

## Outcome 16: Child Labour is eliminated with priority given to its worst forms.

Indicators	2014-15 targets	2014-15 results					
		Total No.	Africa	Americas	Arab States	Asia-Pacific	Europe Central Asia
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.	30 member States	37 member States and one territory and one regional	Cameroon Egypt Madagascar Malawi Mozambique Togo Tunisia Uganda Zambia	Brazil Chile Colombia Costa Rica Dominican Republic Ecuador El Salvador Guatemala Haiti Honduras Mexico Panama Paraguay Peru  Inter-regional	Jordan Lebanon Occupied Palestinian Territory	Bangladesh Indonesia Lao People's Democratic Republic Nepal Philippines Sri Lanka Thailand Viet Nam	Azerbaijan Kyrgyzstan Turkey Uzbekistan
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.	32 member States	61 member States	Benin Burkina Faso Cabo Verde Comoros Côte d'Ivoire Ethiopia Ghana Malawi Mali Morocco Namibia Rwanda Senegal Somalia Swaziland Uganda United Republic of Tanzania	Antigua and Barbuda Argentina Belize Bolivia Chile Colombia Costa Rica Cuba Dominican Republic Ecuador El Salvador Guatemala Honduras Mexico Nicaragua Panama Suriname	Bahrain Lebanon Saudi Arabia	Australia Bangladesh Cambodia China Fiji Indonesia Lao People's Democratic Republic Myanmar Mongolia Papua New Guinea Philippines Thailand Timor-Leste Viet Nam	Albania Austria Bosnia and Herzegovina Bulgaria Cyprus Czech Republic Estonia France Kyrgyzstan Uzbekistan

### ***How the strategy delivered on the two or three areas of focus identified in the programme and budget 2014-15***

The 2014-15 strategy focused on building the capacity of constituents to reduce child labour in the informal economy and in rural agricultural areas through the application of effective practices, legislation and policies and on assisting constituents in the prevention of hazardous child labour while improving access to productive employment and decent work for girls and boys above the legal minimum working age.

At the global level, Target 8.7 under Goal 8 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), adopted by the United Nations (UN) General Assembly in September 2015, addresses child and forced labour. With the inclusion of this target, the international community recognized not only the damage done

to individual children's lives, but also the fact that, without addressing the underlying labour market causes of child labour, it will not be possible to achieve other development goals, such as decent work and economic growth. The inclusion of this target in the SDGs is the fruit of continuous advocacy by the ILO and its partners.

Key achievements during the biennium include the adoption and implementation of policies and programmes addressing child labour in 40 member States, having been developed by constituents with direct technical support provided by the ILO, largely through its extensive extrabudgetary technical cooperation programme. A number of innovative sectoral and/or thematic programmes and policies were also adopted and implemented, including a Commitment Charter signed by the Ministries of Labour and Mines and an artisanal mining association in Benin with a view to eliminating child labour in mines and quarries. With technical input and support from the Office, the national constituents in a number of countries developed and adopted policy frameworks to provide guidance to member States in their efforts to eliminate child labour in domestic work while providing adequate protection for young domestic workers above the legal working age. A particularly innovative model of intervention, designed to increase the effectiveness of trade unions' outreach and membership drives by involving workers in the informal economy in combating the worst forms of child labour, was tested in Ghana.

Despite numerous achievements during the biennium, more must be done if the 168 million children who are still involved in child labour are to be reached. The Office's ability to provide technical advice and assistance to constituents for the development of effective strategies for moving faster and farther have been hampered by a reduction in extra-budgetary funding for the elimination of child labour. Another trend that has implications for this work is the increased number of organizations (donors, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and even other UN agencies) that either ignore or fail adequately to consider the labour market influences that can create child labour and might be used to find sustainable solutions.

### ***How the strategy delivered support to constituents***

The ILO delivers almost all of its technical advice, support and assistance on child labour to constituents through the implementation of extra-budgetary development cooperation projects. Using this modality, it is able to work directly with constituents at the national and sub-national levels and build their capacity to develop and implement policies and programmes with an impact on child labour. Much of this capacity building is delivered through training (courses, seminars, workshops and study tours) or "learning by doing" opportunities (technical advice). Lessons learned indicate that both types of capacity building have an important place in delivering services to constituents. Training courses, workshops and seminars are very effective in developing a common understanding and approach while "learning by doing" ensures the assimilation and application of learning, and thus its sustainability. Clearly, the quality of the technical advice and guidance provided by the Office in response to the needs of the constituents is essential if the latter approach is to result in the development and implementation of effective policies, programmes and measures for addressing child labour.

The Office also helped Ministries of Labour to build intragovernmental partnerships and systems for eradicating child labour by establishing national child labour steering committees and working groups that include other ministries with which they do not usually coordinate, such as the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Social Affairs or the Ministry of Mines. These committees and working groups also include workers' and employers' organizations, increasing their outreach and influence. Examples of the impact of this type of support are the aforementioned Commitment Charter in Benin and policy frameworks on child labour in domestic work.

During the biennium, considerable support was provided to employers' organizations and multinational corporations through the Organization's Child Labour Platform. This resulted in the

development and testing of a new guidance tool for employers on the exercise of due diligence to prevent and remediate child labour by developing the necessary management systems and mechanisms to ensure that their supply chains are free from child labour.

ILO support for workers' organizations resulted in increased membership, the inclusion of specific child labour clauses in collective bargaining agreements and the empowerment of specific categories of workers, such as domestic workers.

***How the strategy helped to address gender equality and non-discrimination***

All surveys conducted and completed during the biennium included sex-disaggregated data and analysis. As a result, constituents have adopted specific measures, including with regard to child labour in domestic work and effective protection of young domestic workers above the legal working age. As the vast majority child domestic workers are girls, programmes have been designed to address this issue through outreach, advocacy and effective protection. Further research is needed in order to identify the links between discrimination and child labour and to develop models of intervention that address these links.

***Significant external partnerships that have helped in delivering the strategy***

Partnerships have continued to be a significant feature of the Office's work on child labour. It is widely recognized that the ILO alone cannot end this problem; it must build strong partnerships at all levels and leverage the actions of constituents and other stakeholders to ensure sustained progress towards that goal. Members of the Organization's business-led Child Labour Platform agree to share their successes and failures in addressing child labour in their industries and companies with their counterparts as lessons learned; for example, a number of companies have agreed to share extensive information about their due diligence efforts in a structured "peer review" process. The partnerships created under the Platform contributed to the development and piloting of the aforementioned guidance publication.

During the biennium, the ILO entered into significant new public-private partnerships with companies in the paper and packaging, tobacco and garment industries to promote fundamental rights at work with a strong focus on child labour. Its partnership with Irish Aid resulted in the testing of innovative models of intervention in the agriculture and mining sectors that have strengthened trade unions' effectiveness in combating child labour.

Building on the International partnership for cooperation on child labour in agriculture, a global initiative (in existence since 2007), involving the ILO, the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), the Office worked with the FAO to develop an online training (e-learning) course on child labour and agriculture. The course is designed to raise awareness and build knowledge among agricultural stakeholders about the importance of addressing child labour in agriculture, including livestock, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture.

<b>Significant outputs</b>	
Knowledge generation and management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Two new tablet applications on child labour (one as part of the ILO InfoStories series and the other on business due diligence) were launched in 2015.</li> <li>• The <i>World Report on Child Labour 2015: Paving the way to decent work for young people</i> was published in June 2015.</li> <li>• Child labour surveys were implemented and the resulting analytical reports published in ten countries.</li> </ul>

Upstream policy advice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Two online training (e-learning) courses were launched: The Roadmap for Achieving the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour by 2016 and the ILO/FAO course, End Child Labour in Agriculture. These courses provide practical advice on policy options that will help to eliminate child labour.</li> <li>• National child labour action plans were developed through a fully tripartite process and adopted at the highest level in Mauritania (in May 2015) and Tunisia (in Oct 2015).</li> </ul>
Capacity development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Over 365 constituents participated in training courses on child labour offered by the Turin Centre.</li> <li>• The Network of West Africa Parliamentarians against Child Labour was established in December 2014 with technical support from the ILO.</li> <li>• In Uzbekistan, a cadre of trainers were trained to address child and forced labour using the ILO developed training of trainers manuals: Combating child labour through education: A resource kit for policy-makers and practitioners; and Addressing child labour and forced labour in Agriculture in Uzbekistan; A training course for programme staff.</li> </ul>
Strategic normative support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Of the 24 representations considered by the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations (CEACR) in preparation for the 104th Session of the International Labour Conference in 2015, four concerned the application of the Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138) and the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182).</li> </ul>