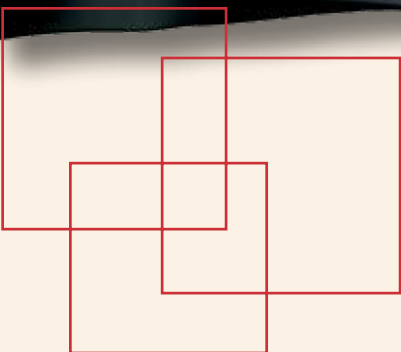




International  
Labour  
Organization

# **National Action Plan for Combating the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Egypt and Supporting Family (2018 – 2025)**



**June 2018**





**Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt  
Represented by  
The Ministry of Manpower**

**National Action Plan for Combating  
the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Egypt  
and Supporting Family  
(2018 – 2025)**

June 2018





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## Foreword

Child exploitation, and more specifically child labour is one of the phenomena that negatively affects society in general, and children, in particular. Many countries, including Egypt, take a strong stand against child labour, including by ratifying international conventions on child labour, such as:

- ILO Convention No. 138 for the year 1973 on the Minimum Age for Employment.
- ILO Convention No. 129 for the year 1969 on Labour Inspection in Agriculture.
- ILO Convention No. 182 for the year 1999 on the Worst Forms of Child Labour.

The basic principles underlying the Egyptian State have long entailed that the State should exert special efforts towards child care and protection as well as paying them special attention and implementing specific programmes. This has been reiterated in the 2014 Constitution and Egypt's Vision 2030.

Accordingly, several laws and national policies on child protection have been adopted, including Child Law No. 12 of 1996, amended by Law No. 126 of 2008, as well as Article No. 100 of the Labour Code No. 12 of 2003 regulating the employment of juveniles, the conditions, terms and cases for their employment, the work, occupations, and industries.

Moreover, child-labour articles stipulated in the new Labour Law, currently under preparation within the framework of a broader social dialogue, are being strengthened to promote compliance with the minimum age of employment and protection of the child from any form of exploitation in the labour market.

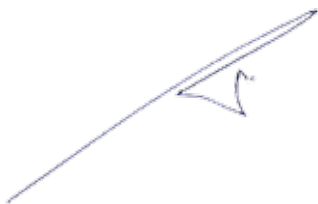
In addition to the above, there are several policies and programmes aimed at alleviating poverty and improving the quality of education, which will contribute to eradicating sources of child labour in Egypt.

Within the framework of the national efforts directed at combating child labour in Egypt, the World Food Programme, UNICEF and the International Labour Organization, with support from the Ministry of Manpower, implemented a joint project to combat the worst forms of child labour through enhanced policies and improved sustainable livelihoods and education opportunities. The project included developing a national plan to combat this phenomenon through collaboration and coordination between the Ministry of Manpower and ILO to limit child labour and eliminate its worst forms.

To this end, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed between the Ministry and the ILO to develop this plan through effective engagement of all ministries and national entities concerned with childhood in Egypt.

Accordingly, a ministerial decree No. 237 for the year 2014 was issued on the formation of a steering committee including representatives from all concerned ministries, social partners and stakeholders to participate in developing the plan for the elimination of child labour in Egypt. The committee has worked, with the technical assistance provided by ILO experts, on the preparation and development of this plan, which hopefully will achieve the desired outcomes for a better future for children in Egypt.

We would like to thank the Ministry of Manpower's team and all those who contributed and collaborated towards the development of this plan, including various ministries, the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood, stakeholders' representatives and ILO's experts who provided the necessary technical assistance.



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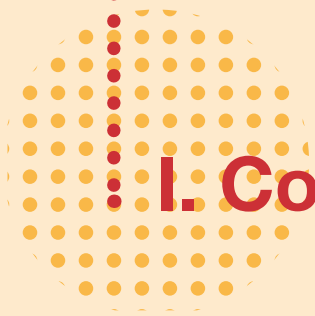




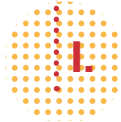
## List of Abbreviations

<b>BDS</b>	Business Development Services
<b>CAPMAS</b>	Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics
<b>CCT</b>	Conditional Cash Transfer
<b>CL</b>	Child Labour
<b>CLMS</b>	Child Labour Monitoring System
<b>NCLS</b>	National Child Labour Survey
<b>CPC</b>	Child Protection Committee
<b>UNCRC</b>	United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child
<b>ILO</b>	International Labour Organization
<b>IPEC</b>	International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour
<b>MDG</b>	Millennium Development Goals
<b>MoA</b>	Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation
<b>MoE</b>	Ministry of Education
<b>MoSS</b>	Ministry of Social Solidarity
<b>MoM</b>	Ministry of Manpower
<b>MoJ</b>	Ministry of Justice
<b>MoH</b>	Ministry of Health
<b>MoP</b>	Ministry of Planning
<b>MoIC</b>	Ministry of International Cooperation
<b>NAP</b>	National Action Plan
<b>MU</b>	Plan Management Unit
<b>NCCM</b>	National Council for Childhood & Motherhood
<b>NGO</b>	Non-Governmental Organizations
<b>NSC</b>	National Steering Committee
<b>OSH</b>	Occupational Safety and Health
<b>ToT</b>	Training of Trainers
<b>TREE</b>	Training of Rural Economic Empowerment
<b>TVET</b>	Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) Reform project
<b>CSO</b>	Civil Society Organizations
<b>SIMPOC</b>	Statistical Information and Monitoring Programme on Child Labour
<b>SIYB</b>	Start and Improve your Business
<b>SCREAM</b>	Supporting Children's Rights through Education, the Arts and Media
<b>SDGs</b>	Sustainable Development Goals
<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
<b>WFP</b>	World Food Programme
<b>WFCL</b>	Worst Forms of Child Labour
<b>WISE</b>	Work Improvements in Small Enterprises





# I. Context and Justification



# I CONTEXT AND JUSTIFICATION

## 1. CONTEXT

The Arab Republic of Egypt, is a transcontinental country spanning the Mediterranean, the northeast corner of Africa and southwest corner of Asia by a land bridge formed by the Sinai Peninsula. Its rich cultural heritage is an integral part of its national identity, which has endured, and at times assimilated, various foreign influences. Egypt is the most populous country in the Arab world, and the thirteenth-most populous in the world.

Its approximate population is around 104,269,50 inhabitants, out of which 94,798,827 live in the country. Children in the age group (0-15) constitute 20% of the population, while youth in the age group (15-20) constitute 8.3%.<sup>1</sup>

Egypt faces big development challenges, with a GDP growth rate of 2.3% and unemployment rate of 12.8% and school dropout rate for basic education (nine years of compulsory education) of 4.7% (for the academic year 2014/2015-2015/2016). However, with strong political will, Egypt committed to overcoming the challenges by launching mega projects to build a strong economy and equitable society for the young generation.

One of the obstacles to face is child labour, which drastically reduces the quality of the state's human capital through its detriment to education, as well as damaging the physical and mental health of children. Moreover, an impaired work force produces sluggish economic development. Child labour also plays a significant role in the underestimation of the GDP of developing economies through increased activity in the informal economy.

In 2015, world leaders adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which includes a set of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 associated targets to guide global development in order to end poverty, fight inequality and injustice, and tackle climate change by 2030. In Target 8.7 leaders committed to: "take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms".<sup>2</sup>

Egypt adhered to 2030 Sustainable Development goals and targets and accordingly developed Egypt's Sustainable Development Strategy, SDS, called "Egypt Goals 2030".<sup>3</sup> All development plans in Egypt are incorporated under the SDS; which mirrors Egypt's commitment towards ensuring sustainable development, based on justice, social integrity and participation as key elements.

Egypt presented its first Voluntary Review to the United Nations High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development in July 2016 and is among the 22 countries that volunteered to report on the efforts undertaken to achieve this ambitious agenda, committing to increase GDP growth Rate to be 7% on average and decrease the unemployment to be 5%. Egypt' Goal for education (4.1) is to ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes by 2030. It is worth noting that the education Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) are significantly prominent.

1 [http://www.capmas.gov.eg/Pages/ShowPDF.aspx?page\\_id=/Admin/Pages Files/2017109144847Census 2017 Pres-29-Print.pdf](http://www.capmas.gov.eg/Pages/ShowPDF.aspx?page_id=/Admin/Pages Files/2017109144847Census 2017 Pres-29-Print.pdf)

2 <http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/ar/sustainable-development-goals/>

3 <https://www.google.com.eg/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=1&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=0ahUKEwiqioa82KTWAhUMORQKHURgABU-QFggmMAA&url=http%3A%2F%2Fsdsegypt2030.com%2F&usg=AFQjCNHmq7a-zW7YNdEh1PN9HgZ YirPi6w>

## 2. JUSTIFICATION

Child labour exposes children to all kinds of exploitation and deprives them of the opportunities of formal schooling or attendance at alternative educational centers and training. This restricts their intellectual development, creative abilities and the evolution of their potential to be able to exercise their rights and duties as citizens and to obtain a job and a decent future. Being cut off from schooling and the means to acquire knowledge leaves children trapped in their situation, ignorant of available services and, more importantly ignorant of their rights.

Child labour does not only threaten children's rights and welfare, but also has socio-economic and health consequences. At the national level, it significantly reduces the quality of human capital, and leads to slow economic development; it impedes the achievement of national goals of education, economic development, poverty reduction and the elimination of social marginalization, thus hampering the achievement of Egypt's sustainable development goals as persons who have been employed in childhood tend, due to poverty and poor education, to make their children work in the future and this leads to the recurrence of the phenomenon in the second generation.

Child labour also complicates international trade relationships, as the movement to cut trade with nations where child labour is practiced and boycott the goods they produce continues to grow in the developed world.

Furthermore, the long-term ramifications of the extreme poverty that results include; higher crime rates, drug use, child labour, malnutrition, work related injuries and decreased education and healthcare spending.

### **Egypt has committed herself to combating child labour by ratifying the following relevant Conventions:**

- UN Child Rights Convention<sup>4</sup>
- ILO Convention No. 138 on Minimum Age for Employment<sup>5</sup>
- ILO Convention No. 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labour<sup>6</sup>
- ILO Convention No. 129 on Labour Inspection in Agriculture<sup>7</sup>

### **This commitment was confirmed through**

- Egyptian Child Law no. 12 of 1996, amended by Law no. 126 of 2008 and its executive regulation issued by decree no. 2075 of 2010.<sup>8</sup>
- Egyptian Labour Law No. 12 of 2003.<sup>9</sup>
- Ministry of Manpower's Decree No. 118 of 2003 prohibiting employment of children in hazardous work.<sup>10</sup>

### **The national commitment was reiterated by the 2014 Constitution**

- Prohibiting children employment before the age of compulsory education (Article No. 80).<sup>11</sup>
- Ensuring the right to compulsory and free education (Article No. 19).<sup>12</sup>
- Ensuring vocational and technical training (Article No. 20).<sup>13</sup>
- Providing social security (Article No. 17).<sup>14</sup>

4 [https://www.unicef.org/arabic/crc/files/crc\\_arabic.pdf](https://www.unicef.org/arabic/crc/files/crc_arabic.pdf)

5 [http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed\\_norm/---normes/documents/normativeinstrument/wcms\\_c138\\_ar.pdf](http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---normes/documents/normativeinstrument/wcms_c138_ar.pdf)

6 [http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed\\_norm/---normes/documents/normativeinstrument/wcms\\_c182\\_ar.pdf](http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---normes/documents/normativeinstrument/wcms_c182_ar.pdf)

7 [http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed\\_norm/---normes/documents/normativeinstrument/wcms\\_c129\\_ar.pdf](http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---normes/documents/normativeinstrument/wcms_c129_ar.pdf)

8 <http://www.arabccd.org/files/0000/7/Egypt%20Child%20law.pdf>

9 [https://www.egypt.gov.eg/arabic/laws/labour/Law\\_12/F\\_worklow\\_law12.aspx](https://www.egypt.gov.eg/arabic/laws/labour/Law_12/F_worklow_law12.aspx)

10 <http://www.manpower.gov.eg/WorkLow.html>

11 <http://dostour.eg/2013/topics/rights-freedoms/rights-duties-42-3/>

12 <http://dostour.eg/2013/topics/basic-components/state-48-6/>

13 <http://dostour.eg/2013/topics/basic-components/state-50-2/>

14 <http://dostour.eg/2013/topics/basic-components/state-society-15-2/>

National commitment has also been realized through the alignment of national policies with SDGs. The Government of Egypt has worked on specific projects that address the needs of individuals with special needs, benefiting the vulnerable populations and contributing to the elimination of exclusion and marginalization. It also reaffirms the Egyptian values of solidarity and mutual assistance between the different social categories. One of these projects is:

Takaful and Karama social protection programme, which encourages children's school attendance and health monitoring <sup>15</sup> by providing cash support to the poorest groups in Egypt, as a part of the social safety net and one of the Ministry of Social Solidarity's mechanisms to develop social protection systems and link them to development indicators in order to enhance access by poor households to their basic rights. 1.5 million poor households will be targeted, including 7.5 million citizen, over a period of 3 years, to ensure the provision of the most eligible and poor households with various forms of social protection.

**The program is two-fold:**

**Takaful:** directed at households with children in the age group (0-18) years old (young and in need of health care and monitoring or enrolled in stages of education from primary to secondary).

**Karama:** directed at senior citizens over 65 years old and persons with disabilities who are unable to work and do not have any steady source of income.

In addition, Egypt has undertaken, under the leadership of the Ministry of Manpower, concrete steps and actions to tackle child labour by involving the concerned political and administrative authorities and social partners, by:

- Signing a memorandum of understanding with ILO in May 2014 to draft the National Action Plan to combat child labour.
- Establishing a Tripartite Steering Committee composed of 30 members representing the Government, the social partners and civil society.
- Organizing thematic consultations to address the concerns of all actors and social components
- Strengthening the technical capacities of the actors combating child labour (technical service provision institutions, employers' and trade unions' organizations).

Finally, this commitment is reiterated by the Strategic Framework and National Plan for Childhood and Motherhood (2018-2030), which was launched by the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood (NCCM) in March 2018 and includes a number of indicators to combat child labour. NCCM represents the official authority concerned with childhood policies in Egypt and manages the child helpline 16000 as well as child protection main committees and sub-committees.

The National Action Plan for the Elimination of Child Labour in Egypt is therefore designed to give the country an integrated and effective framework to combat child labour. The various actions and measures selected constitute a minimum package of priority to contribute effectively to the elimination of child labour in all its forms. In addition, this NAP is part of Egypt's Vision 2030.

**The Egyptian Sustainable Development Strategy (SDS) has 3 dimensions:**

Economic	Social	Environmental
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**The social dimension includes 4 main pillars:**

Social Justice	Health	Education & Training	Culture
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<sup>15</sup> <http://www.sis.gov.eg/section/809/7588?lang=ar>

### The social justice pillar

#### **Vision:**

By 2030, Egypt is a fair interdependent society characterized by equal economic, social, political rights and opportunities realizing social inclusion. A society that supports citizens' right in participation based on efficiency and according to law, encouraging social mobility based on skills. A society that provides protection, and support to marginalized and vulnerable groups.

#### **The social justice pillar includes 6 programmes:**

1. Reviewing and developing laws and legislation related to social justice and integration
2. Institutionalizing the partnership between the state and the civil society
3. Developing and expanding the role of state authorities concerned with transparency and protection
4. Improving the social protection and subsidy system and expanding their coverage
5. Reducing the social intergeneration and gender gaps
6. Achieving a balanced geographical distribution of services

### The education & training pillar

#### **Vision:**

A high-quality education and training system available to all, without discrimination within an efficient, just, sustainable and flexible institutional framework. Providing the necessary skills to students and trainees to enable them to think creatively and empower them technically and technologically. Contributing to the development of a proud, creative, responsible, and competitive citizen who accepts diversity and differences, and is proud of his country's history.

#### **This pillar includes 10 programmes:**

1. Developing an investment strategy for education and new financing mechanisms for education at Ministry and schools level
2. Developing teachers professional and technical skills
3. Developing a system for accredited schools
4. Application of a comprehensive curriculum reform system
5. Illiteracy and dropout eradication programme
6. Developing pre-schooling system
7. Adopting a programme for integrating slightly disabled students in schools
8. Distinguished and talented students support programme
9. Developing a subsidy system for poor families
10. Periodic assessment system for students according to international standards

The programmes of these pillars overlap with the strategic axes identified for action against child labour in Egypt.







## **II. Child Labour in Egypt**



## II. Child Labour in Egypt

### 1. Definition Of Concepts

Not all work done by children is classified as child labour that is to be targeted for elimination. Children's or adolescents' participation in activities that do not affect their health and personal development or interfere with their schooling, such as earning pocket money outside school hours and during school holidays are generally positively regarded, because such activity contributes to children's development, provide them with skills and experience, and help to prepare them to be productive members of society during their adult life. This is referred to as "child work" or "income-generating activities to help children".

#### Child labour

According to the ILO Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138) and the ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182), child labour refers to work that is:

- mentally, physically, socially or morally dangerous and harmful to children;
- interferes with their schooling by:
- deprives them of the opportunity to attend school;
- obliges them to leave school prematurely; or
- requires them to attempt to combine school attendance with heavy work for excessively long hours

#### Worst forms of child labour

ILO Worst Forms of Child Labor Convention, 1999 (No. 182), refers to the work that should be eliminated as a matter of urgency, for all children below 18 years old, regardless of the economic status of the ratifying country. Article 3 defines the worst forms of child labour as:

- a. all forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, such as the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage, and serfdom, and forced or compulsory labour, including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict;
- b. the use, procuring or offering of a child for prostitution, for production of pornography or for pornographic performances;
- c. the use, procuring or offering of a child for illicit activities in particular for production and trafficking of drugs as defined in the relevant international treaties;
- d. work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm health, safety or morals of children.

### 2. Egyptian Legislative Framework regarding Child Labour

Egypt has a strong legislative arsenal including laws and decrees adopted to combat child labour. The following are some pieces of the legislations tackling the issue of child labour in Egypt

### **Labour Law No. 12 of 2003**

Article 98 defines the minimum age of the child employment as 14 years. Article 99 stipulates that an employer shall provide the working child with a card with his photograph and this card must be approved by the labour office. The law also specifies in its article No. 100 procedures for determining the operating system for working children, and conditions and the occupations in which they work. Article 101 specifies the working hours. However, the law excludes children working in agriculture. Article 102 stipulates that an employer appointing one or more juveniles shall display, on a prominent location in the workplace, a copy comprising the provisions prescribed in the present chapter of the Labour Law, display a written schedule indicating working hours and break periods, and provide the competent administrative authority with the names of juveniles working for him, the tasks assigned to them, and the names of persons charged with supervising their work.

### **Ministry of Manpower's Decree No. 118 of 2003**

The decree issued determine the occupations, and industries where children's employment is not allowed if they are less than 18 years. It specifies 44 professions in which children should not be employed. It includes all types of mining, metals smelting, explosive manufacturing, glass manufacture and molding, alcohol production, paints, professions in which mercury is used, etc.

### **Child Law 12 of 1996 Amended by Law 126 of 2008**

The Child Act, a general law for the protection of the rights of the child, introduced a number of amendments increasing the minimum age for children employment, as follows:

#### **Article 64**

Without prejudice to the provision of Article 18, paragraph 2, of the Law No.139 of 1981 on Education, children shall not be employed for work before reaching the age of fifteen (15) calendar years. They shall not be provided with training before they reach the age of thirteen (13) years. Children of twelve (12) to fourteen (14) years of age may, by a decree from the concerned Governor and subject to the approval of the Minister of Education, be licensed for seasonal employment which has no harmful consequence for their health or growth, and does not interfere with their school attendance.

#### **Article 65**

The employment of children in any type of work that, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety, or morals of children shall be prohibited, in particular regarding the employment of a child in any type of work set forth in the ILO Convention No. 182 of 1999 on the Worst Forms of Child Labour. Taking into account the provisions set forth in the first paragraph, the By-laws shall determine the system for child employment, the cases in which employment is permitted, and the types of work, crafts, and trades in which children may work, according to their different ages.

#### **Article 65-bis**

A medical examination shall be performed on the child prior to his employment, to ensure that he is fit to perform the assigned work. Such examinations shall be conducted periodically, at least once every year, as set forth by the Bylaw. In all cases, the work shall not cause any physical or mental pain or harm to the child, or prevent the child's from attending school and enjoying recreational and developmental activities appropriate to his capabilities and talents. The employer shall ensure the safety of the child and protect him from work hazards while at work. The child shall have seven (7) days of annual leave in addition to the amount of annual leave granted to an adult, and it shall not be postponed or withheld for him for any reason.

## Article 66

A child shall not work for more than six (6) hours a day, and the working hours shall include one or more period for meals and rest totaling not less than one hour. This/these period/s shall be determined so that the child shall not work for more than four (4) continuous hours. Children shall not work overtime, or work during the weekends or official holidays. In all cases, children shall not work between 7 p.m. and 7 a.m.

## Executive Regulations of the Child Law No. 126 of 2008

Article 135 of the executive regulations of the Child Act specifies 26 professions where it is not permissible to employ children less than 18 years, including quarrying, smelting and making glass, producing explosives, bleaching mirrors with mercury and other occupations that endanger the child's health and morals.

However, there are legislative gaps; the Labour Law does not cover child labour in agriculture, despite Egypt's ratification of ILO Convention No. 129 (for year 1972) on Labour Inspection in Agriculture, which casts some shadows on the working conditions in agriculture, especially with regard to long working hours, the use of pesticides and the corporal punishment.

Even though the legislative framework in Egypt reflects the strong political will to change this situation, the development of legislation needs the establishment of strict and realistic mechanisms for effective implementation.

## 3. Current Situation of Child Labour in Egypt

According to the National survey on Child Labour in Egypt, carried out by CAPMAS and IPEC in 2010, there are 1.6 million children (between 12-17 years old) who work in Egypt, or 9.3% of the children in Egypt with the ratio of 1 child out of every 10 children. 82.2% of these children are exposed to poor and unsafe working conditions. This percent is higher among male children and represents 83.5% compared to female children whose percentage amounts to 77.6%. The rate of children working for a number of hours exceeding the allowed is 16.9% of total number of children involved in child labour. This rate is higher among female children and accounts for 22.2% whereas it amounts to 15.4% for male children.

The child's age is directly proportional to his or her experiencing poor working conditions, as the older the child; the more he is exposed to these conditions, where 83% of total number of male children (12-17 years old) involved in child labour are subject to poor working conditions. This rate is higher for the age group (15-17 years old) and amounts to 89%, whereas it is higher for female children in the age group (15-17 years old) as it represents 93%.

The rate of children in the age group (12-14 years old) who work more hours than the allowed limit is 18% of total number of children involved in child labour and belong to the same age group. This rate has reached 24.3% among females compared to 16.3% for males. On the other hand, the rate of children in the age group (15-17 years old) who work for a number of hours that exceed the allowed is 9.2% of total number of child labourers with the percent of males 9.6% and females 7.3%.

This reflects a significant decrease in the rate of education received by both males and females for the basic education stage.

### **Topography, and characteristics of the problem:**

The incidence of child labour in Egypt seems to be much higher in rural than in urban parts of the country; it is highest in rural Upper Egypt, followed by rural Lower Egypt and then the rural Frontier Governorates. Within urban areas; the highest incidence of child labour is urban Upper Egypt, followed by urban Lower Egypt and the urban Governorates.

However, what clearly stands out in the NCLS is that the most common types of hazardous child labour in Egypt are; agriculture (63%), work on industrial sites such as: mining, construction and manufacturing (18.9%) and the services sector (17.6%). The latter includes; children selling items on the streets, serving coffee in coffee shops, delivery boys for small supermarkets and so on. Most of the relevant research identifies street work as one of the predominant types of child labour in Egypt and of the most hazardous. The fourth most mentioned type of occupation is that of domestic work, especially for girls; not only in their own homes but in the homes of others.

The most prevalent Worst Form of Child Labour that children are engaged with in Egypt include, agriculture; mine quarries, brick-making and other forms of construction related work, street work and domestic work in homes other than their own families, especially girls.

### **Dangerous industries: Mine quarries, construction and brick making**

This sector has been described as one of the most hazardous forms of labour that children are engaged in, in Egypt. The information and data has been extremely limited in spite of its very harsh and life-threatening working conditions experienced by workers in this sector. These include; prolonged exposure to cement dust; working with the brick baker or oven stoker where temperatures reach 900 degrees Celsius; operating mechanical saw machines and hanging off buildings on very unstable scaffoldings.

### **Domestic work for girls**

Although reliable data is not available on the number of child domestic workers across Egypt, qualitative studies indicate that it is widely practiced. This type of child labour, which mainly engages girls, has the potential of exposing girls to; very long hours of work, restrictions on movement, non-payment of wages, dangerous activities and physical, psychological and sexual exploitation, sometimes by the employers. This vulnerability increases with the lack of secure communication channels between the girls and their families, as well as, the absence of monitoring and surveillance systems by the government, NGOs and sending families.

## **4. Steps taken to face the child labour problem in Egypt**

Different steps have been taken to combat child labour and its worst forms at different level:

- Establishment of a new unit in the Ministry of Manpower's premises, under the name of "Child Care unit" (currently referred to as "Child Labour Inspection Unit"), by virtue of ministerial decree No. 169 for the year 2001.
- Child care units have been established under the Manpower directorates, similar to the unit established in the Ministry's premises to implement its policy in the field of child labourers' care and protection on every directorate's level, by virtue of the ministerial decree no. 180 for the year 2001, amended by ministerial decree no. 125 for the year 1996.
- Establishment of a new general department under the name of the General Department for Woman and

Child's Affairs with an affiliated specialized department for children and juveniles' labour inspection, by virtue of the Ministry of Manpower's ministerial decree no. 47 for the year 2016, to be responsible for setting general policies, plans and programs that ensure protection of children and juvenile labourers from work hazards, accidents and occupational diseases. It will also work towards ensuring fair terms and conditions of work that would provide children and juvenile labourers with necessary protection and stability in the work environment, in addition to participating with other relevant authorities concerned in setting up general policies, plans and programs which ensure elimination of child labour.

- Ministry of Manpower's decree no. 118 for the year 2003 has been issued and stipulates, in its first article, that children less than 18 years old shall not be employed in several occupations and industries including "quarries, cotton pressing, processing, manufacturing and application of pesticides".
- National Council for Childhood and Motherhood (NCCM) has set a strategy on child labour in 2006 aimed at developing preventive, curative and rehabilitative programs, and to amend or change policies and legislations. The strategy is implemented in collaboration with the relevant ministries, 23 NGOs, business men and international partners.
- Establishment of Community schools as per the Ministry of Education's decree no.30 to enable children to catch up with those of the formal school system, but at a pace that matches their capabilities, to prevent them from dropping out of school completely and to return children to some form of education.
- Establishment of Child Protection Committees in the 26 governorates, under the supervision of NCCM, representing a coordination mechanism as per the Child Law.
- Issuance of the Ministry of Manpower's ministerial decrees No. 175 for the year of 2003 on apprenticeship through which the Ministry was able to withdraw, from the labour market, a number of children dropouts and organize vocational training courses. The Egyptian legislator has established a legal system for what is referred to as "apprenticeship agreement" for the age group (12-18 years old), directing the will of both parties of the agreement to the child's acquisition of a profession or an occupation.
- Issuance of the Ministry of Manpower's ministerial decrees No. 227 for the year 2009 on the formation of a tripartite steering committee to develop a national action plan for the elimination of child labour.
- Issuance of ministerial decrees No. 237 for the year 2014 on formation of a tripartite steering committee to develop the draft national plan for combating the worst forms of child labour.
- Adoption of the Strategic Framework and National Plan for Childhood and Motherhood (2018-2030) in March 2018 by National Council for Childhood and Motherhood while allocating a complete section tackling combating child labour as a priority topic.

### **Implemented Programmes**

The fight against child labour includes cooperation between a number of ministerial structures to cover protection, education, health and vocational training.

There are 14 centers for child care established in several governorates and affiliated to the Ministry of Social Solidarity. These centers offer family support as well as raising the awareness of employers. Child care program includes child literacy activities, provision of psychological and health care services as well as cultural and recreational programs. In addition to different centers managed by NGOs; for social protection, integration, and educational of children. However, these different structures do not have the sufficient legal, human and material means to effectively and sustainably combat this problem.

As such, we can cite programs developed and implemented by different ministerial institutions whose aim is to contribute to limit child labour, reduce the impacts of poverty and exclusion of children. These include:

## Ministry of Manpower's Efforts

- **Combating child labour through education;**

Under the supervision of the Ministry of Manpower and in cooperation with the WFP, UNICEF and ILO, this project aims at withdrawing 4,300 children from the labour market in three governorates by providing education programs and incentives for children at risk of joining the labour market. Between 2004 and 2006, 632 children were re-enrolled in primary education, 3,830 in literacy classes, 5108 in community schools, 2005 in vocational training centers, and 371 children were removed from the worst forms of work. As for services, 2938 children were provided with social services, 600 children were provided with health services and 236 children were provided with financial assistance. A total of 1653 awareness-raising seminars were held.

- **Combating the worst forms of child labour through the promotion of sustainable policies and livelihoods in the agricultural sector**

Under the supervision of the Ministry of Manpower and in cooperation with the World Food program, UNICEF and ILO, direct educational services were provided to 8,000 children, between March 2013 to December 2014, transitional educational programs were provided to 3,000 children, and sustainable livelihoods for 5,000 children with a total of 16,000 children, and 5,786 mothers (through support for small projects and loans).

- **Building the capacity of Labour and Occupational Health and Safety Inspectors and Apprenticeship Department to apply International Labour Standards**

As part of the efforts aimed at implementing the provisions of ILO conventions, the Ministry of Manpower organized, in cooperation with ILO, training programs for labour inspectors, occupational safety and health inspectors, child labour inspectors and apprenticeship department, while giving the priority to inspection of special groups (children, women and persons with disability). In addition to the continuous cooperation between the ILO and the Ministry of Manpower to enhance labour inspection, occupational health and safety and apprenticeship inspection by strengthening labour inspectors' capacities, being the key actors who implement international and national labour standards and codes, collaborative efforts between ILO and the Ministry have resulted in developing a "checklist for labour inspection and occupational health and safety inspection". Moreover, under the supervision of the Ministry of Manpower, "Promoting Workers' Rights and Competitiveness in Egyptian Exports Industries" program has been implemented in cooperation with ILO, where 911 inspectors were trained on the international labour standards in the period from November 2013 to March 2018. Labour inspectors' capacities are currently being enhanced through training workshops implemented using the participatory approach to provide more effective inspection visits and safer workplaces.

## The National Council for Childhood and Motherhood (NCCM) Efforts

- **Protection of children working in "Alherafyeen (Craftsmen) City"**

Pilot project for the protection of children working in the city of artisans, in a suburb of Cairo, where 700 children are employed by many small workshops. The project provided the children with integrated services including education appropriate to their circumstances, health care and health awareness for children, their families and employers.

- **Protection of working children in five governorates**

The project was implemented in cooperation with 19 NGOs and under the supervision of NCCM. It was based on two main inputs: the preventive approach that deals with the root causes of the problem to reduce number of new comers into the labour market by reducing the dropout rates from education and the protection approach to reduce the negative effects of child labour. The most important outputs from the project are:

- The Governor of Minya's decree prohibiting the work of children under 18 years of age in the quarries;
- The establishment of a unit under the direct supervision of Minya's Governor to prevent dropping out from education;
- The linkage of poor families to social security pensions;
- The issuance of a decree to provide health care for working children and their treatment at government hospitals;
- The reintegration of 1414 child workers in formal education;
- The opening of 69 classrooms for alternative education that included 947 child workers and dropouts from education in cooperation with the General Authority for Literacy and Adult Education (GALAE);

- **Transformation of hazardous labour into safe work in Manshaet Nasser-Duweika**

In cooperation between NCCM and OSH Department at MoM, the working condition of 294 establishments and 162 children were assessed.

- **Combating child labour in dangerous foundries in the province of Qaliubiya**

Qaliubiya includes the largest gathering of foundries in Greater Cairo. Children are exposed to significant health risks for prolonged periods in an environment where heavy metals are concentrated (lead, copper, chromium, etc.). The project has worked, under the supervision of NCCM, to create partnerships with families, NGOs, private sector, and local community to ensure the continued implementation of the proposed solutions.

## The Ministry of Justice's Efforts

The Ministry has worked on the aspect of criminal justice for children who are offenders, victims and vulnerable, including children who are victims of the worst forms of labour, as follows:

- Organizing a number of workshops for judges, prosecutors, police officer, experts and social workers on the issue of criminal treatment of child offenders, victims and vulnerable, including children who are victims of the worst forms of labour.
- Preparing guideline manuals on the criminal treatment of children.
- Establishing a judicial system to monitor criminal offences committed by or against children by establishing child-friendly courts according to international standards as well as developing a computerized database to refer to in this regard.
- Establishing psychosocial consultation offices for children.

## 5. Major challenges to fight child labour

Despite all Egypt's efforts to combat child labour, there are major challenges hampering actions. These constraints, which should be carefully considered during the implementation of the NAP, are as follows:

- Insufficient means to meet all the needs of vulnerable populations;
- Inadequate updated reliable statistical information and data on child labour in general and the worst forms of child labour in particular;
- Lack of awareness of the dangers of child labour;
- Social tolerance which considers child labour as a means of strengthening certain skills of the child;
- Lack of national awareness and wide-ranging campaigns;
- Inadequate coordination between the various actors and stakeholders involved and the lack of networking;
- The lack of specialized human resources in the area of child protection in general and
- Child labour in particular;
- Difficulties encountered in controlling child labour in the informal sector;



- Non-enforcement of laws governing child labour, especially provisions and conditions governing child age and the nature of works he is permitted to perform;
- Existence of several legislative exceptions permitting child labour, especially in agriculture;
- Lack of coercive measures to enforce measures against child labour;
- Lack of recreational facilities for children and youth especially in rural areas
- Growing drop-out rates;
- The development of new child exploitation networks (begging, drug distribution, etc.);
- The insufficient involvement of civil society in the fight against child labour;
- Repeated recurrence of the child labour phenomenon as persons who used to work in their childhood usually push their children to enter the labour market in the future.





## **III. National Action Plan**



### III. National Action Plan

#### 1. OBJECTIVE OF THE NAP

To contribute effectively to the elimination of child labour in all its forms by 2025 with emphasis on the provision of inclusive social protection for targeted children and their families.

#### 2. NAP IMPLEMENTATION'S STRATEGY

To achieve its overall objective, the National Plan of Action for the Elimination of Child Labour in Egypt will tackle strategic issues drawn up on the basis of the recommendations of the consultations organized during the process of drawing up the NAP on one hand, and the conclusions and recommendations of studies treating various aspects of the problem of child labour on the other.

##### **The implementation that strategy promotes under this NAP will focus on:**

- The creation of a sustainable and reliable knowledge base on child labour and its worst forms to enable decision-makers and national actors to be better equipped to present effective solutions to the problem.
- The establishment and institutionalization of national and regional coordinating bodies dedicated to combating Child labour
- The establishment of a dynamic framework for consultation and action between the various actors in the field of combating child labour
- The harmonization and reinforcement of an appropriate and favorable legal framework to better monitor and prevent child labour
- The strengthening of the institutional and technical capacities of the national actors, to be more appropriate and more operational in order to implement coherent measures to combat child labour
- The establishment of an effective child labour monitoring system
- The implementation of concrete and direct actions aimed at the prevention and protection of children in situations of vulnerability or victims of economic exploitation in order to combat the various causes and consequences of child labour in Egypt and its worst forms
- The reinforcement of the social safety network to improve the well-being of children victims of child labour and their families.
- The reinforcement of the alternative education, technical education, vocational training and apprenticeship to combat child labour.
- The implementation of a large-scale mobilization communication plan involving the key players in combating child labour to change people's attitudes towards tolerating this phenomenon
- The empowerment of children to participate in the fight against Child Labour
- Update the list of hazardous occupations previously identified in ministerial decree no. 118 for the year 2003.

The strategy of the NAP will therefore be based on the following six strategic issues:

<b>Issue I</b>	<b>Improving knowledge of child labour</b>
<b>Issue II</b>	<b>Strengthening and harmonizing the legislative and institutional framework in combating child labour</b>
<b>Issue III</b>	<b>Strengthening monitoring, protection and prevention of child labour through building the technical capacity of concerned entities</b>
<b>Issue IV</b>	<b>Consolidating prevention and protection in combating child labour</b>
<b>Issue V</b>	<b>Strengthening technical education, vocational training and apprenticeship in combating child labour</b>
<b>Issue VI</b>	<b>Strengthening awareness and social mobilization to combat child labour</b>

### 3. STRATEGIC ISSUES

#### ISSUE I: IMPROVING KNOWLEDGE OF CHILD LABOUR

The current source of information related to the Child Labour in Egypt is the National Child Labour Survey, carried out by CAPMAS in 2010 and its results were released in 2012. The survey found out that there are almost 1.8 million children (between 5-17 years old) who work in Egypt, out of which 1.6 million are engaged in child labour. However, it does not capture the extent of child labour in mine quarries and domestic work for girls given their informality. Based on the updates in the economic and social conditions in the past years; there is a need for an updated knowledge base on child labour to advice policy makers and guide interventions.

#### ISSUE II: STRENGTHENING AND HARMONIZING THE LEGISLATIVE AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK IN COMBATING CHILD LABOUR

Egypt has an institutional framework, and favorable environment for combating child labour, however, there is a need for an adequate coordination mechanism for better interventions. Moreover, the legislative framework to combat child labour remains incomplete and presents inconsistencies mainly in relation to intervention in the informal sector, the multitude of exceptions permitting child labour, in relation to the regulations on hazardous work for the under-18s and the inadequacy of sanctions imposed on offenders who use child labour. Also noteworthy is the non-application of the law on domestic child labour.

### **ISSUE III: STRENGTHENING MONITORING, PROTECTION AND PREVENTION OF CHILD LABOUR THROUGH BUILDING THE TECHNICAL CAPACITY OF CONCERNED ENTITIES**

It is highly important to strengthen national, regional and local response capacities of actors who will be key elements in the implementation of the NAP. To enable the involvement of these partners, it is crucial to enable them to reach a common understanding of the concept of child labour, train them on intervention models specific to child labour, and management tools against child labour.

Support for the development of an enabling environment in the country should be complemented by the design, implementation and monitoring of intervention models directly aimed at child victims or those at risk of child labour and their families. Assessing the impact of interventions will be accompanied by the establishment of a national, regional and local child labour monitoring system that will identify child labourers, or those at risk, to refer them to appropriate services and to verify that they have been permanently removed from child labour.

### **ISSUE IV: CONSOLIDATING PREVENTION AND PROTECTION IN COMBATING CHILD LABOUR**

National efforts to achieve the goals of Education for All and the progressive elimination of child labour are intrinsically linked. While quality education is a key element in the prevention of child labour and contributes to the creation of a protective environment for every child, child labour is one of the main obstacles to the universality of schooling. The proposed interventions will be aimed primarily at preventing at-risk children who are involved in child labour, in particular the younger children, who are not yet old enough to work, or who are still in school but are at risk of dropping out of school and being involved in early child labour. The next step will be to intervene with victims of child labour by removing them from these exploitation situations and offering them sustainable alternatives that are in line with the rights of the child.

### **ISSUE V: STRENGTHENING TECHNICAL EDUCATION, VOCATIONAL TRAINING AND APPRENTICESHIP IN COMBATING CHILD LABOUR**

A system of technical education and/or vocational training and apprenticeship that is effective and adapted to the needs of the market and the concerned adolescents, including those at risk of child labour, is a fundamental means of combating child labour. It is an instrumental alternative for children at risk of involvement in child labour or those already involved to give them the chance to access decent work.

### **ISSUE VI: STRENGTHENING AWARENESS AND SOCIAL MOBILIZATION TO COMBAT CHILD LABOUR**

Without gaining the support of the policy makers, society at large with all its components in addition to convincing the children themselves and their families and employers in order to act against child labour; the acceptability of child labour will remain and flourish. Thus, to fight against ignorance and social tolerance of child labor and achieve the objectives of the NAP; a holistic approach is needed to reach the entire population and stakeholders, through social mobilization and public awareness.

(Objectives/outcomes are illustrated in detail in the timeline of the NAP section)

#### 4. TIMELINE AND OBJECTIVES OF THE NAP IMPLEMENTATION

ISSUE / OBJECTIVE / OUTPUT / ACTIVITIES	Years							
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
<b>Issue I</b>	<b>IMPROVING KNOWLEDGE OF CHILD LABOUR</b>							
<b>Objective 1.1</b>	<b>Improve and sustain the child labour knowledge base</b>							
<b>Output 1.1.1</b>	<b>Reliable knowledge and data on child labour in Egypt are available to stakeholders</b>							
1. Identification and collection of all data on CL in Egypt available in government, NGO, international bodies and research centers	x	x						
2. Analysis of existing studies, research and surveys on child labour in Egypt and identification of gaps		x						
3. Establishment and updating of a complete consistent data base on Child Labour in Egypt		x	x					
4. Building- capacity of CAPMAS staff to produce regular information on child labour based on existing surveys by adding a child labour module to survey questionnaires using ILO SIMPOC approach	x	x						
5. Establishment of a comprehensive Child Labour Monitoring System (CLMS) in Egypt, including type of work, gender, age, educational status, regulations of workplace, child health, family situation, measures taken to withdraw children from hazardous work, etc.		x	x	x	x	x	x	x
6. Selection of geographical area, and carrying out in-depth studies using ILO guidelines to eliminate CL		x	x					
7. Conduct of sectorial studies on hazardous work for taking adequate protective measures (agriculture, quarries, begging and vending in the streets, domestic work, etc.) for children above the minimum age for work.		x	x					





ISSUE / OBJECTIVE / OUTPUT / ACTIVITIES	Years							
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
4. Establishment of a resource mobilization strategy to support the implementation and follow-up of the NAP, including integration between national and international development programs and projects.	x	x						
5. Organization of annual discussions with Technical and Financial Partners and other donors to mobilize resources for the NAP implementation	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
6. Information sharing of various actions taken by national, international and UN partners in combating child labour for better coordination and effective actions	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
7. Organization of periodic meetings by the Steering Committee to monitor progress and identify problems encountered in the coordination of interventions in child labour in Egypt		x	x	x	x	x	x	x
8. Preparation of an annual report on the implementation of the NAP by the Steering Committee to be submitted to the Minister of Manpower and the Prime Minister		x	x	x	x	x	x	x
9. Provision of an annual report on elimination of WFCL in Egypt to the NCCM, as part of the Egyptian report to the CRC committee and Provision of an annual report to Ministry of International Cooperation, as part of the Egyptian report on progress of SDGs		x	x	x	x	x	x	x
10. Development of intervention guidelines clarifying roles and responsibilities of various stakeholders to facilitate collaboration, (agreement, convention, partnership)	x	x						
11. Designation of Focal Points for combating WFCL at the governorates and directorates level, as well as with social partners (employers' organizations - trade unions)	x	x						
12. Preparation of tools to identify, prevent and care for children in vulnerable situations or victims of WFCL	x	x						

ISSUE / OBJECTIVE / OUTPUT / ACTIVITIES	Years							
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
13.Enhancement of involvement and participation of civil society in achieving the objectives of the NAP to eliminate and stop child labour	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<b>Objective 2.2</b>	<b>Reinforce the legislative framework and its application to better control and prevent child labour</b>							
<b>Output 2.1.2</b>	<b>Legislative framework to combat child labour is reinforced and effectively applied</b>							
1. Revision of all legislations related to child labour (labour law, child law, compulsory education law, Penal Code) for identification of gaps especially in agricultural, domestic work, apprenticeship, minimum age etc. to update and harmonize labour law with the conventions 182, 138 and 129 based on CEACR/ILO supervisory mechanism and in coordination with the Ministry of Justice and NCCM.		x	x					
2. Increase of minimum age for minimum working age for children to 15 in accordance with Child Law and 2014 Constitution and raising of minimum apprenticeship age to 14		x	x					
3. Update of hazardous work list in accordance with ILO Convention 182	x					x		
4. Specification of nature of work children can perform	x	x						
5. Promotion of the apprenticeship system including contract, qualification certificate, and health insurance	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
6. Expansion of labour inspectors mission to monitor child labour in the informal sector	x	x						
7. Expansion of labour inspectors mission to intervene effectively in the prohibition of domestic child labour and agriculture labour	x	x						
8. Criminalization of individuals and establishments employing children under the age of 15 in hazardous works or works inappropriate to their age such as spraying pesticides to combat agricultural pests.	x	x						

ISSUE / OBJECTIVE / OUTPUT / ACTIVITIES	Years							
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
9. Strengthen of child labour inspectors' authority to increase visits number, with a focus on detection, referral, and elimination of child labour.		x	x					
10. Provision of adequate human and financial resources to support institutional actors in their role in combating child labour		x	x	x				
11. Reconsideration of ratification of ILO Conventions relevant to child labour, in particular: Convention No. 184 <sup>16</sup> on Safety and Health in Agriculture (2001); ILO Convention 189 <sup>17</sup> on Decent Work for Domestic Workers (2011)	x	x						

ISSUE / OBJECTIVE / OUTPUT / ACTIVITIES	Years							
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
<b>Issue III</b>	<b>STRENGTHENING MONITORING, PROTECTION AND PREVENTION OF CHILD LABOUR THROUGH BUILDING THE TECHNICAL CAPACITY OF CONCERNED ENTITIES</b>							
<b>Objective 3.1</b>	<b>Improve the intervention skills of entities involved in combating child labour</b>							
<b>Output 3.1.1</b>	<b>Technical and intervention skills of entities combating child labour are strengthened</b>							
1. Development of specific capacity building programme for MoM relevant departments working of child labour in line with ILO basic instructions with specific modules and guidelines (child labour department, labour inspectors, occupational health and safety inspectors, child labour focal points) to ensure better identification, intervention and reporting including TOT programme	x	x	x					

16 <http://hrlibrary.umn.edu/arabic/ilo-c184.pdf>

17 [http://www.ilo.org/global/topics/labour-migration/policy-areas/migrant-domestic-workers/WCMS\\_248875/lang--ar/index.htm](http://www.ilo.org/global/topics/labour-migration/policy-areas/migrant-domestic-workers/WCMS_248875/lang--ar/index.htm)



ISSUE / OBJECTIVE / OUTPUT / ACTIVITIES	Years							
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
<b>Objective 3.2</b>	<b>Ensure child labour monitoring system functionality through effective implementation</b>							
<b>Output 3.2.1</b>	<b>Child labour monitoring system, implemented adjusted and generalized</b>							
1. Development of a regional and national monitoring system model, based on the identification, withdrawal, rehabilitation, reintegration and follow-up of child labour and at-risk children.			x					
2. Employment of child protection committee, to monitor child labour in two pilot governorates in order to test and adapt the developed model			x					
3. Implementation of the model at the local level, through the local child protection committee				x	x	x		
4. Assessment and adjustment of model implementation, in order to upscale it to the national level						x	x	x

ISSUE / OBJECTIVE / OUTPUT / ACTIVITIES	Years							
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
<b>Issue IV</b>	<b>CONSOLIDATION OF PREVENTION AND PROTECTION IN COMBATING CHILD LABOUR</b>							
<b>Objective 4.1</b>	<b>Implement concrete actions to prevent vulnerable children from child labour and its worst forms</b>							
<b>Output 4.1.1</b>	<b>Children at risk of school dropout are maintained in school</b>							
1. Identification of children under 15 years at risk of school dropout and likely to become victims of child labour to retain them in schools through the establishment of preventive measures	x	x	x					

ISSUE / OBJECTIVE / OUTPUT / ACTIVITIES	Years							
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
2. Strengthening of coordination and active collaboration between the MoM, MoE, MoSS and MoA in the monitoring system to better identify school drop-out cases and find lasting effective solutions through school nutrition programme and family financial subsidies	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
3. Strengthening the capacities of local and national NGOs for protection and rehabilitation of children at risk of school dropout	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
4. Establishment and equipment of classrooms in the communities most affected by child labour to encourage children's continuation in schools and waiving all school fees for children who belong to poor families in rural areas.		x	x	x	x	x	x	x
5. Organization of extracurricular activities for children at high risk of dropping out, establishing country clubs, setting up cultural and sports competitions and mobile libraries, and integrating children in volunteer works while linking these activities to schools to attract children and sustain their enrollment.			x	x	x	x	x	x
<b>Output 4.1.2</b>	<b>Children below 15 years withdrawn from child labour, enrolled in community schools</b>							
1. Identification of children below 15 years in child labour		x						
2. Assessment of logistical capacity of community schools to absorb new numbers of children		x						
3. Strengthening of community schools to cater to the needs of children withdrawn from child labour or at risk of child labour		x	x	x				
4. Expansion and rehabilitation of community schools in regions affected most by child labour		x	x	x				
5. Design of educative programmes compliant to conditions of children in rural area and children with disability		x	x	x	x			
6. Enrolment of children below 15 victim of child labour in community schools		x	x	x	x	x	x	x



ISSUE / OBJECTIVE / OUTPUT / ACTIVITIES	Years							
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
9. Provision/continuation of school feeding program to incentivize children and their families to continue at school	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
10.Promotion of public-private partnership for economic empowerment of parents of children withdrawn from CL		x	x	x	x	x	x	x

ISSUE / OBJECTIVE / OUTPUT / ACTIVITIES	Years							
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
<b>Issue V</b>	<b>STRENGTHENING OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION, VOCATIONAL TRAINING AND APPRENTICESHIP IN COMBATING CHILD LABOUR</b>							
<b>Objective 5.1</b>	<b>Support Government's strategy to combat child labour through reinforcement of vocational training and apprenticeship</b>							
<b>Output 5.1.1</b>	<b>Children above 15 years withdrawn from WFCL are integrated into technical education and vocational training programs compatible with Egyptian labour market need and got an accredited certificate.</b>							
1. Identification and withdrawal of children in hazardous work			x	x				
2. Development of intervention models adapted to specificities of affected regions, targeted children and sectors			x					
3. Mapping of available vocational training centers public and private, and assessment of its programmes		x	x					
4. Enhancement of vocational training centers targeting children victims of worst forms of child labour			x	x				
5. Provision of technical training and child rights training for teachers in vocational training centers to meet the requirements of the labour market, and ensure decent treatment for trainees			x	x	x	x	x	x



ISSUE / OBJECTIVE / OUTPUT / ACTIVITIES	Years							
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
6. Provision of post training support to withdrawn child labourers benefiting from vocational training to facilitate their labour market transition, while giving the priority to withdrawing children with disability.				x	x	x	x	x
7. Integration of working children above 15 withdrawn from hazardous work, and holding basic education certificate, in the technical education schools through the so-called workers' system, while giving the priority to withdrawing children with disability.			x	x	x	x	x	x
8. Ensuring occupational safety and health of children during vocational training by training them on OSH principles using Safe Work for Youth Toolkit			x	x	x	x	x	x
<b>Output 5.1.2</b>	<b>Transitions from hazardous to nonhazardous work is improved through apprenticeship system and under the supervision of MOM</b>							
1. Identification of labour demand and placement children in nonhazardous work		x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2. Enhancement of MoM Capacity to increase the number of apprenticeship contracts, monitor the quality, and enable beneficiaries from vocational training to benefit from complementary, off-the-job learning by building alliances with other ministries such as MoSS and MoA, Business Associations and civil society organizations to support implementation		x	x	x	x	x	x	x
3. Provision of health card to working children in cooperation with MoH/NCCM in coordination with a number of hospitals and health centers in their areas		x	x	x	x	x	x	x
4. Assessment of apprenticeship system effectiveness in collaboration with workers' organizations.			x	x	x			
5. Development and promotion of apprenticeship system among employers.		x	x	x	x			

ISSUE / OBJECTIVE / OUTPUT / ACTIVITIES	Years							
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
6. Promotion of safer environment for children through provision of Work Improvement in Small Enterprises (WISE) training of MoM staff, and employers/owners of enterprises.		x	x	x	x	x	x	x

ISSUE / OBJECTIVE / OUTPUT / ACTIVITIES	Years							
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
<b>Issue VI</b>	<b>STRENGTHENING AWARENESS AND SOCIAL MOBILIZATION TO COMBAT CHILD LABOUR</b>							
<b>Objective 6.1</b>	<b>Informing and sensitizing the populations and stakeholders on risks and consequences of child labour</b>							
<b>Output 6.1.1</b>	<b>The populations and stakeholders are informed and made aware of child labour and its worst forms consequences</b>							
1. Development of an awareness raising plan on child labour with focus on selected region affected by the WFCL.	x	x						
2. Establishment of a media committee as part of the national steering committee to advocate for the NAP, and document its implementation, using this in the awareness raising.	x	x						
3. Organization of training workshops for media professionals with the aim of creating an active network sensitive to child labour issue, covering the subject in various media networks, with key messages relevant to the various target audiences		x	x	x	x	x	x	x
4. Organization of seminars and group discussion for artists in coordination with the Ministry of Culture, artistic unions and the Chamber of Cinema Industry to emphasize on the importance role of drama in preventing and eliminating child labour		x	x	x	x	x	x	x

ISSUE / OBJECTIVE / OUTPUT / ACTIVITIES	Years							
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
5. Production and dissemination of reportages, documentary films, interviews, programmes, articles, etc. on bad effects of WFCL on children and society in all media channels; TV & Radio, newspapers, websites, etc. with specific awareness-raising actions related to the informal sector, domestic work, children working in the street, agriculture, quarries		x	x	x	x	x	x	x
6. Distribution of leaflets and booklets on the worst forms of child labour to all categories of society, and producing publications on the impact of labour on children and available alternative then disseminating them to employers		x	x	x	x	x	x	x
7. Creation of an online platform of CL in Egypt under the direction of child labour department at MoM, for dissemination of all activities carried out to reduce the WFCL in Egypt, lessons learned and successful models/stories, and an online petition to be signed to combat WFCL.		x						
8. Voicing the issue through all economic mass media, particularly those specialized in industrial activities, in cooperation with the Federation of Egyptian Industries' media department.		x	x	x	x	x	x	x
9. Mobilization of eminent figures in (drama, sport, politic, writers, scientific) with a view to contributing to awareness-raising of public opinion against the harms of child labour		x	x	x	x	x	x	x
10. Start of door to door campaign through the rural social workers and NGOs to sensitize the targeted households on the risks of engaging their children in the worst forms of child labour, whether medical, psychological or social			x	x	x	x	x	x
11. Activating the role of agricultural extension in raising community awareness on children's education and sparing children the risks of working in agriculture and spraying pesticides.			x	x	x	x	x	x
12. Holding ongoing meetings with sectors which employ children extensively (quarries and mines).		x	x	x	x	x	x	x

ISSUE / OBJECTIVE / OUTPUT / ACTIVITIES	Years							
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
<b>Objective 6.2</b>	<b>Empowering children to participate in the fight against CL</b>							
<b>Output 6.2.1</b>	<b>Children in child labour and at-risk of child labour are participating in the fight against CL</b>							
1. Empowerment of children's participation (in child labour and at-risk of child labour) through training on child rights using ILO SCREAM to enhance their decision-making ability not to get involved in the worst forms of child labour.		x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2. Training of children in child labour with the aim of raising the awareness of other children about the damage causes of the worst forms of labour on their health and on their future			x	x	x	x	x	x
3. Training of children in child labour on how to take photos and make short documentaries about the worst forms of child labour to advocate against it				x	x	x	x	
4. Publication of children's media products to combat WFCL on the child labour department's website as well as various electronic and visual media.		x	x	x	x	x	x	x
5. Dissemination of information on child helpline as well as social services centers available to support children.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

## 5. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The National Action Plan for Combating Child Labour in Egypt extends from 2018 to 2025 with pre-launch and start-up activities (NAP adoption, Executive/Cabinet decrees for ministerial roles' attributions, document printing, Information-dissemination and mobilization of the resources necessary for its implementation).

The CLMS established as part of this NAP will be a tool for assessment on the effectiveness of combating WFCL in Egypt

### 5.1 Coordination and Collaboration

Since the effective implementation of the National Action Plan requires collaboration and coordination between all government's departments involved in combating child labour at national and local level in one hand and with all concerned partners in the second hand, the Ministry of Manpower, responsible for the supervision of the NAP implementation, will coordinate the activities of all stakeholders and partners involved.

The Ministry of Manpower delegates its responsibilities to the National Steering Committee (NSC) re-establishment on the 28th May 2014.

The NAP Steering Committee consists of representatives of ministries concerned with child labour and representatives of social partners and civil society, is chaired by the Minister of Manpower, and will collaborate with different organizations and partners during the implementation of the NAP;

- The ministerial departments involved in combating child labour.
- Authorities at regional and local level.
- Regional focal points to combat child labour
- Nongovernmental organizations
- Regional and local child labour monitoring committees.
- The United Nations Agencies and other international organizations combating child labour in Egypt.

This multi-stakeholder involvement requires the establishment of an effective coordination and follow up mechanism with view of bringing the the various methods of interventions into line with each other.

To ensure the implementation of the decisions taken by the Steering Committee, an Executive Committee will be setup. This unit will manage the allocated funds for the NAP implementation, and ensure the collection, monitoring and dissemination of data on child labour.

## 5.2 Monitoring

The Steering Committee meets once a month, or as needed, and shall be responsible for:

- Preparation of an annual plan of action for the implementation of the NAP
- Development of a follow-up schedule with time frame, responsibilities, and budget
- Organization of field visits to assess progress at the regional and local level
- Meetings with stakeholders implementing the action plan to identify progress and difficulties encountered in the implementation process to overcome obstacles
- Preparation of a monthly progress reports for the Minister of Manpower
- Preparation of a semi-annual report for the Cabinet on the implementation of the NAP
- Organization of an annual review to assess the overall implementation of the NAP and develop the following year work plan.
- Preparation of an annual report for the NCCM as part of the Egyptian Government report to the International Committee for the Rights of the Child.
- Holding an annual meeting for concerned ministers, in June of each year, to present the efforts exerted towards NAP implementation to coincide with the annual event held to shed light on efforts to combat child labour.
- Organizing meeting to conduct a biennial assessment by an external evaluation expert.
- Organization of a mid-term evaluation meeting, by 2021, to be carried out by an external evaluation expert to assess the results achieved and the difficulties encountered to re-orient the implementation of the NAP for the next phase
- Carrying out a final evaluation at the end of the implementation period by an external evaluation expert in order to sum-up achievements and identify good practices as well as taking in consideration the follow-up on combating child labour in Egypt.

## 6. NAP RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Objectives	Outputs	Indicators	Source of verification	Responsibility	Associated institutions
<b>Objective 1.1</b> Improve and sustain the child labour knowledge base	<b>Output 1.1.1</b> Reliable knowledge and data on child labour in Egypt are available to stakeholders	Final report of the national survey developed	- CAPMAS web site - MoM web site - Report of Surveys and Studies	CAPMAS, MoM, National Center for Social & Criminological Research (NCSCR)	ILO
		Reports of surveys and specific studies on child labor produced		MoM, CAPMAS	
		Information system on CL created and updated on a regular basis	- Regular reports	CAPMAS, MoM,	ILO
		CL questionnaires introduced to CAPMAS surveys	- Questionnaire of survey	CAPMAS, MoM	ILO
		Child Labour Monitoring System is established and regularly updated	- Regular reports	MoM, CAPMAS, NCCM	
	<b>Output 1.1.2</b> Knowledge management is promoted	Number of RTDs organized and number of participants/ institutions involved	regular reports	MoM, CAPMAS, NCCM	ILO

Objectives	Outputs	Indicators	Source of verification	Responsibility	Associated institutions
<b>Objective 2.1</b> Establish and institutionalize appropriate structures to combat child labour	<b>Output 2.1.1</b> The institutional framework to combat child labour is strengthened by the creation of specific bodies, coordination and collaboration between institutions involved in combating child labour	Policies & strategies for child protection and development in Egypt include a child labour component	Official Documents	NCCM	Other partners
		- Number of steering committee meetings and meetings with partners and donors held	steering committee annual report	SC, MoM	
		- Annual report to Cabinet submitted - Annual report to NCCM and MoIC submitted	- Comments of government - Comments of CRC committee - comments of SDGs committee	SC, MoM	
		- Number of focal points designated	- List of designated focal points - rapports of focal points	SC MoM	

Objectives	Outputs	Indicators	Source of verification	Responsibility	Associated institutions
<b>Objective 2.2</b> Reinforce the legislative framework and its application to better control and prevent child labour	<b>Output 2.2.1</b> Legislative framework to combat child labour is reinforced and effectively applied	- Labour law revised and harmonized with 182,138 and 129 conventions.	- Revised law - CEACR/ILO comments	MoM, NCCM, Ministry of Agriculture, MOJ, MoSS, Other ministries, NGOs	ILO
		- ILO conventions no.189 and 184 ratified by Egypt	- CEACR/ILO, CRC records	MoM, MoA, MoJ, and NCCM	ILO
		- List of hazardous work revised and available	Ministerial decree	MoM, MoH, Employers' and Workers' Organizations	ILO
		- Number of inspection visits conducted by labour inspectors, with emphasis on child labour	Reports of labour inspectors	MoM, MoA	



Objectives	Outputs	Indicators	Source of verification	Responsibility	Associated institutions
<b>Objective 3.1</b> Improve the intervention skills of entities involved in combating child labour	<b>Output 3.1.1</b> Technical and intervention skills of entities combating child labour are strengthened	Specific capacity building programmed developed for MoM in line with ILO basic guidelines	Modules and guidelines	MoM	ILO
		Module for fundamental principles and rights at work report developed	Module	MoM	ILO
		Number of participants successfully completed training sessions organized for MoM staff	Training reports	MoM	ILO
		Number of participants successfully completed training sessions organized for relevant entities/ partners	Training reports	MoM	ILO
		Number of participants successfully completed training sessions organized for NSC & local communities	Training reports	MoM, MoSS, NCCM, NCW	ILO

Objectives	Outputs	Indicators	Source of verification	Responsibility	Associated institutions
		Number of participants successfully completed workers' organizations training sessions	Training reports	SC, Workers' Organizations	ILO
		Number of participants successfully completed CPC workshops	Guideline document/ training reports	NCCM	UNICEF and ILO
		Number of knowledge sharing study tours and participating agencies	- Mission reports	MoM and relevant partners	ILO, UNICEF, Other partners
		Number of participants successfully completed training sessions aimed at employers, Federations and chambers of Industries	- Training reports	MoM, Ministry of Industry, Federation of Egyptian Industries	ILO
<b>Objective 3.2</b> Ensure child labour monitoring system functionality through effective implementation	<b>Output 3.2.1</b> Child labour monitoring system is implemented adjusted, and generalized	Effective monitoring system model designed	Model document	MoM	ILO
		Regional and local CPC's implementing the model	CPC's reports	MoM, NCCM	ILO, UNICEF and Other partners
		Model is assessed and adjusted	Assessment report, final document	MoM	Other partners

Objectives	Outputs	Indicators	Source of verification	Responsibility	Associated institutions
<b>Objective 4.1</b> Implement concrete actions to prevent vulnerable children from child labour and its worst forms	<b>Output 4.1.1</b> Children at risk of school dropout are maintained in school	School enrollment rate in targeted districts	MoE statistical reports	MoE	UNICEF, WFP
		- No. of projects involved in child labour prevention - No. of community activities on combating child labour	Reports of MoM/MoSS	MoM/MoSS/ MoE	
		- Number of classrooms established and/or equipped	MoE/MoSS/ MoM reports	MoE	UNICEF and other partners
	<b>Output 4.1.2</b> Children below 15 years withdrawn from child labour, enrolled in community schools	No. of community school established/renovated	MoM reports	MoE	UNICEF and WFP
		Number of children withdrawn from child labour and enrolled in community schools	MoE/MoM reports	MoE, MoSS, MoM	Other Partners
	Number of teachers/training workshops for teachers on ILO's SCREAM	MoE Reports	MoE	ILO and other partners	

Objectives	Outputs	Indicators	Source of verification	Responsibility	Associated institutions
<b>Objective 4.2</b> Improve the well-being of parents with children victims of child labour, restricting this to children withdrawal from WFCL and reintegration to school	<b>Output 4.2.1</b> Parents of working children are generating income to compensate their children's income	Income generation programmed evaluated	Reports	MoSS, MoM, and the MSME Development Agency	ILO, Other partners
		Support for better targeting of CCT provided	Reports	MoSS	ILO
		No. of parents trained	MoSS/MoM reports	MoM, MoSS, NCW, , and the MSME Development Agency	ILO, WFP and Other partners
		Number of parents received loans to start projects			
		Number of families received financial aid			
		Number of children re-integrated into school or vocational training			
		Number of children benefiting from school feeding programme	MoE reports	MoE and MoSS	WFP

Objectives	Outputs	Indicators	Source of verification	Responsibility	Associated institutions
<b>Objective 5.1</b> Support Government's strategy to combat child labour through reinforcement of apprenticeship and vocational training	<b>Output 5.1.1</b> Children above 15 years withdrawn from WFCL are integrated into technical and vocational training programs compatible with Egyptian labour market demand and get an accredited certificate.	No. of children identified and withdrawn from hazardous work	MoM reports	MoM	ILO and Other partners
		Number of vocational training centers upgraded	Official reports	MoM, MoSS, Mol, Tomohar	ILO and Other partners
		Number of programs and protocols implemented with relevant actors			
		Number of technical education and training systems introduced			
		Number of centers available and participating in achieving the objective			
		Number of training programmes in VTCs that integrate OSH	Reports	MoM, MoSS, MoH	ILO
		No. of children above 15 integrated in the MoE "workers' system"	MoE reports	MoE	
				No. of children trained on OSH principles	Training reports

Objectives	Outputs	Indicators	Source of verification	Responsibility	Associated institutions
	<b>Output 5.1.2</b> Transitions from hazardous to nonhazardous work is improved through apprenticeship system under the supervision of MoM	- Labour market demand assessed	Official Document/ MoM reports	MoM MoP	ILO and Other partners
		Number of apprenticeship contracts	MoM reports	MoM	ILO and Other partners
		Number of working children benefiting from health cards	MoM reports	MoM, MoH, Other ministries	Other Partners
		Number of agreements between MoM and other national partners to enhance implementation and uptake of apprenticeship	- signed agreements	MoM and relevant ministries	ILO, Other partners
		Number of MoM staff and enterprise owners trained on OSH/WISE	Training reports	MoM, Ministry of Industry, Federation of Egyptian Industries	ILO, Other partner
<b>Objective 6.1</b> Informing and sensitizing the populations and stakeholders on risks and consequences of child labour	<b>Output 6.1.1</b> Populations and stakeholders are informed and made aware of child labour and its worst forms consequences	Media committee established and Awareness raising plan developed	- Ministerial Decree - Plan document	MoM, Ministry of Communication	ILO and Other partners

Objectives	Outputs	Indicators	Source of verification	Responsibility	Associated institutions
		No. of training sessions for media professionals organized	Training reports	Ministry of Communication, ERTU, MoM, MoSS, NCCM	ILO and Other partners
		No. of group discussion organized with artists' union	Reports/ meeting minutes	Ministry of Culture	ILO and Other partners
		- No. of documentary films produced - No. of articles written and published in newspapers & websites - No. of TV programmes broadcasted - No. of leaflets/ booklets distributed - No. of eminent figures mobilized to combat CL	Material/ reports	Media committee	ILO and Other partners
		Online platform on CL created	website	MoM	ILO and Other partners
		No. of door to door visits accomplished	Reports	MoM, MoSS, NCW, NCCM and Other ministries	Local Partners

Objectives	Outputs	Indicators	Source of verification	Responsibility	Associated institutions
<b>Objective 6.2</b> Empowering children to participate in the fight against CL	<b>Output 6.2.1</b> Children in child labour and at-risk of child labour are participating in the fight against CL	No. of training workshops for children in CL & at-risk children	Training reports	MoM	ILO, UNICEF, NGOs, Other partners
		No. of children trained to raise awareness	Reports	MoM, NCCM, Media Committee	ILO, UNICEF, Other partners
		Children's media product broadcasted	Reports	Media committee	Other partners

## 7. NAP BENEFICIARIES

### 1. Direct beneficiaries

- Children (boys and girls) under 18 years, victims of or at risk of falling into child labour, to be identified based on studies, child helpline, monitoring, and other activities in the field. The activities of prevention, withdrawal and reintegration for these children will be developed according to their ages and family conditions.
- Families of children under 18 years, victims of or at risk of falling into child labour, to benefit from income-generating activities.

### 3. Indirect beneficiaries:

- Professional staff of Ministry of Manpower
- Ministries and Institutions, for which technical capacity will be built to successfully manage, monitor and implement the NAP.
- Communities and grass-roots organizations to which information and awareness-raising activities will be carried out.
- Employers and Employers' Organizations
- Workers and Workers' Organizations

## 8. ESTIMATED BUDGET FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NAP

The total cost for the implementation of this National Plan of Action to Combat Child Labour in Egypt is estimated at 9,599,729,951 Egyptian pounds; which is equivalent to 548,555,997 US Dollars.<sup>18</sup>

It will be financed by contributions from:

<b>Government national budget</b>	<b>Technical and Financial Partners</b>	<b>Private Sector</b>
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<sup>18</sup> Exchange rate used is LE 17.5= USD 1



Estimated financial requirement of the NAP per year and per strategic issue, in Egyptian Pound<sup>19</sup>

Total (in USD)	Total (in LE)	issue VI	issue V	issue IV	issue III	issue II	issue I	Strategic issues
20,439,465.71	357,690,650	500,000	8,990,500	326,815,500	8,923,150	3,187,500	9,274,000	2018
44,059,161.91	771,035,333	14,685,400	30,162,680	704,540,300	6,738,222	2,336,867	12,571,864	2019
65,145,905.53	1,140,053,347	22,392,940	32,261,948	1,068,780,610	10,788,745	1,938,554	3,890,550	2020
71,010,740.37	1,242,687,956	24,449,234	28,325,643	1,174,624,066	7,948,374	3,061,034	4,279,605	2021
77,874,555.33	1,362,804,718	26,812,607	30,155,707	1,285,318,338	12,609,032	2,031,469	5,877,566	2022
84,700,563.43	1,482,259,860	19,509,648	32,753,778	1,411,063,697	9,613,751	1,617,164	7,701,823	2023
90,301,838.40	1,580,282,172	1,003,187	33,614,503	1,513,092,168	16,608,544	2,617,616	13,346,155	2024
95,023,766.50	1,662,915,914	1,253,505	25,948,453	1,610,407,829	11,403,948	1,336,407	12,565,770	2025
548,555,997	9,599,729,951	110,606,521	222,213,212	9,094,642,508	84,633,765	18,126,610	69,507,334	Total

<sup>19</sup>An increase in prices of 13.6% was assumed for any activities for year 2019, and %10 was assumed for all activities in the coming years of the NAP duration.

## 9. PROCESS OF THE PLAN'S DEVELOPMENT

This NAP has been developed through a consultative and participatory approach involving all relevant national stakeholders, including the direct target of the plan; the child labourers and their families.

A two-day workshop was organized and chaired by MOM, in co-ordination with the ILO, for all NSC members, whereby all aspects of the NAP were discussed and actions to be taken agreed upon.

- Focus group discussions also took place with the ultimate beneficiaries of this NAP; the working children and their mothers. This was done to ensure that suggested interventions by the NSC are context appropriate, locally sustainable and child centered.

A draft NAP was submitted to all stakeholders working on child labour in Egypt and their respective feedback was incorporated, then the plan was resubmitted for their review to ensure consensus of all parties involved; through a series of individual and collective meetings with representatives of different entities during 2017 and 2018.

NAP included the strategic interventions, objectives, outputs and related activities, taking in consideration that fragmented and scattered efforts and interventions will remain weak, fragile and unsustainable, if not coordinated and connected to each other.

Therefore, in addition to the rights-based approach, the NAP adopts a rather holistic, comprehensive and pragmatic approach to child labour. This means that the strategic interventions of the NAP and the relevant specific objectives:

- A. do not only deal with the child but also with his/her family and siblings in order to ensure a protective familial and social environment;
- B. go beyond the elimination of child labour to ensure the wellbeing of rescued children through appropriate preventive and rehabilitative measures;
- C. stress on preventive measures, through the reinforcement of education (formal school system or community schools);
- D. deal with child labour at different levels; as dealing with one or two aspects of the problem will fall short of a solid and sustainable means of intervention that could keep the child out of child labour once withdrawn and prevent another child from falling into it when at risk;

## 10. NAP REFERENCES

In line with the ILO Guide for Preparing National Child Labour Policies and Plans of Action (2012), and the ILO Roadmap Against Child Labour, the development of this National Action Plan has been based on major supportive national and international strategies, policies, programmes and legislations in effect in Egypt.

- The highest national reference for this NAP has been Egypt's 2014 constitution, which clearly mentions
  - Child labour (Article No. 80),
  - The right to compulsory and free education (Article No. 19),
  - The right to appropriate vocational training (Article No. 20) and
  - Social security and protection (Article No. 17).
- The Egyptian Child Law;
- The Egyptian Labour Law;
- UN Convention on the Rights of the Child
- ILO Convention 138 on Minimum Age for Employment
- ILO Convention 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labour
- ILO Convention No. 129 on Labour Inspection in Agriculture

### **Other major references include:**

- UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 2030
- Egypt's Vision 2030
- National Strategic Framework and Plan of Action for Childhood and Motherhood in Egypt 2018-2030











**TOGETHER AGAINST CHILD LABOUR**