

## Outcome 16 - 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 ILO's 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 intergovernmental organizations or groupings.

Country/ Country programme Outcome (CPO)	Measurement Criteria	Result Achieved	ILO Contribution
<b>Africa</b>			
<b>Benin/BEN103</b> - Le gouvernement en concertation avec les partenaires sociaux adopte des mesures visant à éliminer le travail des enfants en ciblant les pires formes	1	In July 2012, Benin adopted "Plan d'Action National pour l'Elimination des Pires Formes de Travail des Enfants au Bénin (2012-2015)".	The ILO supported the development of the background studies necessary to provide inputs into the document, as well as supported the national consultations and workshops to validate the NAP.
	1	Members of the National Council of Employers and the Central Trade Union Confederation adopted an operational plan of action on child labour in February 2013.	The ILO trained 30 members of employers 'and workers' organizations and 184 teachers to reinforce the instruments and strategies to fight against child labour in mines and quarries.

<b>Botswana</b>	1	The police in Botswana have included a module on child labour in their curriculum for new police recruits and in-service training.	The ILO provided training on child labour and assisted to develop the child labour module for the police training curriculum.
<b>Burkina Faso/BFA901</b> - Le gouvernement en concertation avec les partenaires sociaux adopte des mesures visant à éliminer le travail des enfants en ciblant les pires formes	1	The « Plan d'actions national 2011-2015 de lutte contre les pires formes de travail des enfants au Burkina Faso » was adopted in February 2012.	The ILO through RBSA funds provided in earlier years supported the process of formulating the NAP (2009).
<b>Burundi/BDI827</b> - Le travail des enfants est progressivement éliminé, particulièrement ses pires formes	2	By Ministerial Order in January 2013, the Ministry of Labour established a broad national tripartite committee to fight against the worst forms of child labor	The ILO advocated for the establishment of this committee as part of the implementation of the national action plan.
<b>Comoros/COM127</b> - La capacité des mandants tripartites pour éliminer les pires formes de travail des enfants est renforcée.	2	Child labour activities included in the work plan of the social partners (OPACO and CTC) and effectively conducted in the three islands of the Union.	The ILO conducted targeted training sessions and awareness-raising with the social partners, judges, police, and heads of schools to create conditions intended to facilitate the fight against child labour at the national level.
	2	Comoros adopted the Hazardous Child Labour List - Council of Minister No.012/202/PR-SGG in August 2012.	The ILO provided financial and technical support to draft the hazardous child labour list as well as the national workshops to validate the final list, and technical assistance by reviewing and providing inputs on the final study and the list.
<b>Côte d'Ivoire</b>	1	The new National Plan of Action (NAP) against trafficking and the worst forms of child labour in Côte d'Ivoire (2012-2014) was adopted in March 2012 by the relevant authority. This action plan aims to reduce significantly the worst forms of child labour by 2014.	The ILO provided extensive technical support to develop the NAP

	2	The Government has approved the revised list of hazardous work through the Decision n° MEMEASS 009/CAB in January 2012, revising Decree No. 2250.	The ILO provided relevant technical materials and identified gaps and priorities during the consultation and development processes.
	2	The government of Ivory Coast created 120 local child protection committees for monitoring and surveillance of child labour in communities (in the departments of Bouaflé, Issia M'Batto, Abengourou Daoukro Soubre Daloa Agnibilekrou, Bondoukou Tiapoum etc...) between January and June 2013. The national Child Labour Monitoring System in Côte d'Ivoire (SOSTECI) was launched on 25 June 2013 and is operational in selected communities.	The ILO provided support for the creation of local committees through action programs - the development and adoption of various tools of observation and monitoring system of child labour. The ILO also provided relevant technical materials and identified gaps and priorities during the consultation and development processes
	2	Ten communities within each of the 4 districts of Soubre, Issia, Bouafle and Daoukro developed and endorsed their Community-level action plans to eliminate child labour for a total of 40 Community Action Plans	The ILO provided technical support to community level authorities to develop their local plans.
	2	The National child labour monitoring system (SOSTECI) has been rolled out to about 70 communities during 2013 with the associated capacity building efforts to ensure a smooth take off.	The ILO through its USDOL-funded projects, provided support to increase awareness and mobilisation of communities to take action against child labour, scale-up the SOSTECI to enhance the capacities of its partners at all levels.
<b>Ghana/GHA901</b> - 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	2	The Child Labour Unit of the Labour Department of the Ministry of Employment and Social Welfare, as part of implementing their national action plan, adopted a Hazardous Child Labour Framework (HAF) in line with the ILO Convention No. 182 and Recommendation I90.	The ILO provided technical inputs and advice in the development of the framework.

	3	Agriculture Extension Services of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture adopted a Child Labour Strategic Plan to address child labour in agriculture.	The ILO advocated for the development of such a plan and provided technical support and input to the Ministry.
	3	The Government of Ghana, through the Ministry of Employment and Social Welfare re-launched the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty programme (LEAP) in July 2012 with a requirement that eligible households must ensure that children are in school and are accessing health services under the National Health Insurance Scheme.	The ILO provided sustained technical support and advocacy for the inclusion of child labour friendly policies in the social protection scheme.
<b>Kenya/KEN104</b> - Capacity of ILO constituents and partners strengthened to effectively address child labour	3	The Five year Alternative Provision of Basic Education and Training implementation strategy was adopted. The strategy addresses the learning needs of educationally excluded children in arid, semi-arid and urban informal settlements in Kenya. The majority of these excluded children are in child labour.	The ILO provided technical advice and support to the Ministry of Education.
	3	The new Basic Education Act and the Education Policy were passed in March 2013. The Act states that every child has the right to free and compulsory basic education. In addition, no person shall employ a child of compulsory school age in any labour or occupation that prevents such a child from attending school (The Basic Education Act, 2013).	The ILO, through a US-funded project, participated in the education sector working group that provided technical support to the Government for the passing of these instruments..
	3	A Guide on mainstreaming child labour into the national education curriculum was	The ILO provided financial and technical guidance to develop the guide.

		adopted, The guide speaks to the special situation of the girl child, by showing the kinds of child labour the girl child is involved in.	
	3	The second Medium Term Plan (MTP II) of vision 2030 was passed in June 2013."It identifies finalisation and implementation of the child labour policy as a priority as well as carrying out a national child labour survey.	The project took part in discussions on policy review that made the proposals that were later included in the MTP-II. (KEN0950USA)
	1	The Kenya Union of Sugar Plantation workers has included clauses prohibiting child labour in their collective bargaining agreements (CBAs) with West Kenya and Nzoia sugar companies and Mumias (cane) Transport. Negotiations have been going on since September 2012, the clauses have been accepted and the CBAs are to be signed between October and December 2013	The ILO (SNAP Kenya) provided on-going technical advice and support, and financial support.
<b>Lesotho/LSO826</b> - Improved capacity of the national constituents to effectively promote the elimination of the worst forms of child labour.	1	The National Advisory Committee on Labour endorsed the revised 2012 Nation Action Plan on the elimination of the worst forms of child labour.	The ILO provided technical support for enhanced capacity of the Child Labour Unit of the Ministry of Labour to facilitate and drive the implementation of the 2012 National Action Plan in collaboration with other national stakeholders.
	2	The Ministry of Labour endorsed in January 2013 the establishment of the Child Labour Unit with the labour inspectorate to effectively coordinate the implementation of the 2012 National Action Plan on the elimination of child labour in the country.	The ILO facilitated the establishment of the Child Labour Unit and conducted a capacity assessment for the Ministry of Labour and other key stakeholders on the implementation of the 2012 National Action Plan.
<b>Madagascar/MDG205</b> -	2	A Code of Conduct to fight against the	The ILO provided technical advice and support

L'appropriation par les mandants tripartites de la lutte contre le travail des enfants est plus visible		sexual exploitation of children for the tourism sector in Madagascar was developed and launched in April 2013	through awareness raising, establishing a drafting committee and facilitating the process of getting inputs and comments from all concerned.
	2	An action plan to fight against the children in the "vanilla" sector was developed and is being implemented by Employers.	The ILO undertook a study on child labour in the vanilla sector to raise awareness of the problem of child labour in the sector.
<b>Malawi/MWI 103</b> - A conducive environment fostered for and steady progress made towards the elimination of the worst forms of child labour	2	The list of hazardous work was gazetted in April 2012.	The ILO actively supported the Ministry in the development of the List of Hazardous Occupations and assisted in its translation into Chichewa (Local Language) and its dissemination.
	2	In September 2012, Malawi has conducted its first ever National Conference on Child Labour, which theme was child labour in Agriculture. The outcome document of the conference is based on the National Action Plan to combat child labour.	The ILO has provided on-going technical advice to the Conference as well as partial financial support.
	2	16 Community Child Labour Committees (CCLCs) have been established as part of a wider community-based CLMS.	The ILO introduced the Community based Child Labour Monitoring System (CB-CLMS), provided technical and financial support its development and pilot, and facilitated its validation as a model for the country to make it available to partners to scale it-up and replicate it.
	3	Child Labour issues were mainstreamed in MGDS II (August 2012), and in the District Development plan (DDPs) of Mulanje District, August 2012)	The ILO provided on-going technical advice and facilitated the local consultative process.
<b>Mali/MLI 827</b> - Les mandants tripartites prennent des mesures de lutttes contre le travail des enfants en ciblant les pires formes	2	Law 2012/23 on the fight against trafficking and assimilated practices was promulgated in July 2012.	The ILO provided technical advice, facilitated national workshops, and advocated for the adoption of this law.
<b>Morocco/MAR827</b> - Capacités renforcées des institutions nationales	1	The revised bill on domestic workers was adopted by the Council of the Government	The ILO provided technical inputs during the consultation on the draft law on domestic

et des partenaires sociaux sur le travail des enfants, mise en oeuvre des politiques et programmes de lutte contre le travail des enfants		in May 2013. The latest version of this law denies access to employment in domestic work for children less than 15 years and provides for the monitoring and protection of working children aged 15 to 18 years. This bill provides for severe penalties for offenders.	workers.
<b>Nigeria/NGA901</b> - Enabling environment for effective implementation of the National Action Plan for the elimination of the Worst forms of child labour	1	The National Child Labour Policy and its National Action Plan endorsed by the Federal Executive Council in September 2013	The ILO provided extensive technical support and assisted to organize the consultative process.
<b>Senegal/SEN104</b> - Le gouvernement en concertation avec les partenaires sociaux adopte des mesures visant à éliminer le travail des enfants en ciblant les pires formes	1	The National Framework on the Prevention and Elimination of Child Labour (NAP) was adopted by the Government of Senegal in November 2012.	The ILO, through its Spanish-funded project, prompted the start of the process by mobilizing the social partners to demand that the government take action. In addition, it supported technically and financially the Ministry of Labour and national stakeholders in the technical process leading to the validation.
	3	The National Development Strategy 2013-2017- Economic and Social Plan adopted in November 2012 includes the implementation of "Plan Cadre National de Prévention et de lutte contre le travail des enfants"	The ILO supported the Child Labour Unit of the Ministry of Labour technically during the formulation and validation process of the document
<b>South Africa</b>	3	The South African Police force has included child labour in their training programme through the assistance of the Department of Labour and project technical support. This training is for the entire police force including new recruits. The SA police have budgeted for this training and both the Department of Labour and Social Services	The ILO provided the initial training, developed training materials and advocated that child labour be integrated into the training programme.

		are assisting with training material and information.	
<b>Swaziland/SWZ826</b> - Capacity of Government and social partners strengthened to address child labour in line with Conventions No. 138 and 182	2	The Government of Swaziland has established a Child Labour Unit within the Ministry of Labour and Social Security.	The ILO provided technical support to build the capacity of the staff of the newly established Child Labour unit
<b>Togo/TGO103</b> - Des stratégies, programmes et plans d'action visant à éliminer le travail des enfants en ciblant les pires formes sont élaborés et mis en œuvre	2	Eight (8) local child labour committees have been established are now part of the National Child Labour Unit's network.	The ILO supported the process with technical and financial inputs for the training and supported the development of child labour monitoring community-based structures
<b>Uganda/UGA151</b> - National and district development plans and policies and programmes addressing and sustaining gender focused child labour concerns implemented	1	National Action Plan on Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child labour in Uganda 2012/2013 – 20116/1017 was adopted and launched in June 2012.	The ILO supported the entire process of development of the NAP and provided technical advice to the tripartite taskforce and national partners.
	2	3 District Child Protection Ordinances were passed to prohibit child labour in Rakai, Wakiso and Mbale. The ordinances aim at promoting enrolment and retention of children in school, and prohibiting employers and community members from employing children.	The ILO with District Labour Officers and District Community Development Officers facilitated the process of developing the district ordinances
	3	Child Protection National Training Curriculum developed with child labour being integrated within the child protection component.	The ILO provided technical advice and guidance on the integration of child labour into the curriculum.
	3	Non-Formal Education Policy 2012 developed with child labour concerns fully integrated	The ILO provided technical and financial support in reviewing the education sector programmes, policies and plans with the aim of identifying the child labour and education linkages and proposed strategies that can give a better focus to tackling child labour.



	3	Business Technical Vocational Education and Training (BTJET) Strategic Plan 2012/13-2021/22 "Skilling Uganda-BTJET Strategic Plan 2012/13-2021/22", gives special consideration to the girl child by promoting female participation in BTJET and enhancing access for persons with disabilities.	The ILO provided technical inputs and support in the review of the Strategic Plan and technical inputs in the Education Sector Review meetings organised by the Ministry of Education and Sports to support mainstreaming of CL concerns in Education plans.
<b>Zambia/ZMB176</b> - Support to the implementation of the Child Labour Policy and National Action Plan to combat Child Labour and a policy and Action Plan to combat trafficking	2	Following the adoption of the National Action Plan for Child Labour in 2011, an expanded implementation plan for national level actions, a resource mobilization strategy and M&E strategy were developed in 2012. A consortium of organizations working on child labour has been established in efforts to strengthen the child labour advocacy network.	The ILO provided technical input and support throughout the development process
<b>ECOWAS/SDA102</b> - strengthen the role policy makers and fostering regional cooperation aimed at the elimination of the worst forms of child labour among its member states (through ECOWAS state members and labour inspection systems)	1	ECOWAS Council of Ministers adopted the Regional Action Plan (RAP) on the elimination of child labour	The ILO drafted and provided technical input and guidance to develop the RAP and to have it adopted.
	2	Tripartite representatives from ECOWAS member states adopted a "Declaration for the elimination of child labour".	The ILO organized and facilitated consultations between the tripartite members of ECOWAS countries.

<b>Americas</b>			
<b>Argentina/ARG152</b> - Acciones directas de carácter demostrativo diseñadas e implementadas para prevenir y erradicar el trabajo infantil	2	The National Commission for the Eradication of Child Labour (CONAETI) initiated 4 specific programs to eliminate child labour locally in Machagai, Tupungato, Mar del Plata, and Bahia Blanca.	The ILO provided permanent advisory services to the CONAETI, to the Observatory on Child and Adolescent Labour (OTIA) of the Ministry of Labour and to the Argentinian Enterprise Network against Child labour.
	2	More than 20,000 children benefitted from public-private programmes for the prevention of child labour in 2012-13.	The ILO provided technical advisory services to the governmental and private partners for the development of programmes such as "Jardines de Cosecha" and "Porvenir" designed to prevent CL.
	2	Law 26.847 was approved in April 2013 to be incorporated in the penal code, makes benefitting from child labour a crime punishable with prison.	The ILO provided technical advisory services to CONAETI for the development of the law, as well as activities related to its dissemination and training of officials.
	3	The Argentinean constituents incorporated the commitments from the II Presidential Declaration on the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour in MERCOSUR into the 3rd DWCP Argentina 2012-2015.	The ILO through an IPEC project organized two regional conferences on CL in MERCOSUR in 2012 (Buenos Aires and Porto Alegre) and a regional preparatory meeting for the Brasilia Global Conference on CL. The ILO has also promoted and supported exchange of experiences of Enterprise Networks against CL among Argentina, Chile and Ecuador
<b>Bolivia/BOL139</b> - El Estado boliviano cuenta con políticas y normas definidas en materia de prevención y erradicación del trabajo infantil, especialmente enfocadas en las peores formas	2	The Government of the Department of Santa Cruz approved (June 2012) "Law no 46 on the eradication of CL and protection of adolescent workers"	The ILO provided technical advice and inputs during the drafting process.
	1	The Government of the Department of Santa Cruz approved the Departmental Plan for the Eradication of CL and the protection of adolescent workers 2013-2017 in September 2012.	The ILO took part in the inter-institutional meetings to develop the Plan, providing inputs and experiences from other countries as well as policy analysis and statistical data
	1	In August 2013, the Plurinational Public	The ILO collaborated in the preparation of the

		Management School (Escola de Gest3n P3blica Plurinacional, EGPP), which is part of the Ministry of Education, included a child labour module in its training program for public officials from various government agencies	module, reviewing materials and contributing comments, suggestions and supporting materials.
	2	The municipality of Riberalta, Beni Department has taken actions to address the situation of children and adolescents working in the Brazil nut harvest.	The ILO has developed and validated a methodology for intervention and strengthened the capacity of relevant municipal officials.
<b>Brazil</b>	1	El sector de tabaco del pa3s, representado por el Sinditabaco lanz3 el proyecto "Entrenamiento Crecer Legal: desaf3os para una consciencia sostenible". Desarrollado en los tres principales estados productores de tabaco del pa3s (Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catarina y Parana) tuvo como objetivo la capacitaci3n de todos los t3cnicos y orientadores de campo de las empresas de tabaco de la regi3n sul, para prevenir, identificar y encaminar casos de trabajo infantil en las propiedades productora de fumo.	La OIT hizo la capacitaci3n directamente de 1270 profesionales agr3colas, en 12 encuentros realizados en los tres estados del proyecto.
	3	Las autoridades del gobierno federal, estadual y municipal y otras organizaciones no-gubernamentales de la municipalidad de V3rzea Grande (en el estado de Mato Grosso) crearan el F3rum Municipal para la Protecci3n de los Derechos Humanos de V3rzea Grande, con 3nfasis en la erradicaci3n del trabajo infantil de ni3as.	El IPEC promovi3 la construcci3n de este comit3 local en V3rzea Grande, donde un programa de acci3n para la eliminaci3n del trabajo infantil fue implementado por la municipalidad con el apoyo del programa, con fines de fortalecimiento de esta acci3n y su sostenibilidad.
	3	On 25 May 2013, the National Apprenticeship forum approved the National Professional Apprenticeship Plan. One of the plan's goals is to include 1.2 million youths between ages	The ILO participated in the design of the plan, offered comments and suggestions, particularly for inclusion of 14- to 17-year-olds in the plan.

		14 and 24 in the professional apprenticeship system, under the apprenticeship law. This represents significant progress in the fight against the worst forms of child labour among youths ages 14 to 17.	
<b>Chile/CHL102</b> - Avances logrados en la integración de políticas, planes y programas nacionales para la prevención y erradicación del trabajo infantil	2	The Enterprise Network against Child Labour and for the Protection of Adolescent Workers was established 11 July 2012.	The ILO (ACTEMP and IPEC) supported the process towards the establishment of the network through technical assistance to Global Pact Chile on a survey to analyse attitudes and actions of Chilean enterprises on CL. The results were used as basis for the development of actions to be undertaken in the framework of the network.
<b>Colombia/COL104</b> - La capacidad de los mandantes y las instancias de coordinación interinstitucional nacional y territoriales en la aplicación de la Estrategia Nacional para la Prevención y Erradicación de las Peores Formas de Trabajo Infantil mejorada	2	The Ministry of Labour and the Colombian Association of Sugar Cane Growers (Asocaña) identified 400 children involved in CL in the sugarcane value chain. In some of the municipalities, the trade unions organizations CGT and CTC participated in the process of identification.	The ILO provided the methodology and technical support for the identification of the working children and participated in the technical round-table for analysis of the results and inter-institutional coordination of the response.
	2	The Department of Social Prosperity (DPS) developed a pilot project for prevention and elimination of CL in gold mining in 10 municipalities, integrating conditional cash transfers with conditions related to education and health.	The ILO provided technical assistance to include child labour families' in the survey of beneficiaries of the CCT, methodologies for strengthening education services, exchange of good practice - with particular emphasis on the economic development component of the experience from the mining community of Santo Filomena, Peru.
<b>Costa Rica/CRI102</b> - El país, con el apoyo de la OIT, implementa y da seguimiento al cumplimiento de la hoja de ruta para hacer de Costa Rica un país libre de trabajo infantil.	2	The Decent Work Country Programme (DWCP) including the implementation of the National Roadmap to eliminate of child labour, was signed in May 2012.	The ILO organized workshops and disseminated materials among the three constituents during the development of the DWCP.
	2	The Ministry of Labour and Social Security	The ILO supported - through a sub-contract with

		(MTSS) developed a programme including a computerized system for the monitoring of the implementation of the national Roadmap on CL. This was included in the general M&E system of the ministry for its strategic plan.	a software enterprise - the development of the system during January 2012.
<b>El Salvador/SLV103</b> - 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.	2	Child labour concerns have been mainstreamed into the institutional responsibilities of 11 public institutions, including 5 ministries and the President's Office Technical Secretariat. This was done through an Operational Plan 2012-2014 of the National Roadmap to Combat Child Labour, which was approved by the National Steering Committee in June 2012, and includes a Monitoring and Evaluation System.	The ILO provided: i) Technical assistance and guidance to several public institutions which lead to the adoption of the Operational planning 2012-2014; ii) Through an action programme assistance was provided to the Ministry of Economics for the setting up of the Monitoring and Evaluation System of the Roadmap's Operational Plan 2012-2014 ( <a href="http://www.trabajoinfantil.gob.sv">www.trabajoinfantil.gob.sv</a> ). This Monitoring and Evaluation System allows all concerned institutions to monitor and follow up their Operational Plan 2012-2014's respective level of implementation.
	2	In April 2013, the Ministry of Labour adopted and started implementation of the Single Labour inspection Certificate (Acta unica de inspección) which is a key instrument which provides instructions for labour inspectors to confirm the presence or absence of child labor in work places. The use of the certificate by Labour Inspectors of the Ministry of Labour is effective as from 17 April 2013 and applicable nationwide.	The ILO provided technical input to the drafting of the Certificate's section on child labour and its verification procedure.
<b>Guatemala/GTM102</b> - El país, con el apoyo de la OIT, implementa y da seguimiento al cumplimiento de la hoja de ruta para hacer de Guatemala un país libre de trabajo infantil	2	The Ministry of Labour revised and approved the re-programming of the implementation plan 2013-2015 for the National Road Map on child labour.	The ILO provided technical support through a consultancy, facilitating technical meetings and workshops with relevant stakeholders.
	2	The Ministry of Labour developed a system	The ILO provided technical support through a

		for monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the Road Map.	consultancy, for the design of the system.
	2	As a time-bound measure, the Ministry of Labour hired 102 new labour inspectors and developed an operational plan for the sectors of construction, brick making, mines and quarries, firework, agro-industry and residue management to ensure focus on the sectors with the highest levels of child labour.	The ILO provided technical advice through the meetings of the Technical Secretariat of the National Commission for the Eradication of CL, training new members of the secretariat and new department directors of the Ministry of Labour
	2	The Executive Secretariat of the National Commission with the Ministry of Interior trained 117 police officials as well as 3 prosecutors and 109 labour inspectors in the detection and identification of cases of trafficking for forced labour and labour exploitation.	The ILO coordinated the workshop and development of the agenda as well as logistics related to the participation of trainers from the Brazilian Ministry of Labour.
<b>Haiti/HTI105</b> - 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.	2	To improve access to safe work for youth above minimum age, the Ministry of Education and the National Institute of Vocational Training developed a system of certification of skills for adolescents between the ages of 14-17 years in the construction sector.	The ILO provided technical support to the development of the certification and is providing training courses for youth leading to the new certification. The ILO has developed the curriculum in Creole, and it will be at the base of a reform of the national system of vocational training
<b>Honduras/HND103</b> - El país, con el apoyo de la OIT, implementa y da seguimiento al cumplimiento de la hoja de ruta para hacer de Honduras un país libre de trabajo infantil	3	The National Policy on Prevention of Violence Against Children and Youth was approved in January 2013 and includes economic exploitation, exclusion from education and underemployment as forms of violence against children and youth and includes recommendations for prevention and remediation.	The ILO provided technical advisory services to constituents and civil society organizations to promote the inclusion of child labour as a form of violence insofar as it is a violation of fundamental rights.
	1	The National Policy on Human Rights was approved by the President in March 2013 and	The ILO provided technical support and advisory services to the consultants and the Secretariat of

		includes a mandate for the implementation of the national policy on child labour.	Justice and Human Rights, advocating for the inclusion of child labour as a human rights issue.
	2	The national trade unions have developed a programme of training on child labour, forming part of the trade union commitment to contribute to the eradication of child labour	The ILO provided technical and logistical support, e.g. materials, information, advisory meetings, and training workshops, with the education secretariats of the TU organizations.
	2	A number of government institutions including the ministries of labour, education, health social development and agriculture, have developed operational plans 2012-14 including the responsibilities and actions under their respective institutions under the National Policy for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour.	The ILO provided advisory services and facilitated workshops with the various institutions for the elaborations of the plans.
<b>Mexico/MEX151</b> - Mandantes adoptan e instrumentan Programa Nacional para Eliminación del Trabajo Infantil, comenzando por sus peores formas, particularmente en el sector agrícola.	1	The Veracruz state government and the agro-industrial sector in the state signed a collaboration agreement for the implementation of strategic actions for the prevention and eradication of child labour in Veracruz in August 2012.	The ILO provided technical support to the state and the agro-industrial sector in implementing activities for the prevention and eradication of CL.
	2	The Sugarcane sector in Mexico (employers, unions and "campesino" organizations) signed an action plan in June 2013 to make the sugar cane sector child labour free, including a declaration of zero tolerance on child labour.	The ILO (IPEC and SIMAPRO) provided awareness raising materials and training, coordinated social dialogue roundtables to establish the content and scope of the signed agreements.
	2	The inter secretarial commission for the prevention and elimination of child labour have been installed at the federal level, as well as in the states of Chiapas, Veracruz, Sinaloa and Oaxaca.	The ILO provided technical support for the creation of the commissions both at federal and state levels.
	2	The Federal government adopted (November 2012) the list of hazardous work prohibited	The ILO provided technical support to the working group in charge of determining the list of

		for children and included it in the reformed Labour Code, Art. 176, among other legal changes to address child labour is also the criminalization of the crime of hiring anyone under the age of 14.	hazardous work.
	2	The Labour Secretariat (STPS) developed "Guidelines for Labour Inspection on Child Labour and the Protection of Adolescent Workers"	The ILO provided technical support to the elaboration of tools to strengthen the labour inspections' capacity for action on child labour.
	3	Oaxaca's State Council on Children and Adolescent's Rights has adopted its strategic plan for 2012-15 integrating child labour in the plan.	The ILO provided technical support to the elaboration process on the inclusion of child labour.
	3	The National Development Plan 2013-2018 includes the eradication of child labour as a strategic theme.	The ILO has promoted and supported the participation of the Labour Secretariat in activities related to the development of the plan.
<b>Panama/PAN103</b> - El país, con el apoyo de la OIT, implementa y da seguimiento al cumplimiento de la hoja de ruta para hacer de Panamá un país libre de trabajo infantil.	2	The Committee for the Eradication of Child Labour and Protection of Adolescent Workers (CETTIPAT) developed and approved in June 2013 an inter institutional protocol for treating child labour cases.	The ILO provided support to the technical review of the document, including recommendations on procedures and terminology
<b>Paraguay/PRY153</b> - Avances logrados en la integración de políticas, planes y programas nacionales para la prevención y erradicación del trabajo infantil	2	The municipality of Encarnación issued Resolution 517/2012, declaring the municipal garbage dump a child labour free zone, as well as ordinance 157/2012 prohibiting the entry of children under 18 to any residual management facility.	The ILO supported the process on elimination of child labour in the garbage dump through technical assistance to the municipality in the drafting of the two instruments, and support to an exchange presenting the municipal authorities to the successful experience in elimination of CL from garbage dumps in Ecuador.
<b>Peru/PER144</b> - El estado peruano cuenta con políticas definidas de prevención y erradicación de trabajo infantil	1	In September 2013 Peru approved the National Strategy for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour 2012-2021.	The ILO provided technical assistance to the Ministry of Labour and Employment Promotion (MTPE) in areas such as: comparative analysis of



especialmente enfocadas en las peores formas.			CL policies, analysis of data and statistics, development of indicators, advocacy with key stakeholders for the coordination with other key policies on child protection, development and inclusion, revision and technical opinion on the final strategy document.
	3	In April 2013 Peru approved the National Strategy for Inclusive Growth (Crecer para Incluir), which targets people meeting at least three of four criteria on vulnerability. It includes an intermediate result on the reduction of hazardous work has been included.	The ILO provided technical assistance to the Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion (MDIS) in the elaboration of the instrument for inter-institutional coordination.
<b>Uruguay/URY901</b> - Incrementada la sensibilidad social en relación al trabajo infantil y su erradicación, a través del apoyo técnico prestado, en cumplimiento con los convenios internacionales	1	The Government of Uruguay has developed an action plan to address child labour in garbage dumps and recycling plants.	The ILO provided support to exchange and learning from successful experiences in the sector in other countries in the region through south-south cooperation.
<b>MERCOSUR</b>	4	The MERCOSUR member states signed in 2012 the II Presidential Declaration on the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour in MERCOSUR. The Argentinean constituents incorporated the commitments from the II Presidential Declaration in the 3rd DWCP Argentina 2012-2015.	The ILO organized two regional conferences on child labour in MERCOSUR in 2012 (Buenos Aires and Porto Alegre) and a regional preparatory meeting for the 3rd Global Child Labour Conference. The ILO promoted and supported exchange of experiences of Enterprise Networks against CL among Argentina, Chile and Ecuador.

<b>Arab States</b>			
<b>Jordan</b>	1	National Framework on Child Labour amended in line with the new developments in Jordan, and implemented through pilot activities in selected areas.	The ILO through its USDOL-funded project provided technical advice to Committee responsible for revising the framework and supported the implementation of the National Framework on Child Labour through pilot activities in selected areas and broadening roles and responsibilities to include other relevant partners.
	2	The Tripartite Technical Committee on Child Labour was established for the implementation and monitoring of the National Framework on Child Labour as well as for reinforcing communications, coherence and coordination between national and international stakeholders.	The ILO through its USDOL-funded project, provided support to the Technical Committee through technical advice and secretariat services.

<b>Asia and the Pacific</b>			
<b>Bangladesh</b>	1	The National Plan of Action (NPA) for the elimination of child labour was adopted in November 2012 and is being implemented by the Ministry of Labour and Employment	The ILO provided technical and financial support throughout the NPA development process.
	2	List of hazardous child labour gazetted by the Government in March 2013.	ILO advocacy, studies on hazardous child labour and technical assistance contributed to the adoption of the list of hazardous child labour.
<b>Cambodia</b>	1	In February 2012, Cambodia adopted the National Plan of Action (NPA) on eliminating Child Labour in the Fisheries & Aquaculture Sector, as part of the 10 year Strategic Planning Framework for Fisheries (SPFF) 2010-2019) and included child labour concerns into the Cambodia Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CAMCODE).	The ILO, in close collaboration with FAO, provided financial and technical support (e.g. concept note, agenda, background materials) and co-organized the National Consultation leading to the development of the NPA.
	2	The Cambodia specific child labour monitoring system (CLMS) was adopted in June 2012 and implemented by the Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training.	The CLMS was developed and adapted to the context of Cambodia through active participation in discussions, meetings and workshops and providing substantive technical inputs to its design.
<b>Fiji/FJI 129</b> - Effective progress is made towards the elimination of child labour	2	The Fiji Employers Federation developed child labour strategies and codes of conduct and has appointed child labour focal points within the Fiji Commerce and Employers Federation.	The ILO through its EU funded project, providing detailed training on child labour to over 200 employer representatives.
	2	The National child labour data base and the national child labour monitoring system developed by the Ministry of Labour and Industrial Relations Child Labour Unit is operational	Technical advice, support and inputs into the design of the systems were provided by the ILO through its EC-funded project.

<b>India/IND151</b> - Policy frame-work is strengthened for elimination of child labour	1	The State Action Plan for the elimination of child labour adopted in Jharkhand. The implementation of the Integrated Action Plan in Orissa started in 2013.	The ILO provided technical inputs to develop state action plans for elimination of child labour.
	1	The Government has implemented a holistic convergence-based model for the elimination and prevention of child labour, including trafficking/migration of children for work. The Model has been implemented by ILO and its constituents in two districts in each of the following five States, namely Bihar, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, and Odisha.	The ILO, through its USDOL-funded project, provided financial and technical advisory services and implemented the technical cooperation project to promote the strategy for a convergence-based approach on the elimination of child labour.
<b>Indonesia/IDN 101</b> "Enabling environment for effective implementation of the National Action Plan for the elimination of the Worst Forms."	2	In 2012, the Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration (MoMT) revised the training program for its social workers. The related Modules now include guidance on various forms of child labour including street children. The revised manuals are used by MoMT and the Ministry of Social Affairs to train social workers who will work with child labour under the Penarikan Pekerja Anak untuk mendukung Program Keluarga Harapan (PPA PKH) programme and the Program Kesejahteraan Sosial Anak (PKSA) programme.	The ILO provided support to MOMT in strengthening its training program and structure and in providing training (as the trainer.) and provided support to MOSA in reviewing social workers' capacity and advocacy future training program, and in liaising with the 3rd party training provider in developing program structure for vocational and life skill training for street children
<b>Nepal/NPL829</b> - 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	2	A training programme on "Capacity Development for Child Labour Elimination" for public service officials, the social partners and civil society partners was developed and implemented by the Government (Ministry of Labour and Employment) and produced 189 (38 Female and 151 Male) resource persons	The ILO, through its DANIDA-funded project, provided technical advisory services for the development of the training programme.

		able to facilitate child labour elimination training nationwide	
<b>Pakistan/PAK102</b> Constituents actively promoting and supporting the elimination of child labour, including its worst forms	2	The Employment of Children Act, 1991 revised in 4 provinces (Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab and Sindh)	The ILO, through its EC-Funded project, provided technical assistance through a tripartite, inter-provincial workshop (2012) to review the Employment of Children Act, 1991 and identify gaps and weaknesses with respect to the C138, C182 and UN CRC. Legal expertise provided by the ILO in the drafting of the new provincial laws prohibiting the employment of children.
	2	A 5-year Government of Punjab-funded project was launched by the Punjab provincial government in 2012 to combat the worst forms of child labour in Chakwal, Jhang, Jhelum and Layyah districts using a district-based approach developed by the ILO in 2 pilot districts.	The ILO, through its EC-Funded project, provided technical assistance for the preparation of planning documents, subsequent revisions, selection criteria for districts and implementing partners, orientation of district admin staff, training of project staff and District Coordination Committees on CL in target districts, conduct of rapid assessment surveys on WFCL in target districts, sharing of good practices and lessons learnt, etc.
	2	The Employers' Federation of Pakistan, in consultation with local employer associations, developed and signed Employers Code of Conduct for 9 informal economy sectors to address child labour. These Codes of Conduct are being applied by 16 local employers' associations in Sukkur and Sahiwal districts.	The ILO, through its EC-funded project, provided technical assistance to mobilize local employers, to carry out research on OSH issues, and to educate employers on hazards and OSH requirements.
<b>Papua New Guinea/PNG103</b> - Effective progress is made towards the elimination of child labour	2	6 Provincial Tripartite Child Labour Committees were established to support child labour activities at the provincial and community levels	The ILO conducted child labour awareness raising and sensitisation workshops and advocated for the creation of such committees to ensure sustainability.

Philippines	1	The Philippine Government approved the Convergence Program Against Child Labour with a budget allocation of USD 225,000,000 from 2013-2016. This is a national government program led by the Department of Labour and Employment (DOLE). The implementation started January 2013	The ILO, through its USDOL-funded project, provided technical and financial support to the planning process which produced the Convergence Program while the Survey on Children of 2011 conducted by NSO and financed by the Project put the child labour issue in the public's attention thus triggering the planning process.
	1	In February 2013, the Provincial Child Labour Committees (PCLCs) of Northern Samar, Quezon, Bukidnon and Masbate, developed their Strategic Plans up to 2016.	The Project funded and provided technical support in the conduct of the workshops that produced these Provincial Child Labour Committee Plans.
	2	The Philippines passed a new law in January 2013 on domestic workers law prohibiting employment of children below 15 years old as domestic worker. Working children (age 15-17 years) are entitled to minimum wage and all benefits under the law.	ILO provided technical inputs during the drafting of the bill as well as in the public hearings in Congress, particularly through and with the tripartite plus Domestic Workers Technical Working Group
	2	Community-based child labour monitoring systems are being implemented by the Barangay Councils for the Protection of Children and linked to the integrated service delivery system.	ILO-IPEC assisted the establishment of functional child labour monitoring system in IPEC pilot communities, managed by the Barangay Council for the protection of children and linked to the integrated service delivery system. The CCLM was implemented with participation of DOLE and the social partners in certain areas.
	2	Memorandum of Agreement on eliminating child labour and promoting responsible fishing practices in the fishing industry in Cawayan was signed in February 2013 between Cawayan, Masbate and the composite Team including Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office (MSWDO), the Philippine National Police (PNP), and Municipal Agriculture Office (MAO). The MOU created a task force to patrol the fishing	The ILO provided technical and financial inputs and facilitated the agreement between the parties by organizing workshops.

		waters of Cawayan for possible child labour cases.	
	3	The Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) program was modified and adopted in November 2012 to target Families in Need of Social Protection (FNSP) which include those with child labour. These families will now receive subsidies for education thereby ensuring that their children stay in school and out of child labour.	ILO, together with the Department of Labour and Employment (DOLE) requested the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) to address child labour in its CCT. The ILO has repeatedly advocated for the inclusion of a child labour conditionality in the CCT in various meetings with authorities.
<b>Sri Lanka/LKA109</b> - Worst forms of child labour reduced through preventative measures for children at risk/vulnerable populations and the protection of survivors	3	Child labour, considering the special situation of girls, has been mainstreamed in the Ratnapura District Child Development Plan (2013-16) and implementation is underway	The ILO, through RB/RBSA, provided technical advisory services to the District to pilot the Mainstreaming Strategy for elimination of the worst forms of child labour by 2016 by building on and utilizing the knowledge and tools that were developed with ILO support, through USDOL-funded project, in previous years.
<b>Thailand/THA 153</b> "Royal Thai Government, 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."	2	The List of Hazardous Work for the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Thailand was released 9 November 2012.	ILO provided technical support on the revision of Hazardous work list, as well as technical and financial support on additional research on Hazardous Work managed by Ministry of Labour Thailand
	2	The Thai Frozen Foods Association (TFFA), an association of employers, launched a Policy Concerning Child Labour and Forced Labour in June 2012. The policy has one of its objectives to eliminate child labour and forced labour from member's facilities and affiliated primary processors within 2 years, with clear measures against violations. In addition, the TFFA has formed a labour team which is conducting visits to primary	The ILO, under its USDOL-funded project, provided technical assistance to Thai constituents, conducted a media and communication workshop in 2012 for a small group of TFFA members. A joint study tour to the Philippines was also organized together with the Employers' Confederation of Thailand (ECOT) in 2012.

		processing enterprises registered with TFFA members (suppliers), and also conducts investigations of TFFA members when cases of labour abuse including child labour are alleged.	
	2	A Notification for Good Labour Practices (GLP) Guidelines for Primary Processing Workplaces in the Shrimp and Seafood Industry in Thailand was issued by the Ministry of Labour on 13 September 2013. The harmonization of the Guidelines with the existing Thai labour laws and regulations have been technically vetted and cleared. The Notification provides the Guidelines legal foundations and serves as a complimentary instrument driving compliance in the shrimp and seafood primary processing industry.	The ILO provided technical assistance in the conceptualization of the programme and in drafting and reviewing the Guidelines.
<b>Viet Nam/VNM 104</b> "National policies and legislation for child labour reviewed, improved and harmonized with international conventions."	2	Chapter XI, Section I of the Labour Law was ratified by the National Assembly in June 2012, and comes into effect in May 2013. This chapter revises legislation so that it is in conformity with the ILO's two child labour Conventions.	The ILO provided technical advice during the revision process.
	2	The Circular No.10/2013/TT-BLĐTBXH on Issuance of hazardous work list and work places that prohibit adolescent workers, and the Circular No.11/2013/TT-BLĐTBXH on Issuance of light work list that allow persons under 15 years of age to perform, have been promulgated by the Minister of the Ministry of Labour, Invalid and Social Affairs in June 2013.	The ILO provided technical and financial support to and worked closely with Ministry of Labour's Bureau for Safe Work during the drafting process by providing substantive inputs, as well as sharing ILO relevant documents for reference.
	2	Code of Conduct (COC) for Employers on the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour in the sectors of Footwear and Garment, Sea Food and Aquatic Processing,	The ILO provided technical guidance through sharing relevant materials for reference; reviewing different drafts, and providing technical comments.



		Stone and Wood Carving, and Handicraft Making has been developed by VCCI – the employers’ organisation for its members.	
<b>South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation’s (SAARC)</b>	4	<p>Policies on child rights/child labour, arising from the ILO Conventions No. 138 and 182, were adopted by the South Asia Initiative to End Violence against Children (SAIEVAC) Regional Secretariat by signing of an MOU with the ILO (August 2012). SAIEVAC has promoted the policies through its work, including technical consultations.</p> <p>SAIEVAC as the Apex Body on Children of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation’s (SAARC), further promotes these policies in India, which is a member of both SAARC and a Governing Board member of SAIEVAC.</p> <p>The MOU foresees enhanced cooperation in the promotion and implementation of child labour policies as a result of exchanging information and good practices, providing technical advice, organizing consultations, meetings and workshops.</p> <p>The MOU result affects all eight SAARC countries in South Asia through their CPOs: Afghanistan (AFG153), Bangladesh (BGD302), India (IND151), Nepal (NPL829), Pakistan (P AK102), the Maldives (MLD826), and Sri Lanka (LKA109),</p>	<p>As the Chair of the SACG, ILO had a leadership role in managing the multi-agency alliance of SACG and provided guidance and direction in decision-making of SAIEVAC. In addition to technical support on child labour, the ILO oversees the implementation of SACG’s strategic plan, organizes network meetings and represents the SACG, including in liaison with SAARC and all key agencies, and SACG chairs technical advisory groups.</p> <p>The ILO spearheaded efforts to develop the South Asia Strategy against Child Labour. in 2012 and 2013, through a consultative process involving the ILO and SAIEVAC constituents.</p> <p>ILO provided technical advisory services and funded the participation of constituents in a course under the MOU, organized by the ILO in collaboration with ITC, and funded by ILO through various TC projects (June 2013), which also enabled constituents from all SAARC countries to participate in the development of the South Asia Strategy against Child Labour.</p>
	4	Delegates representing the tripartite constituents at the Second (Tripartite)	ILO, through a USDOL-funded project, provided financial, technical and organizational support.

		SAARC Workshop on Child Labour, organized by the Ministry of Labour and Employment in collaboration with V.V.Giri National Labour Institute and the ILO (May 2013), adopted a Statement of Commitment to promote South Asia regional cooperation through the exchange of policy recommendations, stories of success and areas of difficulty; to enhance data collection tools and building knowledge resources and to have clarity of concepts and operational indicators; and to pursue capacity development	
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<b>Europe</b>			
<b>Kazakhstan/KAZ126</b> - Social partnership in eliminating the worst forms of child labour is strengthened	2	The Joint Work plan on the Elimination of the WFCL and implementation of the ILO Convention No. 182 in the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2012-2014 was approved by the National Coordination Council on Child Labour (NCCCL).	The ILO, through its German-funded project, provided technical assistance to the National Coordination Council on Child Labour (NCCCL) in the drafting process as well as on the organization of 2 NCCCL meetings held on 10 February and 25 May 2012.
	2	General Tripartite Agreements between the Government, Workers' and Employers' Organizations for 2012-14, include the elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Section V of the Agreement.	The ILO has contributed to this achievement through consistent advocacy with social partners.
<b>Kyrgyzstan/KGZ101</b> - The capacity of the Government and social partners in Kyrgyzstan to address the worst forms of child labour strengthened and the general awareness of the population of the hazards of the worst forms of child labour issue increased.	2	The issues of child labour have been mainstreamed in the Tripartite General Agreement 2012-2015 signed on 29 Oct 2012 (the provision No 17 of the TGA, under the area of cooperation 3: labour market development and jobs creation.	The ILO facilitated the inclusion of child labour issues into the TGA through consistent advocacy with social partners.
	2	The Law # 54 on the amendments to the Family Code, signed by the President on 17 May 2012, contains the provision (under Art.74) that parents or legal guardian(s) could be deprived of their parental rights for involving children in the WFCL.	The ILO was part of the Working Group on developing the draft provisions of the Family Code, in close cooperation with the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Justice.
	2	On the 11th of July 2012, the President of Kyrgyzstan signed the Law on the Code on Children approved by the Parliament on 31 May 2012. Prohibition of the Worst Forms of Child Labour is among the main principles of the Code and Article 14 of the Code bans the use of child labour.	The ILO provided relevant technical inputs and took part in several discussions to convince the ILO social partners to support the development and adoption of this Law.
	3	The issue of Child Labour is mainstreamed in the Roadmap for the implementation the Social Protection Development Strategy for	The ILO has contributed to this achievement through consistent advocacy by the various interventions.

		2012-2014 and its National Action Plan for 2012-2014.	

**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
<b>Africa</b>			
<b>Burkina Faso</b>	2	Case of interest re: C138 (Report 2012): under the terms of section 5 of this Act, any person who commits an offence constituting one of the worst forms of child labour, including hazardous work, shall be liable to imprisonment ranging from ten to 20 years. Case of satisfaction re: C138 and C182 (Report 2012): the Government, in cooperation with the employers' and workers' organizations concerned, drew up and adopted Decree No. 2009-365/PRES/PM/MTSS/MS/MASSN of 28 May	See Footnote <sup>1</sup> 1

<sup>1</sup> 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>2009 determining the list of hazardous types of work prohibited for children in Burkina Faso.</p> <p>Case of interest re: C182 (Report 2012): the Government's indications that, during the years 2009–11, some 2,299 child victims of internal trafficking (742 girls and 1,557 boys) and 329 child victims of trans-border trafficking (72 girls and 257 boys) were intercepted.</p>	
<b>Cote d'Ivoire</b>	4	<p>In July 2013, stakeholders validated the report of a national multi-sectoral (agriculture, commerce, transport, mining and domestic work) survey on the worst forms of child labour. The report was published and disseminated by the National Statistics Institute. This quantitative and qualitative survey sheds a light on the socio-economic characteristics of households and individuals, the types of activity carried out by children aged 5-17 years as well as information on the prevailing attitudes and behaviours of different structures/persons involved.</p>	<p>The ILO provided technical and financial support to the survey.</p>
<b>Ghana</b>	4	<p>The Government completed the Child Labour module within the Labour Force Survey</p>	<p>The ILO (Ghana) is a member of the steering committee and provided technical support in the design of survey instruments, particularly on the child labour module. Other agencies shared in the financial and technical support. with funding and technical advice from DFID, World Bank, the ILO and other UN agencies,</p>
<b>Guinea</b>	2	<p>Case of interest re: C138 (Report 2012): the Order No. 2791/MTASE/DNTLS/96 of 22 April 1996 respecting child labour contains a list of hazardous types of work in which it</p>	<p>See Footnote 1</p>

		<p>is forbidden to employ young workers under 18 years of age, was prepared and adopted in close collaboration with the employers' and workers' organizations concerned .</p> <p>Case of interest re: C182 (Report 2012): the adoption of the Guinean Children's Code (Act No. L/2008/011/AN) of 19 August 2008.</p> <p>Case of interest re: C182 (Report 2012): in the context of the WACAP project, 700 children have been enrolled in school and 1,000 others protected against work in commercial agriculture.</p> <p>Case of satisfaction re: C182 (Report (2012): sections 359 and 360 of the Children's Code prohibit the production, offering, dissemination, procuring, possession and representation of any pornography involving the performance by children of explicit sexual activities, whether real or simulated, or any representation of the sexual organs of a child, under penalty of imprisonment from one to five years and a fine from GNF300,000 to GNF1 million.</p> <p>Case of satisfaction re: C182 (Report (2012): under section 411 of the Children's Code, the worst forms of child labour are prohibited, including all types of work which, by their nature or the circumstances in which they are carried out, are likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children.</p>	
<b>Kenya</b>	4	The National Council for Children Services has developed data collection tools, to collect data on children from the counties	The ILO has provided technical support for the development of the tools

		and compile them at the national level, and it included child labour indicators.	
<b>Liberia</b>	2	<p>Case of satisfaction re: C182 (Report 2013): The adoption of the Children’s Law of 2011 which, under section 22 states that every child shall have the right to be protected from involvement in armed or any kind of violent conflicts. The Committee notes that according to section 3 of Chapter I of the Children’s Law a “child” shall mean any person below the age of 18 years. Section 22 further prohibits the recruitment or conscription of children into military services.</p> <p>Case of interest re: C182 (Report 2013): As per the amendments made to the Penal Law, a new section on subjecting or involving a child to pornography has been adopted under section 18.14. According to this section, any person who subjects any child to pornographic material or involves any child in the making of such material shall be guilty of a third-degree felony (imprisonment for a maximum of three years).</p>	
<b>Madagascar/MDG206</b> - La capacité du pays à disposer d'un système de suivi de travail des enfants est renforcée.	4	The national statistical office, INSTAT, completed and disseminated the findings from the national child labour survey before the end of 2013.	The ILO, through its EC-funded project, provided support to develop the questionnaires and draft the final report.
<b>Malawi</b>	2	Case of satisfaction re: C138 (Report 2013): the Employment (Prohibition of Hazardous Work for Children) Order was adopted and gazetted in 2012. The Committee notes that	



		<p>this Order contains an extensive list of prohibited types of work for children under 18 years of age in the following sectors: agriculture; industry (including the tobacco sector); entertainment; tourism; health; and miscellaneous.</p> <p>Case of interest re: C182 (Report 2013): The Employment (Prohibition of Hazardous Work for Children) Order was adopted and gazetted in 2012. The Committee notes that this Order contains an extensive list of prohibited types of work for children under 18 years of age.</p>	
	4	The Baseline Survey on Child Labour for District Mzimba, Mulanje and Kasungu conducted and finalized in December 2012.	The ILO provided technical and financial support to the Malawi National Statistics Office for the development of the baseline survey and research tools.
<b>Morocco</b>	2	<p>Case of interest re: C 138 (Report 2012): interest the Government's indication that satisfactory results continue to be achieved: primary schooling is almost generalized, as the school enrolment rate recorded in 2011–12 is 97.9 per cent (97 per cent for girls); the rate of the repetition of classes in primary school fell between 2008–09 and 2011–12 from 16 to 8.2 per cent; and the drop-out rate in primary school was 3.2 per cent in 2011–12.</p>	See Footnote 1
<b>Niger</b>	2	Case of interest re: C182 (Report 2013): Under the terms of section 107 of Act no. 2012-45 of 25 September 2012 issuing the Labour Code, all forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, including the forced or compulsory recruitment of	

		children with a view to their use in armed conflict, shall be considered as being the worst forms of child labour and shall be prohibited.	
<b>Tanzania, United Republic of</b>	2	<p>Case of satisfaction re: C138 (Report 2013): The Law of the Child (Child Employment) Regulations were adopted in 2012, pursuant to Law of the Child Act no. 21 of 2009, which contain a list of hazardous activities in which a child under 18 years of age shall not be employed.</p> <p>Case of satisfaction re: C182 (Report 2013): The Law of the Child (Child Employment) Regulations were adopted in 2012, pursuant to Law of the Child Act no. 21 of 2009, which contains a list of hazardous activities in which a child under 18 years of age shall not be employed. The Committee observes that this list includes a wide range of hazardous types of work in the sectors of: agriculture, fishing, mining and quarrying, construction, service, trade, transport and others.</p> <p>Case of interest re: C182 (Report 2013): The Government's information, communicated in its report under the Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (no. 138), that during the 2011-12 financial year a total of 17,243 children were withdrawn from the worst forms of child labour, and 5,073 children were prevented from engaging in these worst forms.</p>	See Footnote 1
<b>Rwanda</b>	2	Case of satisfaction re: C138 (Report 2012): the adoption of Ministerial Order No. 06 of	See Footnote 1

		<p>13 July 2010 determining the list of the worst forms of child labour, their nature and categories of institutions that may not employ children.</p> <p>Case of interest re: C138 (Report 2012): the age of completion of schooling of 16 years is in line with the new minimum age for admission to work specified in the Law Regulating Labour (2009).</p> <p>Case of interest re: C138 (Report 2012): section 6 of the Ministerial Order No. 10 of 28 July 2010 regarding the declaration of an enterprise and the nature of employer's registers states that every employer shall have a register of employment, and that this register shall be kept at the place of work.</p> <p>Case of interest re: C182 (Report 2012): pursuant to section 221 of the Penal Code of 2012, any person who exploits a child by involving him or her in armed conflict shall be liable to a term of imprisonment of five years to seven years and a fine of RWF5 million to RWF10 million (approximately \$8,305 to \$16,611).</p>	
<b>Sao Tome and Principe</b>	2	<p>Case of interest re: C182 (ratification 2005): Section 172 of the Penal Code prohibits the transporting of persons to a foreign country for prostitution. The Committee further notes that according to section 181(2) of the Penal Code, enticing, transporting, harbouring or receiving a minor below the age of 18 years for prostitution shall be punished. Chapter V of the Penal Code contains provisions prohibiting child prostitution and</p>	See Footnote 1

		pornography. The Committee notes that according to section 179 of the Penal Code, any person who commits a sexual activity with a minor between 14 and 18 years of age for remuneration shall be punished.	
<b>Senegal</b>	2	Case of interest re: C182 (report 2012): according to the information available from ILO-IPEC, 4,147 children have up to now been removed or protected from the worst forms of child labour. Of these, prevention for 3,309 children at risk (1,499 girls and 1,810 boys) was based on educational measures and 838 children (432 girls and 406 boys) were removed from the worst forms of child labour and placed in formal education, or provided with education or vocational training. Case of interest re: C182 (Report 2012): the Government's indication that, in the context of the implementation of the PDEF, the parity index for girls and boys rose from 0.99 to 1.15 between 2000 and 2011.	See Footnote 1
<b>Sierra Leone/SLE127</b> - Capacity of constituents partners to implement policies on child labour enhanced	4	The results from the National Child Labour survey finalized and disseminated in August 2013.	ILO provided technical and financial resources for the consultant for the NAP and the Child Labour survey
<b>Somalia/SOM129</b> - Policy and legal framework established and implemented to progressively eliminate child labour	4	Results from the Child labour rapid assessment disseminated in June 2012.	The ILO provided training on how to conduct research on child labour, institutional assessments, market opportunity mapping to identify valuable and safe opportunities for children. ILO provided funds and technical support to conducted rapid assessment on child labour in Somaliland.
<b>South Africa</b>	2	Case of interest re: C182 (Report 2013): According to the statistics provided by the Government, primary school enrolment rates have risen from 96 to 98 per cent	See Footnote 1

		from 2003 to 2011. School attendance rates for children aged 7-15 years have risen from 73 per cent in 2003 to 94 per cent in 2011	
<b>South Sudan</b>	1	Ratified C138 and C182 on 29 April 2012	The ILO has provided technical advice and guidance on the Conventions.
<b>Togo</b>	2	Case of interest re: C138 (Report 2012): to strengthen the action of the labour inspection services, particularly in relation to the supervision of the working conditions of children of working age, a number of measures have been adopted: (i) progressively increasing the number of inspectors through an active training policy in the National School of Administration; (ii) strengthening the network of areas covered, particularly by creating a regional labour directorate in each economic region and ten prefectural inspection services in densely populated areas, as well as creating new inspection areas in Lomé; and (iii) progressively allocating high-quality human resources to the inspection services.	See Footnote 1
	2	As part of the Periodic Review Process, Togo presented its report to the UNCHR on October 6, 2011. 133 recommendations were received including conditions related to detention, violations against women and child and notably child trafficking, etc. Togo presented the final report accepting 112 recommendations (including those on child trafficking). The final report was adopted by the Experts' Committee on March 15, 2012.	The ILO provided information on child labour and child trafficking during report preparation and worked with MOL on the draft recommendation.
	3	The Togo Statistical Office carried out data collection for a national survey on commercial sexual exploitation of children	The ILO supported the technical design of the survey instrument and provided resources for the data collection and analysis.

		(CSEC), a worst form of child labour, in September 2012 and finalized and published the results in September 2013	
<b>Uganda/UGA152</b> - Knowledge base on child labour improved	4	The results from the combined national Labour Force and Child Labour Survey finalized and disseminated.	The ILO provided technical and financial support in which, supplementary financial support was provided through USDOL and One Un funded projects. The ILO built the capacity of the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) to conduct such surveys.
	2	<p>Case of satisfaction re: C182 (Report 2013): The Employment of Children Regulations, adopted in 2011, contains the list of hazardous activities prohibited to children under 18 years of age. It observes that this list includes occupations in a variety of sectors, such as agriculture (harvesting and marketing of tobacco or tea, preparing the land of rice plantations, maize milling, fishing); construction (building and roadwork), mining (sand harvesting and stone crushing); domestic work (cooking with fire, child minding, laundry work); the urban informal economy; and in entertainment.</p> <p>Case of interest re: C182 (Report 2013): With the collaboration of ILO-IPEC through the Project of Support for the preparatory phase of the Uganda National Action Plan (NAP) for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour in Uganda was launched in June 2012 for implementation until 2016-17.</p>	See Footnote 1
<b>Zambia</b>	4	A rapid assessment on child labour in tobacco-growing communities in Zambia was conducted in 2012	The ILO provided technical and financial support.

<b>Americas</b>			
<b>Bahamas</b>	2	<p>Case of interest re: C138 and C182 (Report 2012): the Child Protection Act, 2007, entered into force on 1 October 2009.</p> <p>Case of satisfaction re: C138 (Report 2012): the section 7(1) of the Child Protection Act provides that no child – a person below the age of 18 years – shall be employed or engaged in any activity that may be detrimental to his or her health, education, or mental, physical or moral development.</p>	See Footnote 1
<b>Bolivia</b>	3	The labour ministry initiated the new system of inspection and monitoring of CL which both produces statistical data and permits comprehensive follow-up of cases.	The ILO provided technical support to the development of the inspection system, trained inspectors and department heads in the use of the system as well as inspection planning for 2012.
<b>Dominican Republic</b>	3	The Government developed and is using as from October 2012, the System of Information on Child Labour (INFOSITI), as a tool to take more focused measures to combat CL in the country and facilitate the implementation of the National Roadmap.	The ILO has provided technical support to the entire process: development of the software, training of inspectors, training of and coordination with local stakeholders to ensure a comprehensive response and services to children withdrawn from CL through the inspections.
<b>Ecuador</b>	4	In June 2013, the National Statistics and Census Institute (Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas y Censos, INEC) published the results of the Child Labour Survey (which was carried out in November 2012).	The ILO participated in the sub-commission on survey designing and in each phase of the survey except the tabulation and analysis of results and drafting of the report.
<b>El Salvador</b>	4	In June 2013, the study "Understanding the results of Child Labour and Youth Employment in El Salvador" was completed, validated and published. The report was officially launched on 6 September 2013.	The ILO provided technical support in the development of the study, which also involved seven government institutions: the Ministry of Economy, the Ministry of Labour and Social

			Welfare, the Ministry of Education, the Department of Statistics and Censuses, the Technical Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic, the National Council for Children and Adolescents and the National Youth Institute. The ILO assisted in strengthening national capacity in data analysis and application of child labour and youth employment policies for the validation meeting with these government entities.
<b>Guatemala</b>	2	Case of interest re: C182 (Report 2012): interest that the objective of the conditional cash transfer programme, Mi Familia Progresiva, of reaching out to 800,000 families has been achieved; a total of 904,910 families benefitted from the programme in 2010 and 874,282 families in 2011.	See Footnote 1
	4	The Guatemala Modular Child Labour Survey Report was published in 2013.	The ILO supported the technical design of the survey instrument and provided resources for the data collection and analysis
<b>Guyana</b>	2	Case of interest re: C182 (Report 2012): according to section 3 of the Combating of Trafficking in Persons Act of 2005 (Trafficking in Persons Act), whoever engages in or conspires to engage in or attempts to engage in, or assist another person to engage in or organizes or directs other persons to engage in trafficking in persons shall be punished.	See Footnote 1
<b>Honduras</b>	2	Case of interest re: C138 (Report 2012): interest the Government's indications as regards the measures taken to implement the Plan of Action for the Elimination of Child Labour (2008–15),	See Footnote 1



		<p>which have included, inter alia, the appointment of 30 municipal child defenders in the departments of Valle, Copan and La Paz; the decentralization of activities to eliminate child labour through the establishment of four sub-regional technical advisory committees composed of workers' and employers' organizations, Government and civil society with coordinating authority on the local level in Choluteca, San Pedro Sula, Progreso and Ceiba; as well as other institutional changes.</p> <p>Case of interest re: C182 (Report 2012): interest the Law against Trafficking in Persons, which was adopted by the National Congress on 30 May 2012 through Legislative Decree No. 59-2012. Section 6 of the Law prohibits all forms of trafficking, and also includes the prohibition of commercial sexual exploitation and the use of children below 18 years of age in illegal activities.</p>	
<b>Jamaica/JAM151</b> - Significant policy and programme actions taken to eliminate child labour in line with ILO Conventions and Recommendations	2	Case of interest re: C182 (Report 2012): the measures taken by the Government with regard to increasing access to basic education.	See Footnote 1
<b>Mexico</b>	2	Case of interest re: C182 (Report 2012): the adoption of the General Law to Prevent, Punish and Eradicate Crimes relating to Trafficking in Persons and to Protect and Assist the Victims of these Crimes on 14 June 2012, which abrogates the Act of 27 November 2007 concerning the prevention and punishment of trafficking in persons.	See Footnote 1
	4	Producers of sugarcane, horticultural produce and coffee have developed studies on working	The ILO has provided technical support to the elaboration, revision and

		conditions, environment and child labour in agriculture in order to identify hazards and take action against hazardous child labour in their sector.	publication of the studies.
<b>Panama</b>	2	Case of interest re: C182 (Report 2013): The Committee notes that according to the 2010 child labour survey, 7 per cent of children aged 5 to 17 years are engaged in employment (60,702 children), of which 25.2 per cent are girls and 74.8 per cent are boys. The Committee notes with interest that this figure represents a decrease of 29,065 children compared to 2008 when it was found that 89,767 children aged 5 to 17 years worked.	
<b>Paraguay</b>	2	Case of interest re: C138 (Report 2013): In the context of the ratification of the Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (no. 189), by Paraguay, a draft Bill concerning domestic work, and fixing the minimum age for access to employment for domestic workers at 18 years, has been submitted to the Senate.	
	4	In May 2013, the General Office of Surveys, Statistics and Censuses (Dirección General de Encuestas, Estadísticas y Censos, DGEEC), publicly presented the report "Scope and characteristics of child and adolescent labour in Paraguay: National survey of activities of children and adolescents, EANA 2011," the first national specialized survey on child labour.	The ILO provided oversight and assistance throughout the survey process. (RLA/09/52/USA)
<b>Saint Lucia</b>	2	Case of interest re: C182 (Report 2013): According to sections 5(2) and 10 of the newly enacted Counter-Trafficking Act of 2010, recruiting, transporting, harbouring or receiving and giving of a child for the purpose of exploitation constitutes an aggravated offence. The Committee also notes that, as per section 2	Footnote 1

		of the Counter-Trafficking Act, a “child” is defined as a person below the age of 18 years and the term “exploitation” includes keeping a person in a state of slavery, compelling or causing a person to provide forced labour or services as well as the exploitation of the prostitution of another and engaging in any form of commercial sexual exploitation.	
<b>Saint Vincent and the Grenadines</b>	2	Case of satisfaction re: C182 (Report 2013): Section 7 of the Trafficking Act of 2011 provides for penalties of imprisonment for 12 years or a fine of \$100,000 for the offences related to transporting a person for the purposes of exploiting such a person in prostitution. Subsection 2 of section 7 further stipulates that the above offence, if committed against a child, amounts to an aggravated offence and shall be liable to an additional imprisonment of up to 15 years. The Committee further notes that the definition of the term “exploitation” as laid down under section 2 of the Trafficking Act of 2011 includes: child pornography, exploitation of the prostitution of another, engaging in any form of commercial sexual exploitation, including but not limited to pimping, pandering, procuring, profiting from prostitution, as well as engaging in sexual exploitation and any sexual activity.	See Footnote 1
<b>Trinidad and Tobago</b>	2	Case of satisfaction re: C 182 (Report 2012): section 18 of the Trafficking in Persons Act prohibits the trafficking of children, specifically the recruiting, transporting, transferring or receiving of a child into Trinidad and Tobago or the harbouring of a child within the country for the purpose of exploitation. Case of interest re: C182 (Report 2013): Part VIII of the Children’s Act, 2012, pertains to child	See Footnote 1

		<p>pornography and that section 40(1) of this Act provides that a person who makes or permits any child pornography to be made, or publishes, distributes, possesses, purchases or exchanges child pornography, commits an offence and is liable upon conviction to a fine of 30,000 Trinidad and Tobago dollars (TTD) and to imprisonment for ten years.</p>	
<b>United States of America</b>	2	<p>Case of satisfaction re: C182 (report 2012):the Final Rule on child labour provisions published by the WHD in May 2010, based on the recommendations of the NIOSH, revised seven existing non-agricultural HOs to prohibit children under 18 from performing additional types of work, including: the tending, riding upon, working from, repairing, servicing, or disassembling an elevator, crane, derrick, manlift (including of truck- or equipment-mounted aerial platforms known as scissor lifts, boom-type mobile elevating work platforms, work assist vehicles, cherry pickers, basket hoists, and bucket trucks), hoist, or high-lift truck (including backhoes, front-end loaders, skid loaders, skid-steer loaders, bobcat loaders, and stacking trucks); cleaning power-driven meat processing equipment; operating power-driven hoists; and operating reciprocating saw and abrasive cutting disks.</p> <p>Case of interest re: C182 (Report 2012): the Final Rule on child labour provisions of 2010 amended the child labour civil money penalty to provide for up to US\$50,000 for each violation that causes the death or serious injury of an employee under 18 years of age (which can be doubled if the violation is repeated or wilful). Prior to the 2008 amendment, the maximum civil</p>	See Footnote 1

money penalty that could be assessed for any child labour violation was \$11,000.

<b>Arab States</b>			
<b>Bahrain</b>	1 Reg	Ratified C138 in March 2012.	The ILO has provided technical advice and guidance on the Conventions.
<b>Jordan</b>	2	Case of satisfaction re: C182 (Report 2012): the list of hazardous, tiring or health jeopardizing tasks for young persons was amended on 16 July 2011, and that this revised list is much more comprehensive than the previous list, particularly as it focuses on the types of hazards rather than jobs.	See footnote 1
	3	National Database on Child Labour established to advance the implementation of Jordan's National Framework on Child Labour.	The ILO provided technical guidance to develop the first phase of the National Child Labour Database which tracks cases of child labour.
<b>Lebanon</b>	2	Case of satisfaction re: C138 (Report 2013): The adoption of Decree no. 8987 on the prohibition of the employment of minors under the age of 18 in works that may harm their health, safety or morals. The Committee observes that, according to this decree, minors under the age of 18 shall not be employed in prohibited types of work and activities which, by their nature, harm the health, safety or morals of children, limit their education and constitute once of the worst forms of child labour included in Annex no. 1 of the Decree. Moreover, minors under the age of 16 shall not be employed in such types of hazardous work which are listed in Annex no. 2 of the Decree.	See footnote 1
		Case of satisfaction re: C182 (Report 2013): The promulgation of Act no. 164 of 24 August 2011 prohibiting trafficking in persons. By virtue of sections 586(1) and 586(5) of the Act, the trafficking of child victims under 18 years of age for the purpose of exploitation – which	

		includes sexual exploitation and exploitation for the purpose of forced or compulsory labour – is punishable by a sentence of imprisonment varying between ten and 12 years and by a fine that can amount to 200 to 400 times the official minimum wage.	
<b>United Arab Emirates</b>	2	<p>Case of interest re: C182 (Report 2012): that 111 perpetrators were convicted. Moreover, the Government indicates that four of the 17 cases of human trafficking involved six child victims in total, all of them between 14 and 17 years of age. In these cases, the perpetrators received sentences of imprisonment ranging from three to ten years, as well as deportation.</p> <p>Case of satisfaction re: C 138 and C182 (Report 2012): that section 3 of Ministerial Order No. 803 of 2012, which amends Ministerial Order No. 1189 of 2010, relating to the rules and conditions governing the granting of work permits to young persons, prohibits employers from engaging young persons under the age of 18 years in 31 types of hazardous work, including mineral extraction in mines and quarries, work in nightclubs and bars, work with explosives or dangerous machinery, welding of lead or silver, and the slaughter of animals.</p>	See footnote 1
<b>Yemen</b>	2	<p>Case of satisfaction re: C138 (Report 2013): According to section 5 of Ministerial Order no. 11 of 2013 which repeals Ministerial Order no. 56, the minimum age for admission to employment, which is free of any hazards, may not be lower than the age of completion of compulsory education and may not be lesser than 14 years in any case which is the age</p>	See footnote 1

specified by the Government upon ratification of the Convention.



<b>Asia and the Pacific</b>			
<b>Bangladesh</b>	3	Institutional capacity to conduct data collection for a National Child Labour Survey (combined with a Labour Force Survey) was built through the conduct training of survey coordinators and supervisors, and field enumerators. The survey design was developed jointly the ILO and the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics	The ILO provided financial and technical support to the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics to conduct data collection for a national child labour survey.
<b>Cambodia/KHM228</b> - Effective progress made toward the elimination of child labour, especially its worst forms	4	The National Institute of Statistics of Cambodia implemented a combined national Labour Force-Child Labour-Decent Work Indicators Survey 2012.	The ILO provided technical training, and analytical and financial support for the conduct of the survey.
	4	A pilot survey on child labour in the fisheries and aquaculture sector of Cambodia was conducted in February 2013 and results available. The draft survey report is available and the final version was completed in June 2013.	The ILO, through a USDOL funded project provided technical inputs and financial assistance to this survey.
<b>Lao, People's Democratic Republic</b>	4	The results of the National Child Labour Survey of Lao PDR conducted during 2012, were launched on 18 January 2013.	The ILO provided technical and financial support for the conduct of all activities linked to the Lao PDR national child labour survey.
The Maldives	1 Reg	Ratified C138 and C182 in January 2013	The ILO has provided technical advice and guidance on the Conventions.
<b>Mongolia/MNG 226</b> "Promotion of youth employment and the elimination of the worst forms of child labour are linked through area-based integrated approach."	4	National Statistics Office (NSO) conducted the national Child Labour Survey. The report was launched in 2013	The 2012 Child Labour Survey is based on ILO methodology of estimating child labour, and for which ILO provided technical support
<b>Myanmar</b>	1 Reg	Ratified C182 in December 2013	The ILO has provided technical advice and guidance on the Conventions.
<b>Pakistan</b>	4	Rapid assessment surveys were undertaken in 2013 by national partners in 2 districts in Balochistan Province, 5 districts in KPK Province, 12 districts in Punjab Province, and 6 districts in Sindh Province to identify children	ILO provided financial support through the EC-funded project for the rapid assessment surveys and the preparation of good practices. Technical support for the documentation of good practices was

		involved in hazardous child labour in various sectors.	provided by the ILO as well as for the rapid assessment surveys and the preparation of the consolidated report.
<b>Philippines/PHL103</b> - Effective progress by Philippine national programme to eliminate worst forms of child labour	4	Development of the Child Labour Knowledge Sharing System (CLKSS) resulted in consolidated resources on child labour in the country including policies, research, studies, good practices, programs, updates and National Child Labour Committee reports.	The ILO provided technical advice on elements to include and supported the Department of Labor and Employment in the development of the CLKSS.
<b>Samoa</b>	2	<p>Case of satisfaction re: C138 (Report 2013): Pursuant to section 51(2) of the LER Act of 2013 children under 18 years of age are prohibited from being employed on dangerous machinery or in any occupation or in any place under working conditions injurious or likely to be injurious to the physical or moral health of such child.</p> <p>Case of satisfaction re: C182 (Report 2013): According to section 73 of the Crimes Act 2013, any person who offers or agrees to pay or reward another person for sexual intercourse or sexual connection shall be punished. Moreover, pursuant to section 157 of the Crimes Act 2013 dealing in people under 18 years for sexual exploitation is an offence punishable with imprisonment not exceeding 14 years.</p> <p>Case of interest re: C182 (Report 2013): Section 51(2) of the Labour and Employment Relations Act 2013, prohibits the employment of children under the age of 18 years on dangerous machinery or in any occupation or</p>	See Footnote 1

		in any place under working conditions injurious or likely to be injurious to the physical or moral health of such child.	
<b>Solomon Island</b>	1	Ratified No. 182 in April 2012 and Convention No. 138 in April 2013	The ILO has provided technical advice and guidance on the Conventions.
<b>Vietnam</b>	2	Case of interest re: C138 (Report 2013): The Government's information that a number of revisions in the provisions of the Labour Code were adopted in 2012, including the adoption of section 164, which provides that employers are only entitled to employ children over 13 years of age in light work, and under the conditions that the working hours must be arranged in order not to prejudice their attendance at school and that the occupational safety and health of these children must be ensured.	See Footnote 1
	4	The National Child Labour survey finalized in 2013.	The ILO, through its Spanish and USDOL-funded projects, provided technical support on statistical methodologies, survey questionnaires and terminology.

<b>Europe</b>			
<b>Albania</b>	4	The Albania National Child Labour Survey Report was published in 2013.	The design and implementation of the survey as well as the technical support to the analysis of the data was supported by the ILO.
<b>Georgia</b>	2	Case of interest re: C182 (Report 2012): amendments to the Criminal Code which introduced new offences relating to child pornography came into force on September 2010.	See Footnote 1
<b>Ireland</b>	2	Case of satisfaction re: C182 (Report 2012): the adoption of the Criminal Law (Human Trafficking) Act 2008, section 1 of which defines a "child" as a person under 18 years of age.	See Footnote 1
<b>Israel</b>	2	Case of interest re: C182 (Report 2012): the measures undertaken by the Educational and Social Services Department of the Ministry of Education to decrease the gap between drop-out rates between Arab Israeli population compared to those in the Jewish population, notably in terms of personal, family and learning assistance programmes, assistance hours and supplementary classes to close learning gaps, and the strengthening of visitation officers who ensure compliance with Israeli's Compulsory Education Law and return drop outs to the education system.	See Footnote 1
<b>Kazakhstan</b>	2	Case of interest re: C138 (Report 2013): The Government's information that the Law of 17 February 2012, on amending and supplementing the Labour Code, has introduced an obligation on employers to keep registers or other documents, indicating the names and dates of birth of workers under 18	

		years of age employed by him/her.	
<b>Kyrgyzstan</b>	2	Case of interest re: C182 (Report 2012): the Government's indication that, as a result of the joint efforts by the national partners and the ILO, 425 children have been withdrawn from, or prevented from entering, the worst forms of child labour, and that 2,478 children and 191 families have received direct assistance (such as medical, educational and legal services, as well as food support and school supplies).	See Footnote 1
<b>Latvia</b>	2	Case of interest re: C182 (Report 2012): the Government's information that a set of measures for Roma integration, including educational, social and health services was developed by the Ministry of Culture in consultation with representatives from other ministries, local government, educational institutions, NGOs operating in the field of protection of the rights of Roma, as well as representatives of the Roma community.	See Footnote 1
<b>Netherlands - Aruba</b>	2	Case of interest re: C 138 (Report 2012): the Government's indication that the State Ordinance on Compulsory Education (AB 2011 No. 82) was signed into law on 23 December 2011.	See Footnote 1
<b>The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia</b>	2	Case of satisfaction re: C138 (Report 2013): The Government's indication that the Rulebook on the minimal requirements for safety and health during work for young workers was adopted and published on 15 November 2012. The rule book prescribes the minimum occupational safety and health requirements for employees younger than 18 years of age. In addition, the Rulebook prescribes the list of harmful factors and working conditions to	See Footnote 1

		which young workers should not be exposed.	
		Case of interest re: C182 (Report 2013): The Government's indication that the Rulebook on the minimal requirements for safety and health during work for young workers was adopted and published on 15 November 2012.	
<b>Romania</b>	2	Case of interest re: C138 (Report 2013): The detailed information that the Government's report contains on the inspectorates' efforts to combat illegal employment, including child labour. The Committee notes that in 2012 the territorial labour inspectorates identified 72 cases of employers ignoring the minimum age for the employment of minors or disregarding their working conditions.	See Footnote 1
<b>Slovenia</b>	2	Case of interest re: C182 (Report 2012): section 175(1) of the Penal Code of 2008, it is prohibited to participate in the prostitution of another, and that pursuant to 175(2), this offence shall carry a stronger penalty if committed against a minor.	See Footnote 1
<b>Sweden</b>	2	Case of interest re: C182 (Report 2013): The National Criminal Police has taken specific measures to investigate sexual offences against children committed by Swedes abroad. The investigations conducted by this group have led to several convictions in Thailand, Cambodia and the Philippines.	See Footnote 1
<b>Turkmenistan</b>	1 Reg	Ratified C138 March 2012	The ILO has provided technical advice and guidance on the Conventions.