MAR999

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4

The report of the survey on child labor in agriculture was finalized and published in March 2015.

With funding from the Government of the United States, the ILO provided technical support for the design of the questionnaire, training of the enumerators, the review of data collecting tools.

Cape Verde/CPV902

Iles mandants tripartites prennent des mesures de lutte contre le travail des enfants et ses pires formes en conformité avec les engagements des Conventions 138 et 182

4

L'Institut National de la statistique a intégré un module sur le travail des enfants dans l'enquête mutli-objectif continu -2013 dont les résultats ont été validés mars 2014. Le Cabo Verde dispose ainsi, pour la première fois, des données désagrégées par sexe surle travsil des enfants. Ces données ont permis l'élaboration d'une liste des travaux dangereux validée en Juin 2015. La collaboration avec l'institut national de la statistique garantit le caractère officiel des données collectées. L'appropriation nationale en est renforcée. L'utilisation des données dans le cadre des activités de plaidoyer et de formulation des politiques publiques est facilitée.

Suite au financement accordé pour le module en 2013, le BIT a apporté un appui technique en formation des agents de l'Institut National de la Statistique et organisé le développement des outils en Mars 2014. A travers le projet IPEC, un appui à l'élaboration de la liste d travaux dangereux a été apporté par le BIT.

Mali/MLI998

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2

Case of interest C182 (Report 2015)The Committee notes with interest the adoption, in 2012, of Act No. 2012-023 relating to the combat against trafficking in persons and similar practices (Act No. 2012-023), which henceforth prescribes a penalty of imprisonment of five to ten years for persons involved in the sale and trafficking of persons, and the option of a ban on entry into the country for a period of one to ten years. The Committee notes with interest that the CNLTE, operating in the context of the PANETEM, has been successful in preventing the recruitment of or removing 4,265 children (2,620 girls and 1,645 boys) from the worst forms of child labour in the Sikasso region (mainly in agriculture, traditional gold-panning and domestic work), by providing them with educational services and vocational training, and returning them to their families.

Regarding cases of progress, which were noted with satisfaction or interest by the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations (CEACR), the changes in national law and /or practice followed one or more previous comments by the supervisory bodies and/or technical assistance provided by the Office. These comments were prepared with the assistance of the Office. The Office conducts an in-depth analysis of national law and practice for the CEACR and maintains a permanent dialogue with the constituents.

Senegal/SEN995	3	Implementation of child labour monitoring system (SOSTE) in the rural community of Ngoundiane. This system includes a referral system and tools for data collection, which were validated at national level by relevant national directorates and regional authorities, as well as the departmental services in Thiès (the Departmental Committee for Child Protection) and local committees from project target areas. A census of all children from 5 to 17 years old in the project target areas was conducted to obtain a database with relevant information on the situation of children.	With funding from the Government of Spain, the ILO provided technical support for the design and support to the implementation of the system as well as facilitated the work with the Government and social partners.
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Malawi/MWI996	3	Community-based Child Labour Monitoring System and Community Infrastructure was introduced in the districts of Nctheu and Lilongwe during the June- August 2014 period.	The ILO provided technical support in the form of training and on-going advice to the District Child Labour Committees and Community Child Labour Committees through a project funded by a public private partnership with Japan Tobacco International.
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Namibia/NAM827

Enhanced capacity of Government, Social Partners and Civil Society to eliminate the worst forms of child labour in Namibia

4

Following on the work that had been initiated earlier under TECL I & II, two studies were conducted, a gap analysis of child labour laws and a situational analysis on child domestic work, and the reports were produced in August 2014 and November 2014 respectively. The reports were presented at a multi-stakeholder workshop in April 2015.

A roadmap document to eliminate child labour in domestic work in Namibia adopted and a number of areas for further action in line with CEACR were identified.

It was agreed, among other actions, to :-

- continue enhancing the knowledge base on child domestic work;
- disseminate relevant information and carry out further advocacy actions;
- build capacity of relevant stakeholders to better deal with child labour, including domestic work;
- to promote the ratification and implementation of ILO C.189 on decent work for domestic workers;
- to adopt further legislative and political action to end child labour, including in domestic work, including by disseminating the minimum age for domestic work;
- to follow up on the approval of the hazardous child labour and the light work lists;
- to enhance of the effectiveness of labour inspection;

The ILO provided technical support in the development of the two reports. The ILO supervised the studies and provided input in the finalisation of the report on child labour laws after the contractor could not finalise the work.

The ILO facilitated at a consultative workshop on Child Labour related legal review which took place in May 2014.

- to continue strengthening the role of social partners to end child labour; and
- to strengthen coordination among relevant agencies and stakeholders.

Swaziland/SWZ826

Capacity of Government and social partners strengthened to address child labour in line with Conventions No. 138 and 182

4

A survey on child labour was conducted in the period May -July 2014, specifically in the Agriculture sector and focusing on Cattle herding. The survey was aimed at developing an in-depth understanding through an evidence-based approach, of the child labour phenomenon in cattle herding in Swaziland with the aim of informing the formulation and/or revision of public policies and programmes on education and child labour elimination.

Specifically, this study set forth to assess the following dimensions of this phenomenon:

- (i) The extent of pastoralist children's participation in schooling;
- (ii) The magnitude and nature of child labour (activities and tasks performed by children) with respect to herding of livestock in homesteads or farm-states;
- (iii) Understanding the different hazards associated with child related activities and tasks in herding;
- (iv) Gauging the attitude and perceptions of children and their parents on education and child labour in their communities.

While the development objective of the survey was to contribute to the effective elimination of child labour in herding sector in Swaziland, its immediate objective was to provide quantitative, reliable and updated data on child labour in cattle herding in Swaziland for the design and implementation of effective interventions and policies in the

ILO provided technical assistance, especially during the stages of survey instruments (questionnaires) development, the training of the field data collection personnel, and analysis of the survey data and findings.

country to mitigate the problem.

Additional CPO Information (This information should only be added when relevant and necessary and should not repeat information already entered under results or ILO contribution)

a) Gender equality and non-discrimination

To implement the survey : trainings were conducted in two stages, one for 8 training of trainers (7 males and 1 female) and training of 96 enumerators (89 male and 8 females) which was conducted concurrently in the four regions of the Swaziland

b) Partnerships (external)

The national implementing partner for the Swaziland Sectoral Survey of Child Labour in cattle herding was the Central Statistical Office of Swaziland who worked in close consultation with the Ministry of Labour and Social Security, Government of Swaziland and national social partners.

Benin/BEN103

Le gouvernement en concertation avec les partenaires sociaux adopte des mesures visant à éliminer le travail des enfants en ciblant les pires formes

2	<p>Case of satisfaction C138 (Report 2015) The Committee noted with satisfaction that Decree No. 2011-029 establishing the list of hazardous types of work in the Republic of Benin was adopted on 31 January 2011. The Decree contains a detailed list of types of work that are considered too dangerous for young persons under 18 years of age and are therefore prohibited.</p> <p>Case of interest C182 (Report 2015) The Committee notes with interest the Government's statement that 20 labour inspectors and 25 labour controllers were recruited and deployed in 2012 and 2013. They receive regular training with regard to the tools available for combating child labour.</p>	<p>Regarding cases of progress, which were noted with satisfaction or interest by the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations (CEACR), the changes in national law and /or practice followed one or more previous comments by the supervisory bodies and/or technical assistance provided by the Office. These comments were prepared with the assistance of the Office. The Office conducts an in-depth analysis of national law and practice for the CEACR and maintains a permanent dialogue with the constituents</p>
4	<p>Dans le cadre de l'ACI 8, l'évaluation rapide pays du Bénin, validée en Juin 2015, a permis de confirmer l'existence des formes inacceptables de travail des enfants dans trois sous-secteur de l'artisanat minier (orpaillage, concassage de granite et exploitation du gravier). Il en résulte une meilleure compréhension de :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -comment les formes de travail inacceptable se manifestent dans différents contextes socio-économiques et réglementaires au Bénin ; - comment se manifestent ces formes de travail inacceptable dans les trois sous-secteurs; -et des facteurs / raisons qui conduisent aux formes de travail inacceptable 	<p>Le BIT a réalisé, en Novembre 2014, d'un état des lieux sur les formes inacceptables de travail des enfants, dans certains secteurs économiques du Bénin ;</p> <p>-Un rapport de l'évaluation rapide pays du Bénin portant sur trois sous-secteurs du secteur minier dans les départements du Mono/Couffo (communes de Lokossa et de Dogbo en ce qui concerne l'exploitation du gravier) , les départements des collines et du Borgou (communes de Dassa-Zoumè, de Parakou et de Tchaourou en ce qui concerne le concassage de granite), et dans le département de l'Atacora (commune de Natitingou en ce qui concerne l'orpaillage) a été validé en Juin 2015 au cours d'un atelier organisé par le BIT.</p>

Burkina Faso/BFA999

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Case of interest C182 (Report 2015) The Committee notes with interest the Government's indication that the gross primary school enrolment rates rose from 79.6 per cent in 2011–12 (81.1 per cent for boys and 78.1 per cent for girls) to 81.3 per cent in 2012–13 (81.6 per cent for boys and 81 per cent for girls). The Committee notes with interest the Government's indications that, from January 2009 to December 2013, a total of 5,684 children who were victims of trafficking were intercepted, cared for in transit centres and reunited with their families. The Committee notes with interest that 217,366 OVCs (including 108,653 girls) have so far received various forms of support in the context of the "Strategic framework for combating HIV/AIDS 2011–15". A total of 85,675 OVCs, including 44,212 girls, have received support for education and apprenticeships.

Regarding cases of progress, which were noted with satisfaction or interest by the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations (CEACR), the changes in national law and /or practice followed one or more previous comments by the supervisory bodies and/or technical assistance provided by the Office. These comments were prepared with the assistance of the Office. The Office conducts an in-depth analysis of national law and practice for the CEACR and maintains a permanent dialogue with the constituents.

Cote d'Ivoire/CIV901

Les mandants tripartites disposent de capacités renforcées pour mettre en oeuvre un plan national d'action de lutte contre le travail et la traite des enfants

3

The pilot phase of the Child Labour Monitoring System in Côte d'Ivoire was completed in 2014 by the Ministry of Labour with the collaboration of social partners and other key stakeholders. An assessment of activities was conducted and recommendations for improving the system included in a report on the implementation of this phase.

The ILO has organized the training of the staff from public and private institutions involved in the implementation of SOSTECI and has provided financial inputs to support the process.

4

The Cote d'Ivoire National Child Labour Survey conducted by the Institute de la Statistique was completed in November 2014.

With funding from the United States, the ILO provided guidance and training to the INE to carry out the survey and supported its implementation.

Ghana/GHA901

The capacity of ILO constituents and key actors to address the worst forms of child labour is enhanced and the knowledge base on child labour is improved

4

The Ghana Living Standard Survey Round 6 included a Child Labour module whose results has been published in August 2014. The survey was undertaken in 2014 by the Ghana Statistical Service with the consultation of ILO tripartite constituents and the report available. The data is the official statistics on child labour and it is used in planning Child Labour interventions.

ILO provided technical support by contributing to the development of the survey methodology and questionnaire. The ILO also supported the enhancement of the capacities of the tripartite constituents and the officials of Ghana Statistical Service in the administration and analysis of the questionnaires.

Arab States

Bahrain/BHR999

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Case of satisfaction C182 (Report 2015) the Committee noted with satisfaction that the Government adopted a new Labour Law No. 36 of 2012 which contains a prohibition on the employment of minors under the age of 18 years in hazardous or dangerous work and work endangering their health and morals (section 27).
Case of interest C182 (Report 2015) the Committee noted with interest that the Ministry of Labour promulgated Order No. 23 of 2013 which contains a list of 34 occupations and industries prohibited to children under the age of 18 years.

Regarding cases of progress, which were noted with satisfaction or interest by the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations (CEACR), the changes in national law and /or practice followed one or more previous comments by the supervisory bodies and/or technical assistance provided by the Office. These comments were prepared with the assistance of the Office. The Office conducts an in-depth analysis of national law and practice for the CEACR and maintains a permanent dialogue with the constituents.

Lebanon/LBN999

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The survey which was carried out by Consultation and Research Institute, the first of its kind in the region disaggregated by girls and boys, included information on the Syrian refugee children, was launched by the Minister of Labour in February 2015. The Minister called for considering immediate action to shelter and rehabilitate working street children based on the info and recommendations of this survey's report.

With funding from the Government of Germany, the ILO in partnership with UNICEF, and the First National Bank in Lebanon, and at the request of the Ministry of Labour, the ILO provided technical and financial inputs and advice to develop the first national survey on Children working and living on the Streets. The survey started in 2014 but was completed February 2015.

Saudi Arabia/SAU999 -	1	Saudi Arabia ratified Convention No. 138 on minimum age on 2 April 2014.	The ILO has provided technical advice and guidance to the constituents to allow for the ratification of the Conventions
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Asia and the Pacific

Australia/AUS999

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Case of satisfaction C182 (Report 2015) the Committee noted with satisfaction that the governments of NSW, South Australia and Tasmania have adopted the Work Health and Safety Act 2012 (WHS Act) which extends the provisions relating to the protection of health and safety to all workers, including unpaid workers as well as the Work Health and Safety Regulation 2012 which prohibits the employment of children under 18 years in high-risk work and that according to section 89(2)(d) of the Regulation, a high-risk work license may be granted only to persons who are at least 18 years of age.

Cases of interest C182 (Report 2015) The Committee notes with interest the Government's indication that the production of child pornography involving persons over 16 years is a criminal offence as per the provisions of the Summary Offences Act 1953, as amended. The Committee notes that according to section 33 of the Summary Offences Act, a person who produces, sells, exhibits, deposits, delivers indecent material or causes or permits a person to do any of these acts is guilty of an offence and shall be punishable with a fine of \$20,000 or imprisonment for six months.

Regarding cases of progress, which were noted with satisfaction or interest by the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations (CEACR), the changes in national law and /or practice followed one or more previous comments by the supervisory bodies and/or technical assistance provided by the Office. These comments were prepared with the assistance of the Office. The Office conducts an in-depth analysis of national law and practice for the CEACR and maintains a permanent dialogue with the constituents.

Cambodia/KHM996

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2	Case of interest C138 (Report 2015) The Committee notes with interest the Government's reference to a US Department of Labor (US DoL) funded project which aims to extend the protection of the Convention to domestic workers and household servants under the minimum age for work.	Regarding cases of progress, which were noted with satisfaction or interest by the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations (CEACR), the changes in national law and /or practice followed one or more previous comments by the supervisory bodies and/or technical assistance provided by the Office. These comments were prepared with the assistance of the Office. The Office conducts an in-depth analysis of national law and practice for the CEACR and maintains a permanent dialogue with the constituents.
4	The Government published in May 2014 a study on "The twin challenges of child labour and educational marginalization in the South-East and East Asia region". The study includes country-specific estimates of children's involvement in employment and child labour for Cambodia as well as regional estimates.	With funding from the Government of the United States, the ILO conducted the study by using two methods to approximate child labour.

China/CHN999

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2

Case of interest C182 (Report 2015) the Committee previously observed that China's prison system includes re-education through labour (RETL) and noted that records indicate that all prisoners, including persons under 18, were subjected to hard labour. The Committee noted with interest the Government's indication that, on 28 December 2013, the system of RETL was abolished.

Regarding cases of progress, which were noted with satisfaction or interest by the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations (CEACR), the changes in national law and /or practice followed one or more previous comments by the supervisory bodies and/or technical assistance provided by the Office. These comments were prepared with the assistance of the Office. The Office conducts an in-depth analysis of national law and practice for the CEACR and maintains a permanent dialogue with the constituents.

Lao People's Democratic Republic/LAO997

-	2	<p>Case of interest C182 (Report 2015)The Committee notes with interest that section 102 of the Labour Law, adopted in December 2013, prohibits the use of youth in the trade, movement, production, transportation or possession of narcotics or addictive substances. Section 3 of the Law defines the term youth as a person under 18 years of age. The Committee notes with interest that, according to the UNESCO Education for All Global Monitoring Report of 2013 and 2011 the net enrolment rate for primary education had reached 98 per cent by 2011, and the number of out of school children of primary school age had decreased significantly to 66,000 children</p>	<p>Regarding cases of progress, which were noted with satisfaction or interest by the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations (CEACR), the changes in national law and /or practice followed one or more previous comments by the supervisory bodies and/or technical assistance provided by the Office. These comments were prepared with the assistance of the Office. The Office conducts an in-depth analysis of national law and practice for the CEACR and maintains a permanent dialogue with the constituents.</p>
	4	<p>The constituents and the ILO published in May 2014 a study on “The twin challenges of child labour and educational marginalization in the South-East and East Asia region”. The study includes country-specific estimates of children’s involvement in employment and child labour for Lao as well as regional estimates.</p> <p>The constituents and the ILO also published a report, “Understanding children’s work and youth employment outcomes in Laos” was published in January 2014.</p>	<p>With funding from the Government of the United States, the ILO conducted the study by using two methods to approximate child labour and carried out the research in consultation and collaboration with the constituents in Laos.</p>

Mongolia/MNG126

Promotion of youth employment and the elimination of the worst forms of child labour are linked through area-based integrated approach.

4

Published in May 2014 a study on “The twin challenges of child labour and educational marginalization in the South-East and East Asia region”. The study includes country-specific estimates of children’s involvement in employment and child labour for Mongolia as well as regional estimates.

With funding from the Government of the United States, the ILO conducted the study by using two methods to approximate child labour.

Myanmar/MMR103

Improved policies and frameworks for reduction of child labour, particularly in its worst forms

3

A tripartite technical working group (TWG) on child labour has developed a Terms of Reference and Operational Guidelines. The TWG aims to assist in the eradication of child labour (boys and girls) in Myanmar through the implementation of the provisions of relevant international standards.

Through the USDOL-funded Myanmar Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (My-PEC), the ILO provided support to the development of the Terms of Reference (TOR) and Operational Guidelines of the Technical Working Group on Child Labour (TWG-CL). The TOR was developed through a meeting and a workshop on August 13 and Sept 4 last year. The workshop for the development of the Operational Guidelines was conducted on September 23. It was finalized on November 21. Both the TOR and the Operational Guidelines were validated in January 29 of this year.

4

The Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security (MOLES) has undertaken a comprehensive Labour Force-Child Labour-School to Work Transition Survey. This is the first comprehensive survey that will capture labour force, employment and child labour data. Results will be available during the 4th quarter of 2015.

The ILO provided technical support for the conduct of the comprehensive survey.

Thailand/THA997

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4

Published in May 2014 a study on “The twin challenges of child labour and educational marginalization in the South-East and East Asia region”. The study includes country-specific estimates of children’s involvement in employment and child labour for Thailand as well as regional estimates.

With funding from the Government of the United States, the ILO conducted the study by using two methods to approximate child labour.

Viet Nam/VNM993 -	4	<p>The constituents and the ILO published Vietnam Child Labour Survey 2012 Report in May 2014.</p> <p>In addition, the constituents and the ILO published in May 2014 a study on “The twin challenges of child labour and educational marginalization in the South-East and East Asia region”. The study includes country-specific estimates of children’s involvement in employment and child labour for Vietnam as well as regional estimates.</p>	<p>With funding from the Government of the United States, the ILO provided support for conducting the comprehensive national child labour survey.</p>
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Fiji/FJI129

[ACI8] Effective progress is made towards the elimination of child labour

2

Case of satisfaction C182 (Report 2015) the Committee noted with satisfaction the adoption of the list of hazardous work, as set out in the Hazardous Occupations Prohibited to Children under 18 Years of Age Order, 2013, which came into effect on 28 May 2013. The Committee observes that this list includes a wide range of hazardous types of work.

Regarding cases of progress, which were noted with satisfaction or interest by the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations (CEACR), the changes in national law and /or practice followed one or more previous comments by the supervisory bodies and/or technical assistance provided by the Office. These comments were prepared with the assistance of the Office. The Office conducts an in-depth analysis of national law and practice for the CEACR and maintains a permanent dialogue with the constituents.

RBSA funding has contributed to supporting this work and to the achievement of the reported results.

Indonesia/IDN996	4	Published in May 2014 a study on “The twin challenges of child labour and educational marginalization in the South-East and East Asia region”. The study includes country-specific estimates of children’s involvement in employment and child labour for Indonesia as well as regional estimates.	With funding from the Government of the United States, the ILO conducted the study by using two methods to approximate child labour.
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Papua New Guinea/PNG103
 [AC18] Effective progress is made towards the elimination of child labour.

2	Government of PNG incorporated Child Labour provisions and measures in the Employment Relations and Industrial Relations Bills e.g. the Lukautim Pikinini Act, 2009 (Amended in June 2015) has child labour provisions in.	ILO provided technical support in the review of the Employment Relations and Industrial Relations Bills. RBSA funding has contributed to supporting this work and to the achievement of the reported results.
3	Child Labour Unit developed within the DLIR Structure (June 2015) and 8 Provincial Child Labour Committees established in 2013 & 2014.	ILO provided support and guidance to the establishment of CL Unit, the drafting of the National Action Plan (NAP) for CL and the formulation of a draft Concept Note on Child Labour which was submitted to the UNHSTF. RBSA funding has contributed to supporting this work and to the achievement of the reported results.

Philippines/PHL997 -	3	During 2014, the Child Labour Monitoring System covering various forms of child labour at the local level became operational in four provinces. Quick Action teams also became operational.	With funding from the Government of the United States, the ILO provided technical expertise and support to the four provinces to develop and make operational the CLMS. It also provided training for the quick action teams.
	4	The Philippines Child Labour Survey 2011 Report was finalised and published in February 2014	The ILO provided technical support for the conducting the comprehensive national child labour survey.

Timor-Leste/TLS998

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4

Published in May 2014 a study on “The twin challenges of child labour and educational marginalization in the South-East and East Asia region”. The study includes country-specific estimates of children’s involvement in employment and child labour for Timor-Leste as well as regional estimates.

With funding from the Government of the United States, the ILO conducted the study by using two methods to approximate child labour.

Bangladesh/BGD302
Worst Forms of Child labour
eliminated.

2	<p>Case of satisfaction C182 (Report 2015) the Committee noted with satisfaction that the Government enacted the Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking Act No.3 of 2012 (Trafficking Act, 2012) which contains provisions prohibiting the trafficking of children under 18 years for both labour and sexual exploitation. The Committee notes that according to sections 3 and 6 of the Trafficking Act 2012, any person who commits an offence of selling, buying, recruiting, receiving, deporting, transferring or sending inside or outside of the territory of Bangladesh a child (defined as persons under the age of 18 years according to section 2(14)) for the purpose of sexual exploitation, labour exploitation or any other form of exploitation shall be punished rigorously by imprisonment and a fine. The Committee noted with satisfaction that the Government, in consultation with the organizations of employers' and workers' has adopted a list of 38 types of hazardous works prohibited to children under 18 years of age. Case of interest C182 (Report 2015) The Committee notes with interest that section 9 of the of the Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking Act No. 3 of 2012 (Trafficking Act, 2012) makes it an offence to unlawfully force another person to provide labour or service or to exact any work or service by using force or threat to hold in debt bondage any other person.</p>	<p>Regarding cases of progress, which were noted with satisfaction or interest by the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations (CEACR), the changes in national law and /or practice followed one or more previous comments by the supervisory bodies and/or technical assistance provided by the Office. These comments were prepared with the assistance of the Office. The Office conducts an in-depth analysis of national law and practice for the CEACR and maintains a permanent dialogue with the constituents.</p>
3	<p>1. National child labour welfare council established in February, 2014 under Ministry</p>	<p>1. The ILO provided technical expertise in designing the National plan of action.</p>

		of Labour and Employment (MOLE) and made operational in May, 2015. 2. Women and child labour unit was established in 2015 through a new organogram of the Ministry of Labour and employment with additional human resources.	2. ILO supported with background paper, agenda jointly with Labour Ministry, to organize the first meeting of the council on 26 May, 2015.
	4	1. Knowledge base developed through data collection for child labour survey.	1. Technical contribution includes development of TOR, data gathering methodology, tabulation formats, and tools for analysis and reporting format.

Additional CPO Information (This information should only be added when relevant and necessary and should not repeat information already entered under results or ILO contribution)

a) Gender equality and non-discrimination

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b) Partnerships (external)

Bangladesh Shishu Adhikar Forum (BSAF) is a networking organization of 267 NGOs across the country. The partnership contributed to wider dissemination of the message of WDACL among the stakeholders, civil society members and public at large through the member organization of BSAF across the country.
Partnership with Bangladesh Shishu Adhikar Forum facilitated production and distribution of awareness raising materials including posters and banners on the event of World day against Child labour on 12 June, 2015.

Europe and Central Asia

Albania/ALB998

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2

Case of satisfaction C182 (Report 2015) the Committee noted with satisfaction the adoption of Act No. 10347 of 11 April 2014 on the protection of children's rights which, under section 23, read in conjunction with section 3, prohibits the involvement of children under the age of 18 in the use, production and trafficking of drugs and narcotics.

Cases of interest C138 (Report 2015) The Committee also notes with interest the adoption of Act No. 10347 of 11 April 2014 on the protection of children's rights which, among others, establishes the Child Protection Unit (CPU) to collaborate with labour inspectors in municipalities and communes, to strengthen sanctions for violations as well as to enhance the capacity of labour inspectors to identify children at risk.

The Committee notes with interest the Government's information concerning proposed amendments to the Labour Code and Decree No. 205 which will increase the minimum age to participate in the vocational training programme to at least 14 years.

The Committee notes with interest the Government's information concerning proposed amendments to identify activities that constitute light work and to determine the maximum duration and conditions of such work.

Cases of interest C182 (Report 2015) The Committee previously requested the Government to pursue its international

Regarding cases of progress, which were noted with satisfaction or interest by the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations (CEACR), the changes in national law and /or practice followed one or more previous comments by the supervisory bodies and/or technical assistance provided by the Office. These comments were prepared with the assistance of the Office. The Office conducts an in-depth analysis of national law and practice for the CEACR and maintains a permanent dialogue with the constituents.

	cooperation efforts to combat inter-state trafficking of persons under 18. The Government notes with interest the Government's information concerning the numerous cooperative measures it has taken in this respect, including the extradition of persons charged with human trafficking, the multilateral exchange of rogatory letters and the improvement of cooperation between law and enforcement structures and NGOs that provide services to victims of human trafficking.	
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Bosnia and Herzegovina/BIH999

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Case of interest C182 (Report 2015) The Committee notes with interest the Government's indication that a "child" in accordance with the provisions of the laws of Republika Srpska means persons under the age of 18 years. The Committee notes with interest that Chapter XIX of the Criminal Code of the Brcko District (CC BD) sets out penalties for the offences related to sexual abuse of children and child prostitution. The Committee notes with interest that according to section 208 of the CC BD, a person who abuses a child or a juvenile for taking photography, audio visual material or other material with pornographic contents, or possesses, imports, sells, distributes or presents such material or induces such persons to take part in a pornographic performance shall be sentenced to prison from one to five years.

Regarding cases of progress, which were noted with satisfaction or interest by the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations (CEACR), the changes in national law and /or practice followed one or more previous comments by the supervisory bodies and/or technical assistance provided by the Office. These comments were prepared with the assistance of the Office. The Office conducts an in-depth analysis of national law and practice for the CEACR and maintains a permanent dialogue with the constituents.

Bulgaria/BGR999

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Case of interest C182 (Report 2015) the Committee notes with interest the Government's detailed information on its main directions of work with regard to the protection of children from the worst forms of child labour, in particular the trafficking of children under 18, through operational objectives. The Committee notes with interest the Government's indication that it has adopted the National Strategy of the Republic of Bulgaria for the Integration of Roma People 2012–20, with a view to integrating the Roma community and developing purposeful policies in their regard.

Regarding cases of progress, which were noted with satisfaction or interest by the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations (CEACR), the changes in national law and /or practice followed one or more previous comments by the supervisory bodies and/or technical assistance provided by the Office. These comments were prepared with the assistance of the Office. The Office conducts an in-depth analysis of national law and practice for the CEACR and maintains a permanent dialogue with the constituents.

Czech Republic/CZE998

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Case of interest C138 (Report 2015) The Committee notes with interest the Government's indication that a breach of the provision prohibiting the employment of children under the age of 15 years, or children who have not completed compulsory schooling, is penalized as per sections 12(1)(a) and 25(1)(a) of the Labour Inspection Act No. 251/2005.

Regarding cases of progress, which were noted with satisfaction or interest by the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations (CEACR), the changes in national law and /or practice followed one or more previous comments by the supervisory bodies and/or technical assistance provided by the Office. These comments were prepared with the assistance of the Office. The Office conducts an in-depth analysis of national law and practice for the CEACR and maintains a permanent dialogue with the constituents.

Estonia/EST999

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Case of interest C138 (Report 2015) The Committee notes with interest that according to section 9 of the Basic Schools and Upper Secondary Schools Act, a person who has attained the age of 7 years is required to attend school until they acquire basic education (which as per section 2(1) lasts for nine years) or they attain the age of 17 years.

Regarding cases of progress, which were noted with satisfaction or interest by the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations (CEACR), the changes in national law and /or practice followed one or more previous comments by the supervisory bodies and/or technical assistance provided by the Office. These comments were prepared with the assistance of the Office. The Office conducts an in-depth analysis of national law and practice for the CEACR and maintains a permanent dialogue with the constituents.

Kyrgyzstan/KGZ101

Targeted data collection and analysis to expand the knowledge base on child labour and to document lessons learned

4

The second National Child Labour Survey was conducted.

Good practices on the elimination of child labour in Central Asia (including in Kyrgyzstan) compiled, documented and published in English and Russian, to expand the knowledge base on child labour and disseminate lessons learnt.

The ILO provided methodological and financial support in conducting the second National Child Labour Survey by supporting the National Statistics Office to develop survey instruments as well as training on data collection and analysis.

The ILO supported the collection and dissemination of good practices on child labour by organizing a tripartite two-day sub-regional workshop on Good Practices for the participants from Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and Turkey; compilation and documentation of GPs and their publication.

Uzbekistan/UZB999

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Case of interest C182 (Report 2015) the Committee noted with interest the Government's information contained in its report concerning the development and adoption of a Decent Work Country Programme 2014–16 (DWCP), which was signed between the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, the Council of Federation of Trade Unions, the Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the ILO on 25 April 2014. The Committee noted, in particular, the components on the application of the Convention and the Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138), as well as their corollary indicators: (i) demonstrated improved knowledge on child labour issues; (ii) legislative and institutional changes in child labour, including the revision of the hazardous child labour list; (iii) results of the national child labour monitoring; and (iv) cases of good practice on child labour. In addition, the Committee noted that one of the priorities of the DWCP is to ensure that conditions of work and employment in agriculture, including in the cotton-growing industry, will be in conformity with the fundamental Conventions.

: Regarding cases of progress, which were noted with satisfaction or interest by the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations (CEACR), the changes in national law and /or practice followed one or more previous comments by the supervisory bodies and/or technical assistance provided by the Office. These comments were prepared with the assistance of the Office. The Office conducts an in-depth analysis of national law and practice for the CEACR and maintains a permanent dialogue with the constituents.

Austria/AUT999

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Case of satisfaction C138 (Report 2015) the Committee noted with satisfaction that section 5(a)(1) of the ECYPA has been amended by section 3 of BGB1. I No. 93/2010, which raises the minimum age for light work activities from 12 to 13 years.

Regarding cases of progress, which were noted with satisfaction or interest by the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations (CEACR), the changes in national law and /or practice followed one or more previous comments by the supervisory bodies and/or technical assistance provided by the Office. These comments were prepared with the assistance of the Office. The Office conducts an in-depth analysis of national law and practice for the CEACR and maintains a permanent dialogue with the constituents.

Cyprus/CYP999

-	2	<p>Case of satisfaction C138 (Report 2015) the Committee noted with satisfaction that section 3(a) of Law No.48(I) has been amended by the Protection of Young Persons at Work (Amendment) Law No.15(I)/2012 thereby extending its application to occasional or short-term domestic work in private households. The Government further indicates that the Domestic Servants (Employment of Children and Young Persons) Law has been repealed. The Committee also noted with satisfaction that section 20 of Law No. 48(I) has been amended by section 8 of the newly adopted Safety and Health at Work (Protection of Young People) Regulations of 2012 (No.77/2012) (Safety and Health at Work Regulation). The Committee noted that section 8(3) of the Safety and Health at Work Regulation specifically prohibits young persons under the age of 18 years from working in work beyond their physical or psychological capacity; work involving harmful exposure to agents as well as radiation; work involving the risk of accidents; and work in which there is a risk to health from extreme cold or heat or from noise or vibration.</p> <p>Case of satisfaction C182 (Report 2015) the Committee noted with satisfaction that the prohibition of child prostitution of both boys and girls under the age of 18 years is provided under the newly adopted Prevention and Combating of Child Sexual Abuse, Sexual Exploitation of Children and Child</p>	<p>Regarding cases of progress, which were noted with satisfaction or interest by the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations (CEACR), the changes in national law and /or practice followed one or more previous comments by the supervisory bodies and/or technical assistance provided by the Office. These comments were prepared with the assistance of the Office. The Office conducts an in-depth analysis of national law and practice for the CEACR and maintains a permanent dialogue with the constituents.</p>
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Pornography Law No. 91(I)/2014. The Committee noted that according to section 7(5) of Law No. 91(I)/2014, whoever uses, causes or facilitates the prostitution or sexual exploitation of children under 18 years of age shall be punished with imprisonment.

France/FRA999

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Case of interest C182 (Report 2015) The Committee notes with interest that the legislative reform pertaining to young workers was adopted on 11 October 2013, specifically including Decree No. 2013-915 that updated the list of work prohibited for young persons. The Committee notes with interest that, according to the Government, the mandate of the Children's Defender has in no way been undermined as a result of being incorporated into the institution of the Defender of Rights.

Regarding cases of progress, which were noted with satisfaction or interest by the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations (CEACR), the changes in national law and /or practice followed one or more previous comments by the supervisory bodies and/or technical assistance provided by the Office. These comments were prepared with the assistance of the Office. The Office conducts an in-depth analysis of national law and practice for the CEACR and maintains a permanent dialogue with the constituents.

Latin America and the Caribbean

Bolivia/BOL998

-	2	Case of interest C182 (Report 2015) Committee notes with interest the adoption of Act No. 263, the Integral Law on the Sale and Trafficking of Persons, on 6 February 2012	Regarding cases of progress, which were noted with satisfaction or interest by the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations (CEACR), the changes in national law and /or practice followed one or more previous comments by the supervisory bodies and/or technical assistance provided by the Office. These comments were prepared with the assistance of the Office. The Office conducts an in-depth analysis of national law and practice for the CEACR and maintains a permanent dialogue with the constituents.
	4	The constituents and the ILO published a study on domestic work by children and adolescents in the homes of others in June 2014.	With funding from the Government of the United States, the ILO provided technical support to design the methodology for conducting the research and provided technical inputs during its development.

Colombia/COL996	2	Case of interest C182 (Report 2015) the Committee notes with interest that the Government ratified the Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189) in May 2014	Regarding cases of progress, which were noted with satisfaction or interest by the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations (CEACR), the changes in national law and /or practice followed one or more previous comments by the supervisory bodies and/or technical assistance provided by the Office. These comments were prepared with the assistance of the Office. The Office conducts an in-depth analysis of national law and practice for the CEACR and maintains a permanent dialogue with the constituents.
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Ecuador/ECU108

Los mandantes adoptan medidas encaminadas a adoptar o modificar las normas y reforzar el conocimiento sobre trabajo infantil

2	<p>Case of interest C182 (Report 2015) the Committee noted with interest the Government's recent legislative measures which establish prohibitions and penalties for the worst forms of child labour. More concretely, the Committee noted the new Penal Code of 10 February 2014, which contains specific provisions and aggravated penalties for crimes involving children in commercial sexual exploitation and trafficking for that purpose (sections 91, 92, 100 and 102) and illicit activities, including in connection with harmful substances (section 220). The Committee also noted that both the Penal Code (sections 445–447) and recent amendments to the Constitution (article 78) provide for a special system of protection for victims of crimes, including children.</p>	<p>: Regarding cases of progress, which were noted with satisfaction or interest by the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations (CEACR), the changes in national law and /or practice followed one or more previous comments by the supervisory bodies and/or technical assistance provided by the Office. These comments were prepared with the assistance of the Office. The Office conducts an in-depth analysis of national law and practice for the CEACR and maintains a permanent dialogue with the constituents.</p>
4	<p>-El Ministerio Coordinador del Desarrollo Social cuenta con herramientas para diseñar políticas específicas para hogares que combinan discapacidades y trabajo infantil</p> <p>El Ministerio de Educación del Ecuador revisa y actualiza su "caja de herramientas" educativas para adolescentes en situación de vulnerabilidad, utilizando los resultados del Estudio sobre segundas oportunidades de educación para adolescentes en situación de trabajo infantil que se encuentran fuera del sistema escolar</p>	<p>-La OIT con la contribución del Departamento de Trabajo de los Estados Unidos de América (USDOL) llevó a cabo un estudio sobre las características cualitativas de los hogares que combinan discapacidades y trabajo infantil estudio sobre las características cualitativas de los hogares que combinan discapacidades y trabajo infantil como herramienta para que el Ministerio Coordinador del Desarrollo Social pueda diseñar políticas específicas para hogares que contemplan ambas vulnerabilidades</p> <p>-Durante los meses enero a abril de 2014, la OIT con la contribución del Departamento de Trabajo de los Estados Unidos de América (USDOL) llevó a cabo un estudio sobre</p>

			segundas oportunidades de educación para adolescentes en situación de trabajo infantil que se encuentran fuera del sistema escolar
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Antigua and Barbuda/ATG999

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Case of satisfaction C182 (Report 2015) the Committee noted with satisfaction that as per section 2 of the Trafficking in Persons Act, “sexual exploitation” includes compelling the participation of a person in the production of child pornography or other pornographic material.

Regarding cases of progress, which were noted with satisfaction or interest by the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations (CEACR), the changes in national law and /or practice followed one or more previous comments by the supervisory bodies and/or technical assistance provided by the Office. These comments were prepared with the assistance of the Office. The Office conducts an in-depth analysis of national law and practice for the CEACR and maintains a permanent dialogue with the constituents.

Belize/BLZ999	4	Report on the National Child Activity Survey 2013 of Belize was finalised and published in May 2015.	The ILO provided technical support for conducting the comprehensive national child labour survey.
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Suriname/SUR997	2	Case of satisfaction C182 (Report 2015) the Committee noted with satisfaction the adoption of the State Decree on Hazardous Labour for Young Persons (S.B. No. 175 of 2010).	Regarding cases of progress, which were noted with satisfaction or interest by the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations (CEACR), the changes in national law and /or practice followed one or more previous comments by the supervisory bodies and/or technical assistance provided by the Office. These comments were prepared with the assistance of the Office. The Office conducts an in-depth analysis of national law and practice for the CEACR and maintains a permanent dialogue with the constituents.
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Costa Rica/CRI999

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2	<p>Case of satisfaction C138 (Report 2015) the Committee noted with satisfaction the Government's information concerning the adoption of Act No. 8922 entitled "the Prohibition of Hazardous and Unhealthy Work for Adolescent Workers" which entered into force on 25 March 2011. The Committee notes, in this respect, that Act No. 8922 includes a wide range of hazardous types of work.</p> <p>Case of interest C182 (Report 2015) the Committee noted with interest that Act No. 8922 entitled "the Prohibition of Hazardous and Unhealthy Work for Adolescent Workers" expressly prohibits domestic work for young persons where they must sleep at the job or remain beyond working hours.</p>	<p>Regarding cases of progress, which were noted with satisfaction or interest by the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations (CEACR), the changes in national law and /or practice followed one or more previous comments by the supervisory bodies and/or technical assistance provided by the Office. These comments were prepared with the assistance of the Office. The Office conducts an in-depth analysis of national law and practice for the CEACR and maintains a permanent dialogue with the constituents.</p>
4	<p>The constituents and the ILO published a study on children and teenage migrant workers in border areas in Central America and Panama in 2014.</p>	<p>With funding from the Government of Spain, the ILO provided technical support and inputs to finalize the report.</p>

Dominican Republic/DOM998

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A report examining the economic and social determinants of child labor and youth employment using as main source data National Household Survey Multi-Purpose (ENHOGAR) 2009-2010, was published in 2014.

With funding from the Government of the United States, and in partnership with the government and other stakeholders, the ILO supported the research for the preparation of the report.

EI Salvador/SLV999

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2	<p>Case of interest C182 (Report 2015) The Committee notes with interest that this system contains statistical information concerning households, education, child labour by age and sector, and comparison tables that illustrate child labour by gender and geographical area.</p>	<p>Regarding cases of progress, which were noted with satisfaction or interest by the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations (CEACR), the changes in national law and /or practice followed one or more previous comments by the supervisory bodies and/or technical assistance provided by the Office. These comments were prepared with the assistance of the Office. The Office conducts an in-depth analysis of national law and practice for the CEACR and maintains a permanent dialogue with the constituents.</p>
4	<p>The constituents and the ILO published a study on children and teenage migrant workers in border areas in Central America and Panama in 2014.</p> <p>The Salvadorian Institute of Childhood and Adolescence and to the National Council on Childhood and Adolescence conducted research on the situation of child labour in target municipalities, using the project's baseline data. The reports were published in March 2014.</p> <p>The results of the child labour module from the Multi-Purpose Household Survey were published by the government in June 2014.</p>	<p>With funding from the Government of Spain, the ILO provided technical support and inputs to finalize the report.</p> <p>With funding from the Government of the United States, the ILO provided technical assistance and coordinated with ISNA's Research Department and officials of the Division of Promotion and Protection of Diffuse and Collective Rights and of the Policy Branch of the National Council for Childhood and Adolescence (CONNA). And, in addition, provided technical advice for the design of the child labour module survey questions.</p>

Guatemala/GTM999 -	4	Publication of a study on children and teenage migrant workers in border areas in Central America and Panama was completed in 2014.	With funding from the Government of Spain, the ILO provided technical support and inputs to finalize the report.
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Honduras/HND998	4	<p>Publication of a study on children and teenage migrant workers in border areas in Central America and Panama was completed in 2014.</p> <p>Publication of the report on the social and economic determinants of the problems related to child labor and youth employment in Honduras was published in September 2015. The main source of information was the Honduran Household Survey Multi-Purpose (PMHS) 2013.</p>	<p>With funding from the Government of Spain, the ILO provided technical support and inputs to finalize the report on children and teenage migrant workers.</p> <p>With funding from the Government of the United States, the ILO carried out the research on social and economic determinants of the problems related to child labour and youth employment in consultation and collaboration with the constituents in Honduras.</p>
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Nicaragua/NIC999

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Publication of a study on children and teenage migrant workers in border areas in Central America and Panama was completed in 2014.

With funding from the Government of Spain, the ILO provided technical support and inputs to finalize the report.

Panama/PAN999

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Case of interest C138 (Report 2015) the Committee takes due note of the results of the fourth child labour survey of the National Statistical and Census Institute (INEC) of 2012, which was attached to the Government's report. It notes with interest that the total number of children and young persons under 18 years of age engaged in child labour fell by around 44 per cent in four years (89,767 in 2010, compared with 50,410 in 2012).

Regarding cases of progress, which were noted with satisfaction or interest by the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations (CEACR), the changes in national law and /or practice followed one or more previous comments by the supervisory bodies and/or technical assistance provided by the Office. These comments were prepared with the assistance of the Office. The Office conducts an in-depth analysis of national law and practice for the CEACR and maintains a permanent dialogue with the constituents.

Argentina/ARG151

Se contribuye a la efectiva ejecución de la II Declaración Presidencial sobre Prevención y Erradicación del Trabajo Infantil en Mercosur, promoviendo mayor articulación entre agencias gubernamentales, actores sociales y niveles de gobierno.

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Case of Satisfaction C138 (Report 2015) the Committee noted with satisfaction that, under Act No. 26.390 on the prohibition of child labour and the protection of adolescent workers, the national minimum age has been raised to 16 years. It also noted that the 16 year minimum age has also been incorporated into Act No. 26.727 on the regimen of agricultural work as well as Act No. 26.844 on the regimen of special contracts for workers in special cases, such as domestic work.

Cases of interest C182 (Report 2015) The Committee further noted with interest the Government's information concerning its legislative advancements to eliminate and sanction trafficking in persons. In this connection, the Committee notes Act No. 26.482 of 26 December 2012 on trafficking in persons, which modifies Act No. 26.364 of 30 April 2008 on the prevention of, and conviction for, trafficking in persons, as well as several provisions of the Penal Code concerning sexual crimes. The Committee notes the Government's indication that Act No. 26.482 is intended to broaden the types of prohibited exploitation and increase the related penalties. The Committee noted with interest the Government's reference to section 2(c) of Act No. 26.482, which modifies sections 2–4 of Act No. 26.364 to include, under the prohibited acts of unlawful exploitation the offering, promotion or commercialization of prostitution of others. The Committee noted with interest the

Regarding cases of progress, which were noted with satisfaction or interest by the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations (CEACR), the changes in national law and /or practice followed one or more previous comments by the supervisory bodies and/or technical assistance provided by the Office. These comments were prepared with the assistance of the Office. The Office conducts an in-depth analysis of national law and practice for the CEACR and maintains a permanent dialogue with the constituents.

		Government's reference to the National Education Act No. 26.606 of 2010, which guarantees under section 143 equal access to education for all migrants, irrespective of whether they have a national identity document (DNI).	
4	<p>El Observatorio de Trabajo Infantil y Adolescente (OTIA) del MTEySS fortaleció su capacidad técnica de análisis de la situación del trabajo infantil y adolescente en Argentina a partir de la sistematización de estudios rápidos realizados a nivel local en diversas modalidades que se presentan en el trabajo infantil: basurales, ladrilleras, pesca, agricultura, horticultura y textil. El fin de los estudios es aportar a la toma de decisiones y el diseño de acciones concretas para la erradicación y prevención del trabajo infantil y la protección del trabajo adolescente, con enfoque local.</p> <p>En el marco de la estrategia de prevención y erradicación del trabajo infantil establecida en la Agenda de Trabajo Decente de Santa Fe, el Ministerio de Trabajo de la provincia fortaleció su capacidad para la recolección de información en materia de trabajo infantil: encaró en 2014 un ejercicio de identificación y análisis de los sistemas de gestión y relevamiento de información sobre los centros de cuidado infantil operativos en la Provincia bajo la órbita de diferentes Ministerios y, en coordinación con el Ministerio de Educación provincial, realizó encuestas de "hojas de vida" para los alumnos, con el objetivo de caracterizar el trabajo infantil en la localidad de Coronda.</p>	<p>La OIT brindó asistencia técnica al OTIA para la incorporación de la metodología de estudios rápidos propuesta por OIT-UNICEF en sus acciones de fortalecimiento de la capacidad de recopilación y análisis de datos de las Comisiones Provinciales de Erradicación del Trabajo Infantil (COPRETI). Asimismo, brindó asesoría técnica al OTIA para el desarrollo del documento "Prevención y erradicación del trabajo infantil: diagnóstico, evolución reciente y desarrollo de experiencias locales", que sistematiza acciones realizadas por el OTIA en materia de investigación desde un enfoque local así como su rol estratégico (MTESS/OIT/UNICEF, 2015).</p> <p>A fin de ampliar el abordaje de la problemática, con motivo de la conmemoración del Día Mundial contra el Trabajo Infantil, OIT lanzó campañas de comunicación que incluyeron spot radiales, una plataforma multimedia con contenidos audiovisuales, entrevistas a altas autoridades y notas temáticas sobre "El rol de la protección social dentro de la estrategia de erradicación del trabajo infantil: la experiencia argentina" (2014) y "Trayectorias escolares protegidas en Argentina" (OIT/UNESCO, 2015). A raíz de la repercusión de la campaña de 2014, se publicó el documento de trabajo N°9 "Instituciones laborales y políticas de protección social para la erradicación del trabajo infantil en la Argentina" (2015).</p>	

		<p>En el marco de la Segunda Declaración Presidencial sobre Prevención y Erradicación del Trabajo Infantil en el Mercosur (2012), la CONAETI firmó un acuerdo con el Ministerio de Salud de la Nación (2014) para la incorporación de la problemática del trabajo infantil en la atención primaria de la salud.</p> <p>El Gobierno de la Provincia de Santa Fe, junto con productores y sindicatos, crearon en julio de 2014 la Mesa tripartita para el Trabajo Decente en la producción de frutillas en Coronda. Una de las acciones desarrolladas consistió en un relevamiento sobre las condiciones de salud y seguridad en el trabajo, con especial énfasis en la problemática del trabajo infantil</p>	<p>La OIT asistió técnicamente al MTSS de Santa Fe en la identificación y análisis de los sistemas de gestión y relevamiento de información sobre los centros de cuidado infantil de la Provincia bajo la órbita de diferentes Ministerios y promovió su debate en la jornada "Construcción de indicadores que permitan el monitoreo de la erradicación del trabajo infantil" (Santa Fe, Sep. 2014). La OIT también apoyó técnicamente el proceso de realización de encuestas de "hojas de vida" para alumnos en 5 escuelas del Municipio de Coronda, con el objetivo de incrementar el conocimiento de las características del trabajo infantil en la localidad.</p> <p>La OIT brindó asistencia técnica a la CONAETI y al Ministerio de Salud en la elaboración del manual de formación "Trabajo infantil y su impacto sobre la salud" (2015), dirigido a agentes de atención primaria de la salud en el territorio. El manual refleja un esfuerzo de articulación entre ambos ministerios para el abordaje integral de la problemática del trabajo infantil. Las primeras actividades formativas están previstas para el último trimestre de 2015.</p>
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Cuba/CUB999 -	1	Cuba Ratified Convention No. 182 on the worst forms of child labour on 28th September 2015	The ILO has provided technical advice and guidance to the constituents to allow for the ratification of the Convention.
	2	Case of satisfaction C138 (Report 2015) the Committee noted with satisfaction the adoption of the new Labour Code and its accompanying Regulation of 17 June 2014, which incorporates under section 68 the list of hazardous work from the General Labour Relations Regulations, as set out above, for all young persons from 15 to 18 years.	Regarding cases of progress, which were noted with satisfaction or interest by the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations (CEACR), the changes in national law and /or practice followed one or more previous comments by the supervisory bodies and/or technical assistance provided by the Office. These comments were prepared with the assistance of the Office. The Office conducts an in-depth analysis of national law and practice for the CEACR and maintains a permanent dialogue with the constituents.

Mexico/MEX997	1	Mexico ratified Convention No.138 on minimum age on 10 June 2015.	The ILO has provided technical advice and guidance to the constituents to allow for the ratification of the Conventions
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Chile/CHL997

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Case of interest C138 (Report2015) the Committee noted with interest the survey on child labour activities (EANNA) of 2012, which was carried out by the Ministry of Social Development, the Ministry of Labour and Social Provision and ILO-IPEC. Case of interest C182 (Report 2015) The Committee notes with interest the adoption of Act No. 20.507 of 6 October 2011 on victims of trafficking for sexual exploitation and forced labour. The Committee notes with interest the Government's reference to the Intercultural Bilingual Education Programme (PEIB), which has been providing bilingual education to schools with more than 20 per cent of indigenous children since 2013.

Chile created in June 2014 the Social Observatory for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour and Protection of Child Workers to generate useful knowledge on child labour by analysing in more detail the data collected under the Survey of Activities of Children and Adolescents. The Observatory has generated a model to measure the impact of programs at national and regional level in order to formulate better policies for children information.

Regarding cases of progress, which were noted with satisfaction or interest by the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations (CEACR), the changes in national law and /or practice followed one or more previous comments by the supervisory bodies and/or technical assistance provided by the Office. These comments were prepared with the assistance of the Office. The Office conducts an in-depth analysis of national law and practice for the CEACR and maintains a permanent dialogue with the constituents.

With funding from the Government of Spain, the ILO provided technical assistance to the observatory and supported its working sessions.