



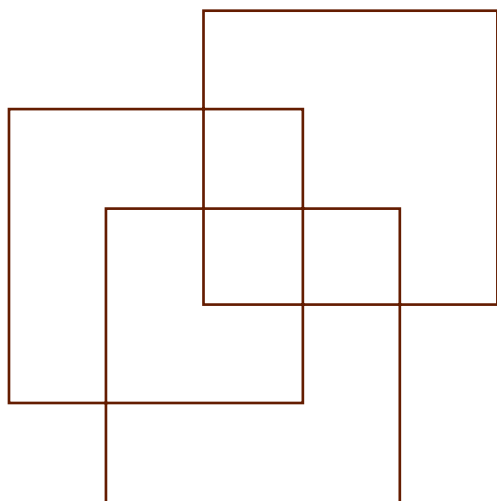
International
Labour
Office



IPEC action

**against
child labour**

**2004-2005:
Progress and
future priorities**



International
Programme
on the Elimination
of Child Labour

February 2006



**International Programme on
the Elimination of Child Labour**

International
Labour
Office
Geneva

IPEC ACTION AGAINST CHILD LABOUR 2004-2005

Progress and future priorities

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ABBREVIATIONS

ACT/EMP	Bureau for Employers' Activities
ACTRAV	Bureau for Workers' Activities
APEC	Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
CCA/UNDAF	Common Country Assessment/United Nations Development Assistance Framework
CDW	Child domestic work
CLM	Child labour monitoring
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
DECLARATION	InFocus Programme on Promoting the Declaration
DIALOGUE	Social Dialogue, Labour Law and Labour Administration Department
DWCP	Decent Work Country Programme
EFA	Education for All
FINANCE	Financial Services
GENDER	Bureau for Gender Equality
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
HLG-EFA	High Level Group-Education for All
HOTOUR	Hotel and Tourism
HQ	Headquarters
ICLS	International Conference of Labour Statisticians
IFP/Crisis	InFocus Programme on Crisis Response and Reconstruction
IFP/SEED	InFocus Programme Boosting Employment through Small Enterprise Development
IFP/Skills	InFocus Programme on Skills, Knowledge and Employability
INST	International Institute for Labour Studies
INTEGRATION	Policy Integration Department
IRIS	Integrated Resource Information System
MDGs	United Nations Millennium Development Goals
MIGRANT	Internal Migration Programme
MOU	Memorandum of understanding
NSC	National steering committee
NSO	National statistical office
NORMES	International Labour Standards Department
POM	Programme and operations manual
PROGRAM	Bureau of Programme and Management

PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PSI	Programme support income
RO	Regional office
SAFEWORK	InFocus Programme on Safety and Health at Work and the Environment
SEAC	SIMPOC External Advisory Committee
SECTOR	Sectoral Activities Department
SFU	Social Finance Unit
SIMPOC	Statistical Information and Monitoring Programme on Child Labour
SPIF	Strategic Programme Impact Framework
STAT	Bureau of Statistics
TBP	Time-bound programme
UCW	Understanding Children's Work
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNRC	United Nations Resident Coordinator
WDACL	World Day against Child Labour
WEDGE	Women's Enterprise Development and Gender Equality
WFCL	Worst forms of child labour
WFP	World Food Programme
YEN	Youth Employment Network
YET	Youth Employment Team

This report is the implementation report of the International Labour Organization's International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC) for the 2004-05 biennium. Part I reviews the current state of knowledge on child labour and IPEC's current research and knowledge accumulation from its vast experience. It summarizes IPEC's response to the problem of child labour and its various strategies to assist ILO member States to prevent and eliminate it. It also focuses on trends in IPEC's technical cooperation, advisory services and programme management. The Programme's achievements in terms of the goals set for the biennium in its 2004-05 Programme and Budget are also reviewed. Part II highlights three themes of current interest to IPEC's work. Part III is an overview of IPEC's Programme and Budget for 2006-07.

PART I. IMPLEMENTATION REPORT

Chapter 1. Child labour update

Chapter 1 briefly revisits the global estimates on child labour published by the ILO in 2002 and how they have helped promote the cause of eliminating child labour worldwide. Backed by these estimates, the ILO has helped remind many, from world leaders to the general public, that poverty cannot be eradicated without dealing with the problem of child labour. Their influence can also be seen in the Outcome Document of the 2005 World Summit of the United Nations General Assembly in September 2005, which made reference to follow-up measures that encompass the elimination of the worst forms of child labour.

Towards a more solid knowledge base on child labour

IPEC has acquired substantial knowledge on child labour in recent years. It continues to carry out research in a number of areas and document

its lessons learned and good practices. One of the major research projects underway is updating the global estimates on child labour, the results of which are to be published in a second global report on child labour. In an effort to ensure comparability and establish trends, estimates of economic activity rates of children, child labour and hazardous child work will strictly follow the 2002 methodology.

Additional research projects on child labour issues undertaken during 2004-05 include a study of the impact of working time on children's health, an investigation into the impact of children's work on school attendance and school performance, an analysis of the relationship between wages paid to children and productivity, the measurement of children's non-economic activities and the influence of such activities on their health and education, and a study of the characteristics of bonded labour.

In addition to its research undertakings, IPEC is currently engaged in work with government statistical offices and ILO national constituents to develop a global consensus on an international statistical standard for measuring child labour. This will culminate in a technical report and draft resolution on child labour statistics to be placed for adoption at the 18th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) in 2008. These new standards will help ensure that in the future child labour estimates are more technically robust and comparable across countries.

IPEC's field experience is an invaluable source of knowledge and considerable attention has been given to assessing the impact of IPEC's programmes and identifying, documenting and disseminating lessons learned and good practices. During the biennium IPEC developed and tested tracer methodologies to assess the impact of individual projects as they are carried out. To identify longer term impacts on the lives of children and their families who have been beneficiaries of IPEC projects, tracking systems have been developed. IPEC also carried out a review

and mapping of the lessons learned and potential good practices identified in evaluations of projects. Evaluations of 177 projects carried out from 2001 to 2004 provided numerous recommendations, lessons learned and good practices. Other IPEC knowledge management and dissemination initiatives include a database on legislation and policy responses.

IPEC's response, key strategies and programme challenges

Since its creation in 1992, IPEC has supported the ILO's work related to obligations of member States under the ILO Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138), with the overall goal of the progressive elimination of child labour through strengthening the capacities of countries and promoting a worldwide movement to deal with the problem. Following the adoption of the ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention (No. 182) in 1999, this goal now stipulates the urgent elimination of worst forms of child labour as a priority.

Children involved in or at-risk of child labour and their families are the ultimate, and often the direct, IPEC beneficiaries. IPEC's work also targets public, private and non-governmental groups and institutions (ranging from community groups to policy-makers) to strengthen their capacities to plan, implement and coordinate action to combat child labour.

IPEC both consults and implements its activities closely with a range of key partners, institutions and stakeholders within countries and regions and at the global level and has increasingly sought to link its work to the ILO's Decent Work Agenda. IPEC contributes to the ILO's work on a number of the eight United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Just as it would not be possible to eradicate poverty without eliminating child labour, it would not be possible to achieve the second MDG on achieving universal primary education without intense efforts to bring the millions of working children into the fold of this goal.

The important link between a fairer globalization and the elimination of child labour was evoked during the visit to the ILO of their Majesties King Juan Carlos I and Queen Sofia of Spain in March 2005 to mark ten years of cooperation between Spain and IPEC. In his address to a Special Session of the Governing Body, the King called for child labour to be vigorously condemned and combated as part of the effort to give a "human dimension" to the process of globalization.

IPEC supports the promotion of decent work – an important aspect of a fairer globalization – by helping families to climb out of poverty and create a better future for their children. It does this through social dialogue, institutional capacity strengthening, awareness raising, education and training, and income enhancement measures. The ILO constituents have also increasingly sought IPEC advice and assistance for tackling child labour in the higher-age target group (15 to 18 years) and help in providing these children with skills and literacy that will lead to decent jobs.

IPEC's strategies are reflected in various implementation modalities and technical advisory services. Interventions are supported to demonstrate viable strategies for the prevention of child labour, withdrawal of children from it, and the rehabilitation of former child labourers and their integration into society as typical and healthy children. IPEC systematically integrates gender concerns into its planning, design, implementation, reporting and evaluation processes.

In 2004-05, IPEC made greater efforts to integrate and mainstream child labour concerns into national development frameworks and processes, such as the Poverty Reduction Strategies, the UN Development Assistance Framework and the Education for All initiative. This has required assisting countries to integrate child labour issues and concerns within their development priorities, programmes and budgets. The conception and design of national time-bound programmes and the supporting IPEC projects have focused on this in particular.

The ambitious nature of IPEC's goal presents a number of challenges, not least of which is a limited capacity to provide the ongoing technical support needed in many countries. In spite of considerable improvement in the implementation capacity within countries, it is still not always sufficient. For example, while the time-bound programme approach is essentially country owned and led, it covers such a large range of policy development and direct action intervention and involves consultation with so many different stakeholders that the process often requires intense technical support from IPEC. Furthermore, to enhance its support to the ILO Decent Work Agenda and the Decent Work Country Programme, IPEC will also need to integrate its processes more closely with them.

An ILO evaluation of the IPEC programme was carried out in 2004. Areas identified for refinement and adaptation include main-

streaming within the ILO and into national and international development agendas and further involvement of social partners as part of multiplier efforts to influence society. IPEC knowledge management was highlighted as an area of particular progress. IPEC is currently working on a follow-up action plan on the evaluation recommendations and is developing a detailed results-based framework for the programme in relation to the 2006-07 Programme and Budget.

Collaboration with ILO constituents, other ILO programmes and UN agencies

The past several years have witnessed increased and more varied involvement and responsibility in the planning and implementation of child labour related activities by the ILO constituents – governments and workers' and employers' organizations.

IPEC's strategic approach to integrate child labour issues and concerns in national development frameworks and programmes provided further opportunities to strengthen the capacity of principal government agencies to play a critical role in creating an enabling environment. A number of government agencies in various countries have also had a central role in child labour monitoring.

IPEC's recent collaboration with employers' and workers' organizations has encouraged collaborative action beyond consultation and awareness raising, which have characterized much of the cooperation over the last few years. Efforts have been directed at both policy work and direct action to take advantage of the capacities of these organizations to influence policy development and reform in areas such as employment, trade, social welfare and education. Cooperation between IPEC and employers' and workers' organizations is well established in most countries and some social partners are mainstreaming child labour related issues as integral parts of their own organizational policies and programmes. IPEC continues to benefit from the support of and collaboration with the ILO's Bureau for Employers' Activities (ACT/EMP) and Bureau for Workers' Activities (ACTRAV) in Geneva and with the ILO employers and workers specialists in the field.

During the biennium, improved cooperation among the social partners was seen in two areas in particular. These were in combating the worst forms of child labour in the mining sector, where an alliance between the social partners in the mining sector was formed and 15 tripartite

agreements in participating countries were signed in connection with the World Day against Child Labour 2005, and the participation of the social partners in 11 tripartite meetings on various topics in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

IPEC's intra-ILO collaboration intensified during the biennium and included joint project activities and evaluations, thematic evaluations, jointly produced materials (such as analyses, guidelines and tools), and training workshops, among others. Several of these cooperative efforts are highlighted in the report. IPEC staff also participated in informal working groups organized with other departments and provided numerous inputs for conferences and reports on various cross-cutting topics, such as child soldiers, data collection decent work, gender, HIV/AIDS, occupational health and safety, social protection, trafficking in persons, youth employment and many more.

IPEC's strategy to mainstream child labour concerns and integrate the goal of eliminating child labour with larger poverty reduction frameworks and the MDGs has led to more intensive collaboration with United Nations organizations. These collaborations cover a wide spectrum of issues related to child labour. Several are noted in the report.

Chapter 2. IPEC's profile 2004-05

IPEC is currently operational in 86 countries, with 61 of these having signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the ILO. Expansion of the IPEC programme continued in 2004-05 with over 120 projects active. Delivery reached US\$ 70 million for 2005, bringing the 2004-05 biennium level to US\$ 127 million compared with US\$ 88 million in 2002-03. Donor support for child labour prevention and elimination efforts through IPEC was firm in 2004-05 and pledges remained strong. The trend of project-specific, rather than core, funding continued. IPEC produced some 50 project-specific documents representing an approved funding total of US\$ 128 million.

Technical cooperation and advisory services

Six years after the adoption of the Convention No. 182, there is now a solid framework of formal commitments to the eradication of child labour and its worst forms under international law. IPEC provides assistance to participating countries for

bringing their commitments under Conventions No. 138 and No. 182 into reality. This is done through technical cooperation projects, assistance in data collection and analysis as well as by responding to requests for advice on specific draft texts of national legislation, or more generally for good practices and examples in legislative frameworks for the elimination of child labour and its worst forms. A forthcoming manual on legislative and policy practices will draw on collected information to provide useful references for legislative review and help countries strengthen their legal framework against child labour.

Up-to-date child labour statistics and information provide important groundwork for the application of Conventions No. 138 and No. 182. During 2004-05, IPEC supported 20 national child labour surveys at different stages of implementation. A large number of rapid assessments, baseline surveys and other types of surveys were also undertaken in 41 countries. The information from the numerous studies and reports produced by IPEC research is widely used for policy development and advocacy.

IPEC supported several global initiatives in 2004-05, notably the World Day against Child Labour (focussing on child domestic labour in 2004 and child labour in mining in 2005), the Red Card to Child Labour Campaign, SCREAM (Supporting Children's Rights through Education, the Arts and the Media), the 12 to 12 Partnership Initiative and the 12 to 12 Community Portal. These are intended to enhance inter-agency cooperation and media cooperation and allow partners to share their own experiences in their cultural and social environments.

From a regional perspective, IPEC has placed increasing emphasis on regional synergies for finding solutions to child labour problems. In Asia and Latin America this approach has taken off both in terms of programme interventions and networking. Section 2.5 of the report provides short overviews and lists of IPEC-supported projects in each of the regions where IPEC is active.

Chapter 3. Achievements relative to targets

ILO's Programme and Budget 2004-05 describes the strategy for achieving the child labour objective and determines indicators and targets to measure the organization's success in making progress towards the effective elimination of

child labour. To facilitate this, IPEC developed a Global Monitoring Plan. This Plan includes precise definitions of the indicators and the means of their verification, forms for recording the information and standard tables for reporting. With the exception of the target for additional ratifications for the Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138), all targets for the biennium were exceeded by large margins.

Eleven additional member States ratified Convention No. 138, bringing the total to 142. Although the target set for the biennium of ratification by 20 additional member States was not met, it should be noted that IPEC did not have a specific campaign activity to increase ratifications for either Convention No. 138 or No. 182 during 2004-05 and that remaining countries are generally those facing specific legal, practical or political problems impeding ratification. An additional ten member States ratified Convention No. 182, which has now been ratified by 157 of the ILO's 178 member States. There are currently only 17 member States that have not ratified either Convention.

According to progress reports prepared by IPEC projects around the world, systematic use of methodologies, guidelines, research results and good practices developed by ILO or with ILO support could be identified in at least 52 countries. This exceeds substantially the target of 30 countries for the biennium. This increase in methodology usage was facilitated by the publication of numerous manuals and guidelines. Notable in 2005 was a revised ILO/UNICEF *Manual on child labour rapid assessment methodology*.

At least 50 countries undertook two or more time-bound measures to tackle the child labour problem, with priority given to the worst forms. This exceeds by ten the number of countries targeted for the biennium. This is a clear reflection of governments' political commitment and efforts to implement the core child labour Conventions after having ratified them.

A fourth indicator of performance for the 2004-05 biennium was the number of children who benefited from ILO action (through either preventive measures or support for removal of the child labour situation). The outcome of 2.1 million children far surpasses the target for the biennium and practically doubles the achievement of 2002-03. This is due in large part to a substantial increase of indirect beneficiaries. IPEC's emphasis on capacity building and policy-related work seems to have been instru-

mental here. Of this figure, 350,000 were direct beneficiaries and 1.8 million were indirect beneficiaries, compared with a target of 300,000 and 1 million respectively.

Chapter 4. Programme management and organization

Managing growth in resources, geographical coverage, programmatic approaches and donor and constituent expectations, while faced with an insecure staff resource base and a challenging global problem to address, continues to require constant streamlining and efficiency enhancement of IPEC's operational and management practices. IPEC is taking into consideration its global evaluation and has also implemented recommendations and suggestions of several other more specific audits that were undertaken in the past two years. These include a review of IPEC business processes, a gender audit and the external audit of 24 IPEC projects.

IPEC in the field and at headquarters

Staff training and consultation on thematic issues, procedures and administrative and financial controls remained a priority throughout the biennium. Such training and its follow-up are provided to both IPEC staff and implementing agencies and partners working with IPEC.

IPEC's strong commitment to the financial decentralization of projects from Geneva to ILO field offices continued. This has had the best outcomes where the ILO offices in the regions assigned the necessary administrative and financial staff to ensure ongoing support to projects. IPEC management also carried out an unprecedented level of first-line technical decentralization from IPEC headquarters to the field child labour specialists and project chief technical advisers. This involves mainly the technical approval of action programme proposals by designated staff, under the guidance of IPEC headquarters.

The ILO 2006-07 Programme and Budget adopted at the International Labour Conference (ILC) of June 2005, called for the creation of a new ILO department in the Standards and Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work Sector. This department is to contain both IPEC and DECLARATION and was created with the aim of generating synergies. Work to put the structures in place started soon after the June 2005

ILC. Within IPEC this led to merging of its two branches, Operations and Policy.

Numerous regional staff seminars and technical consultations to develop models of interventions were organized during 2004-05. As in the past, a global IPEC Staff Consultation was organized in October 2005 at Turin Centre for some 40 selected IPEC field staff (mainly IPEC focal points in the countries) and child labour specialists, together with IPEC management and staff from Geneva. IPEC also enhanced its orientation programme in Geneva for newly recruited project managers/chief technical advisers.

With regard to programme operations, in 2005 IPEC's work at headquarters in this area focused mainly on adapting to the new IRIS¹ procedures and software. This has proven to be extremely time consuming, absorbing most of IPEC's efforts in this important area of work. A revised version of IPEC's web-based *Programme and Operations Manual* (POM) was completed in 2005. The POM has become a cornerstone of the IPEC training programme and the new version has added information on aspects such as the use of the new fast track electronic contracting templates and project closing procedures.

Programme design, evaluation and knowledge management

Strategic planning exercises, following IPEC's Strategic Programme Impact Framework (SPIF), were carried out for the new time-bound programme support projects and other major interventions designed during the period.

In 2004-05 IPEC's Design, Evaluation and Documentation Section managed 79 evaluations. This represents an increase of 75 per cent compared to the 45 evaluations managed during 2002-03. Impact assessment is a fundamental pillar in IPEC's evaluation system. Through tracer studies and the development of tracking systems, the programme is analysing broader and longer-term changes in the lives of beneficiary boys and girls.

IPEC also created an Information Resource Centre for its publications, reports, working papers, guidelines, manuals, brochures and other sources of information on child labour. Online access to IPEC documentation expanded substantially during the biennium and more than 4,800 documents are now available.

¹ Integrated Resource Information System.

PART II. THEMATIC HIGHLIGHTS

Chapter 1. Child labour and youth employment: Highlighting the links

It is during the formative stages in life that the most enduring aspects of personal development take shape and determine, by and large, the nature and degree of success in later life. The consequences are not only personal; a nation's future is largely shaped by the opportunities available to its younger members for wholesome development. Recognition of this is reflected in the substantial growth in interest in the problems of child labour and youth employment in recent years and the rapid accumulation of literature on each. There has, however, been relatively little effort to examine the relationship between them, most notably the implications that engagement in child labour may have for employment as children grow older.

This section sketches out a simple conceptual framework for the study of linkages between child labour and youth employment and identifies several priority areas for further work on the subject.

Chapter 2. International standards concerning child labour statistics: Statisticians agree it is about time

In the past decade statistical work on child labour increased enormously, due mainly to the need for more reliable data as well as efforts by IPEC to provide very specific technical assistance. In spite of quality child labour surveys at the country level, the task of preparing comparable and unambiguous estimates across countries, and, at times, even across regions within a country, is very difficult. International standards leave many elements of the scope and range of such issues as "permissible" work by older children to national decision. Present day child labour literature, including that of international organizations and agencies, uses a wide variety of statistical definitions and measures. These uncoordinated applications can obscure the nature of the problems encountered in addressing child labour and complicate efforts to measure it in a standardized manner and on comparable basis.

This section reviews some of the issues and challenges of arriving at a new statistical standard for child labour data. IPEC and ILO

STAT are currently carrying out a project to prepare a draft resolution for the 18th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) likely to meet in 2008.

Chapter 3. Child labour in mining: A global call to action

Despite considerable sensitization and almost universal legislation against it, children can still be found working in small-scale mines and quarries in Asia, Africa, Latin America, and even parts of Europe. Although much reduced, the problem persists. Children in small-scale mining are vulnerable to a panoply of social, psychological, and physical dangers not found in many other forms of work. It is precisely because it is an extremely dangerous form of child labour but also of modest scale that IPEC began to consider whether it would be possible to eliminate it on a global basis relatively rapidly.

This section discusses the potential for a global time-bound programme against child labour in mining. It reviews the tripartite collaboration in 15 countries and events during the biennium that culminated in the "Call to Action" to end this problem presented during the 2005 World Day against Child Labour.

PART III. PROGRAMME AND BUDGET 2006-07

This part of the report presents the Programme and Budget for the IPEC for 2006-07 as part of the ILO's overall strategic budgeting framework. The Programme's workplan follows the operational objectives, indicators and targets as outlined in the ILO's overall Programme and Budget for 2006-07.

The consolidation of IPEC and DECLARATION into the Department of Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work has resulted in combining their financial and administrative support services. However, each programme retains its distinct identity, goals and control over extra-budgetary resources. This new Department, together with the Department on International Labour Standards, will contribute to the ILO's Operational Objective 1.a: Fundamental principles and rights at work.

Operational Objective 1.a, has two key outcomes, one of which relates directly to targeted

action against child labour: Progress towards the application by member States of the two core ILO child labour Conventions – No. 138 and No. 182 – is set forth as an indicator to measure progress towards this objective.

In the 2006-07 biennium, IPEC will have one specific target compared with four in the previous biennium: 10 member States, in addition to the number reached at the end of 2004-05, will make progress in applying Conventions No. 138 and No. 182 through at least two interventions

associated with the time-bound programme approach, including legal change, data collection, time-bound targets, child labour monitoring systems and the mainstreaming of child labour into relevant development policies.

Regular Budget resources for IPEC, as for all ILO technical programmes, were reduced by 5 per cent. The inflow of extra-budgetary resources to IPEC has remained stable and will allow a continued expansion of Programme volume for 2006-07.

PART I

Implementation Report 2004-05

I.1 CHILD LABOUR UPDATE

In 2002 when the ILO published the results of the first global estimates on child labour in the Global Report,¹ it called attention to the formidable challenge posed by the complexity and scale of the problem of child labour and the tremendous need for action to end it. Through global estimates and the worldwide movement to combat child labour, the ILO has played a critical role in highlighting the plight of over 246 million children in child labour and in reminding world leaders, development agencies, national governments and the general public that poverty cannot be relegated to history if child labour continues to be a current affair. Of these children, it was estimated that nearly 171 million were working in hazardous situations or conditions that qualify as worst forms of child labour, and 8.4 million were in unconditional worst forms of child labour.²

World leaders meeting at the World Summit of the United Nations General Assembly in September 2005 reaffirmed their commitment to eradicate poverty and promote sustained economic growth, sustainable development and prosperity for all. They expressed concern with the slow and uneven progress towards poverty eradication and the realization of other development goals in some regions.³ The Outcome Document included specific reference for follow-up measures to encompass the elimination of the worst forms of child labour, as defined in the ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182).⁴

1.1 TOWARDS A MORE SOLID KNOWLEDGE BASE ON CHILD LABOUR

In spite of IPEC having acquired significant clarity on many of the elements that drive children to labour, there are several issues that still require further investigation. Research by IPEC has rigorously endeavoured to provide policy-makers and other stakeholders engaged in combating child labour with better knowledge and understanding of specific important concerns

about the impact of work on children's education, health and overall development. Complementing this research on specific issues is a vast accumulation of knowledge and good practices from IPEC's field experience and its evaluation.

1.1.1 Current research

One of the major research projects underway is the updating of the global estimates on child labour. Other research on child labour issues undertaken during 2004-05 includes a study of the impact of working time on children's health, an investigation into the impact of children's work on school attendance and school performance, analysis of the relationship between wages paid to children and productivity, the measurement of children's non-economic activities and the influence of such activities on their health and education, and a study of the characteristics of bonded labour.

New global child labour estimates

The ILO will present its new global child labour estimates in 2006. Revisiting the 2002 global estimates will allow trends to be established and

¹ The results of this research were published by IPEC in April 2002 in the report *Every child counts: New global estimates in child labour* and served as statistical input for *A future without child labour: Global Report under the Follow-up to the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work* (Geneva, ILO, 2002). Both are available on the ILO web site: www.ilo.org.

² According to the ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182). ILO documents, such as the 2002 Global Report (*A future without child labour*) make a distinction within the WFCL (worst forms of child labour) as defined in Convention No.182 between two categories: namely, 'hazardous work' that has to be determined in each country and the "unconditional WFCL" which are international defined regardless of national decisions. See also section 1.2.2.

³ 2005 World Summit Outcome: UN General Assembly.

⁴ Para 47 (Employment) of the Outcome Document.

help to further improve awareness and understanding of child labour and reinforce efforts to eliminate it. Estimates of economic activity rates of children, the extent of child labour and hazardous child work will strictly follow the 2002 methodology, thereby ensuring comparability. As far as possible, the main findings of the new global child labour estimates will be presented and analysed by age group, sex, broad branch of economic activity and regional breakdown.

It is planned for the estimates to be disseminated through two publications: a 2006 Global Report on child labour to be published in mid-2006 and a separate publication along the lines of *Every child counts: New global estimates in child labour*,⁵ which will provide a detailed explanation of the approach and methodology underlying the estimates.

A health-risks threshold in hours worked

An IPEC working paper, *The impact of working time on children's health*,⁶ examines the relationship between the amount of time children spend working (that is, children's weekly working hours) and their health. Based on household survey data from three countries,⁷ the findings demonstrate that an important causal relationship exists: each additional weekly hour of work adds to the probability of sustaining work-related ill-health or injury. Thus, the findings provide an empirical rationale for applying maximum working hours as an important criterion for identifying child labour for elimination.

The study finds evidence that identifying an appropriate threshold in hours for permissible work by such children is complicated by the fact that the nature of their work also appears to have an important influence on the health effects of work. Therefore, to attain similar levels of risk, working children in different types of work must log very different numbers of hours. The administrative and information requirements necessary to implement such an approach are complex and would likely make it impracticable. In addition, differences in the measurement of risk between countries would make it hard to establish an international standard. To prevent exposure of children working in the more accident-prone work to excessive risk, the study suggests a conservative approach in drawing the line between permissible and non-permissible work in terms of a threshold in hours.

Schooling – beyond education to protection against child labour

Child labour and school attendance are often interlinked, but empirical evidence on the scope of this linkage is mixed. While it is true that in some cases work enables children to afford schooling, it is also known that work often negatively affects both school attendance and performance. Yet, little is currently understood about the conditions under which work by children can be detrimental to school attendance and performance. This IPEC study is part of a broader effort to more effectively identify and target work that is damaging to the development of children and addresses two related issues of direct relevance to child labour policy: the extent to which involvement in work is compatible with education and the time threshold(s) beyond which work interferes with schooling.

For compiling evidence on the effect of work on children's school attendance and performance, data on economic activities and household chores of children aged 12 to 15 years were collected through school-based surveys in five countries.⁸ In all countries, questionnaires were administered to working (economically active) and non-working children and, in three of these countries,⁹ to their teachers and parents as well. Data collected indicate that some differences did exist between working children and non-working children, but it has not been possible from the study to identify a clear-cut threshold of weekly hours in economic activity beyond which work is detrimental to school performance. The surveys had limitations in view of elements of bias for some school record queries. There was also the problem of "endogenous truncation" – children working long hours would not be observed in school, as they may have dropped out or never enrolled.

Nonetheless, the findings of the study suggest that children who are (and remain) in school are to a large extent shielded against the potential negative effects of work that is not hazardous by nature, be it economic activities or domestic chores. This reinforces the view that education is one of the most important means of protecting children from child labour. Hence, the study

⁵ IPEC: *Every child counts*, op. cit.

⁶ L. Guarcello, S. Lyon, and F. Rosati: *The impact of working time on children's health* (Geneva, ILO, 2004).

⁷ Bangladesh, Brazil and Cambodia.

⁸ Brazil, Kenya, Lebanon, Sri Lanka and Turkey.

⁹ Lebanon, Sri Lanka and Turkey.

confirms the argument that universal primary education and the progressive elimination of child labour are inextricably linked and need to be addressed jointly in order to improve the well-being of children.

The relationship between wages and productivity of children vis-à-vis adults

The view that the employment of children is of special concern because children are more vulnerable to exploitation than adults has received considerable attention in recent years. However, evidence is lacking that would support or negate this assumption. Compared to research on household factors, demand-side research on child labour is relatively underdeveloped. If particular work situations could be identified in which child labour is especially profitable for employers, demand-side interventions could be more effectively designed and targeted. To help fill in this important knowledge gap, an ongoing IPEC study is expected to provide preliminary evidence on wages and productivity of children and adults (and therefore the possible exploitation of children) in two occupations in each of four countries in different regions.¹⁰

The report will synthesize the findings from these four countries in order to examine the relationship of wages and productivity of children vis-à-vis adults. The objective is to derive conclusions relevant for demand-side interventions to eliminate child labour. It may even be possible to target interventions more precisely if the study observes a relationship between child labour profitability and certain enterprise characteristics. In addition, guidance on intervention design may also emerge if it is found that social or cultural factors play a larger (or smaller) role than direct economic considerations.

Impact of children's non-economic activities on their education

The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, the ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) and the ILO Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138) – three of the main international legal instruments relating to child labour – recognize children's right to be protected from activities that adversely affect their health and development. But these norms have not been translated into a universally accepted statistical standard of child labour for measurement purposes. A current IPEC study forms part

of a broader research effort to arrive at an internationally acceptable consensus on the statistical standard of child labour. It looks specifically at children's non-market activity, its classification (that is, economic or non-economic),¹¹ its impact on health and education outcomes, as well as at some of the issues linked to the inclusion of non-market activity in the statistical definition of child labour. The impact and feasibility of refining the concept of "economically active children" is evaluated on the basis of an accurate separation between non-market activities that fall into the production boundary¹² and non-market activities that do not. Tentative results indicate that the inclusion of non-market economic activities significantly increases the number of economically active children and substantially reduces the group of children performing non-economic work exclusively and therefore potentially left out of child labour estimates.

The study also assesses the impact of children's non-market work on health and education outcomes as part of a broader effort to identify what forms of non-market work, performed beyond what levels of intensity, should be targeted as child labour for elimination. These tentative findings, which are currently being finalized, indicate that engagement in non-market work can also interfere with children's development and right to education, arguing for their consideration in both legislation and policies against child labour.

Characteristics of bonded child labour

In recent years, the need to analyse issues concerning "all forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery" (defined in Convention No. 182 as

¹⁰ India, Ghana, the Philippines and Uganda. The sectors covered were coastal fishing and bars (Ghana), and inland fishing and construction (Uganda), and car repair workshops and brick kilns (India).

¹¹ "Non-market activities" produce goods and services that do not enter the market for exchange purposes (either for money or for an exchange in-kind). The classification of "economic" vs. "non-economic" refers to whether or not the goods or services produced are included (economic) or excluded (non-economic) under the System of National Accounts (SNA) for the purposes of computing a country's national income. For example, non-market economic activities that would be included in national income are the production of goods and services for self consumption or economic activities that are unpaid. Household chores, in contrast, are not counted in national accounts (non-economic) and are also non-market.

¹² As defined under the System of National Accounts (1993 Revision).

worst forms of child labour) and their associated socio-economic and cultural aspects has been increasingly recognized. One of these practices is bonded child labour, a form of forced labour where workers are tied or “bound” to their employer, often through forms of indebtedness.¹³

In an ongoing study, IPEC aims to gather new evidence on bonded child labour in four countries from different regions.¹⁴ Specific emphasis has been accorded to children engaged in domestic service and agriculture. Several hundreds of bonded children have been interviewed, along with some parents, employers and intermediaries. The study concentrates on four issues: 1) the mechanisms of forced/bonded child labour (that is, how children get trapped in the system); 2) vulnerability factors; 3) characteristics of bondage (that is, what do bonded children suffer as loss of freedom, violence, isolation, ignorance of their environment and situation, violation of their rights and exploitative working conditions); and 4) the mechanisms for escaping bondage.

It is expected that by providing a better understanding of bonded child labour the findings of this study will help IPEC in programme design and research. The analysis of mechanisms of bondage will allow IPEC to better highlight and address the root causes of bondage and the information gathered will also support direct action programmes and advocacy. It is a challenge to collect information on bonded child labourers and it is hoped that this survey will help IPEC identify appropriate tools for future surveys and develop estimates nationally and regionally.

Preparations for a statistical standard

In addition to its research undertakings, IPEC is currently engaged in the preparation of research-based reports and consultations with government statistical offices and ILO national constituents, with the objective of developing a global consensus on an international statistical standard for measuring child labour. This will culminate in a technical report and draft resolution on child labour statistics to be placed for adoption at the 18th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) in 2008. Such agreed international statistical standards of child labour will result in child labour estimates that are technically robust, acceptable and comparable across countries.¹⁵

1.1.2 Learning from experience

Assessing programme impact through tracer studies and tracking systems

The assessment of specific child labour situations and their socio-economic, legal and institutional contexts have for some time now been integrated as critical elements into IPEC's programme design process, thus enabling a relevant and cost-effective response. The great importance of attaining reliable and detailed information on the situation of the children and their families before starting projects has been reaffirmed in IPEC's documentation of lessons learned. During the 2004-05 biennium, particular focus was placed on impacts produced as a result of IPEC's work. To assess the effects of project activities on target populations in the short-term and during the project's timeframe, IPEC has started to use tracer methodologies and is repeating initial baseline assessments as part of a final evaluation/impact assessment. To date, such exercises have been carried out in the context of three projects in Asia¹⁶ and will be part of the final evaluations of the initial projects of support to the time-bound programmes.¹⁷

To identify broader and longer-term changes in the lives of beneficiary children and their families, tracer studies have been undertaken and tracking systems developed. Pilot tests conducted during 2004-05 provided important information for the production of a manual for conducting tracer studies and the first version of tracking-systems guidelines, which are now available in English, French and Spanish. All future projects will include provisions for tracking fundamental

¹³ There are several types of “bonded” children. Debt bondage is a form of modern slavery whereby, in return for a cash advance or credit, a person offers their labour and/or that of their child for an indefinite period until the credit is repaid. Sometimes boys and girls are trapped in debt bondage that they have inherited from their parents. In some cases, poor parents in rural areas send their children to work for better-off families in cities, believing they will be looked after in exchange.

¹⁴ Ghana, Haiti, Niger and Pakistan.

¹⁵ For more on the proposed statistical standard, please refer to Part II, Chapter 2 of this report, “International standards concerning child labour statistics: Statisticians agree it is about time”.

¹⁶ Bangladesh: *Preventing and Eliminating the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Selected Formal and Informal Sectors* and *Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour in the Urban Informal Sectors*. Nepal: *Sustainable Elimination of Bonded Labour*.

¹⁷ These initial projects are in El Salvador, Nepal and Tanzania.

changes. Furthermore, methodologies are also being explored to provide information on impact from policy and institutional development activities. These would show if the benefits to the beneficiaries were generally sustained over time.

Good practices

An important source of knowledge for IPEC is its documentation of operational experience and practices. The identification and dissemination of good practices continue to be key components of all projects and many collaborative efforts, such as in the context of follow-up to Education for All initiatives. In general, project reports, evaluations and other studies identify many lessons and good practices or potential good practices that through further validation become reliable knowledge. This knowledge will be available to the public through various means, including a web-enabled database of good practices.¹⁸

To increase the use of outcomes of evaluations by IPEC's technical and regional staff and partners, IPEC carried out a review and mapping of the lessons learned and potential good practices identified in evaluations. Evaluations of 177 projects¹⁹ carried out from 2001 to 2004 provided numerous recommendations, lessons learned and good practices. Most of the identified lessons were in the areas of project design, strategy, management and implementation. The distribution of lessons learned and good practices by strategic area corresponds to a key element of the work on child labour in each region, with Africa focusing on networking, partnerships, research and knowledge, Asia on networking and partnership building, Europe on capacity building and institutional development, and Latin America and the Caribbean on awareness raising and social mobilization.

Further analysis of the lessons learned and good practices will take place over the coming year with a view to formulating model interventions and approaches within specific thematic areas. Some of the lessons are already being applied. For instance, it was noted that although establishing participatory responses takes time, it is an essential investment. The participatory processes adopted with respect to government bodies, non-governmental organizations and beneficiary communities can take longer than anticipated at the design stage. Yet, without the rapport and trust established by this process, action towards addressing difficult issues like child trafficking would not be sanctioned in some communities

or countries. Participatory approaches are now a part of all planning, implementation and evaluation processes of IPEC projects.

Another simple lesson that emerged from the review was that wherever awareness raising has a link to practical action to solve problems, there is a good likelihood of success. It was learned that awareness-raising activities that do not include preparatory work with stakeholders to identify and encourage the action to be put in place are far less likely to produce significant change.

Another good practice that was documented is a three-step strategy for legislative advocacy and lobbying processes at the national and local levels. This is described in box 1 with an example from the Philippines.

Other IPEC knowledge management and dissemination initiatives include a database on legislation and policy responses. The information is organized by countries, categories (e.g. "children in armed conflict") and other key words (e.g. "administrative penalty"), and provides relevant document title and response text. Further expansion of this database and its access to countries are planned.

1.2 IPEC'S RESPONSE

1.2.1 The goal

IPEC is the ILO's largest technical cooperation programme. Since its creation in 1992, it has supported the ILO's work related to obligations of member States under ILO Convention No. 138, with the overall goal of the progressive elimination of child labour through strengthening the capacities of countries to deal with the problem and promoting a worldwide movement to combat it. Following the adoption of Convention No. 182 in 1999, this goal has stipulated the urgent elimination of worst forms of child labour as a priority.²⁰

¹⁸ See also section 4.2.2.

¹⁹ Does not include inter-regional or global projects. The number of evaluations in the given period for Arab States were too few to be included.

²⁰ In the ILO's Programme and Budget for 2004-2005, Operational Objective 1b was formulated as: "Child labour is progressively eliminated through capacity building and strengthening of the worldwide movement against child labour, with priority given to the urgent elimination of its worst forms and the provision of alternatives for children and families".

BOX 1. A GOOD PRACTICE IN REACHING OUT TO POLICY MAKERS AND LEGISLATORS

Clearly, mobilizing policy-makers, politicians and legislators is necessary for taking child labour concerns to the policy and legislative level. Influencing policy, law and its enforcement contributes significantly to the goals of child labour elimination through creating an enabling environment and legal and enforcement frameworks.

An experienced IPEC partner in the Philippines, the Visayan Forum Foundation identified as good practice a three-step strategy for networking and partnerships at the policy and legislative levels.

Step 1 *Social preparation*: includes development of key messages and a sound knowledge base on the issue gained from experience in working with the target group children, and the use of radio, print and television media to spread these messages.

Step 2 *Mass mobilization*: involves multi-sectoral consultations that include the media, target-group children, religious institutions influential in the area, law development and enforcement mechanisms, employers (whenever possible), and other concerned agencies within and outside the country. The rallying of public support through exposure to testimonies, signature and letter writing campaigns would be involved as well.

Step 3 *Personalized approach*: focuses on networking with actors in the legislative field, which is achieved through learning about law development and approval processes and briefing the actors (politicians, technical and implementation staff) and obtaining their personal commitment at all levels.

1.2.2 Setting target group priorities

While the goal of IPEC remains the prevention and elimination of *all forms of child labour*, the priority target groups for IPEC's action are the worst forms of child labour, which are defined in Convention No. 182 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 the production of pornography or for pornographic performances;
- (c) the use, procuring or offering of a child for illicit activities, in particular for the 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 the health, safety or morals of children.

The children involved in or at-risk for child labour and their families are the ultimate and often the direct IPEC beneficiaries. IPEC's work also targets public, private and non-gov-

ernmental groups and institutions (ranging from community groups to policy-makers) to strengthen their capacities to plan, implement and coordinate action to combat child labour. Among these are the ILO social partners, labour inspectorates, teachers and educators, media, health professionals, relevant service providers, to name but a few of the many.

1.2.3 Supporting the ILO's development agenda

Child labour elimination, decent work and the Millennium Development Goals

In support of its goals and their linkages to the ILO's Decent Work Agenda and the UN Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), IPEC consults closely and implements its activities with a range of key partners, institutions and stakeholders within countries and regions and at the global level. *Working out of poverty* is a key point of the ILO's Decent Work Agenda and relates directly to the first MDG – to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger. The children and their families who are target beneficiaries of IPEC's programmes are among the poorest of the poor and the neediest of the needy. They are the ones who often slip through the social safety nets of their societies. From IPEC's experience worldwide, it is

clearly evident that it is through early childhood education and relevant training that the slide into poverty can be prevented and children can grow up to expect a fair chance at decent jobs. In its work on strengthening education-related institutions and delivery processes, IPEC contributes to the ILO's work on a number of the other MDGs as well, particularly the second MDG on achieving universal primary education and the eighth MDG on global partnership and development.

Eliminating child labour through universal primary education

It is widely recognized and accepted that while it is primarily poverty that pushes children into child labour it is mainly education and training that pull them out. As noted in Section 1.1, IPEC's on-going research confirms the relationship between universal primary education and elimination of child labour. Just as it would not be possible to eradicate poverty without eliminating child labour, it would not be possible to achieve the MDG on universal primary education without special and intense efforts to bring the millions of working children into the fold of this goal. The essence of these inter-linkages leads to the logic underlying the thrust of international instruments, including Convention No. 138, on the need for compulsory education up until the children reach official working age. The ILO's goal of decent work is essential to the attainment of the second MDG on universal primary education. IPEC's work on education and training contribute directly to both the ILO's Decent Work Agenda and this MDG. Children prevented or withdrawn from child labour receive primary education and the older ones receive training in employable skills to put them on the path to decent work as adults.²¹

Essentially all IPEC field projects include education components as appropriate on basic literacy, formal or non-formal education and skill formation and apprenticeship. Furthermore, these projects contribute, often in collaboration with other agencies and governments,²² to developing the capacity of the public and private education systems in efforts to improve access, quality, relevance and delivery.

Child labour elimination and fair globalization

IPEC has also contributed increasingly to the ILO's work related to the eighth MDG on global partnership for development, particularly with regard to efforts to ensure that the process of glo-

balization benefits an ever-greater proportion of the world's population. For IPEC's target groups, fair globalization can be said to occur when the economic rules that govern access to international markets are even-handed for all countries and do not constrain the attainment of basic social development objectives. It occurs when those at the source of the production and supply chain are also able to reap the many real and potential benefits of a freer movement of goods, services, capital and labour. But to do this, families must be able to send their children to school rather than have them work long hours stitching goods or harvesting produce to send up the supply chain. They must also be financially secure enough to properly feed, clothe and educate their children. When globalization is not equitable, it is the poor families and their children who pay the price, often through child labour.

Thus, IPEC supports the promotion of decent work, an important aspect of a fairer globalization, by helping families to climb out of poverty and create a better future for their children. It does this through social dialogue and institutional capacity strengthening, awareness raising, education and training, and income enhancement measures. Since the coming into force of Convention No. 182, the ILO constituents have also increasingly sought IPEC for advice and assistance with tackling child labour in the higher-age target group (15 to 18 years) and help in providing these children with skills and literacy that will lead to decent jobs, thus emphasizing the links between child labour and youth education. In response, IPEC projects have been testing strategies and models of various types.

The link between the elimination of child labour and fairer globalization has been recognized as an important issue among IPEC's donor governments as well. In March 2005, their Majesties King Juan Carlos I and Queen Sofia of Spain visited the ILO in Geneva accompanied by the Spanish Foreign Minister, Miguel Angel Moratinos, to commemorate the 10th anniversary of Spain's cooperation with IPEC. In his address to a Special Session of the Governing Body, the King called for child labour to be vigorously condemned and combated as part of the effort to give a "human dimension" to the process of globalization.

²¹ For more on child labour and youth, please see Part II, Chapter 1 of this report, "Child labour and youth employment: Highlighting the links".

²² See also Part I, Section 1.7.1 on Education for All.

Links to development frameworks and processes at the national level

IPEC is cognizant that if its contribution in these various areas is to be significant and sustainable, its work needs to be closely integrated with national frameworks and processes (planning, monitoring, and review) and particularly with the ILO's Decent Work Country Programmes wherever they are active. In recent years, especially in the 2004-05 biennium, IPEC has moved substantially in that direction, notably in the conception and design of national time-bound programmes and the supporting IPEC projects, but also in its other work. From conceptual design to implementation and evaluation, IPEC makes efforts to link with national development frameworks and processes, among the major ones being the Poverty Reduction Strategies (PRS), the Common Country Assessment/UN Development Assistance Framework (CCA/UNDAF), and the Education for All (EFA) initiative. Beyond the individual countries, IPEC has promoted cross-border cooperation, bilateral and multilateral agreements, particularly on the issue of trafficking of women and children in Asia's Mekong region and West and Central Africa.²³ At the global level, IPEC's cooperation with UNESCO and UNICEF, particularly in the framework of Education for All, advanced significantly in the biennium.

1.3 IPEC'S KEY STRATEGIES

IPEC has pursued its goal through policy advice, information dissemination, research and statistics, capacity building, advocacy and demonstrating viable modalities and strategies through numerous projects in 86 countries.

As indicated in section 1.2, the linking of IPEC's work to the larger ILO and United Nations development goals is a conscious effort to make sure that the impact of the work IPEC has been undertaking in the field for over a decade has the very best chance of being sustained over the long run. This recognition of the fact that child labour never occurs in a vacuum and is directly linked to a number of other economic and social development problems has been a guiding principle underlying the strategies of IPEC. It also is now well understood that child labour has consequences that go beyond the child and the family: it also affects national economies through losses in competitiveness, productivity and potential income.

1.3.1 The importance of mainstreaming and capacity building

Globally, as within regions and countries, IPEC seeks to position child labour concerns at the macro-level in socio-economic development and the political contexts by mainstreaming these concerns into the development priorities of its member States and the initiatives and frameworks of development organizations. This has required assisting countries to integrate child labour issues and concerns within their development priorities, programmes and budgets. Key strategies in this respect have been assessing and monitoring the extent and nature of the problem, analysing the country context in regard to major and relevant development frameworks (CCA/UNDAF, EFA, and PRSs), strengthening of institutional capacities and mechanisms, and provision of assistance for the development and implementation of national policies. Creating awareness at the global and local levels and mobilizing a wide range of alliances and partnerships to take action also remain key strategies. With the focus on the implementation of Conventions No. 138 and No. 182, advice on preventive and protective legislation remains a priority.

Constituents are realizing that even if child labour is not explicitly mentioned as a goal or an indicator in a framework or its monitoring and review processes, child labour has very clear impact on the country's socio-economic development. As such, the incorporation of child labour indicators into the MDG and PRS monitoring systems and other processes is important. IPEC is developing the capacity of member States to do so.

IPEC's strategies are reflected in various implementation modalities and technical advisory services provided by IPEC. Interventions are supported to demonstrate viable strategies for the prevention of child labour, withdrawal of children from it, the rehabilitation of former child labourers and their integration into society as typical and healthy children. Furthermore, the replication and expansion of successful strategies and models of interventions are encouraged, while experiences are documented and information is disseminated on good practices and lessons learned. Technical assistance modalities, including regional and national sectoral projects and projects to support national time-bound frameworks, are planned and established to the extent possible with national and donor contributions. With the momentum of the outcome of

the World Day against Child Labour 2005, which highlighted child labour in the mining sector, IPEC believes it would be feasible to eliminate child labour in the mining sector in a relatively short time were there an opportunity to implement a global sectoral programme on this type of child labour.²⁴

IPEC systematically integrates gender concerns into its planning, design, implementation, reporting and evaluation processes. Project and research strategies cater for the different needs of boys and girls, men and women and address impact issues as related to them. Gender issues have been integrated into the *IPEC Programme and Operations Manual* and the training of both IPEC and implementing agency staff.

With its scope and outreach, it is critical for IPEC to have the know-how and flexibility to evolve swiftly and rapidly to meet emerging and sometimes sudden needs, as was the case with the December 2004 Asian tsunami. IPEC was one of the first development programmes to plan, start up and implement activities in Aceh province in Indonesia and in Sri Lanka in the aftermath of the disaster. This, of course, would not have been possible without the confidence and support of recipient governments and IPEC's donors or the ILO-IPEC structures on ground.

1.4 PROGRAMME CHALLENGES

As the IPEC programme has evolved and expanded, it has continued to learn from its experiences and to try to understand the pressing and important questions. Among these, it continues to seek and document evidence of the impact of its work and appraise its own performance: is IPEC making an impact and, if so, is the impact sustainable and commensurate to the investments it has made? Can the key factors leading to the impact be identified for replication and use elsewhere? Is it putting sufficient focus, resources, and time where these would beget the most impact and are most needed? Providing evidence for the impact and relevance of its work through efficient, cost-effective and realistic programmatic strategies and systems of operations and measurements is an enormous challenge for IPEC, as for all technical cooperation programmes.

Even though the time-bound programme approach is essentially country-owned and led, because it is comprehensive and covers a large

range of policy development and direct action interventions it requires intense technical support from IPEC. During the reporting period, the ILO's role as the lead UN agency on child labour was well-served, but this does come with a responsibility and obligation that draw on IPEC's capacity.

There has been considerable progress in recent years in the level of implementation capacity within many countries, but it is still not always sufficient and needs to be strengthened over a period of time. During the biennium, IPEC made significant progress in streamlining and demonstrating child labour monitoring strategies at the sectoral and national levels. The challenge now is to capacitate the member States and other partners to internalize these processes and preferably integrate them with the monitoring processes for the MDGs, the EFA initiatives and the CRC. Integrating child labour in major development frameworks, programmes, processes and targets in the countries entails not only the governments, but also key donors and financial institutions to treat child labour as a priority.

IPEC has in place an intensive and elaborate planning and consultation process for the design of projects, particularly projects supporting national time-bound programmes. This involves all key stakeholders and target groups at all levels. To enhance its support to the ILO Decent Work Agenda and the Decent Work Country Programme, IPEC will need to integrate its processes more closely with them. This can be a challenge as IPEC's work must often be completed within tight timelines and sometimes programming constraints.

A solid basis has been laid within countries and globally for worldwide concerted action on child labour and IPEC is reaching several million children, improving their lives and chances for decent work and productive future. The challenge is to keep up the momentum so these efforts can be multiplied and sustained to achieve the goals.

²³ Nine countries (Benin, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria and Togo) signed a multi-lateral cooperation agreement in July 2005 establishing bi- and multi-lateral coordination mechanisms for the prevention and protection of child trafficking and for the prosecution of traffickers.

²⁴ For further details on child labour in the mining sector, refer to Part II, Chapter 3 of this report: "Child labour in mining: A global call to action".

1.4.1 ILO programme evaluation of IPEC

Many of the themes cited above also reflect the findings of the 2004 ILO evaluation of IPEC. This evaluation found IPEC to be an innovative programme, responding effectively to new challenges with relevant strategies. Areas identified for refinement and adaptation include mainstreaming within ILO and into national and international development agendas and further involvement of social partners as part of multiplier efforts to influence society. IPEC knowledge management was highlighted as an area of particular progress.

The report and its recommendations, addressed to the Governing Body, the Director-General and specifically to IPEC, were submitted to the Programme, Financial and Administrative Committee of the ILO Governing Body. The recommendations were in areas such as programme strategies and approaches, governance (policies, structures and processes) and management issues. IPEC management confirmed that the areas highlighted were of crucial importance to the programme and that it would make all efforts to follow through. Concerning recommendations to the ILO overall, IPEC would carry out such instructions as issued by the Director-General to the best of its ability and as rapidly as possible.

IPEC has started work on a follow-up action plan on areas of work and issues specific to it. Particular attention is being paid to enhancing tripartite action against child labour. Efforts to strengthen gender dimension of programmes continued in line with the recent gender audit. A gender task force has been established within IPEC. Annex I lists identified areas of action and proposed follow-up to recommendations and other relevant issues raised in the evaluation.

The report recommended a detailed results-based framework (RBF) for IPEC focusing on results and strategies to support the ILO Strategic Policy Framework and the outcome and targets of the Programme and Budget 2006-07. The RBF builds on its existing work, particularly its Global Monitoring Plan and the IPEC Strategic Planning process started in 2003. The IPEC consultative staff workshop of October 2005 identified results and strategies to support the ILO 2006-07 Indicator and Outcome²⁵ directly related to action against child labour.

1.5 WORKING WITH THE ILO'S TRIPARTITE CONSTITUENTS

Enhanced collaboration with the ILO constituents – governments, employers' and workers' organizations – is both an important priority and a challenge for IPEC. Each of these partners has inherent strengths that IPEC supports in promoting policy reform and implementing programmes. The past several years have witnessed increased and more varied involvement and responsibility in the planning and implementation of child labour related activities by these constituents.

1.5.1 Governments

IPEC's strategic approach to integrate child labour issues and concerns in national development frameworks and programmes provided further opportunities to strengthen the capacity of principal government agencies to play a critical role in creating an enabling environment for the prevention and elimination of child labour, particularly through collaborative partnerships. For instance, as Zambia elaborates its Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers, IPEC is advising and supporting several government agencies, particularly the Ministry of Education and Ministry of Community Development, on the integration of concerns of vulnerable children at risk of the worst forms of child labour. The PRSP is the backbone of national planning and will be incorporated in the country's National Development Plan in 2006.

To note another example, in the context of the upcoming accession negotiations to the European Union, IPEC's advice and support enabled the Government of Bulgaria to integrate issues concerning the worst forms of child labour in the Joint Inclusion Memorandum between the EU and Bulgaria. This will provide the opportunity for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour to be part of the future joint policy monitoring and review process and to benefit from resources from the European Social Fund.

²⁵ Outcome 1.a.2, on targeted action against child labour refers to member States undertaking targeted action against child labour in line with fundamental ILO conventions on child labour and the indicator refers to this progress in applying at least two interventions associated with the time-bound programme approach, such as legal change, data collection, time-bound targets, child labour monitoring systems and mainstreaming of child labour concerns in relevant development policies.

In Tanzania, the Government included child labour as an indicator in its medium-term growth and poverty reduction strategy of 2005-2010. The medium-term plan known as the National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (or *MKUKUTA* in Swahili), commits the Government to reduce child labour from the current level of 25 per cent to 10 per cent by 2010. It is expected that this reduction in child labour in general will also substantially reduce the worst forms of child labour.

In the Americas, IPEC has made a sustained effort to place child labour issues on government agendas, both at the national and regional levels. At the XV Iberoamerican Summit held in Salamanca, Spain in October 2005, the participating heads of state made a commitment to formulate and promote national plans of action to prevent and eradicate child labour with specific time-bound targets in all Iberoamerican countries. The final Declaration and Plan of Action of the IV Summit of the Americas (Mar del Plata, Argentina, November 2005) included the commitment to protect children from economic exploitation with the goal of eradicating the worst forms of child labour by the year 2020. In Colombia, the 2002-2006 National Development Plan includes targets on the eradication the worst forms of child labour and encourages local governments to take similar action. Seventy-eight per cent of the departmental governments have included such targets in their development plans and set up tri partite committees to implement programmes to achieve the goals. A national system to track the achievements of these programmes and activities was also developed.

In Mali, IPEC has supported numerous projects to rehabilitate former child labourers with vocational training in various employment sectors. The outcome of this experience apparently played a significant role in convincing the Ministers of Education and of Labour and Professional Training to incorporate child labour concerns in the formulation of a new national policy on professional training and apprenticeship. Under the new policy, children withdrawn from child labour by IPEC and its partner organizations will be given special consideration in skills training programmes. This will entail the development of specific training modules for them, the training of trainers for this purpose, job training adapted to the needs of girls and a tracking system to follow up on the children.

In Indonesia, the National Action Committee on the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child

Labour recently produced the first *Report on the Implementation of the National Plan for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour (2002-2004)*. The Report was prepared in cooperation with the tripartite constituency, including the Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration, the Association of Indonesian Employers and various trade unions and non-governmental organizations. IPEC provided advice and support to this important milestone, but the ownership of the outcome was with the Indonesian government. The Report covers the institutional framework, national indicators, implementation of the activities, constraints and the achievements.

Government agencies, because of their mandate to enforce legislation, provide public education and implement social welfare action, also have a central role in child labour monitoring. Child labour monitoring mechanisms identify children, facilitate their withdrawal from child labour and ensure that no new children replace them at the workplaces. Government involvement is often an important factor in the sustainability of monitoring. Box 2 provides examples from several countries.

In Russia, the Government of the Leningrad Region has played a lead role on child labour amongst the municipal authorities, the Trade Union Federation of St. Petersburg and the Leningrad Region, and REGION-EXPO (a regional project development and analytical centre). The government adopted its policy against child labour and its worst forms and has implemented activities with IPEC's support. Workable models for prevention of child labour and rehabilitation of children withdrawn from labour have been tested and can be replicated.

1.5.2 Employers' and workers' organizations

In IPEC's recent collaboration with employers' and workers' organizations, efforts have been directed at both capacity building and direct action to take advantage of their positions in influencing policy development and reform within the sphere of key socio-economic areas such as employment, trade, social welfare and education. In the case of trade unions, there is a trend for these upstream efforts to be handled by national trade union centres, while direct action often is handled by their sectoral affiliates, such as agricultural workers' unions or domestic workers unions. In addition, IPEC is

BOX 2. GOVERNMENT AGENCIES TAKE THE LEAD IN CHILD LABOUR MONITORING

One of the most potent means of addressing child labour is to regularly check the places where children may be working. Child labour monitoring (CLM) is the active process that ensures that such observation is put in place and is coordinated in an appropriate manner. Its overall objective is to ensure that, as a consequence of monitoring, children and young legally employed workers are safe from exploitation and hazards at work. The active scrutiny of child labour at the local level is supported by a referral system which establishes a link between appropriate services and ex-child labourers.

IPEC has generally sought to anchor child labour monitoring initiatives within government structures at the national, provincial and community levels, within pre-existing set-ups, such as the child labour unit within the ministry of labour. Even in cases of community-based monitoring, where CLM is typically conducted by community members, efforts are made to connect monitoring systems to government information collection programmes.

To cite a few examples, an IPEC project at La Chureca garbage dump in Nicaragua supported school-teachers, health promoters, labour inspectors and the government's National Commission for the Eradication of Child Labour to develop and maintain a locally based CLM system. So too, with IPEC's support in South America, a special institutional monitoring system has been designed in small-scale traditional gold mining covering Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru. This was done with the active participation of the Departments of Labour, Education, Health and Mines in each national context.

In some cases, government officials are also directly engaged in monitoring and verification, albeit within the context of multi-stakeholder teams such as those composed for the CLM programme established in Albania. In other cases the Government has commenced CLM efforts through sector-specific interventions, such as in commercial agriculture in Ghana and Tanzania and in small-scale manufacturing in Turkey.

Often, government-led child labour monitoring systems involve numerous stakeholders. If adopted and integrated within the programmes of these agencies, child labour monitoring can have a reasonably good chance of being sustained.

now placing special emphasis on the convening role that national trade union centres must play in the anti-child labour movements in their countries and are offering special support for them to play this role. This has for instance been included in the second phase of IPEC's project of support to the time-bound programme in Tanzania.

In late 2005, important strategy discussions on the role of trade unions in fighting child labour took place. Workers' consultations were organized by IPEC in cooperation with the ILO's Bureau for Workers' Activities (ACTRAV) and field offices for Southern Africa and Asia. A consultation in Blantyre, Malawi in November analysed trade union strategies for combating child labour in agriculture, including collective bargaining, local agreements and child labour monitoring. A meeting in Chennai, India in December analysed and validated good practices for trade union interventions against child labour and highlighted the important linkages between child labour and other areas of the ILO Declaration, especially freedom of association.

As a result of earlier IPEC programmes, some social partners are mainstreaming child labour related issues as integral parts of their own organizational policies and programmes. This is a critical development in terms of sustaining the momentum of both commitment and action. IPEC continues to benefit from the support of and collaboration with the ILO's Bureau for Employers' Activities (ACT/EMP) and ACTRAV in Geneva and with the ILO employers and workers specialists in the field.

To further enhance collaboration with employers' and workers' organizations, during the biennium some 200 IPEC field staff and new project managers (chief technical advisers) were trained on issues related to collaboration and the involvement of these groups in IPEC project and other child labour related activities. Furthermore, IPEC has developed guidelines in consultation with ACTRAV for its headquarters and field staff that will also facilitate the involvement of trade unions in national programmes and activities. IPEC has now embarked on a similar process to develop guidelines on working with employers in

consultation with ACT/EMP. These guidelines will also help employers' and workers' organizations in understanding the nature of IPEC's work.

Against this background, the cooperation between IPEC and employers' and workers' organizations is well established in most countries where IPEC is supporting projects. Progress has been reported by a number of IPEC projects. The following examples represent a few of the many initiatives that were carried out in the biennium or are currently underway.

In China an employers' organization is working with IPEC to mobilize the private sector against trafficking (see box 3). In Yemen, the Federation of Yemen Chambers of Commerce and Industry has integrated child labour in its agenda for workshops and awareness-raising activities held in the governorates.

The INDUS project in India, the single largest government and ILO-funded IPEC project, reports substantial advance in cooperation, especially with trade unions. Elsewhere, in Cambodia a national-level PACT against Child Labour was created in May 2005 by the two main trade union confederations with the support of IPEC. This is to serve as a platform for trade unions and workers to act collectively. Based on a similar model developed in Andhra Pradesh, India, PACT against Child Labour in Cambodia seeks to promote and protect the legal rights of the Cambodian children, to work towards the elimination of all forms of child labour, to coop-

erate with all levels of trade unions nationally and internationally towards combating child labour, and encourage education for all.

In collaboration with ACTRAV, IPEC has provided support in Central America, the Dominican Republic and Mexico to develop national trade union action plans for the elimination of child labour. The process has strengthened cooperation between trade union federations at the national level as well as identified concrete steps the trade unions can implement against child labour. At the regional level, a continental working group has been formed for the prevention and elimination of child labour. One of its first results was a regional plan of action validated in 2005 by the regional federations CLAT and ORIT. IPEC is currently supporting the plan's implementation.

The capacity of the General Federation of Workers Trade Unions in Yemen was strengthened for community mobilization, direct action with working children and documenting information and data on child labour. In Albania, the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, national trade unions and IPEC organized a conference in 2004 on trade unions against child labour where a plan of action was drafted by local trade unions. As a follow-up and in the framework of IPEC support to enhance the capacity of the Albanian Trade Union Federation of Education and Science, training of trade unionists has been carried out in Berat, Elbasan and Korca.

BOX 3. EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATION IN YUNNAN PROVINCE TAKES ON THE FIGHT AGAINST TRAFFICKING

The Kunming City Private Economy Association, with support of IPEC's *Mekong Project to Combat Trafficking in Children and Women*, is mobilizing the private sector to stop trafficking and labour exploitation in China's Yunnan Province. The aim of the programme is to increase the capacity of employer organizations and their members to take concrete action against trafficking and labour exploitation. Since early 2005, selected lead employer representatives and some 800 employer representatives have been trained. Labour law, gender equality, and decent work are also important components of the training. Furthermore, an employers' handbook on trafficking, labour exploitation and gender has been developed and an action plan against trafficking has been adopted by the Association.

To add force to their action, 74 influential employers in Kunming City have also developed, signed and disseminated recommendation letters calling on managers from the private sector in Kunming City to undertake better self-monitoring, comply with labour law, take action against gender discrimination, stop illegal employment and exploitation, and contribute to efforts to prevent trafficking. The recommendation letters have been widely distributed among all the private sector employers in Kunming City.

The Kunming Private Economy Association has also initiated a street advocacy campaign in collaboration with the Kunming City Women's Federation, Kunming Education Bureau and Kunming Labor Bureau. The handbook and the recommendation letters, among other materials, were distributed during this campaign.

BOX 4. TRAINING FARMERS TO TRAIN OTHERS ON HAZARDOUS CHILD LABOUR IN AGRICULTURE: A TRADE UNION INITIATIVE IN GHANA

A good example of promoting social dialogue to eliminate child labour is through grassroots training. In Ghana, the General Agricultural Workers Union (GAWU), supported by ILO-ACTRAV and IPEC, is running workshops to train farmers as trainers on the elimination of child labour in agriculture and assisting them with their training activities back in their villages and communities.

Farmers, along with their families and communities, are key stakeholders in the fight against child labour in agriculture. On their own farms they may be parents as well as employers of labour. In their communities, they may be members of cooperatives, local agricultural producer organizations, or district assemblies and thus can make their voices heard at these levels.

GAWU, ACTRAV and IPEC have jointly trained a pilot group of 20 Ghanaian farmers as trainers, who are now running training sessions and giving awareness-raising talks for local groups. As part of their training, they pilot tested and, based on the feedback, helped finalize an IPEC Training Resource Pack for Farmer Trainers/Farmers on Hazardous Child Labour in Agriculture.

GAWU's role is especially important in selecting the trainee farmers, helping training the trainers, providing ongoing practical and educational advice, and translating the Training Resource Pack handout material into a main Ghanaian language, Twi.

The Ghana Employers Association (GEA) has also expressed interest in helping with the farmer training of the trainers programme. The GEA and GAWU are already cooperating in assisting the strengthening of smallholder and outgrower associations at the plantation level to undertake child labour activities. Both GEA and GAWU are long-standing IPEC partners.

The capacity of the GAWU has been increased both in respect of child labour and in recruiting and organizing small farmers as members. The support that GAWU is giving to the farmer trainers is also helping the union to build links with district officials and child labour committees, and to participate more effectively in local child labour monitoring programmes.

In Togo, trade unions put in place an entity called the Observatory on Child Labour, and activities between employers' organizations and trade unions have been planned to combat child trafficking. Furthermore, in Mali, the Union Nationale des Travailleurs du Mali signed onto a common platform, thus creating an intra-trade union front to combat child labour. Box 4 also provides an example from Ghana of trade union action in the agricultural sector.

Finally, two important outcomes of improved cooperation with the social partners should be mentioned. First, the alliance between the social partners in the mining sector and 15 tripartite agreements in participating countries (See Part II, Section 3.4) in connection with the World Day against Child Labour 2005, and second, 11 tripartite meetings in Africa, Asia and Latin America in 2004-05. These meetings covered a wide range of specific child labour topics, including implementation of the Conventions No. 138 and No. 182, child domestic labour, child labour law and enforcement, commercial sexual exploitation of children, social policy,

trafficking, and others. A complete list can be found in Annex II.

Prospects for further significant contributions from the social partners are also opening up in the area of skills training programmes for children above the minimum employment age. This will include the close involvement of employers and trade unions in supporting the elaboration and implementation of apprenticeship schemes. The close cooperation of the social partners and informal sector associations, as well as local government authorities and other related bodies, is critical to the success of such intervention strategies.

1.6 INTRA-ILO COLLABORATION

During the biennium, IPEC continued to develop working partnerships with many other ILO technical departments and programmes. IPEC places great importance on these collaborations that draw on the diverse expertise and experi-

ence available within the ILO and add value to IPEC's activities.

This collaboration intensified during the biennium and included joint project activities and evaluations, thematic evaluations, jointly produced materials (such as analyses, guidelines and tools), training workshops (see Annex III). Several of these cooperative efforts are highlighted in the following subsections. IPEC staff also participated in informal working groups organized with other departments and provided numerous inputs for conferences and reports on various cross-cutting topics, such as child soldiers, data collection, decent work, gender, HIV/AIDS, occupational health and safety, social protection, trafficking in persons, youth employment and many more.

1.6.1 Assisting the ILO constituents draw up a national list of hazardous work prohibited to children

Both the Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No.138) and the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) require ratifying States to prepare a national list of hazardous work to be prohibited for children. Experience shows that some find the drawing up of such a list to be technically difficult. Two initiatives have been undertaken to assist the ILO's tripartite constituents with this process. IPEC and SafeWork are jointly drafting a report on hazardous child labour that reviews the current position in about 45 countries whose existing lists are available, for instance through reporting on the ratified Conventions. The aim is to identify common elements in the national lists of prohibited hazardous activities and sectors in a way that guidance could be offered to other countries establishing a list or reviewing their existing list.

The second initiative was the "Asian Regional Tripartite Workshop on Resources and Processes for Implementing the Hazardous Child Labour Provisions of Conventions Nos. 138 and 182" held in July 2005 in Thailand. Joining IPEC in conducting this workshop were specialists from ACTRAV, ACT/EMP, SafeWork and ILO regional specialists on standards. Emphasis was on the process that ratifying States need to undertake and the resources that exist within the region. This kind of cross-sectional cooperation is a good example of how to mainstream labour standards across the ILO.

1.6.2 Training labour inspectors on child labour

IPEC and SafeWork continued cooperation to provide training on child labour for labour inspectors, including production of a training manual for inspectors on child labour monitoring. At a course organized by SafeWork at the ILO Training Centre in Turin, IPEC trained labour inspectors on hazardous child labour and child labour monitoring. To further incorporate child labour concerns in labour inspection, IPEC and SafeWork are producing a new set of training materials on child labour monitoring for labour inspectors. The training package includes a handbook for trainers and participant handouts for two workshops. The training materials are complemented by a resource booklet for labour inspectors and a series of technical sheets for the training courses. These materials will eventually form part of future SafeWork training programmes for labour inspectors. IPEC is also working with the Cooperative Branch to more fully explore the role of cooperatives in the elimination of child labour.

1.6.3 Developing a coherent ILO voice on trafficking

During 2005 the ILO established a task force on trafficking. Policy issues related to trafficking in persons are discussed and coordinated under this framework in order to give the Office a stronger and more coherent voice on the issue of trafficking for sexual and labour exploitation. In-house collaboration was pursued with DECLARATION in particular and also with MIGRANT. At the operational level, several of concrete joint efforts were developed between well-established IPEC trafficking projects and new DECLARATION programmes in the West and Central Africa region, the Mekong region in Asia, the Philippines, PRC China, Brazil and Europe (Balkans and Eastern Europe) and MIGRANT programmes in Europe and the Balkans.

1.6.4 Synergies in tackling adult domestic work and child domestic work

In the area of child domestic labour, IPEC works with the Gender Bureau in the South and East Asia component of a global child domestic

labour and education project funded under the TCRAM.²⁶ Increasingly, issues of adult domestic work and child domestic work are approached jointly in field projects, where both DECLARATION projects and IPEC projects are present. IPEC is also collaborating with ACTRAV on a manual for workers' organizations on child domestic labour, based on a review and elaboration of the existing manual from 1998.

1.6.5 Child labour in mining: Collective efforts on several fronts

Child labour in mining, like other complex child labour problems, must be addressed from several angles. IPEC organized a small ILO working group that put together a strategy for publicizing the problem through the World Day against Child Labour in June 2005 and then taking steps toward a multi-year initiative that would take action against it. Along with IPEC, the ILO departments in the group included SECTOR, SafeWork, DCOMM, and TRAVAIL. SECTOR, with its specialization in mining, provided the crucial technical knowledge on small-scale mining plus contacts in industry-related organizations. IPEC brought to bear its expertise on successful child labour approaches and assessment methodologies, which was complemented by TRAVAIL's expertise on approaches to improving adults' productivity and working conditions in the informal economy. SafeWork provided valuable advice on the work-related hazards for both children and adults (improving safety in the mines means fewer work-related injuries and therefore less child labour). DCOMM spearheaded the arrangements for the recognition of World Day against Child Labour both in Geneva and in the field. The success of the World Day event in June 2005 at the International Labour Conference was clearly due to this energetic interdepartmental collaboration.

1.6.6 Added value in the field

At the field level in particular, IPEC seeks added value from other ILO technical cooperation programmes and technical specialists. Enhanced collaboration is reported from numerous IPEC field offices. In Zambia, for example, the IPEC capacity building project and ILO's Women's Enterprise Development and Gender Equality (WEDGE) programme have partnered to pre-

vent child labour by improving the livelihoods of vulnerable women. Needs assessment by IPEC implementing agencies will identify women for WEDGE business training and will be used to develop criteria for continuous referral of women identified to the WEDGE business training. Also in South-East Asia, the Child Domestic Workers Project and the Mekong Trafficking Project collaborated with the sub-regional gender specialist in producing the ILO's *Practical guide to promote gender equality in action against child labour and trafficking*. This guide has been translated into five Mekong languages and over 100 officials from government, employers' and workers' and non-governmental organizations from the region have received the training. Training activities with regard to issues of child labour and trafficking have been conducted jointly by the sub-regional employers' and workers' specialists.

1.7 COOPERATION WITH UN AGENCIES

IPEC's strategy to mainstream child labour concerns and integrate the goal of eliminating child labour with larger poverty reduction frameworks and the MDGs has led to more intensive collaboration with United Nations organizations. These collaborations cover a wide spectrum of issues related to child labour, from education to youth employment, to data collection and more. The following are but just a few examples of this increasingly important type of cooperation.

1.7.1 Joint efforts with UN agencies

The UN Joint Youth Programme in Albania

Large-scale unemployment in Albania has negative consequences on children, including their involvement in the worst forms of child labour (drug trafficking, prostitution, trafficking in persons, and other crimes). For older children, permissible work is scarce. In this context, a UN Joint Youth Programme was launched in April 2005 to promote the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) through youth employment and the Sports for Development Initiative of the UN inter-agency Task Force. ILO-IPEC, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNRC, the Ministry of Culture, Youth

²⁶ ILO's Technical Cooperation Resource Allocation Mechanism.

and Sports, the Ministry of Education and Sciences and the Albanian National Olympic Committee jointly designed the interventions. IPEC will provide technical support to policy-makers, social partners, and other stakeholders to ensure that child labour concerns are taken into consideration in the preparation of the “National Reviews and Action Plans on Youth Employment”, called for in the UN General Assembly Resolution on promoting Youth Employment²⁷ and under the Youth Employment Network²⁸ initiative.

A joint baseline study in Nigeria

In Nigeria, ILO-IPEC, UNICEF and UNODC are co-financing a national baseline study, which will be the first comprehensive data in Nigeria on the situation of vulnerable children. The baseline consists of three major thematic areas, each supported by one of the agencies.²⁹ The collaboration will improve networking and contribute to increased awareness on this issue. It will also ensure efficient utilization of scarce resources and the generation of reliable qualitative data for policy formulation and programme planning.

Education for All

Recognizing the importance of consistency and coherence between child labour elimination efforts and the Education for All initiative, the ILO, UNESCO, UNICEF, the World Bank and the Global March against Child Labour (representing civil society) have instituted a round-table discussion as a key part of the annual meeting of the High Level Group–Education for All (HLG-EFA). This ensures that the important link between these global efforts remains in the forefront. A second round table was jointly organized by these organizations and hosted by the government of Brazil in November 2004 during the Fourth HLG-EFA in Brasilia. The third round table took place on the occasion of the Fifth HLG-EFA meeting in Beijing in November 2005. The purpose of the 2005 round table was to promote the construction of a shared vision, encourage agreements and commitments on inter-ministerial and inter-sectoral cooperation at national and regional levels, and reinforce the importance of collaboration among agencies, governments and civil society at the global level.

A key outcome of the second round table in 2004 was the establishment of an Inter-Agency Working Group on Child Labour and Educa-

tion which included ILO, UNESCO, UNICEF, World Bank and the Global March. The ILO hosted the first meeting of this working group in Geneva in June 2005. The working group focuses on generating and promoting good practices in education and child labour, success stories, lessons learned, achievements, programme experiences and policy developments and challenges faced by countries in implementing education programmes for working children. The Inter-Agency Working Group forms an important platform for advancing education for working children.

Assisting children in drought-stricken areas

It is now widely believed that decreased food security has an impact on children's access to and benefits from education and contributes to the problem of child labour. Therefore, IPEC is planning collaboration with World Food Programme (WFP) to maximize impact in improving the situation of children in drought-stricken areas. Starting with Zambia, there will be a mapping of geographical areas where cooperation would be most viable and productive. IPEC-supported school and community-based projects will be linked with WFP's Orphans and Vulnerable Children support programme. By collaborating with WFP, IPEC will increase sensitization on child labour and get more support within the framework of the WFP School-Feeding Programme.

Understanding Children's Work

Collaboration continued between the ILO, UNICEF and the World Bank within the framework of the joint inter-agency research project, Understanding Children's Work (UCW). Technical discussions with UNICEF and the World Bank held under the aegis of UCW allowed progress in the development of a common set of child labour indicators and a greater

²⁷ Resolution A/157/165.

²⁸ The network is a partnership under the leadership of the UN, the World Bank and the ILO and aims to tackle the issue of youth employment at the global, national and local level. The Secretariat is hosted by the ILO.

²⁹ UNICEF – child trafficking, sexual exploitation and prostitution; IPEC – child domestic work, child labour in construction industry and agriculture, Almajiri and area boys (gangs) syndrome; United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime – youth violence, youth crime and drugs, militia and area boys.

standardization in the child labour data collected by the agencies' main survey instruments. Collaborative UCW research produced a series of five detailed country reports providing a common inter-agency perspective on child labour and broad policy priorities for addressing it.³⁰ The country reports represent the first such documents presented jointly by the three agencies. Ongoing UCW country-level activities are also starting to be closely integrated with national time-bound programme frameworks. In Cambodia, for example, the UCW project is helping both in identifying the forms of child labour requiring priority attention and in identifying indicators for target setting. Discussions are currently being held to expand country-level

UCW activities to a number of additional countries, including Viet Nam, Laos and Uganda in the coming year.

UCW has also served as an important partner in capacity building efforts, at both the country and regional levels in data collection and processing, data analysis, and in disseminating data in a form accessible to a variety of secondary users. Regional training courses were organized by IPEC together with UCW in Thailand (November 2004), Tanzania (April 2005), Senegal (July 2005) and Jordan (November 2005).

³⁰ El Salvador, Guatemala, Morocco, Nepal and Yemen.

I.2 IPEC'S PROFILE 2004-05

The growth and expansion of IPEC continued through 2004-05 with over 120 active projects. Donor pledges and approvals showed a steady upward trend, making it possible to further expand the programme in all the major regions.

During the biennium, IPEC was operational in 86 countries, with 61 of these (over two-thirds) having signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the ILO. In the remaining 25 countries that have not yet signed an MOU, IPEC is providing support for various activities to prevent and eliminate child labour (table 1). Many other countries have requested IPEC's support, and these requests are filled to the extent made possible by IPEC's capacity and donor contributions.

2.1 TECHNICAL COOPERATION

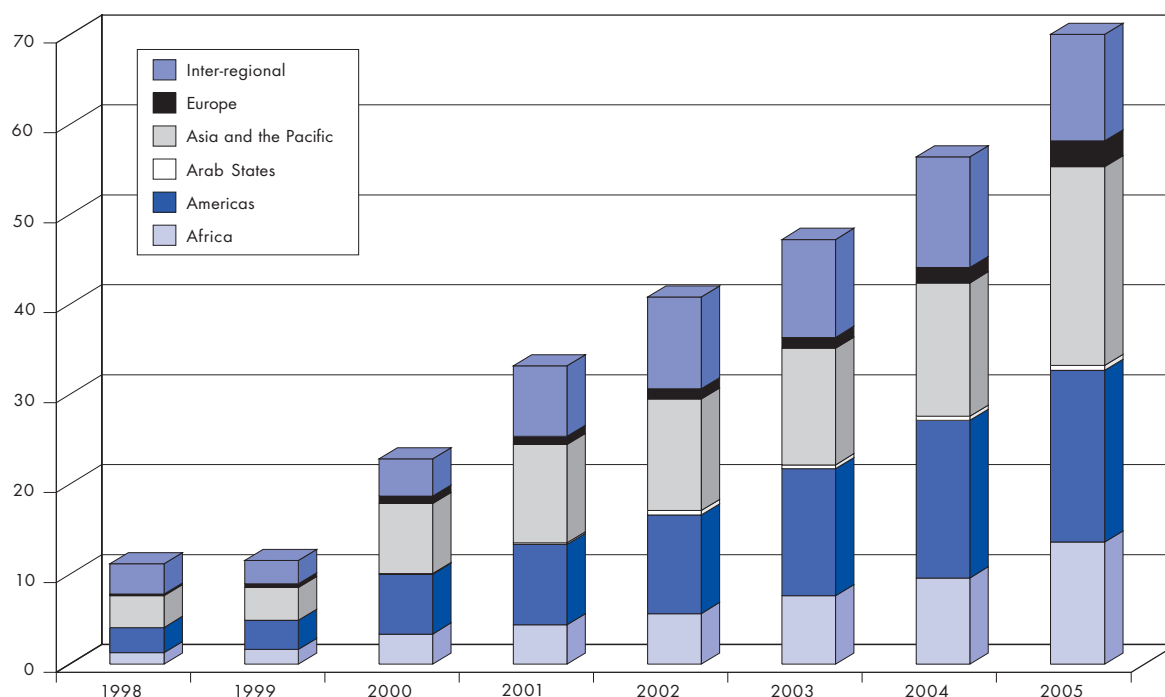
IPEC's share of the ILO's total technical cooperation programme has increased markedly in recent years, from 11.5 per cent in 1998 to 28.9 per cent in 2001 to 45 per cent in 2005. IPEC's programme in the Americas, for example, is the ILO's largest programme in the region, accounting for 75 per cent of the region's total technical cooperation delivery (See also Section 2.5, table 4). Absolute delivery in the Americas reached US\$ 19.1 million in 2005, making it the region with the highest delivery for IPEC.

Total delivery in 2005 reached US\$ 70 million, bringing the 2004-05 biennium level to US\$ 127 million compared with US\$ 88 million in 2002-03 (chart 1). This represents an increase

Table 1. The IPEC participating countries 2004-05

Region (86 countries)	Countries that have signed an MOU (61 countries)	Countries/areas associated with IPEC (25 countries) ¹
Africa	Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa, Togo, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia	Botswana, Burundi, Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Lesotho, Malawi, Rwanda, Zimbabwe
Arab States	Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Yemen	
Asia	Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand	China, Viet Nam
Europe and Central Asia	Albania, Bulgaria, Kosovo, Moldova, Romania, Turkey, Ukraine	Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan
Latin America and Caribbean	Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela	Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Guyana, Mexico, Surinam, Trinidad and Tobago

¹ In previous years, other countries that implemented IPEC activities (associated with IPEC) were Estonia, Syria, West Bank and Gaza.

Chart 1. Delivery of IPEC technical cooperation resources by region 1998-2005 (millions US\$)

of 44 per cent for the 2004-05 biennium. The delivery rate, which is the percentage of actual expenditures compared with allocated funds, is an important indicator of programme implementation capacity and efficiency. IPEC continued to improve its delivery rate in 2005, which rose to 68 per cent in 2005 compared with 63 per cent in 2004.

2.2 SUPPORT FROM THE DONOR COMMUNITY

Donor support for ILO-IPEC, particularly project-specific child labour prevention and elimination efforts, was firm in the 2004-05 biennium, with pledges remaining strong. Donor interest in providing core funding, which would provide greater flexibility for programming, remained low as in previous years. The management of project-specific contributions from a wide range of donors continues to be a heavy task as it requires developing a large number of detailed project documents and complying with many different donor-specific planning, reporting and evaluation requirements. In 2004-05 IPEC produced some 50 project-specific documents representing an approved funding total of US\$ 128 million (see table 2). Following the United States, the next largest donors were

Table 2. Evolution of approvals since 2000 (US\$ millions)

2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
44.7	60.3	76.4	68.9	66.3	61.6

the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and the European Union.

Donor support continued largely on a geographical basis (country or region), and in some cases it was linked to a particular target group (for instance child soldiers, children involved in mining or agriculture), while in still others it focused on specific IPEC strategies (such as education or campaigning). Donors also continued to provide resources for IPEC national time-bound programmes, either through full-fledged support projects or anchoring new activities within the framework of IPEC's TBP support projects.¹

The extra-budgetary resources to IPEC are allocated mainly by governments of member States. There are, however, a number of non-government donors as well, including ILO social partners and private sector entities. Table 3 lists IPEC donors since 1992, including those that made additional contributions or firm pledges for 2004-05.

¹ As is the case of EC-funded projects under negotiation for Pakistan and Turkey.

To help meet the increasing demand from member States for assistance, IPEC continued to diversify sources and explore new approaches to resource mobilization. The list in Table 3 does not include governments, United Nations organizations, non-governmental organizations or private sector entities that have provided substantial counterpart contributions at country level to specific IPEC activities, details of which are provided in the financial tables in Annex IV.

2.3 TECHNICAL ADVISORY SERVICES AT THE COUNTRY LEVEL

Six years after the adoption of the ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182), there is now a solid framework of formal commitments to the eradication of child labour and its worst forms under international law. While encouraging the universal ratification of the ILO Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138) and Convention No. 182, IPEC provides assistance to participating countries for bringing these commitments into reality. This is done through technical cooperation projects, data collection and analysis, and responding to requests for advice on specific draft texts of national legislation, or more generally for good practices and examples in legislative frameworks for the elimination of child labour and its worst forms. These elements of support are important in the creation of an effective enabling environment to combat child labour anchored in national policy.

2.3.1 Data collection and analysis

Up-to-date child labour statistics and information provide important groundwork for the application of Conventions No. 138 and No. 182. To the extent that resources have permitted, IPEC has continued to meet requests from member States for technical advice and support for national surveys and studies. IPEC also refined methodologies and approaches for data collection and analysis. Several comprehensive manuals on child labour data collection, analysis and data processing were prepared by IPEC's Statistical Information and Monitoring Programme on Child Labour (SIMPOC) during 2004-05. Several were presented in last year's IPEC implementation report. These are: the *Manual on methodologies for data collection through surveys*; the

Manual for child labour data analysis and statistical reports; the *Manual for child labour survey data processing and storage of electronic files*; and a training kit for enumerators who carry out surveys. A textbook: *Child labour: A textbook for university students*, was also produced for university/advanced secondary school students.

New in 2005 was the release of a revised ILO/UNICEF *Manual on child labour rapid assessment methodology*. This manual is intended to serve as an up-to-date practical guide for users ranging from researchers affiliated with workers' and employers' organizations to non-governmental organizations, community-based organizations, ministries and other government agencies, and research institutes. This new manual should improve the collection of child labour data by enriching quantitative surveys with solid qualitative information. In doing so, it will contribute importantly to the global database on child labour, particularly its worst forms.

During 2004-05, IPEC through SIMPOC supported 20 national child labour surveys in different stages of implementation. A large number of rapid assessments, baseline surveys and other types of surveys have also been supported in 41 countries (See Annex V). IPEC's statistical and other research work has provided national (or regional) estimates of the extent of child labour, identified the causes and consequences of child labour in terms of related socio-economic factors, generated estimates of the prevalence and nature of child labour in targeted sectors and activities, including in some of the worst forms of child labour. The SIMPOC External Advisory Committee (SEAC), formed by IPEC in 2003 with a view to further improving its methods and service to child labour researchers and policy-makers worldwide, met on 19-20 April, 1-2 November 2004 and 9-10 May 2005.²

2.3.2 Legal analysis and technical advice

Advice regarding national legislation and the application of Conventions No. 138 and No. 182 is provided to constituents by IPEC. Legal issues relating to new work on the worst forms of child labour are also conceptualized.

² SEAC is comprised of eminent child labour experts and statisticians from all regions and provides advice on definitions, standards, survey methodologies, data processing and dissemination, indicators, data analysis and other information needs.

Table 3. IPEC donors (1992-2005)

Donor	1992-93	1994-95	1996-97	1998-99	2000-01	2002-03	2004-05
Governments							
Australia							
Austria							
Belgium							
Brazil							
Canada							
Denmark							
Finland							
France							
Germany							
Hungary							
Italy							
Japan							
Luxembourg							
Netherlands							
New Zealand							
Norway							
Poland							
Republic of Korea							
Spain							
Sweden							
Switzerland							
United Kingdom							
United States							
Others							
ECLT ¹							
European Commission							
FIFA ²							
Hey U MultiMedia AG							
ICA ³							
Italian Social Partners' Initiative							
JTUC-RENGO ⁴							
Private individuals							

¹ The Foundation to Eliminate Child Labour in Tobacco. ² Fédération Internationale de Football Association. ³ International Confectionery Association. ⁴ Japanese Trade Union Confederation

IPEC gathers and analyses country-specific information on law and practice of child labour through the reporting system on ratified Conventions No. 138 and No. 182. This not only allows IPEC to contribute to the ILO supervisory process, but also to collect and sort out such information. A forthcoming manual on legislative and policy practices will draw on collected information to provide useful references for legislative review and help countries strengthen their legal framework against child labour. To assist governments in reporting under the two Conventions, a new guidebook, *Practical Guide to Child Labour Reporting*, was published in late 2005 in collaboration with NORMES and the ILO's Turin Training Centre.

IPEC headquarters also provides advice through many field projects to constituents on integrating child labour issues in development policies and planning, establishing national plans of actions and implementing time-bound programmes. Technical assistance is often requested and provided for identifying and combating hazardous work, trafficking of children and other worst forms of child labour. IPEC offers guidance to constituents and staff in enhancing social dialogue and cooperation with employers' and workers' organizations. During the biennium, technical support was also provided in designing and establishing child labour monitoring systems. Education, training and economic empowerment of families are areas where requests for technical assistance have been increasing. Technical advice on qualitative and quantitative research remains a significant aspect of IPEC's work.

Technical advice not only comprises ongoing support to field staff, advisory missions and training, but also the production of manuals, guidelines and other tools used for planning, implementation and reporting, documentation of lessons learned and sharing of experience and knowledge. A list of many of these publications, guidelines and tools produced during the biennium can be found in Annex VI.

2.4 WORLDWIDE MOVEMENT

While accountability for effective and sustained elimination and prevention of child labour rests, to a great extent, within territorial boundaries, the child labour problem knows no such boundaries. IPEC experience shows that action at local level is reinforced and supported by worldwide

public awareness and mobilization. To this effect, IPEC supports several global initiatives. Among these are the World Day against Child Labour, marked worldwide on 12 June, the Red Card to Child Labour, which carries out awareness raising campaigns in collaboration with football federations, and the IPEC Global Campaign, which is responsible for the SCREAM project (Supporting Children's Rights through Education, the Arts and the Media) that promotes meaningful child participation in eliminating child labour, and the 12 to 12 Partnership Initiative and Community Portal that were created to maintain the momentum created by World Day activities from one year to the next.

IPEC also participated in the Second Children's World Congress on Child Labour and Education in New Delhi in September 2005 organized by the Global March against Child Labour. The Congress gathered over 200 participants, including child delegates, decision makers and beneficiaries from 21 countries, mainly in Africa and Asia. A Children's Plan of Action to fight child labour and achieve education for all was prepared. It reminded governments to fulfil their commitment under Conventions No. 138 and No. 182. A session focussing on labour inspection underscored the significance of the role of labour inspectors in dealing with child labour issues.

2.4.1 The IPEC Global Campaign

IPEC's Global Campaign to Raise Awareness and Understanding on Child Labour was created to strengthen the worldwide movement and focuses on advocacy and capacity building. One of the elements of this campaign, IPEC's social mobilization and education resource package SCREAM, has attracted considerable interest from a broad range of stakeholders, as well as from field staff and partner organizations. This community-based initiative provides a gateway to meaningful child participation and youth empowerment. It encourages young people to acquire principles of justice, fairness, equality and compassion, both in developing and industrialized countries. By developing their skills to take action, young people cultivate their ethical development and acquire the confidence and experience needed to make a contribution to a more solidarity-conscious society.

The scope and implementation of the programme has seen an exponential rise both in

Table 4. IPEC's delivery as per cent of ILO technical cooperation

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Africa	3.4	0.1	11.6	14.9	20.5	25.6	29.9	36.7
Americas	22.4	28.1	46.8	47.8	55.1	61.7	62.2	75.0
Arab States	0.0	0.0	3.1	12.5	21.7	24.8	26.6	24.8
Asia	17.6	20.8	36.0	43.5	44.2	43.3	41.2	47.4
Europe	3.3	6.9	16.2	17.5	14.6	14.4	21.6	27.7
Interregional	16.8	14.3	19.2	22.4	28.3	26.6	30.7	34.4
Total IPEC	11.5	13.0	24.5	28.9	33.7	35.3	38.7	45.3

developing and industrialized countries.³ The life of the programme has continued to expand and create offshoot initiatives endorsed and supported by local governments, including extensive teacher training, involvement of artistic groups and translation of the materials into local languages.

2.4.2 The 12 to 12 Partnership Initiative and 12 to 12 Community Portal

The significant progress of SCREAM and the growing interest shown by organizations and individuals around the world led to the creation of the "12 to 12 Partnership Initiative"⁴ which strives to establish or consolidate systematic and fruitful collaboration with old and new partners in order to generate support for action.⁵ The collaboration highlights the use of arts as a methodology of action, both in formal and non-formal education settings.

The 12 to 12 Community Portal is intended to enhance inter-agency cooperation, building proactive working relations with the media, establish special relations with academic institutions and allowing all partners to share their own experiences in their cultural and social environments.

2.5 REGIONAL PERSPECTIVE

IPEC has placed increasing emphasis on regional synergies for finding solutions to child labour problems. In Asia and Latin America this approach has taken off, both in terms of programme interventions and networking. In

Africa, Europe and the Arab States, it is providing programming opportunities for capacity building and the targeting of sectors across a range of countries.

The tables in the following pages provide a snapshot of the child labour problem and IPEC's operations in each of the five regions where IPEC is active. Other sections in this report also provide information and data on a regional basis, which are not repeated in the regional tables.

³ SCREAM was gradually integrated and implemented in most of IPEC participating and donor countries, including Albania, China, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Egypt, Guatemala, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Lebanon, Kenya, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Nicaragua, Nepal, Niger, Paraguay, Pakistan, Peru, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, Turkey, Uganda, Viet Nam, Yemen and Zambia. The programme is active in Europe, USA and Japan. Promising developments are in the pipeline in Australia through the Association Montessori Internationale (AMI).

⁴ This initiative – partnership for sustainable and global impact – aims to harness the commitment and motivation of ILO's partners as well as young people through a range of joint activities in the build-up towards the World Day against Child Labour of each forthcoming year hence 12 to 12.

⁵ Consolidated collaboration is active with several partners, including: Asociación Artística y Cultural Medea 73, Education International, European Institute of Design, Global Forum/We Are the Future, International Schools Theatre Association, Ippocampo Theatre Association PeaceWaves/Kids'Guernica, Suzuki Talent Centre of Italy, Union Network International, University of Rome "Tor Vergata", Centre for International Studies on Economic Growth, University La Sapienza in Rome (Faculty of Humanistic Sciences, Department of Theatre), Manchester University, Municipality of Rome, Province of Pisa, and World Organization of the Scout Movement. Each of them contributes to the realization of the programme within their respective area of competence.

AFRICA

IPEC's strategies in Africa contribute to the ILO's priorities for the region, particularly poverty reduction, through mainstreaming of decent work in PRSPs and other poverty reduction programmes. The ILO priorities list children and youth as being most vulnerable. The IPEC programme targets some of the poorest among these groups. IPEC's work in Africa focuses on much needed capacity building, the strengthening of an Africa-wide movement against child labour and the provision of alternatives for children and their families. Large-scale national time-bound programmes and multi-country programmes targeting specific WFCL have become important foci of IPEC's work in this region.

A new regional strategy has been developed for West and Central Africa concentrating on vocational training and apprenticeships as tools to combat child labour. Efforts also continue to encourage further ratifications of Conventions No. 182 and No. 138 and to assist member States to fulfil their obligations under these. On 12 June 2005, the governments and social partners of seven African countries (out of 14 countries globally) signed the Call to Action to commit their countries to eliminate child labour in the mines and quarries.

It is estimated that some 48 million children are working in Africa. This means that 29 per cent of all African children work, compared to 19 per cent in Asia. In the context of widespread and extreme poverty, families depend on children's income to help pay for basic needs, even survival. In addition, the widespread devastation caused by the HIV/AIDS pandemic, recurrent food crises and political unrest and conflict clearly exacerbate the problem.

There are still knowledge gaps on the magnitude and nature of the problem in Africa, although numerous WFCL are known to exist in many countries. Of particular concern are child trafficking, the use of children in armed conflict, mining, hazardous work in agriculture, commercial sexual exploitation and domestic labour. Children trapped in bondage and slavery have been reported in some areas.

IPEC projects – 2004-05

TBP Support Projects – 6: Ghana, Kenya, Madagascar, Senegal, South Africa, and Tanzania

Country Programmes – 6: Burkina Faso, Benin, Mali, Morocco, Niger, and Togo

SIMPOC National Surveys – 7: *Completed:* Lesotho, Malawi, Uganda; *Ongoing:* Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Mali, Senegal

Regional projects focusing on children in specific worst forms: 6

- Armed conflict – Phase 2: (Burundi, Congo, the Democratic Republic of Congo and Rwanda)
- Trafficking in children – Phases 1 & 2 (Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Gabon, Ghana, Mali, Nigeria and Togo)
- Cocoa/commercial agriculture in West and Central Africa (Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea and Nigeria)
- Commercial agriculture in eastern and southern Africa (Kenya, Malawi, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia). (Completed 2005)
- Child domestic labour (Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia)
- Prevention and Elimination of Child Labour in Mining in West Africa (Burkina Faso, Niger) (starting 2005)

Other regional projects: 4

- Regional capacity building (Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, Uganda and Zambia, with some activities in Ethiopia, Malawi, South Africa and Tanzania)
- Regional project on skills training and vocational education (Ghana, Kenya, Tanzania)
- Regional project on vocational training and apprenticeship (Benin, Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger, Togo, Madagascar, Morocco, Senegal)
- Sub-regional project on combating HIV/AIDS and child labour in Sub-Saharan Africa (pilot projects in Uganda and Zambia)

Country sectoral or area-based projects focusing on children in specific worst forms: 1

- Morocco: Worst forms of child labour in rural areas

ARAB STATES

Child labour is a significant problem in the region and there is growing evidence that its worst forms persist in many countries. The urban informal sector, seasonal agriculture, street work and domestic labour are of particular concern. Underlying this problem are rising poverty and widening income distribution differentials, an educational system that is unable to retain children, and uneven regional economic and social development that strongly favours urban areas. Although the gender gap in school enrolment has been slowly narrowing, inequity and illiteracy persist.

Working children in this region are vulnerable to participation in illicit activities such as drug trafficking and the commercial sex industry, recruitment by religious extremists, poor health, exposure to unsafe working environment and lack of access to skills training.

With a focus on alleviating widespread poverty, accelerating development, improving the health and status of children and women, child labour and other issues concerning the large numbers of youth have begun to receive greater attention. In most Arab countries, the minimum age for employment in hazardous work has been raised from 16 to 18 years. All Middle East and North African countries have ratified ILO Convention No. 182. Ministries of labour and employers' and workers' organizations have established child labour units in Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon and Yemen. Other countries are still in the process of developing national plans of action to address the issue of exploitive child labour.

IPEC is supporting the Governments of Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon and Yemen to adopt and implement an explicit child labour policy, identify national priorities and realize objectives through a coherent national policy. Projects aiming at promoting access to quality basic education through the development of scholarship programmes, flexible schedules, and alternative curricula are being implemented.

Across the region, there is still a need to raise awareness of child labour among policy makers and civil societies and to collect more reliable and consistent data. Lack of coordination of efforts among governmental and non-governmental stakeholders, lack of good quality affordable schooling options, and lack of information sharing and community awareness of the dangers inherent in child labour are among the main barriers to successful elimination child labour.

IPEC projects – 2004-05

TBP Support Projects – 1: Lebanon and Yemen

Country Programmes – 3: Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon

EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

Although Europe and Central Asia do not have the sheer numbers of child labourers found in Asia and Africa, the problem is rapidly growing in the transition economies of Eastern and Central Europe and Central Asia. Contributing factors include the vulnerability of many families in the wake of the transition to market economies and the armed conflicts and political crises that have affected several countries in the region.

The most visible face of child labour can be seen in the numerous activities of street children and hazardous agricultural work. However, other WFCL also exist, as in the case of children from rural areas who are trafficked to urban centres or wealthier countries for labour exploitation, including commercial sexual exploitation.

IPEC projects – 2004-05

TBP Support Projects – 1: Turkey

Country Programmes – 4: Albania, Russia, Turkey, Ukraine

SIMPOC National Surveys – 2: *Completed:* Georgia; *Ongoing:* Azerbaijan

Country sectoral or area-based projects focusing on children in specific worst forms: 3

- Street children project, Phase 2 (St Petersburg, Russia)
- Street children project, Phase 1 (Leningrad region, Russia)
- Worst forms of child labour, initial phase (Leningrad region, Russia)

Regional sectoral projects: 3

- Trafficking in children in selected Balkan countries and the Ukraine, Phase 2 (Albania, Moldova, Romania, Ukraine)
- Worst Forms of Child Labour in Central Asian Republics (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan)
- Worst Forms of Child Labour projects in selected Stability Pact countries of Central and Eastern Europe (Core countries: Albania, Bulgaria, Kosovo, Moldova, Romania)

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

IPEC strategies in Asia, as elsewhere, are well in line with ILO priorities in the Region. As an integrated part of the ILO's programme in the countries, IPEC works towards mainstreaming child labour into government policies, strategies, plans and budgets. Child labour issues have been included in the national PRSPs in Cambodia, Indonesia, Nepal and Pakistan, and mainstreaming is being pursued in other countries, such as the Philippines and Viet Nam. Efforts are being made to integrate child labour and trafficking concerns into Education for All initiatives in Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sri Lanka and Viet Nam. ILO priorities for the next biennium within the framework of fair globalization are: skills development, labour, migration, youth employment, collaboration with sub-regional and cross-regional groupings (such as APEC and ASEAN), working out of poverty, advancing gender equality and addressing the needs of the most vulnerable – children, migrants and young women. These are all areas that offer potential for integrating child labour concerns within the broader Decent Work Agenda. Migrants, children and young women are among the most vulnerable.

With 127.3 million economically active children, the Asia and the Pacific region has the highest number of child labourers worldwide. An estimated 60 per cent are below the age of 15. Many worst forms of child labour are a problem in the region, including child trafficking, commercial sexual exploitation, bonded child labour, child domestic work, hazardous child labour and the recruitment and use of children for armed conflict or drug trafficking. A high tolerance for child labour in many countries and political volatility and conflict in certain others (e.g. Afghanistan, Nepal, Indonesia and Sri Lanka) exacerbate the problem and can hinder the implementation of action against it. In addition, a large number of children in areas affected by the tsunami in Thailand, Indonesia, Sri Lanka and India are vulnerable to entering child labour.

Strategies such as capacity building of the social partners and IPEC implementing agencies, advocacy for adherence and implementation of ILO Conventions, awareness raising of the public and target groups and focused direct assistance are slowly but surely making inroads into the child labour problem.

Awareness and support for the eradication of the WFCL in a comprehensive manner is on the rise. Several national time-bound support projects are now being developed and implemented and an increasing number of regional sectoral programmes addressing child trafficking and child domestic work are in place. Progress is also being made with respect to children working in hazardous conditions. A regional tripartite workshop on the implementation of hazardous provisions of Conventions No. 138 and No. 182 was held in June 2005.

IPEC projects – 2004-05

TBP Support Projects – 6 + 1: Cambodia, Nepal, the Philippines, Indonesia (includes response to tsunami in Aceh province), Pakistan, Mongolia, Bangladesh (Prep-Phase)

Country Programmes – 3: Lao PDR, Mongolia, and Viet Nam – (all completed 2004-05)

SIMPOC National Surveys – 2: Completed: Bangladesh, Mongolia

Country, sectoral or area-based projects focusing on children in specific worst forms: 19

- Bangladesh (3): Garments (completed 2004), Hazardous sectors; Informal sector
- Cambodia (1): Hazardous sectors (completed 2004)
- China (1): Trafficking in children and women in China
- Indonesia (2): Footwear, fishing (closed 2004)
- Philippines (1): Child soldiers;
- Pakistan (5): Carpet weaving, Soccer ball, Surgical instruments, Education and training, Media project
- India (3): Hazardous sectors covering four states, Andhra Pradesh State-based project, Sericulture industry in Karnataka State
- Nepal (1): Bonded labour
- Sri Lanka (2): Child soldiers; Prevention of child labour in the tsunami affected areas

Regional sectoral projects: 5

- APEC awareness raising campaign: eliminating the WFCL and providing educational opportunities (Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand and Viet Nam in Asia)
- Assessing the situation of children in the production, sales, and trafficking of drugs (Indonesia, the Philippines and Thailand), (Completed 2004)
- Child domestic workers (Cambodia, Indonesia, Pakistan and Sri Lanka)
- Child trafficking for labour and sexual exploitation, TICSA Phase II (Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Indonesia and Thailand)
- Trafficking in children and women in the Mekong countries (Cambodia, Lao PDR, Thailand, Viet Nam, and Yunnan province in China), Phase II

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

In Latin America and the Caribbean, 27.7 million, or one in five, girls and boys work. Of these, 18.5 million are under the minimum age of employment or in work to be abolished according to ILO Conventions No. 138 and No. 182. The majority of children work in hazardous conditions in agriculture, but there are also many thousands of girls and boys working in high-risk sectors such as mining, dumpsites, fireworks manufacturing and fishing. Support to defining and mapping hazardous labour and the involvement of social partners in this process and in developing child labour-monitoring systems are priorities. In many countries in the region, domestic labour in third party homes is the second largest sector in which children, mostly girls, work. Subregional programmes are being implemented in Central and South America to address this difficult issue. Indigenous girls and boys who are often the poorest of the poor and suffer the burden of discrimination and lack of social services are a priority for research and action.

The unconditional worst forms of child labour, such as commercial sexual exploitation, trafficking of girls and boys for labour or sexual exploitation, use of children in armed conflict and use of children in the drug trade pose a particular challenge since they involve criminal activities that are hidden and difficult to tackle. Some of these also pose particular risks to girls, who are often more vulnerable due to prevalent cultural and social patriarchal norms in Latin America. IPEC is working to develop intervention models to address these worst forms and ensure that adequate legal frameworks are in place and national capacities are strengthened to enforce them.

IPEC has a strong regional and subregional approach to its activities in the region. It promotes child labour eradication in the regional economic integration agenda, as well as in regional declarations and agreements. Mainstreaming of child labour concerns into government policies and programmes in Latin America, especially those concerned with poverty eradication and education such as conditional income transfers, has been and will continue to be a strong focus of IPEC's work.

IPEC's programme advanced ILO priorities for the Region in the 2004-05 biennium, among them are poverty reduction, education for all, gender equality, strengthened mechanisms for social cohesion, decent work and social protection for workers.

IPEC projects – 2004-05

TBP Support Projects – 5: Brazil, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador and El Salvador

Country Programmes – 2: Colombia and Panama

SIMPOC National Surveys – 9: *Completed:* Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Honduras, Jamaica; *Ongoing:* Argentina, Colombia, Ecuador

Regional projects: 1

- Elimination of child labour in Latin America (AECI, Phase II)

Country sectoral or area-based projects: 12

- Bolivia: Sugar cane
- Chile: Commercial sexual exploitation of children
- Colombia: Ex-combatants, mining, urban informal sector
- El Salvador: Children working in the fireworks industry
- Guatemala: Child labour in gravel production
- Guatemala: Children working in the fireworks industry
- Haiti: Child domestic labour
- Mexico: Commercial sexual exploitation of children
- Nicaragua: Child scavengers
- Uruguay: Urban informal sector

Regional sectoral projects: 12

- Child domestic labour in Central America and the Dominican Republic (Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama)
- Child domestic labour in four counties of South America (Brazil, Colombia, Paraguay and Peru)
- Child scavengers (El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras)
- Coffee (Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua)
- Combating the worst forms of child labour in the English and Dutch-speaking Caribbean (Bahamas, Belize, Guyana, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago)
- Commercial agriculture Phase I & II (Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua)
- Commercial sexual exploitation of children and child domestic labour (Chile, Colombia, Paraguay and Peru)
- Commercial sexual exploitation of children in Central America and the Dominican Republic (Belize, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama)
- Commercial sexual exploitation of children in the triple border area of Argentina, Brazil and Paraguay
- Mining (Bolivia, Ecuador, Nicaragua and Peru)
- Plan for the eradication of child labour in MERCOSUR and Chile (Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay and Chile)
- Urban informal sector (Colombia, Uruguay)

I.3 ACHIEVEMENTS RELATIVE TO TARGETS

IPEC's work during 2004-05 was guided by ILO's objective 1b on the elimination of child labour, one of the core elements of the Organization's normative action. The guiding principles for IPEC's strategic planning are embodied in the ILO Child Labour Conventions (No. 138 and No. 182). The Programme has also followed the Plan of Action established in the Global Report prepared under the Declaration in 2002.¹

ILO's Programme and Budget 2004-05 describes the strategy for achieving the child labour objective and determines indicators and targets to measure the organization's success in making progress towards the effective elimination of this problem. To keep track of progress in achieving the targets and to ensure a common understanding of the established indicators, IPEC developed a Global Monitoring Plan that includes precise definitions of the indicators and the means of their verification, forms for recording the information, and standard tables for reporting.

With the exception of the target for additional ratifications for the Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138), all targets for the biennium were exceeded by large margins. Table 5 summarizes the achievements registered during 2004-05. A narrative analysis and examples are included after the table.

For the coming biennium 2006-07, IPEC will base its achievements' report on the strategy and the indicator established in ILO's Programme and Budget 2006-07 (see Outcome 1.a.2: Targeted action against child labour). This guidance will be expanded with the development of a results-based framework for the programme, as recommended by the external evaluation of the programme discussed earlier in Section 1.4.1.²

3.1 TARGET: RATIFICATIONS OF THE MINIMUM AGE CONVENTION, 1973 (No. 138)

With universal ratification of Convention No. 182 in reach, the focus during the biennium turned to encouraging the remaining member States to ratify Convention No.138. The aim was to raise the number of ratifications of Convention No. 138 to a level comparable to Convention No.182. At the same time, IPEC's efforts have increasingly concentrated on assisting member States to fulfil their obligations under the two instruments.

During 2004-05, 11 additional member States had ratified Convention No. 138, bringing the total to 142. Although the target of 20 additional member States was not met, it should be noted that IPEC did not have a specific campaign activity to increase ratifications for either Convention. The remaining countries are generally those facing specific legal, practical or sometimes political problems that impede ratification, requiring close analyses and tailor-made assistance. Even with the deceleration of the rate of ratification compared to the extraordinarily rapid progress experienced in earlier biennia, the two child labour Conventions received more ratifications during this biennium than any of the other fundamental Conventions. An additional ten member States ratified Convention No. 182, which has now been ratified by 157 of the ILO's 178 member States. There are currently only 17 member States that have not ratified either Convention (See Annex VII).

¹ ILO: *A future without child labour*, op. cit.

² The evaluation states the following: "IPEC's presentation of its programme in the Programme and Budget has been evolving in tandem with ILO developments in strategic budgeting. Further progress is required in defining the programme logic in a results-based framework that restates IPEC's existing strategies as outcomes and provides better balance of targets and indicators to assess direct and indirect impact" (page 10).

Table 5. IPEC's performance indicators, biennial targets and progress toward achievements for 2004-05

Indicators and targets for 2004-05	
OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 1.B: CHILD LABOUR <i>"Child labour is progressively eliminated through capacity building and strengthening of the worldwide movement against child labour, with priority given to the urgent elimination of child labour in its worst forms and the provision of alternatives for children and families."</i>	
INDICATOR 1 – RATIFICATIONS Member States that ratify the Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138)	
Target 20 additional member States (bringing the total number of member States that have ratified the Convention to 151)	Achievement 11 additional member States – Chad, Comoros, Djibouti, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Oman, Paraguay, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Sao Tome and Principe, Singapore, Thailand and Trinidad and Tobago – ratified Convention No. 138, bringing the total to 142.
INDICATOR 2 – METHODOLOGIES, RESEARCH AND GOOD PRACTICES Member States that use: 1) methodologies, approaches and information developed or produced either by the ILO or with ILO support, concerning global trends and measurement of child labour; 2) research on the causes and consequences of child labour; or 3) good practices and models of intervention to combat child labour; and guidelines and training packages.	
Target 30 additional member States	Achievement 52 member States
INDICATOR 3 – CONVENTIONS No. 138 AND No. 182 IMPLEMENTATION SUPPORT Member States that have drawn on ILO support to make significant progress in applying Conventions No. 138 and No. 182 as reflected in the implementation of at least two interventions associated with time-bound programmes.	
Target 40 member States	Achievement 50 member States
INDICATOR 4 – CHILD BENEFICIARIES Children who benefit from ILO action with a particular focus on the worst forms of child labour and the girl child, as reflected by: 1) those benefiting directly from pilot projects executed by the ILO or its implementing agencies, and 2) those indirectly benefiting from initiatives executed by other development partners (member State, organizations and other agencies) as a result of ILO support and advocacy.	
Target ■ 300,000 children ■ 1 million children	Achievement ■ 350,047 children ■ 1.8 million children

3.2 TARGET: METHODOLOGIES, RESEARCH AND GOOD PRACTICES

According to progress reports prepared by IPEC projects around the world, a systematic use of methodologies, guidelines, research results and good practices developed by ILO or with ILO support was identified in 52 countries.³ This far exceeds the target of 30 countries for the biennium.

3.2.1 Methodologies, guidelines and training material

ILO-produced or sponsored methodologies were used by a wide range of IPEC's implementing partners, other ILO departments, and organizations other than the ILO's traditional constituents. For example, the IPEC/UNICEF rapid assessment methodology was applied to carry out studies on child labour on six plantations in Ethiopia in the context of an ACT/EMP project to sensitize managers of tea and coffee plantations. This methodology was also used in a collaborative activity with the Decent Work Pilot Programme to analyse children's working conditions in the textile/clothing sector in Morocco. In Ghana and Cote d'Ivoire, the child labour monitoring methodology for the agriculture sector was applied in developing child labour monitoring systems for the cocoa/agriculture sector in the two countries. In Zambia, the SCREAM training package was used by the Ministry of Education and the National Trade Union of Teachers. In Colombia, working materials for preventing and eliminating child domestic labour were used by the Ministry of Social Protection, the Ministry of Communication and key local actors in Bogotá and Bucaramanga. The national children's organization YKAI in Indonesia applied the Gender Equality in Child Labour and Trafficking Checklist for its own team-building exercise in early 2005.

IPEC's methodologies for child labour measurement developed by SIMPOC have been used to carry out national surveys in a number of countries, in particular for follow-up work on earlier child labour surveys that were supported by IPEC. For example, El Salvador and Colombia conducted follow-up surveys in 2003 and repeated the experience in 2005. The Dominican Republic followed this example in 2004 as did Nicaragua in 2005. These exercises are highly valuable as they allow the monitoring

of changes in the number and characteristics of working girls and boys. They also have helped improve further the capacities of these countries to conduct surveys and regularly use the information strategically. Numerous countries have now made child activity surveys part of their own national survey plans, thus ensuring the sustainability of child labour data collection.

3.2.2 Research

IPEC's principal research undertakings were described in Chapter 1, Section 1.1. The information from the numerous studies and reports produced by IPEC research is widely used for policy development and advocacy. For instance, in 2004 an analysis of the Brazilian Programme for the Elimination of Child Labour (PETI), sponsored by UNICEF and developed by the Ministry of Social Development, used data produced by IPEC-SIMPOC. Household survey information from 2001 and 2002 served as a reference for the inclusion of 166,774 new beneficiaries in the PETI. In early 2005, The Brazilian National Forum on the Prevention and Elimination of Child Labour mobilized states and other social actors around a nationwide Pinwheel March in order to gain local political support and commitment in eliminating child labour throughout the country. Part of the March strategy was to raise awareness of child labour at the local level based on recent statistics. In another example, in the Dominican Republic, an IPEC rapid assessment on commercial sexual exploitation of children was used to develop the recently approved National Plan of Action against this worst form of child labour. A similar study undertaken at the triple border between Argentina, Brazil and Paraguay was used as a source of information for the study on child trafficking organized by the Inter-American Institute for Children.

³ *Africa*: Benin, Burkina Faso, Botswana, Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Lesotho, Mali, Morocco, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zambia; *Latin America and the Caribbean*: Argentina, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Paraguay, Uruguay; *Asia*: Bangladesh, Cambodia, Indonesia, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Viet Nam; *Europe and the Arab States*: Albania, Moldova, Romania, Turkey, Lebanon, Ukraine.

3.3 TARGET: SUPPORT TO IMPLEMENTATION OF CONVENTIONS No. 138 AND No. 182

According to reports produced from IPEC's interventions in the field, at least 50 countries undertook two or more time-bound measures to tackle the child labour problem, with priority given to the worst forms of child labour. This exceeds by ten the number of countries targeted for the biennium. This is an indication of governments' political commitment and efforts to implement Conventions No. 138 and No. 182 after having ratified them. It makes special reference to the establishment of policy frameworks to address the child labour situation in a given country.

For the purpose of this indicator, the interventions associated with time-bound programmes have been defined as follows. Some examples are given to illustrate the achievement of the indicator.

The adaptation of the legal framework to the international standards, including the definition of a list of hazardous occupations for children

With support from IPEC, 33 countries adapted their legal frameworks to be consistent with international standards. In Madagascar, for example, the labour code to increase the age of admission to employment was increased from 14 to 15 years. It was signed by the President in February 2005. In Ukraine, an amendment to the Law on Childhood Protection was formulated to bring it in line with Convention No. 182 and was adopted in February 2005. In other cases, such as Sri Lanka and the Dominican Republic, IPEC's assistance included advice on the determination of a list of hazardous occupations for children.

The formulation of WFCL-specific policies and programmes, considering the special situation of the girl child and setting time-bound targets

Thirty-three countries supported by IPEC made progress in formulating policies and programmes specific to the worst forms of child labour, considering the special situation of the girl child and setting time-bound targets. In Benin, the Ministry of Family, Social Protection and Solidarity adopted a plan to fight child trafficking. A National Plan of Action for Children was revised and approved in Trinidad and Tobago. It aims at the formulation of immediate and effective meas-

ures to eliminate the worst forms of child labour as defined in Convention No. 182. In Sri Lanka, the Plan of Action to eliminate the worst forms of child labour was accepted and integrated into the Education for All Plan of Action.

The inclusion of child labour concerns, considering the special situation of the girl child, in relevant development, social and anti-poverty policies and programmes

Thirty-eight member States supported by IPEC took relevant action to include child labour concerns in relevant development, social and anti-poverty policies and programmes. The National Youth Policy in Nigeria highlights child labour concerns in its anti-poverty agenda. Child labour has been included into poverty reduction strategies in countries such as Cambodia, El Salvador, Indonesia, Tanzania and Zambia. In Ecuador, the Ministry of Education included the combat against child labour in its education programme on human rights.

The collection and analysis of data on the child labour situation

Forty countries collected and analysed data on the child labour situation. In Chile the results of the National Survey of Child and Adolescent Labour and its Worst Forms were published and widely disseminated. Lesotho carried out a national household survey on child labour as well as four rapid assessments regarding the worst forms of child labour. The district government of Sheikhpura in Pakistan conducted a child labour survey on all hazardous occupations in the district.

The establishment of a credible and comprehensive child labour monitoring and reporting mechanism

In 2004-05, 20 member States made progress in the establishment of child labour monitoring systems and reporting mechanisms in order to assess the situation of child labour on an ongoing basis. This was done either as part of time-bound programme projects and sector-based projects or through the establishment of community-based child labour monitoring systems. An example of a community-based child labour monitoring system can be found in Viet Nam, where a community inspector network for child labour established in pilot projects sites in the province of Long An and in Ho Chi Minh City. In Guatemala, the Min-

istry of Labour is developing a National Child Labour Monitoring Plan which will build on the database of the IPEC fireworks sector project that was operational until September 2005.

The results under each sub-indicator largely depend on IPEC's capacity to design and secure funding for technical assistance programmes using various programme modalities, including time-bound support projects. It is important to note, however, that many IPEC countries that do not have a TBP support project are nonetheless implementing time-bound measures towards this goal.

A summary of countries reported under this indicator is provided in table 6.

3.4 TARGET: CHILD BENEFICIARIES

The fourth indicator of performance for the 2004-05 biennium was the number of children who have benefited from ILO action (through either preventive measures or support for removal of the child labour situation). The outcome of 2.1 mil-

lion children far surpasses the target for the biennium and practically doubles the achievement of the previous biennium. This result is principally due to the large increase of indirect beneficiaries and is a reflection of IPEC's emphasis on upstream and policy-related work.

Chart 2 shows the distribution of beneficiaries by region and type (indirect – direct).

Direct beneficiaries

Direct beneficiaries are those children receiving goods and services *directly* from the project (e.g. from action programmes implemented as part of the project).

Information gathered from active IPEC projects shows that during the period September 2003–August 2005, a total number of 350,047 girls and boys have been removed from child labour or prevented from being engaged in child labour through the provision of educational and other rehabilitation services. As shown in chart 3, most of the beneficiaries were child labourers that have been withdrawn (55 per cent). The gender breakdown of the figure shows a slight predominance

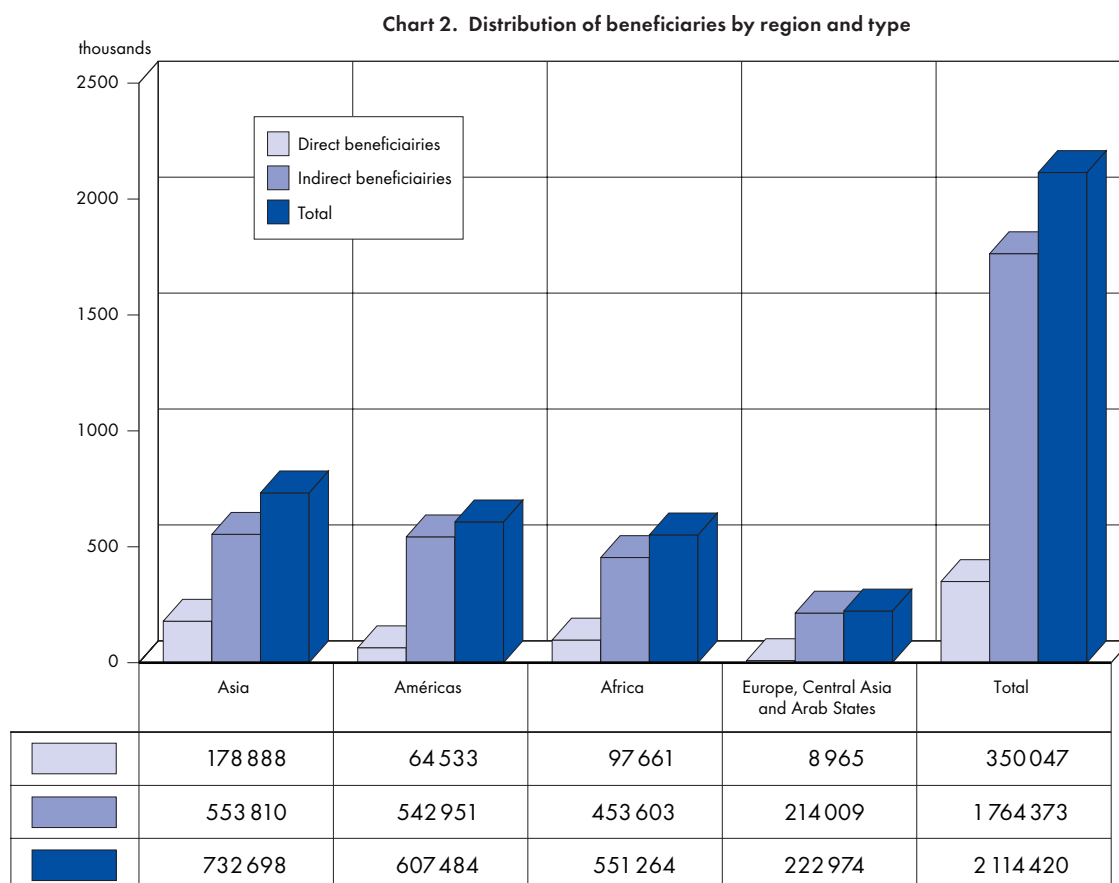


Table 6. Summary of achievement for Indicator 3

	Member State	Indicator 3a Legal Framework	Indicator 3b Policies & Programmes	Indicator 3c Mainstreaming	Indicator 3d Data collection	Indicator 3e CLMS
AFRICA						
1	Benin					
2	Burkina Faso					
3	Congo, Dem. Rep.					
4	Côte d'Ivoire					
5	Gabon					
6	Ghana					
7	Guinea					
8	Kenya					
9	Lesotho					
10	Madagascar					
11	Mali					
12	Morocco					
13	Nigeria					
14	Senegal					
15	Tanzania					
16	Togo					
17	Uganda					
18	Zambia					
AMERICAS						
19	Argentina					
20	Brazil					
21	Chile					
22	Colombia					
23	Costa Rica					
24	Dominican Republic					
25	Ecuador					

of boys, which is consistent with the overall gender distribution of child labourers.

The figure provided also includes boys and girls targeted during the last months of 2003 due to the different reporting schedules of the IPEC projects. All IPEC projects produce two comprehensive technical reports per year. Depending

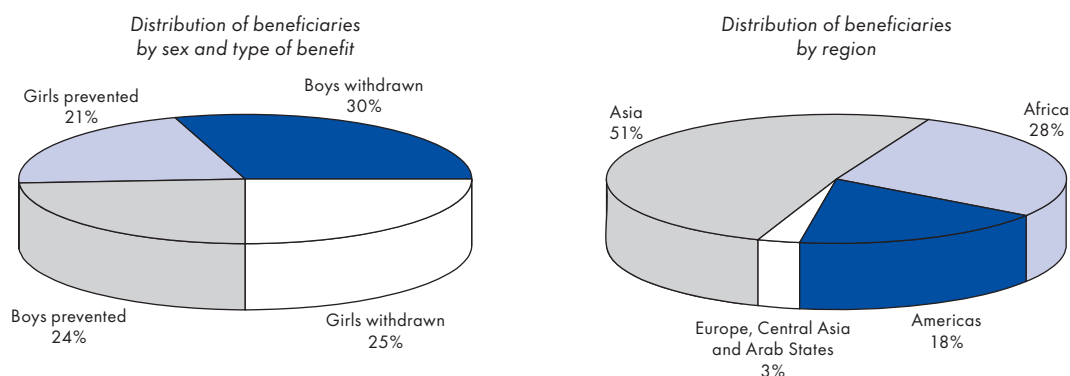
on the donor, the periods can be 1 March to 31 August and 1 September to 28 February or 1 January to 30 June and 1 July to 31 December. This figure was calculated based on reports covering, in some cases, two full years (September 2003 to August 2005) and, in other cases, just eighteen months (January 2004 to June 2005).⁴

	Member State	Indicator 3a Legal Framework	Indicator 3b Policies & Programmes	Indicator 3c Mainstreaming	Indicator 3d Data collection	Indicator 3e CLMS
26	El Salvador					
27	Guatemala					
28	Mexico					
29	Nicaragua					
30	Panama					
31	Peru					
32	Paraguay					
33	Trinidad & Tobago					
ASIA						
34	Bangladesh					
35	Cambodia					
36	India					
37	Indonesia					
38	Mongolia					
39	Nepal					
40	Pakistan					
41	Philippines					
42	Sri Lanka					
43	Viet Nam					
EUROPE & ARAB STATES						
44	Albania					
45	Jordan					
46	Moldova					
47	Romania					
48	Turkey					
49	Ukraine					
50	Yemen					

Indirect beneficiaries

Indirect beneficiaries are: **(a)** all children who are members of households that receive services directly from a project (e.g. through support to income generation, skills training, medical check-ups or literacy classes provided to adults of

⁴ Since the progress reports for the period September 2003 – February 2004 were only finalized in March 2004, children who benefited from IPEC action during those months were not included in the previous biennium implementation report (prepared in September 2003 and updated in January 2004).

Chart 3. Distribution of direct beneficiaries by sex and region

the family); **(b)** children receiving services from institutions, organizations or groups that have been strengthened by the project (e.g. through training, provision of equipment and know-how, technical assistance, etc.); **(c)** children benefiting from new or reformed legislation, policies and social programmes following a project's intervention; and **(d)** children who benefit from increased awareness and social mobilization after a campaign.

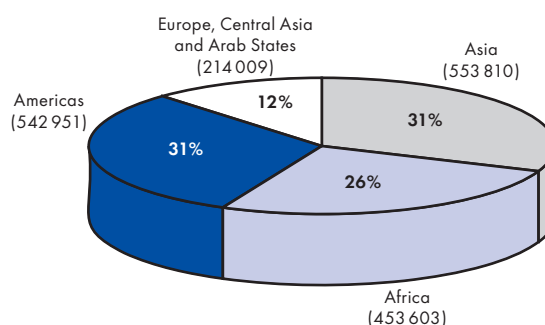
The estimated number of indirect beneficiaries for the biennium was **1,764,373** children.

At the beginning of the biennium, project managers were asked to monitor the effects of their awareness raising, capacity building and policy-related work in terms of number of beneficiaries (considering only children). This was included in IPEC's global monitoring plan. In September 2005, projects presented the information following specific instructions and a standard form. The instructions stressed the need and importance of providing full explanations of the methods for calculating the figures and the sources of information. IPEC headquarters revised the proposed figures and eliminated from the calculation those that were not fully justified. The estimate of 1.8 million indirect beneficiaries should therefore be considered as conservative.

As a general principle, it was decided not to include figures on beneficiaries from awareness raising campaigns. While most projects can

inform on the coverage or reach of such activities, the methodologies for calculating how many boys and girls actually benefited from these activities are costly and have not been applied across the board. However, it is possible to estimate that this number would be important, considering that many of the campaigns have been of a national scope, while others have been international. As a proxy, the estimated reach of all the campaigns executed by the different projects at the local and national levels is estimated to be more than 90 million children.

Chart 4 indicates that the major proportion of indirect beneficiaries can be placed in the Americas, followed by Asia and Africa. This is an indication of the differences in relative emphasis between direct action and institutional strengthening in these regions.

Chart 4. Distribution of indirect beneficiaries (1.8 million) by region

I.4 PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT AND ORGANIZATION

4.1 PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT

Managing growth in resources, geographical coverage, programmatic approaches and donor and constituent expectations, while faced with an insecure staff resource base and a challenging global problem to address, continues to require constant streamlining and efficiency enhancement of IPEC's operational and management practices. As mentioned in Chapter 1, a global evaluation of IPEC took place in early 2004 and the report of its results was presented to the Programme, Financial and Administrative Committee of the ILO Governing Body. The ILO and IPEC are following up on the recommendations as appropriate. A review of IPEC's business process was also undertaken in 2005, both as a follow-up to the global evaluation and in response to new developments in the area of strategic budgeting and resources planning related to the IRIS system. This review also reflected organizational efforts to better address knowledge management and the challenge of clarifying roles and responsibilities between IPEC headquarters and the field offices.

IPEC's Gender Task Force, created to follow up on the recommendations of a gender audit of IPEC carried out at headquarters in late 2003 became operational during 2005. While the findings of this audit were quite positive concerning IPEC's efforts to institutionalize gender concerns in its working methods and procedures, as well as to produce new participatory and operational tools on the links between gender and child labour, recommendations were made for strengthening gender mainstreaming in several other areas. These included knowledge generation and dissemination, development of training materials, staff training, working with partners and intra-ILO cooperation.

Twenty-four IPEC projects were also audited by the ILO External Auditor. These audits did not uncover any significant weaknesses in the implementation or financial management of the projects. The audit findings do, however, pro-

vide valuable inputs for the continuing work to improve operational procedures. Of particular note is the need to improve record keeping and audit trails in general. Relevant guidelines will be developed and distributed to the field staff in the near future.

4.1.1 IPEC at the field level

Staff training and consultation on the programme's thematic issues, procedures and administrative and financial controls remained a priority throughout the biennium. Such training and its follow-up are provided to both IPEC staff and implementing agencies and partners working with IPEC. At the country level, IPEC's work is supported and facilitated by national steering committees and project/programme advisory committees. In some countries, higher level inter-ministerial coordinating mechanisms are set up to guide the national time-bound programme and its support projects. These committees also encourage and support the high-level policy work that is an important expected outcome of IPEC's work.

IPEC continued to organize various projects and activities in line with ILO Decent Work initiatives and IPEC priorities, thus enabling it to respond to the needs of specific countries where it operates. To facilitate this process, IPEC focal points were designated from among the staff in each country.¹ Coordination and some pooling of resources are essential for forging teams at country level and ensuring operational efficiency. IPEC has taken steps in this direction but is faced with procedural obstacles and limitations.

IPEC's strong commitment to the financial decentralization of projects from Geneva

¹ The focal point keeps IPEC informed of important developments and trends in the country, coordinates reporting to the national steering committees and to IPEC headquarters, and facilitates IPEC's ongoing and under-development work in the country.

Table 7. Allocations 2004-05

Allocations 2004-05 (US\$)	
Centralized	39 000 000
Decentralized	116 000 000
Total	155 000 000

to ILO field offices continued during 2004-05. The outcome was successful mainly where the ILO offices in the regions assigned the necessary administrative and financial staff to ensure ongoing support to projects. In practice, IPEC management established all new projects on a decentralized basis unless there was a specific reason to centralize the budget. As can be seen in table 7, almost 75 per cent of IPEC's allocations available for spending in 2004-05 were decentralized. With this high level of decentralization, it remains of paramount importance that the regions provide the necessary administrative and financial support to ensure timely project implementation and thus the achievement of delivery targets and project objectives.

During the biennium, IPEC management also carried out an unprecedented level of first-line technical decentralization from IPEC headquarters to the child labour specialists and project chief technical advisers. This involves mainly the technical approval of action programme proposals by designated staff, under guidance of IPEC headquarters. While it has enabled IPEC to respond to projects in a timely manner and by staff closer to the action, it has also increased IPEC management's responsibility in ensuring that field staff are up to date and well-trained in the substantive issues of child labour at hand as well as in ILO procedures and regulations.

4.1.2 IPEC at headquarters

The ILO 2006-07 Programme and Budget adopted at the International Labour Conference (ILC) of June 2005 called for the creation of a new ILO department in the Standards and Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work Sector. This department is to contain both IPEC and DECLARATION and was created with the aim of generating synergies from the work of these two ILO InFocus Programmes. Work to put the structures in place started soon after the June 2005 ILC.

Within IPEC, this led to merging of its two branches, Operations and Policy. The three functional sections of the former IPEC Operations Branch remain unchanged in the new structure and are now known as Programme Support and Reporting and Resources Planning Section, the Technical Product Lines and Networking Section, and the Design, Evaluation and Documentation Section. The SIMPOC and research functions from the former IPEC Policy, Knowledge and Advocacy Branch are now incorporated in the Technical Product Lines and Networking Section. The legal, advocacy, campaign and financial and administrative support functions reside at the department level. As in the past, advocacy and campaign functions are handled in collaboration with the ILO's Department of Communications.

The new structure follows recommendations from the global evaluation of IPEC and has the potential to deliver reduced overhead costs. It is also expected that increased collaboration with DECLARATION will improve the effectiveness and efficiencies of work in technical areas such as trafficking and forced and bonded labour.

However, while delivery increased further in 2004-05, the tight staff resource situation in Geneva continued. Staffing levels in Geneva had to be slightly reduced in 2004 owing to lower Regular Budget allocations for the 2004-05 biennium and a revised allocation system for programme support income (PSI). As part of ongoing decentralization efforts, the allocation of PSI resources to the ILO field structure was increased to enable it to enhance its role in supporting the implementation of projects. While additional alignments of capacity in the field are still required to absorb this growing responsibility, progress was made through the creation of a new child labour focused post in Asia. The post was filled through the transfer of IPEC HQ staff to the concerned Regional Office. A second post in Africa, as announced in the 2002-03 Programme and Budget, was filled in mid-2005.²

² This was in addition to the four child labour specialist posts created in the previous biennium: two in Asia (Bangkok and New Delhi), one in Africa (Abidjan – relocated to Dakar), and one in the Americas (Lima).

4.1.3 Development of IPEC's human resources

In 2004, four regional staff seminars were held for IPEC professional staff in Asia, the Americas, Africa, and Europe and the Arab States. While some topics were elective, others were mandatory, including those on planning and approach, working with employers' and workers' organizations, and IPEC country teams. Some 200 IPEC field staff participated in these workshops together with IPEC management and technical experts. In addition, IPEC organized training for field administrative and finance support staff in all its project regions in 2004-05.

Technical consultations to develop models of interventions were organized by IPEC Geneva (January 2004) to draw on the expertise of nine field-based IPEC staff and child labour specialists. It also sought clarification of conceptual issues that have a direct bearing on project implementation and developed a generic thematic strategic framework (thematic SPIF).

IPEC chief technical advisers from 14 time-bound support projects and child labour specialists participated in technical consultations on the time-bound programmes organized by IPEC in Geneva (March/April 2004) to review the concept of the time-bound programmes, share experiences and provide insight into future directions. Also invited to the meeting were representatives of grantees³ implementing the US Department of Labour funded Education Initiative on child labour in collaboration with IPEC in selected countries.

As in the previous biennium, a global IPEC Staff Consultation was organized in October 2005 at the Turin Centre for some 40 selected IPEC field staff (mainly IPEC focal points in the countries) and child labour specialists, together with IPEC management and staff from Geneva. The consultation focused on the ILO 2006-07 results-based framework for IPEC and on identifying strategies to support its implementation. Participants also discussed new developments in knowledge, the time-bound approach and strategies, and legal issues.

The process of recruitment of Chief Technical Advisers and project experts for new projects was streamlined further in 2004-05. IPEC was able to reduce the average recruitment and placement time for international project staff from 5.4 months in 2002 to 3.8 in 2004. While small gains may still be possible in recruitment time, a plateau of what is achievable seems to have been reached.

In response to a request expressed during the IPEC Steering Committee Meeting of November 2004, IPEC reviewed and enhanced its orientation programme in Geneva for newly recruited project managers/chief technical advisers. In early 2005, an intensive 47-hour programme was organized for seven new project managers (see chart 5). A programme assessment was carried out in July after the managers had been in their post for six months. All participants rated the programme very relevant to their everyday functions.

In addition to the new orientation programme, three new human resources initiatives have been introduced in order to improve recruitment, retention and knowledge management. First, IPEC will capitalize on the accumulated experience of current and former IPEC staff and minimize institutional memory loss by assuring that they are given priority consideration for HQ and field vacancies. Second, recruitment and selection standards have been improved through the introduction of new candidate evaluation tools and desk officers have been trained in their use. Third, IPEC has established a new internship programme with a limited number of high profile universities and now receives students at various times in the year both at HQ and in the field.

4.1.4 Operational procedures

As highlighted in the ILO's evaluation of IPEC, work on the operational procedures of the Infocus Programme must be undertaken within the framework of the evolution of the ILO's systems, guidelines and procedures. In 2005, IPEC's work at headquarters in this area focused mainly on adapting to the new IRIS⁴ procedures and software. This has proven to be extremely time consuming, absorbing most of IPEC's efforts in this important area of work. IPEC staff also participated in training sessions related to the various modules.

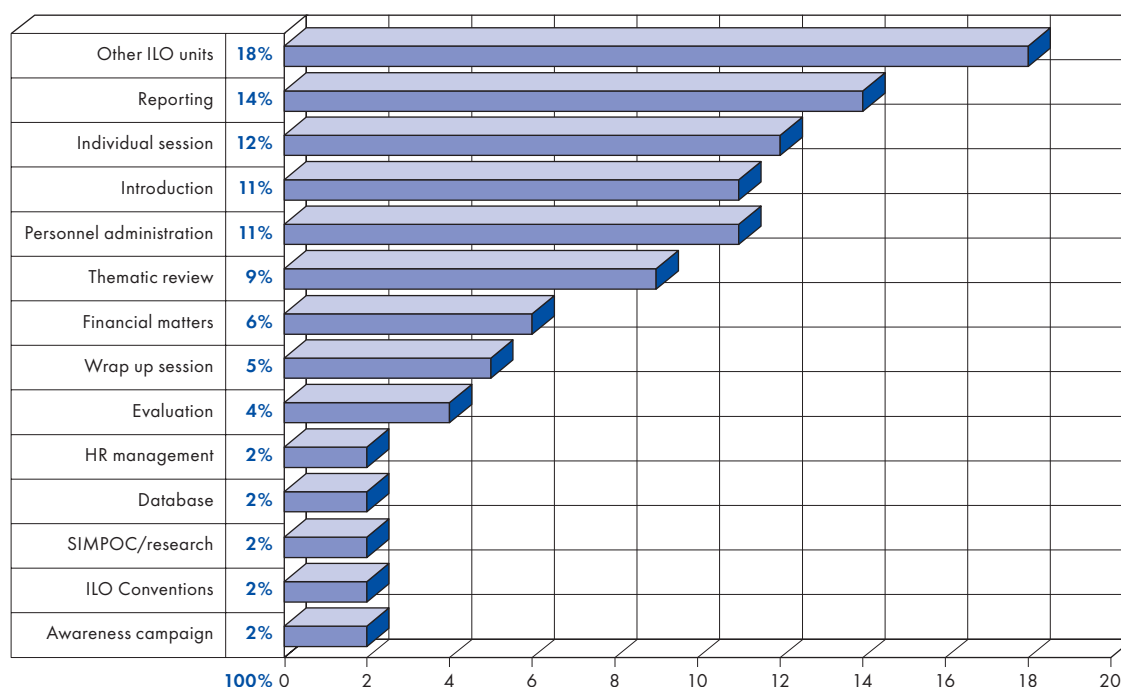
The evaluation recommended further testing, training and refinement of IPEC's web-based *Programme and operations manual* (POM).⁵ A revised version was completed in 2005, containing updated information on aspects such as the use of the new fast track electronic

³ DevTech Systems (Dominican Republic), World Education (Nepal), and World Vision (the Philippines).

⁴ Integrated Resource Information System.

⁵ The *Programme and Operations Manual* and its updates and supplements are available on the IPEC intranet.

Chart 5. Orientation time spent on each topic



contracting templates and project closing procedures. During the biennium, the POM was also made available in Spanish and French, in addition to the original English version.

The POM has become a cornerstone of IPEC's training programme, and practical exercises have been developed and tested to enhance staff members' ability to understand and apply the rules and procedures. Some of these materials were pilot-tested at a workshop for project staff in Africa covering the design, monitoring and evaluation of action programmes. These materials will be further developed and used in 2006-07.

As mentioned earlier, during 2004-05 the ILO Bureau of Programme and Management commissioned a study of IPEC's business practices by an external consultant. The study covered various aspects of IPEC's operations, including decentralization, variations to the standard practices of the ILO, documentation of procedures and sub-contracting. In general, the report proposed only minimal changes and IPEC will work to make the best use of the recommendations. Work is currently underway with the Financial Services and Procurement units to update the Office's procurement circulars. This will result in simplified procedures, improved documentation and a mainstreaming of IPEC's working methods into those of the Office. It is also intended to make the circulars more user friendly for field staff by incorporating examples of transactions and to

document workflows. Inputs from both the ILO's evaluation of IPEC and the External Auditor will help to guide this work. The report also identified numerous good practices in IPEC, in particular in the area of knowledge management and operational efficiency.

4.2 PROGRAMME DESIGN, EVALUATION AND KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

Strategic planning exercises following IPEC's Strategic Programme Impact Framework (SPIF) were carried out for the new time-bound programme support projects and other major interventions designed during the period. To make monitoring and reporting on direct beneficiaries more systematic, IPEC has also developed a common approach to these tasks in the form of a module that can be used and adapted by the projects.

4.2.1 Evaluation and impact assessment

In 2004-05, IPEC's Design, Evaluation and Documentation Section managed 79 evaluations, 70 of which were carried out by external evaluators and nine by ILO staff. Seventy-three were project-level evaluations and the remaining six

were thematic evaluations or synthesis reports. This represents an increase of 75 per cent compared to the 45 evaluations managed during 2002-03. Annex VIII provides additional detail of all the evaluations carried out in the biennium.

Impact assessment is a fundamental pillar in IPEC's evaluation system. Through tracer studies and the development of tracking systems, the programme has analysed broader and longer-term changes in the lives of beneficiary boys and girls. The pilot tests conducted during 2004 in different locations allowed for refining the methodologies and provided relevant information on impact. As part of its impact assessment approach, IPEC has also started to use methodologies for measuring short-term project impact by repeating initial baselines as part of the final evaluation. This has provided an assessment of the impact in the target areas as a result of project activities and valuable indications on how IPEC's work has affected the target population in the timeframe of the projects.

4.2.2 Information systems for knowledge management

IPEC is working on integrating its information system with recent ILO developments.⁶ This will ensure the sustainability of IPEC's efforts in this area within the broader context of the ILO.

IPEC has put in place an Information Resource Centre that provides searchable online public access⁷ to IPEC publications, reports, working papers, guidelines, manuals, brochures and other IPEC sources of information on child labour. Online access to IPEC documentation expanded substantially during the biennium and more than 4,800 documents are now avail-

able. Technical support has been provided to IPEC project offices to foster uniformity among IPEC information systems worldwide as part of the efforts to create a comprehensive knowledge base on child labour. An example of this collaboration is the public site Subregional Information System on Child Labour for South Asia developed by IPEC-New Delhi in collaboration with IPEC headquarters.⁸

In the Americas, the Regional Child Labour Information System⁹ (El Sistema de Información Regional sobre Trabajo Infantil –SIRTI) has been strengthened and redesigned as knowledge management tool that contains over 2,000 documents reaching 8,500 subscribers. The SIRTI publishes two subregional bulletins monthly in Central and South America.¹⁰

The IPEC programme database provides contact information for 108 IPEC field teams with more than 400 staff members, with queries linked automatically to the ILO e-mail functionality. The information on IPEC implementing agencies has also expanded to offer institutional and contact information for more than 1,900 agencies. In 2005 a database module was launched online to provide information on evaluation consultants, providing query and reports functions. In addition, a new module for good practices is being finalized and will also be made available through the IPEC intranet.

⁶ Namely, IRIS and the new Stellent Content Management System for maintenance of web sites.

⁷ <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/ipec/publ/index.htm>.

⁸ <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/region/asro/newdelhi/ipec/index.htm>.

⁹ See: <http://www.oit.org.pe/ipec>.

¹⁰ See: <http://www.oit.org.pe/ipec/boletin> y <http://www.oit.or.cr/ipec/encuentros>.

PART II

Thematic highlights

II. INTRODUCTION

This part of the report provides information on three topics of importance to IPEC in its current biennium:

- 1) **Child labour and youth employment: Highlighting the links**
- 2) **International standards concerning child labour statistics: Statisticians agree it is about time**
- 3) **Child labour in mining: A global call to action**

IPEC welcomes suggestions and guidance from the members of the ILO Governing Body Committee on Technical Cooperation and the IPEC International Steering Committee, as well as other stakeholders, on issues discussed and raised in these thematic chapters.

II.1 CHILD LABOUR AND YOUTH EMPLOYMENT: HIGHLIGHTING THE LINKS

1.1 INTRODUCTION

In the report entitled *Working out of poverty* that he presented to the 2003 International Labour Conference, ILO Director-General Juan Somavia observed that, “[i]dentifying the key stages of life when people are vulnerable to falling into poverty is the starting point for understanding the dynamics of life and work of poor communities”.¹ The most vulnerable of these key stages are no doubt the two earliest ones: childhood and youth (see box 5). It is during these formative stages in life, when one’s control over his/her environment and circumstances is minimal, that the most enduring aspects of personal development take shape and determine, by and large, the nature and degree of success in later life. The consequences are not only personal; a nation’s future is largely shaped by the opportunities available to its younger members for wholesome development.

From a labour and employment perspective, the key problems in these early stages are child labour on the one hand, and youth unemployment and underemployment on the other. These early scourges affect hundreds of millions of children and young people around the world,

jeopardizing their prospects for leading productive and fulfilling lives as adults. A roadmap out of poverty needs to be concerned first and foremost with how these issues may be effectively addressed to lay the foundation for decent work through working life.

Interest in the problems of child labour and youth employment has grown substantially in recent years and the literature on each has been accumulating rapidly. There has, however, been relatively little effort to examine the *relationship* between them, most notably the implications that engagement in child labour may have for employment as children grow older. There are at least two reasons for this relative neglect. The first is the tendency, particularly among practitioners, to view child labour mainly from the perspective of household poverty, education, human resources development, culture and law (enforcement), and less so from the standpoint of labour markets, employment and employment policy. The second reason has to do with the dearth of panel data related to labour and

¹ ILO: *Working out of Poverty*, Report of the Director-General to the 91st Session of the International Labour Conference, June 2003 (Geneva, 2003), p. 22.

BOX 5. NOTIONS OF CHILDHOOD AND YOUTH

United Nations texts commonly define the notions of childhood and youth by reference to age: those below 18 are children and those between 15 and 24 are the youth. The overlap between these age ranges is symptomatic of the difficulties that arise in trying to draw too sharp a line between when childhood ends and when youth begins. It also reflects the great diversity in the definition of “youth” (and hence “childhood”) in different societies depending on which dimension of “youth” takes precedence: demographic (e.g. age), cultural (notions of adulthood), biological (attainment of puberty), social (attainment of maturity or readiness for marriage), or economic (e.g. ability to sustain oneself). In Africa, for example, the spectrum of youth has been variously defined to range from the ages of 10 or 11 years (as in some cultural traditions), to as high as 34 years (as in South Africa). More commonly the age range between 12 and 25 years is presumed, which may even be narrowed to 15-24 years, thus conforming to the UN definition.¹

¹ G. Kanyenze et al.: *Strategies to combat youth unemployment and marginalisation in Anglophone Africa*. ILO/SAMAT Discussion Paper No. 14 (Harare, ILO, 2000), p. 2.

employment experience during childhood and youth. There are, for instance, few empirical studies on the labour market experiences of former child labourers in their youth and adulthood. But such knowledge is necessary not only because future employment prospects determine in part whether a child continues education or drops out of school to work, but also because, as IPEC's experience shows, a long-term strategy for the elimination of child labour for older children must go beyond their removal from work and prepare them for (re-) entry into the labour market at the appropriate age.

The purpose of this chapter is to sketch out a simple conceptual framework for the study of linkages between child labour and youth employment and identify several priority areas for further work on the subject. Mention will also be made of some modest initiatives being launched by IPEC at present.

1.2 A SIMPLE CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

1.2.1 The youth employment problem

There are over a billion young people of 15-24 years of age in the world and 85 per cent of them live in developing countries. Most of them are economically active, either working or looking for work. ILO estimates put the number of young unemployed people at around 88 million in 2003.² Many more millions do have a job and may in fact be working long hours but are nevertheless "underemployed" as they strive to make ends meet in the informal economy. Meanwhile, some 59 million young people aged 15-17 years are working worldwide in hazardous occupations in which they should not be engaged.³

The youth unemployment rate tends to vary closely with the adult unemployment rate but it is consistently higher – typically two to three times higher – in a wide range of countries and across gender. This consistency across countries at different stages of development points to some systematic factors at work. For a variety of reasons having to do, inter alia, with their limited skills and experience, inadequate protection in labour law, and their proneness to exploring alternative opportunities, young people tend to be the last to be hired and the first to be fired. Unemployment rates are often higher among young females than young males.

Various reasons have been advanced to explain the seriousness of the problems of unemployment and underemployment among youth. One is that the demographic transition in many developing countries has raised the proportion of youth in the working-age population. However, this supply effect is widely discounted as a major explanatory factor.

A far more important reason is the sluggish growth of many economies that has dampened the overall demand for labour. The collapse of formal sector employment in many developing countries, particularly in Africa, is a stark testimony to that. There are simply too few "decent" jobs coming up, if any. The adverse impact of this squeeze tends to be more severe for youth in the labour market. Accordingly, any strategy to combat youth unemployment must be a part and parcel of efforts to boost the overall demand for labour on a sustainable basis. This calls for the integration of youth employment policies in national strategies for development and poverty reduction, for instance the Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSP) process, which can only succeed if they lead to the expansion of opportunities for decent work for all economically active people.

Another often-cited reason for high unemployment among youth is the lack of marketable skills on the part of job seekers, particularly where formal sector employment is growing. The education system, with its liberal arts bias, often fails to produce the type of skills demanded by employers.⁴ Contributing to that is also a common perception – not least among the youth themselves – that employment implies a job with a wage or salary and working for somebody else. These perceptions have often led training institutions to provide skills that are mostly suitable for formal sector wage jobs that are scarce. In the same vein, many policy-makers tend to assume, particularly in Africa, that the main cause of unemployment among youth is the absence of artisanal and vocational skills. This has in turn led to the continuous expansion of

² ILO: *Global employment trends for youth* (Geneva, 2004), p. 1.

³ ILO: *A Future without child labour*, Report of the Director-General to the 90th Session of the International Labour Conference, Global Report under the Follow-up to the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, Geneva, 2002, p. 17.

⁴ G. Kanyenze et al.: *Strategies to combat youth unemployment and marginalisation in Anglophone Africa*. ILO/SAMAT Discussion Paper No. 14 (Harare, ILO, 2000). p. 4.

training supply in such areas as carpentry, auto-mechanics, and bricklaying, leading to market saturation. The fundamental lesson of such experiences is that training interventions should be based on a careful assessment of available opportunities for jobs and self-employment that would require skills and give rise to a demand for training.⁵

1.2.2 Child labour as a precursor of the youth employment problem

The links between child labour and youth employment tend to be mutual but they are expected to run primarily from the former to the latter. The key question of interest is thus whether child labour may act as a precursor of youth employment problems.

This is a complex issue. At the aggregate level, it is arguable that the very existence of child labour deprives the youth of some job opportunities that would otherwise have been available to them if children ceased to work. What children do may be mainly unskilled jobs that might not be particularly attractive to the youth. But their removal from the labour market would reduce the labour supply and could conceivably generate dynamics that would encourage improved production technologies, skilled or semi-skilled jobs, increased labour productivity, and higher wages to benefit young people.

From a more micro perspective, the adverse implications of child labour are far more significant for the child labourers themselves as they grow older. Child labour tends to exacerbate the problem of youth employment in so far as it detracts children from acquiring the needed education and skills to compete in the labour market as young adults. The importance of that inhibitive effect is an empirical question on which there is relatively little evidence.

And then there is also the task of ensuring that those who are removed from child labour are properly equipped to enter the labour market at the appropriate age. It is clearly not sufficient to eliminate child labour without ensuring that the alternative provides opportunities for education and skill acquisition that are in demand and improve young people's employability.⁶ The absence of institutions that could provide such alternatives is indeed one reason why child labour is sometimes seen as precisely the way to acquire the needed experience and skills to improve one's labour market prospects. The efforts to alleviate

the problems of child labour and youth unemployment and underemployment are thus less likely to be successful if each is tackled alone. A concerted effort to address both simultaneously stands a better chance of success.

1.3 WHAT IS TO BE DONE

The discussion above hints at several thematic areas where research is needed to deepen our understanding of the relationship between child labour and youth employment. This is essential for the successful integration of child labour concerns in youth employment policies, the key task at hand. Some specific suggestions include:

1.3.1 Improving the knowledge base

For reasons both of advocacy and policy formulation, it is necessary to improve knowledge of how child labour may exacerbate the labour market problems of youth. Research in this area would also inform the development of tools and action programmes that need to be tested, improved and replicated. These could include the development of appropriate indicators that would be of interest to both child labour and youth employment, for example of the size of child labour involving 15-17 year-olds doing hazardous work and its changes over time. The main difficulty is the lack of appropriate panel data that would allow the empirical investigation of the dynamics involved. But there is still much that can be accomplished with skilful analysis of existing survey data, particularly in the case of such countries as Brazil where fairly long time series are available (see box 6 for several examples).

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Employability – entailing investment in education and training and improving the impact of such investments – is one of the “four E’s” that the High-Level Panel of the UN Secretary-General’s Youth Employment Network (YEN) recommended as top priority in all National Action Plans on Youth Employment. The other three are Equal opportunities for young women and men, Entrepreneurship, and Employment creation. Of these, the issue of employability is one that is most directly related to the problem of child labour. This relationship has two major aspects: In what ways does child labour detract from employability as children grow into youth; and the need for children removed from child labour to develop their employability.

BOX 6. CHILD LABOUR PERPETUATES POVERTY... AND ITSELF

How does child labour affect income and labour market prospects later in life? Among the rare studies that address this question empirically is a recent one by Ilahi et al.¹ Using data from Brazil, it finds that early entry to the workforce reduces lifetime earnings by 13 to 20 per cent. Child labour also raises the probability of being poor later in life by 13 to 31 per cent. Another study based on the same Brazilian data finds strong evidence for the persistence of child labour from one generation to the next, even when income is held constant. Thus parents with a history of child labour were more likely to send their children to work prematurely than were other parents without such history, even when their incomes were the same.² In the same vein, a study concerned with poverty transmission in Egypt finds that (i) parents who were child labourers themselves were more likely to send their children to work, (ii) the effect of the mother having been a child labourer is twice as much as that of the father, in both rural and urban areas, and (iii) parents who started work at an earlier age were more likely to send their children to work.³ We may recall in this connection the recent conclusion of the International Labour Conference to the effect that "Policies and programmes that aim to prevent cycles of disadvantage from being repeated across generations are critical in achieving social inclusion and decent work for youth" (Resolution concerning youth employment, International Labour Conference, 2005). Among the most critical of these policies and programmes are those that aim at the elimination of child labour.

¹ N. Ilahi; P. Orazem and G. Sedlacek: *How does working as a child affect wage, income and poverty as an adult?* Social Protection Discussion Paper Series No. 0514 (Washington DC, World Bank, 2005). ² P. Emerson and A. Portela Souza: "Is there a child labor trap? Intergenerational persistence of child labor in Brazil" in *Economic Development and Cultural Change*, (Chicago, 2003), Vol. 51.2, pp. 375-98. ³ J. Wahba: *Child labor and poverty transmission: No room for dreams*, ERF Working Paper No. 0108 (Cairo, Economic Research Forum, 2001).

1.3.2 Education and training

Education and training constitute the principal channels through which child labour and youth employment are linked. Their attractiveness as an alternative to child labour is crucial to efforts to eliminate child labour as well as to prepare children for successful entry into the labour market as they grow older. Three areas may be identified for further work:

Basic literacy: Basic literacy is an essential ingredient for employability and access to decent work. To ensure universal access to primary education for all children – which is, incidentally, the second of the United Nations Millennium Development Goals – it is necessary to remove the serious obstacle of child labour that stands in the way of achieving this objective.

Non-formal education: Withdrawing child labourers and rehabilitating them often involve, particularly for older children, the provision of non-formal education as a stepping stone towards (re-)insertion into the formal education system, or vocational training to enable children to move into less harmful and more remunerative safe jobs.

Skill formation and apprenticeship: Current experience with direct apprenticeship pro-

grammes suggests that, although seemingly attractive, they may have a low probability of success because they tend to be costly, require the strong commitment of social partners, in particular employers, and require a labour intensive referral and follow-up system which is lacking in many developing countries. The experience further suggests that unmonitored non-formal apprenticeship is often exploitative. It amounts to little more than a pretext for keeping children as "apprentices" for years with little or no pay to learn simple skills that could be learned much faster in a more structured formal setting. But formal training is often very costly. This dilemma offers an important area for further research. For some lessons based on IPEC experience, see box 7.

1.3.3 Adolescents in hazardous work

As seen earlier (box 5), the target groups of concern, children and youth, partially overlap: those in the 15-17 age bracket fall into both categories. These "adolescents", according to ILO Conventions, are free to work so long as they are not engaged in "unconditional worst forms" of child labour (slavery, illicit activities, etc. that are generally illegal activities of a criminal

nature) or in hazardous forms of work (such as in mining, construction, etc.). The detrimental health effects of hazardous work tend to impair employability during the most vigorous and productive years of youth and sometimes even for a lifetime. Initiatives to remove the hazard(s) from the working environment (through, for instance, adaptation of equipment or reduction of working hours), or to facilitate the transition of adolescents from prohibited forms of work into non-hazardous occupations would kill two birds with one stone: it reduces child labour and increases youth employment at the same time. For an example from Turkey, see box 8.

fetch water and wood may not turn elsewhere for help. On the other hand, it is also true that some work done by children outside the home can be done, in principle, by young people (and adults) instead. Indeed, it would have to be done by them if child labour were effectively abolished. What is needed is to explore possibilities for better functioning labour markets with a view to reorienting the demand for labour away from children and towards youth. Detailed research is also necessary to identify economically feasible alternatives – for example technological and organisational improvements in the production process – to current practices involving child labour.

1.3.4 Reorienting the demand for labour

The co-existence of child labour and youth unemployment represents a cruel irony: while there is a demand for certain types of labour that is met by children who should not be working, there is also a supply of labour from young people that goes unutilized or under-utilized. It may well be that in some cases the demand for children's labour cannot be met by unemployed young people. Rural households relying on their own children for help in farming activities or to

1.3.5 Collaboration with the Youth Employment Network

As part of his efforts to contribute to the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals, the UN Secretary-General established a Youth Employment Network (YEN) with the UN, ILO and the World Bank as core partners. One of the main objectives of YEN is to assist countries in developing National Action Plans (NAP) on youth employment, as urged by two resolutions of the UN General Assembly. The

BOX 7. APPRENTICESHIP WITH LOCAL ARTISANS

A number of IPEC action programmes in Bangladesh, Cambodia, Kenya, the Philippines, Senegal and Turkey sent boys and girls to learn skills by practicing with local artisans. In some countries, the children studied the theoretical part with teachers at vocational training centres before doing practical apprenticeship with local artisans, while in others the children were placed directly with the local artisans. Among the lessons learned from these experiences are the following:

- Local businesses and artisans exist throughout the areas where the children actually live: in large cities and small towns, even in small communities. A number of skills are already provided in these places, and they usually are more up to date in terms of skills and equipment than the traditional training centres. Therefore, local businesses and artisans are important resources that can be used and should be mobilized to provide more vocational training that is relevant to the children.
- Having the children study the theoretical part at a training centre and the practical part with local businesses or artisans brings together the best of both worlds and ensures that children acquire both adequate theoretical foundation as well as practical experiences in the real world.
- Regular supervision and monitoring are key to the success of this type of initiative, to ensure that children actually learn what they are supposed to learn, and to make sure that they are not abused or exposed to hazards at the local workshops.
- As children do not usually receive quality of life education at the local businesses or workshops, the action programmes need to provide additional support services and ensure that quality of life education is provided including occupational health and safety, reproductive health and life skills, which are very important to the children's life and development.

BOX 8. TRANSFORMING CHILD LABOUR INTO YOUTH EMPLOYMENT: AN EXAMPLE FROM TURKEY

Since 1994, IPEC in Turkey has supported many national institutions in withdrawing children from hazardous work through the provision of vocational training to help them secure more attractive employment alternatives and escape from poverty. These programmes targeted children involved in hazardous work in the metal, furniture, automobile repair, and textile and leather sectors. Over the period 1994-2003, through the IPEC projects funded by the Federal Republic of Germany, over 2,500 children aged 15-18 years were withdrawn from hazardous work and enrolled in existing vocational training programmes of the Ministry of National Education (MONE). In addition, through an ongoing United States Department of Labor funded project implemented by the Labour Inspection Board of the Ministry of Labour and Social Security, children working in furniture sector are targeted and another 500 children are mainstreamed into vocational training programmes.

An important feature of these programmes is that, upon registration in the MONE vocational programmes, children are automatically covered under the Government's social security system and start legal employment at wages set by the Government. Programmes take three years to complete and graduating children receive an official MONE diploma, which entitles them to open their own workshops or to be promoted to foremanship.

The vocational training centres serve as valuable assets in promoting youth employment and training is provided within a dual structure. Working children receive theoretical training at the centres for a day each week and practical vocational training at their workplaces during workdays. The teachers at the vocational training centres, labour inspectors and the Employers' Workplace Monitoring and Consultation Group regularly monitor the workplaces to ensure that the children are not working in hazardous conditions and are receiving proper vocational training.

process is most advanced in the YEN's rapidly growing number of "Lead Countries", including Azerbaijan, Brazil, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Ecuador, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran, Mali, Namibia, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Syria and Uganda. The NAPs provide a good opportunity for mainstreaming child labour concerns in a policy framework that is not only most relevant, but also enjoys significant political support in many countries as well as internationally.

1.4 IPEC INITIATIVES

While IPEC has worked extensively with both younger child labourers and older ones, it has not yet developed a comprehensive programme of work on the linkages between child labour and youth employment. However, several new initiatives are now underway or being pursued, usually in collaboration with other ILO units. Among these are:

- promoting and supporting empirical research under selected IPEC projects, notably the time-bound support projects, demonstrating

the linkages between child labour and youth employment problems and why they are best tackled together;

- a two-year regional programme in Central Asia covering Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan that aims to combat the worst forms of child labour through education and youth employment (funded by the Federal Republic of Germany); and
- a one-year inter-regional programme covering Brazil, Indonesia and the United Republic of Tanzania (and possibly one or two other countries) that focuses on improving the knowledge base on the relationship between child labour and youth employment through development of approaches and methodologies for ILO constituents to integrate child labour concerns in youth-employment national action plans, documentation of good practices in reducing work hazards for adolescent boys and girls, and development of a sound knowledge base on the career counselling needs of working children. Funding for this programme has been secured from the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency.

II.2 INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS CONCERNING CHILD LABOUR STATISTICS: STATISTICIANS AGREE IT IS ABOUT TIME

2.1 INTRODUCTION

While there has been unequivocal global consensus that child labour needs to be eliminated, agreement upon what exactly is the *child labour* to be abolished has been less obvious. It has sometimes been argued that certain types of work (or, economic activities) done by children are beneficial to their development and their becoming responsible adults. International standards leave many elements of the scope and range of such permissible work by children to national decision. For instance, even though the international standards on the minimum working age set by the ILO are viewed as yardsticks for defining and regulating the entry of children to the workplace, the minimum age for entry to work varies between countries. In addition, while there is an international consensus that children under 18 should not be engaged in hazardous work – a worst form of child labour – there is no international list of what should be so classified. As the emphasis on informed decision-making for policy on child labour gathers momentum, with an ever larger community of nations ratifying the ILO child labour Conventions, the need for reliable child labour statistics and international agreement on how to statistically define child labour for measurement purposes has emerged at the forefront of the world labour statistics agenda.

In the past decade, statistical work on child labour increased enormously, due mainly to the outcry for more reliable data as well as efforts by IPEC to provide very specific technical assistance. During the mid-1990s, IPEC, in collaboration with the ILO's Bureau of Labour Statistics (STAT), strongly encouraged national statistical offices to take up the challenge of collecting and analysing data on child labour. This was a time when child labour was a highly sensitive issue for many countries and reporting child labour data was all but taboo. One step at a time, IPEC convinced the national statistical offices (NSOs) about the importance of reliable data, the need

for coming to terms with the terminology and the issues, for developing data collection tools and manuals, and training those involved in the surveys to undertake all aspects of the work in a reliable manner. The priority was to get each NSO to agree to do a survey and to do it well, keeping as close as possible to the internationally accepted concepts and tools. During those initial steps, the context was not ripe for an internationally agreed statistical definition of child labour.

Given the sensitive nature of the issue, achievements of the past decade in the child labour statistical area have been remarkable: over 250 child labour surveys of various types have been completed.

2.2 PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH LACK OF INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS ON CHILD LABOUR STATISTICS

In spite of quality child labour surveys at the country level, the task of preparing comparable and unambiguous estimates across countries, and, at times, even across regions within a country, is very difficult. Present day child labour literature, including that of international organizations and agencies, uses a wide variety of statistical definitions and measures. These uncoordinated applications can obscure the nature of the problems encountered in addressing child labour and complicate efforts to measure it in a standardized manner and on a comparable basis. IPEC-supported surveys provide useful statistical indicators of the magnitude, nature and geographical presence of the various forms of child labour. If the surveys are repeated, it is possible to discern trends of various types. These indicators will be more useful if they are founded on international statistical standards that would ensure technical quality of the data and allow meaningful comparison across countries.

2.3 STRONG CALL FROM NATIONAL STATISTICIANS

Reflecting the willingness of countries to obtain more reliable and comparable statistics on child labour, at the most recent International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS)¹ there was unanimous demand by participants for an agenda item on child labour statistics at the forthcoming 18th ICLS, likely to meet in 2008. In fact, the 17th ICLS had placed on record that:

A large number of participants emphasized the importance of this subject and commented on their experience in measuring child labour and the complexities involved. Many participants stressed the need to develop a precise international statistical definition of child labour, including hazardous work, and methodological guidelines to ensure comparability across countries and over time. There was unanimous support from the Conference for the development of a resolution on child labour statistics for presentation at the next ICLS.²

Furthermore, the Third Meeting of the SIMPOC³ External Advisory Committee on Child Labour Statistics held in April 2004 also highlighted the conclusion of the 17th ICLS on the development of international standards on child labour statistics. It was seen as a unique opportunity to help mainstreaming of child labour statistics into national statistical programmes and to improve the international comparability of child labour statistics.

2.4 FROM LEGAL CONCEPTS TO STATISTICAL DEFINITIONS

Why are the international standards set in the ILO Child Labour Conventions not sufficient to derive clear statistical definitions for child labour? The underlying reason is that ILO Conventions No.138 and No.182 were designed as legal instruments to assist in the identification of child labour in a conceptual manner and, moreover, to guide practical action to address the problem. It is up to national legislations, while keeping in line with the international standards the Conventions provide, to set forth more detailed rules on various elements like the minimum working age, the type of activities that children may be allowed to engage in as light work, activities to be classified as hazardous

work prohibited to children, limits to working hours, other specific conditions and possible exclusions from the rules. In contrast, IPEC's work on statistically defining child labour must confront the infinitely complex reality of correlating the Conventions' legal concepts with labour statistics, keeping in mind that those who carry out statistical surveys are, most likely, neither specialists on child labour regulations nor responsible for their enforcement.

The statistical standards will address the issues surrounding measurement of child labour in a very pragmatic manner, including aspects such as: whether or not the type of activity that a child is carrying out should be classified as work, and, if so, whether or not it is within the permissible limits as regards the nature of the work and other conditions and circumstances; from how many hours a day (or a week) a child should be considered to have "worked"; what is the period that one should look at, a week a month, a year, and so on and so forth. As Conventions No. 138 and No. 182 have built-in flexibility in selected aspects for application in the national context, it is expected that there will be similar provisions within the international statistical standards on child labour to be developed.

The efforts to set international statistical standards on child labour are by no means putting into question the validity of legal instruments like Convention No. 138 and No. 182. It is expected that the standards will refine the operational definition of child labour for statistical measurement purposes, keeping as close as possible to the detailed rules and concepts deriving from these legal standards. In other words, from a statistical perspective the information available in terms of identifying activities that may potentially fall within the ambit of child labour will be carefully assessed. The ensuing work will, therefore, primarily take into account existing international standards on child labour and its worst forms, and child rights (ILO Convention 138 on the Minimum Age of Work and Convention 182 on

¹ ICLS is an intergovernmental conference organised normally every five years by ILO Bureau of Statistics, and the most recent (17th) ICLS was held in Geneva from 24 November to 3 December 2003. It is the authoritative global forum for establishing international standards on labour statistics.

² ILO: *Seventeenth Conference of Labour Statisticians*, Report of the Conference, Part I, General Report (Geneva, 2004), Chapter 2, p. 7, para. 28.

³ IPEC's Statistical Information and Monitoring Programme on Child Labour.

WFCL, the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child). It also will review the various approaches applied in the countries for making child labour estimates, the work of IPEC on global estimates of child labour and published research and reports analysing the impact of children's activities on their schooling, health and general well-being.

2.4.1 Where to start: The basic concepts to translate into statistics

In developing the statistical definition of child labour, at the starting point, all non-schooling activities (of economic and non-economic categories) performed by children will be taken into account. The case of children working in unconditional WFCL poses no difficulty for conceptual identification purposes. However, measurement in practice is problematic as the activity is often a "hidden" form and the children are hard to locate and observe. However, as to what constitutes hazardous child labour, also a WFCL, is not determined internationally, but left to national determination as noted above. As regards other types of non-school activities, including non-economic activities such as household chores within the child's own household, that have a strong gender dimension, consensus is not readily evident. Even for economic activities, national practices vary and thresholds (for instance for permissible light work and the minimum age for work) are governed by the relevant national legislation.

2.5 IPEC'S PREPARATIONS FOR THE 18TH ICLS

IPEC, in collaboration with STAT, has the responsibility for preparing the background technical report and draft resolution on child labour statistics. These will be submitted for consideration and approval at the 18th ICLS. The preparatory work by SIMPOC has commenced, supported by its enormous field experience and a four-year donor funded project. These documents will bring out the conceptual issues in specifying what constitutes child labour and what should be statistically counted. Assessing what is feasible in practice, the draft resolution will also suggest an operational statistical definition of child labour that may be universally applied for measurement and programme intervention purposes.

To address both the conceptual and operational issues is essential. Conceptual clarifications need to be made as to what is child labour according to the international and national labour standards. However, after clarifying what should constitute child labour and what may be excluded, there should be operational guidelines as to what should be counted. Thus, the draft resolution will also provide guidelines in terms of statistical tools on how child labour may be verified and measured.

It is well recognized that child labour is still an extremely sensitive issue in many countries and the definition of what constitutes work by children as set by national legislation differs among countries. Harmonization of the varying perspectives will be required for the task ahead, as a consensus is essential for the statistical standards of child labour to be universally accepted and used. The proposed formulation in the technical report and draft resolution for the 18th ICLS will evidently require an element of flexibility to accommodate the differing legal benchmarks by countries.

To develop such a consensus, an elaborate and extensive consultation process will be pursued by IPEC at the regional and global levels. IPEC and STAT will submit for discussion successive drafts of the technical report and resolution at a series of meetings with government officials and statisticians, ILO constituents, IPEC partners and experts on child labour. Of these meetings, of special note is the ILO Meeting of Experts⁴ with participation by government officials, and representatives of workers and employers, and four regional meetings with similar participation. In addition, the background papers, technical report and draft resolution, will be made available for comments to a larger body of stakeholders (including researchers and non-governmental organizations) on a forum to be established on the IPEC web site.

2.6 CONCLUSION

The task of establishing for the first time a globally acceptable standards setting mechanism for the measurement of child labour in statistical terms is an important development that will not only make international comparison easier, but also help to improve the sustainability of child

⁴ To be held tentatively in the last quarter of 2006.

labour elimination programmes by making it simpler to more accurately measure success and failure over longer periods and on a larger scale. Country estimates on child labour and the occupations and industries that child workers are engaged in will become measurable in non-controversial units and governments will be able to measure trends on the basis of acceptable global standards. Much more reliable information will be available on children's work, including on its volume, range and types, as well as on the conditions under which children work, the hazards

that they encounter on account of their work, the goods they produce and the services they provide. It will also provide information as to what such working children miss in terms of attributes related to schooling and education. Such information will ultimately facilitate the monitoring of ILO member States' compliance with international labour standards in a transparent manner. A set of agreed international statistical standards on child labour for its measurement, as foreseen, will be a critical element in the work towards a world without child labour.

II.3 CHILD LABOUR IN MINING: A GLOBAL CALL TO ACTION

3.1 CHILDREN WORKING IN MINES

The image of youngsters, blackened by coal dust lugging laden carts up from tunnels deep underground, was one of the factors which stirred the ILO membership to adopt conventions against child labour in the early days of the organization at the start of the twentieth century. Astonishingly, almost a hundred years later, that very image can still be seen in small-scale mines of Asia, Africa, Latin America, and even parts of Europe. Although much reduced, the problem persists.

Why, after all the sensitization and almost universal legislation against it, do children still work in mines and quarries? In part, it is because child labour in mining is one of those forms of work which is particularly closely associated with economic and social disruption. Even if virtually disappearing for a time, it tends to reassert itself when civil wars break out and cut off normal commerce, when drought destroys livelihoods or whenever else times get tough. It usually occurs far from sight: up in the mountains or out in the border areas. And it relocates swiftly, responding to hints and whispers of a gold strike here or jobs there. Under such conditions, neither national nor customary law are able to exert more than feeble control.

Far from the public eye, children in small-scale mining are vulnerable to a panoply of social, psychological and physical dangers not found in many other forms of work. Mining areas are notorious for violence, prostitution, drug-use (especially of alcohol), and crime, and they attract those unable or unwilling to sustain traditional lifestyles or occupations. Where temporary towns have shot up, there is seldom potable water. Schools are non-existent. Mining is a hazardous occupation and children who work in mines and quarries are at serious risk of injury and illness, some disabilities becoming apparent only years later. An unknown number each year lose their lives. The dangers are so obvious and extreme that there are no conditions – poverty

included – under which child work in mining can be tolerated.

Child labour in mining has not received as much attention as some other forms of child labour, perhaps because the number of children involved is relatively small – estimated roughly at one million – many countries having only a few hundred scattered here and there. Compared with as many as one hundred million in agriculture, mining apparently seems hardly worthy of note.

3.2 LESSONS LEARNED FROM EXPERIENCE PROPOSE MOVING AHEAD

However, it is precisely because it is an extremely dangerous form of child labour but also of modest scale that IPEC began to consider whether it would be possible to address it on a global basis. Last year IPEC conducted a thematic evaluation of its mining projects (as well as relevant projects of others) to see if feasible solutions exist. The evaluation found innovative strategies being developed and quite notable successes in both policy change and the removal of several thousands of children from work in small-scale mining. These positive notes were accompanied, of course, by sobering lessons about the difficulty of trying to bring change to informal mining sites. On the whole, the evaluation showed that there was indeed a wealth of experience on which to draw. IPEC has had eight major projects in small-scale mining and/or quarrying and numerous smaller action programmes in a number of countries representing a large cross-section of the world. Participating countries include: Bolivia, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Ghana, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Mali, Mongolia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Senegal, Tanzania, Togo, and Venezuela. An upcoming project in Ukraine is highlighted in box 9.

BOX 9. ELIMINATING CHILD LABOUR IN SMALL-SCALE MINES IN UKRAINE

The use of child labour in informal mines, often called “kopankas” or “foxholes”, was first investigated by the Confederation of Free Trade Unions of Ukraine in 2003. It is estimated that in the Donetsk region alone there are some 500 unregistered small-scale mines. Owners of illegal mines recruit small teams of miners, including children, who work without fixed hours in unsafe working conditions using primitive hand-made instruments. There are no emergency exits, no ventilation, no gas detectors and no ceiling reinforcements.

Members of the Independent Trade Union of Miners (ITUMU) of Ukraine (part of the Confederation of Free Trade Unions of Ukraine) interviewed former and current child labourers in informal mines. The results clearly showed the extent to which these children are put at risk: they work in hazardous conditions for long hours, sometimes in water; they perform arduous tasks like carrying heavy loads and crawling through narrow tunnels; they are often exposed to health hazards like inhaling harmful coal and other dusts and exposure to dangerous toxins and excessive noise levels; and they risk injury from falls and falling objects.

The ITUMU also initiated a national meeting of stakeholders, followed by a press conference to raise the awareness of participants and the public at large on the issue, making use of the ILO booklet and materials *Digging for survival*. Participants produced an action plan against child labour in mines. As a follow-up of the press conference, the Head of the ITUMU was invited to a TV talk-show entitled “Child Labour in Ukraine: Ways to Respond to the Problem” broadcast nationwide on June 12, 2005, the World Day against Child Labour. The improved awareness and public perception that resulted from these efforts enabled IPEC to negotiate a direct action programme targeting child labourers in mines. The programme is currently being designed by local partners in consultation with the ITUMU and CFTUU.

3.3 FROM SUPPORTIVE POLICY TO COMPREHENSIVE GLOBAL ACTION: THE NEXT STEP

The experience on the ground has been complemented by the development of a sound policy foundation as well. In 1999 and 2000, ILO global tripartite meetings on small-scale mining were organized under the auspices of ILO’s Sectoral Activities Department (SECTOR), the recommendations of which called for the ILO to undertake work on child labour in small-scale mines. These meetings not only provided a policy basis but also opened up the means for a more ambitious move against child labour in mining on the global level through links with major actors. These key actors fall into three categories: 1) mining-related trade unions and federations (e.g. the ICEM);¹ 2) mining companies and associations (e.g. the ICMM);² and 3) agencies that provide technical or financial assistance on mining (e.g. CASM³ and DFID⁴).

The links have been taking tangible form through meetings and joint reports. For example, IPEC joined with ICEM and SECTOR in a Tripartite Meeting on Gemstones in Bangkok in 2001, making a presentation on child labour. In 2004, SECTOR arranged a meeting of CASM to present the findings of IPEC’s thematic evalu-

ation of mining projects. On this occasion, managers of several IPEC mining projects were invited to Washington D.C. to present their work.⁵ Among those present at the meeting were technical specialists and donors. IPEC’s presentations illustrated its on-the-ground experience and technical know-how in effective responses to address the gravity of the situation. Subsequently, IPEC was invited to host two workshops at CASM’s annual meeting in Sri Lanka.

The mining sector is one in which there are powerful interests on all sides. From the vigorous mining unions of South Africa to mining companies so large they have more assets than that of some of the countries where they operate, the well-being of the mining sector is a matter of common concern to ILO’s constituents. Even though virtually all child labour is found in small-scale mines and quarries, which are unor-

¹ International Federation of Chemical, Energy, Mine and General Workers’ Unions.

² International Council on Mining and Metals.

³ Communities and Small-Scale Mining. This is network of mining-related agencies and technical specialists, based in the World Bank, and funded in part by DFID.

⁴ Department for International Development (UK).

⁵ South America Regional Mining, Colombia Mining, Mongolia Country Programme (work in gold and coal mining), Tanzanite project in East Africa.

ganized, unaffiliated with the formal sector and often illegal, the fact that child labour occurs within the industry at all is a matter of concern to many in the private sector who find it an insupportable remnant from the past that sullies their attempts to establish a socially responsible identity for themselves and the industry.

The development agencies and investment banks, which contribute substantial amounts to mining development, did not pay much attention to child labour until relatively recently. With the increasing attention to the issue, they recognize that it is one that needs to be taken into account in lending criteria. Also, in a positive sense, they see that it could provide an entry point for addressing the larger and more intransigent issues of rural poverty, rural migration, and the environment, which have a direct effect on the economic viability of the formal mining industry.

Taking into consideration IPEC's experience, the ILO policy directives, the tripartite backing and the link into decent work and poverty alleviation agendas, when it came time to select a theme for the World Day against Child Labour (WDACL) in 2005, the ground was already laid for a focus on mining and quarrying. As this is the main ILO advocacy event on child labour worldwide, it was natural to involve different parties – particularly the social partners – who had been indicating interest in the issue. The WDACL is the main annual advocacy occasion on child labour worldwide, as well as being a side event of the International Labour Conference in Geneva, the WDACL thus offered an ideal opportunity to launch the idea of a global *Call to Action* against child labour in mining.

3.4 A CALL TO ACTION AGAINST CHILD LABOUR IN MINING

On 10 June 2005⁶ in Geneva 15 tripartite delegations representing countries that recognize that they have a child labour problem in mining gathered in the Palais des Nations. In the presence of participants in the International Labour Conference, each country in turn formally presented a signed pledge to eliminate child labour in mining within a defined period. The nations presenting agreements were Brazil, Burkina Faso, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Ghana, Mali, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Senegal, Tanzania, and Togo. Also significant was the signing of an agreement by

the General Secretaries of the workers federation concerned with mining, ICEM, and of the mining sector employers, ICMM. They pledged to support the ILO and governments in their efforts to eliminate the problem globally. This was preceded by addresses by the Minister of Labour of Ghana, the Deputy Under-Secretary for Labour of the United States and the ILO Executive Director of the Standards and Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work Sector, representing the Director General.⁷

Geneva was only one of many sites for WDACL activities. Over 50 countries marked the occasion, demonstrating widespread support at the global, national and local levels for ending child labour in mines and quarries. Activities included street theatre, dance contests, photo exhibitions, screening of videos and documentaries, seminars and conferences and other special events. At many events, child miners described the tough conditions of their daily lives and their aspirations for the future. The activities were remarkable in their variety, quality, quantity and the high level of participation by political leaders, celebrities and local dignitaries. Needless to say, the commitment and enthusiasm of local organizers were key ingredients in the success of this global event.

Groups in as diverse countries as Benin, Tanzania, Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Bangladesh, China, India, Guyana, Bulgaria, Kazakhstan and Jordan illustrated how coordinating events on the same day throughout the world can serve to make the public and the local leadership aware of the depth and breadth of a shared humanitarian challenge.

3.5 BEYOND THE CALL TO ACTION: THE ELIMINATION OF ALL CHILD LABOUR IN MINING THROUGH A GLOBAL TIME-BOUND PROGRAMME

To build on the momentum created by the WDACL, 12 of the 15 signing countries launched straight into follow-up activities. Tripartite planning meetings were scheduled in a half-dozen countries to detail activities to be undertaken during the next five years to eradicate child labour in mining. To sensitize officials at different levels and prepare them to participate in

⁶ 12 June 2005 was a Sunday.

⁷ A record of the event, both in written and audio-visual form, is posted on the web.

such meetings, two countries organized visits to mining areas so the officials could see this type of child labour first hand. Cross-fertilization between different areas of the world was also encouraged by the translation of informational materials produced for the WDACL into other languages.

At the global level, a small interagency working group has been convened to prepare the work plan and an information package for resource mobilization. These form the basis and first steps for making the Call to Action a reality.

At the national level, many of the actions begun on the WDACL are continuing through this year and beyond.

The global eradication of child labour in small-scale mining is certainly a major challenge, however. Indeed, this is the first time a global sector-based time-bound programme is being contemplated to eradicate a specific worst form of child labour in a relatively short time. With the momentum created up to this point, it is clearly an opportune time to embark on such invigorated action.

PART III

Programme and Budget 2006-07

III. INTRODUCTION

This part of the report presents the Programme and Budget for the International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour for 2006-07 as part of the ILO's overall strategic budgeting framework. The Programme and Budget was approved by the ILO's Governing Body in March 2005 and subsequently adopted by the International Labour Conference in June 2005.

The Programme's workplan follows the operational objectives, indicators and targets as outlined in the ILO's overall Programme and Budget for 2006-07. It should be noted, however, that as a multi-donor programme, the allocation of resources to IPEC's technical cooperation programme needs to take into account several important factors, such as requirements

and absorptive capacity of recipient countries, donor priorities and availability of new funds to support core activities.

The figures presented here represent the Office's estimates of the ILO Regular Budget and extra-budgetary technical cooperation resources available to the department to which IPEC belongs and should be considered as indicative planning figures. The figures on extra-budgetary technical cooperation are based on the resources already pledged and approved for use during the period 2006-07. While support from the donor community remains high, there are no contractual obligations on the donors to continue to provide new and/or additional funds for operational activities.

III.1 STRATEGIC OVERVIEW

With the restructuring of the Office in 1999 and the implementation of the Programme and Budget 2000-01, IPEC became one of the eight ILO InFocus Programmes. Since then, it has become increasingly evident that there is good potential for synergy between IPEC and DECLARATION,¹ which is the other InFocus Programme in the Standards and Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work Sector. This is particularly the case in regard to the mainstreaming of child labour into national employment and social policies and specific issues such as forced labour and human trafficking. Thus, during the latter part of the 2004-05 biennium, steps were taken to better integrate the management structures of IPEC and DECLARATION to promote joint action, reduce costs and avoid duplication.

Under the ILO Programme and Budget 2006-07, the two Programmes, while retaining their distinct identities, goals and authority to manage the extra-budgetary resources allocated by donors, will be part of the newly created Department of Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, under the Sector on Standards and Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work. Overall management of the technical cooperation components of DECLARATION and IPEC will be under the new Department. This new Department, together with the Department on International Labour Standards, will contribute to the ILO's Operational Objective 1 a: Fundamental principles and rights at work.

Operational Objective 1.a, has two key outcomes, one of which relates directly to targeted action against child labour: Progress towards the application by member States of the two core ILO child labour Conventions – No. 138 and No. 182 – is set forth as an indicator to measure progress towards this objective.

The consolidation of IPEC and DECLARATION into one Department has led to the combining of their financial and administrative support services. Thus, the figures presented in this section represent the regular budget

resources available to both IPEC and DECLARATION and should be considered only as indicative planning figures.

The IPEC figures on extra-budgetary technical cooperation are based on the resources already pledged and approved for use during the period 2006-07. For the purposes of reporting to the International Steering Committee, IPEC has extracted the relevant figures for its programme. These are not specifically presented in the ILO Programme and Budget 2006-07.

It should also be noted that a new methodology for estimating the regular budget *strategic resources* was introduced as part of the Programme and Budget exercise for 2006-07. In the Programme and Budgets for 2002-03 and 2004-05, the distribution of funds according to strategic objective was based entirely on a formula which allocated the administrative budgets of headquarters and regional units to the strategic framework. In the Programme and Budget for 2006-07, the allocation of technical resources to the strategic framework is made by programme managers based on their commitments to contribute to specific outcomes. In light of this change in methodology, the 2004-05 figures reported in previous IPEC reports are not comparable to the 2006-07 figures cited in Table 8 below.

¹ The 1998 ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work cover four areas: 1) freedom of association and the right to collective bargaining; 2) the elimination of forced and compulsory labour; 3) the abolition of child labour, and 4) the elimination of discrimination in the workplace.

Table 8. 2006-07 Strategic resources for Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work

	Regular budget strategic resources (in constant 2004-05 US\$)	Estimated extra-budgetary expenditure (in US\$)	Total
DECLARATION/IPEC	32 982 353	168 983 000	201 965 353
IPEC		130 000 000	

Operational objective 1a: Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work

ILO member States give effect to the principles and rights concerning freedom of association and collective bargaining and the elimination of forced labour, child labour and discrimination in employment and occupation.

Outcome 1a.2: Targeted action against child labour

Member States undertake targeted action against child labour in line with fundamental ILO Conventions on child labour, giving priority to the urgent elimination of the worst forms of child labour and the provision of alternatives to boys and girls, as well as to their families.

Indicator and Target for 2006-07

Indicator

Member States make progress in applying Conventions Nos. 138 and 182 through at least two interventions associated with the time-bound programme approach, including legal change, data collection, time-bound targets, child labour monitoring systems and mainstreaming of child labour in relevant development policies.

Target

10 member States, in addition to the number reached at the end of 2004-05.
Progress will be measured based on commitments made under Conventions Nos. 138 and 182.

III.2 OPERATIONAL OVERVIEW

As part of the consolidation of IPEC and DECLARATION into one Department, IPEC's structure was simplified as explained in 4.1.2 of this Report. Regular Budget resources for IPEC (table 9), as for all ILO technical programmes, were reduced by 5 per cent. The inflow of extra-budgetary resources to IPEC has remained

stable and will allow a continued expansion of Programme volume for 2006-07 (table 10).

Tables 11 and 12 provide an overview of the extra-budgetary resources already provided within approved project budgets for use during 2006-07. The information is shown by recipient country (table 11) as well as by donor (table 12).

Table 9. IPEC operational budget – Regular budget by sub-programme

	2004-05	2006-07	2006-07
	(in constant 2002-03 US\$)		(recosted – US\$)
IPEC	3 260 181	6 041 897	6 721 297
DECLARATION	3 070 310		

Table 10. IPEC operational budget – Estimated extra-budgetary technical cooperation as compared to 2004-05

2004-05	2006-07
(US\$)	
116 400 000	130 000 000

Table 11. Approved level of extra-budgetary technical cooperation allocations for 2006-07 by recipient (US\$) ¹

Recipient	Donor	Total	Recipient	Donor	Total
African regional	Canada	1 171 244	Caribbean regional	Canada	6443
	Denmark	2 271 714		Total	6443
	Finland	165 379	Central American regional	Canada	13 546
	France	4 073 092		Italy	920 781
	ICA	588 052		United States	3 483 883
	Netherlands	343 774		Total	4 418 210
	Sweden	16 497	Chile	Canada	18 670
	United States	14 442 494		Total	18 670
	Total	23 072 246	China	United Kingdom	3 883 942
Albania	Italy	42 697		Total	3 883 942
	Total	42 697	Colombia	Canada	370 606
American regional	Canada	381 502		United States	7751
	Spain	3 227 017		Total	378 357
	United States	2 430 070	Costa Rica	Canada	22 4211
	Total	6 038 590		Total	22 4211
Middle Eastern regional	United States	2 830 020	Dominican Republic	United States	2 576 706
	Total	2 830 020		Total	2 576 706
Asian regional	Denmark	93 491	Eastern Europe and Central Asia regional	Germany	1 182 857
	Italy	666 835		United States	2 183 754
	Japan	160 165		Total	3 366 611
	JTUC-RENGO	106 903	Ecuador	United States	2 718 450
	Netherlands	553 432		Total	2 718 450
	Sweden	20 452	Egypt	Italy	87 473
	UNHSF	451 185		Norway	12 399
	United Kingdom	5742 297		Total	99 872
	United States	697 176	El Salvador	United States	2 556 796
	Total	8 491 936		Total	2 556 796
Bangladesh	BGMEA	34 902	Ethiopia	Italy	6668
	Germany	65 258		Total	6668
	ISPI	2074	European regional	Germany	2 477 316
	Netherlands	770 778		Poland	20 026
	Norway	666 932		United States	1 004 908
	United Kingdom	663 910		Total	3 502 250
	United States	534 142	Ghana	United States	4 055 949
	Total	2 737 996		Total	4 055 949
Benin	France	161 184	Global	United States	5 455 684
	Total	161 184		Total	5 455 684
Brazil	United States	3 999 046	Guatemala	United States	187 412
	Total	3 999 046		Total	187 412
Burkina Faso	Belgium	2412	Haiti	Canada	222 088
	France	73 816		Total	222 088
	United States	54 949	Honduras	United States	67 125
	Total	131 177		Total	67 125
Cambodia	United States	3 497 921	India	Germany	30 488
	Total	3 497 921		Italy	3 544 578
Cameroon	United States	278 816		United Kingdom	4 329 553
	Total	278 816		United States	14 167 256
				Total	22 071 874

Recipient	Donor	Total
Indonesia	Germany	170 891
	United States	3 846 268
	Total	4 017 159
Interregional	Belgium	112 520
	Canada	325 011
	ECLT	50 426
	Finland	210 879
	France	58 018
	Germany	524 142
	Italy	1 149 684
	Japan	212 639
	Netherlands	660 978
	Norway	979 034
	Spain	257 590
	Sweden	153 305
	United Kingdom	714 000
	United States	12 700 276
	Total	18 108 502
Jamaica	United States	20 622
	Total	20 622
Jordan	United States	677 205
	Total	677 205
Kenya	Canada	5561
	Germany	232 671
	Norway	4219
	United States	3 890 372
	Total	4 132 823
Lao People's Democratic Republic	France	23 683
	Total	23 683
Lebanon	France	42 132
	Total	42 132
Madagascar	France	93 095
	United States	3 601 568
	Total	3 694 663
Malawi	United States	1 816 502
	Total	1 816 502
Mali	France	22 987
	Total	22 987
Mexico	United States	1 306 343
	Total	1 306 343
Mongolia	United States	2 071 560
	Total	2 071 560
Morocco	Belgium	313 793
	France	171 808
	United States	1 598 516
	Total	2 084 117
Namibia	Sweden	17 070
	Total	17 070

Recipient	Donor	Total
Nepal	Germany	89 801
	ISPI	12 862
	Italy	38 135
	Norway	94 971
	United States	2 179 802
	Total	2 415 571
Nicaragua	United States	38 898
	Total	38 898
Niger	France	152 438
	Total	152 438
Pakistan	Denmark	441 875
	FIFA	505 011
	Germany	104 791
	Norway	37 089
	PCMEA	576 993
	SCCI	7257
	SIMAP	103 482
	Switzerland	484 152
	United States	5 326 137
	Total	7 586 787
Panama	United States	243 137
	Total	243 137
Philippines	Germany	7695
	United States	3 207 827
	Total	3 215 522
Russian Federation	Finland	513 500
	Remes, Mr. Seppo Juha	103 852
	Total	617 352
Senegal	United States	1 202 108
	Total	1 202 108
South Africa	Norway	105 200
	United States	1247
	Total	106 447
South American regional	Italy	123 776
	Netherlands	119 723
	United States	4 712 047
	Total	4 955 546
Sri Lanka	Norway	24 303
	United States	434 461
	UNICEF	473 308
	Total	932 072
Togo	France	118 452
	Italy – Provincia di Milano	57 172
	Total	175 624
Turkey	Germany	436 452
	United States	1 347 579
	Total	1 784 031
Uganda	United States	13 305
	Total	13 305

Recipient	Donor	Total
Ukraine	United States	466 466
	Total	466 466
United Republic of Tanzania	ECLT	298 446
	United States	5 104 605
	Total	5 403 050
Viet Nam	Finland	2 989
	United States	56 981
	Total	59 970

Recipient	Donor	Total
Western African regional	United States	2 071 397
	Total	2 071 397
Yemen	United States	244 690
	Total	244 690
Zambia	United States	11 795
	Total	11 795
TOTAL		176 830 522

¹ Including PSI and provision for cost increases.

ABBREVIATIONS

APFTU: All Pakistan Federation of Trade Unions **BGMEA:** Bangladesh Garment Manufacturers and Exporters Association
ECLT: The Foundation to Eliminate Child Labour in Tobacco **FIFA:** Fédération Internationale de Football Association **ICA:** International Confectionary Association **ISPI:** Italian Social Partners' Initiative **PCMEA:** Pakistan Carpet Manufacturers and Exporters Association
JTUC-RENGO: Confederation of Japanese Trade Unions **SCCI:** Sialkot Chamber of Commerce and Industry **SIMAP:** Surgical Instruments Manufacturers Association of Pakistan **UNICEF:** United Nations Children's Fund **UNHSF:** United Nations Trust for Human Security

Table 12. Approved level of extra-budgetary technical cooperation allocations for 2006-07 by donor (US\$)¹

Donor	Recipient	Total	Donor	Recipient	Total
Belgium	Burkina Faso	2 412	Germany	European regional	2 477 316
	Interregional	112 520		India	30 488
	Morocco	313 793		Indonesia	170 891
	Total	428 725		Interregional	524 142
BGMEA	Bangladesh	34 902		Kenya	232 671
	Total	34 902		Nepal	89 801
Canada	African regional	1 171 244		Pakistan	104 791
	American regional	381 502		Philippines	7 695
	Caribbean regional	6 443		Turkey	436 452
	Central American regional	13 546		Total	5 322 363
	Chile	18 670	ICA	African regional	588 052
	Colombia	370 606		Total	588 052
	Costa Rica	224 211	ISPI	Bangladesh	2 074
	Haiti	222 088		Nepal	12 862
	Interregional	325 011		Total	14 936
	Kenya	5 561	Italy	Albania	42 697
	Total	2 738 883		Asian regional	666 835
Denmark	African regional	2 271 714		Central American regional	920 781
	Asian regional	93 491		Egypt	87 473
	Pakistan	441 875		Ethiopia	6 668
	Total	2 807 080		India	3 544 578
ECLT	Interregional	50 426		Interregional	1 149 684
	United Republic of Tanzania	298 446		Nepal	38 135
	Total	348 871		South American regional	123 776
FIFA	Pakistan	505 011		Total	6 580 628
	Total	505 011	Italy – Provincia di Milano	Togo	57 172
Finland	African regional	165 379		Total	57 172
	Interregional	210 879	Japan	Asian regional	160 165
	Russian Federation	513 500		Interregional	212 639
	Viet Nam	2 989		Total	372 804
	Total	892 747	JTUC-RENGO	Asian regional	106 903
France	African regional	4 073 092		Total	106 903
	Benin	161 184	Netherlands	African regional	343 774
	Burkina Faso	73 816		Asian regional	553 432
	Interregional	58 018		Bangladesh	770 778
	Lao People's Democratic Republic	23 683		Interregional	660 978
	Lebanon	42 132		South American regional	119 723
	Madagascar	93 095		Total	2 448 685
	Mali	22 987	Norway	Bangladesh	666 932
	Morocco	171 808		Egypt	12 399
	Niger	152 438		Interregional	979 034
	Togo	118 452		Kenya	4 219
	Total	4 990 705		Nepal	94 971
Germany	Bangladesh	65 258		Pakistan	37 089
	Eastern Europe and Central Asia regional	1 182 857			

Donor	Recipient	Total
Norway	South Africa	105 200
	Sri Lanka	24 303
	Total	1 924 146
PCMEA	Pakistan	576 993
	Total	576 993
Poland	European regional	20 026
	Total	20 026
Remes, Mr. Seppo Juha	Russian Federation	103 852
	Total	103 852
SCCI	Pakistan	7 257
	Total	7 257
SIMAP	Pakistan	103 482
	Total	103 482
Spain	American regional	3 227 017
	Interregional	257 590
	Total	3 484 607
Sweden	African regional	16 497
	Asian regional	20 452
	Interregional	153 305
	Namibia	17 070
	Total	207 324
Switzerland	Pakistan	484 152
	Total	484 152
UNHSF	Asian regional	451 185
	Total	451 185
UNICEF	Sri Lanka	473 308
	Total	473 308
United Kingdom	Asian regional	5 742 297
	Bangladesh	663 910
	China	3 883 942
	India	4 329 553
	Interregional	714 000
	Total	15 333 702
United States	African regional	14 442 494
	American regional	2 430 070
	Arab States regional	2 830 020
	Asian regional	697 176
	Bangladesh	534 142
	Brazil	3 999 046
	Burkina Faso	54 949
	Cambodia	3 497 921
	Cameroon	278 816
	Central American regional	3 483 883

Donor	Recipient	Total
United States	Colombia	7 751
	Dominican Republic	2 576 706
	Eastern Europe and Central Asia regional	2 183 754
	Ecuador	2 718 450
	El Salvador	2 556 796
	European regional	1 004 908
	Ghana	4 055 949
	Global	5 455 684
	Guatemala	187 412
	Honduras	67 125
	India	14 167 256
	Indonesia	3 846 268
	Interregional	12 700 276
	Jamaica	20 622
	Jordan	677 205
	Kenya	3 890 372
	Madagascar	3 601 568
	Malawi	1 816 502
	Mexico	1 306 343
	Mongolia	2 071 560
	Morocco	1 598 516
	Nepal	2 179 802
	Nicaragua	38 898
	Pakistan	5 326 137
	Panama	243 137
	Philippines	3 207 827
	Senegal	1 202 108
	South Africa	1 247
	South American regional	4 712 047
	Sri Lanka	434 461
	Turkey	1 347 579
	Uganda	13 305
	Ukraine	466 466
	United Republic of Tanzania	5 104 605
	Viet Nam	56 981
	Western Africa	2 071 397
	Yemen	244 690
	Zambia	11 795
	Total	125 422 024
TOTAL		176 830 522

¹ Including PSI and provision for cost increases.

ABBREVIATIONS

APFTU: All Pakistan Federation of Trade Unions **BGMEA:** Bangladesh Garment Manufacturers and Exporters Association
ECLT: The Foundation to Eliminate Child Labour in Tobacco **FIFA:** Fédération Internationale de Football Association **ICA:** International Confectionary Association **ISPI:** Italian Social Partners' Initiative **PCMEA:** Pakistan Carpet Manufacturers and Exporters Association
JTUC-RENGO: Confederation of Japanese Trade Unions **SCCI:** Sialkot Chamber of Commerce and Industry **SIMAP:** Surgical Instruments Manufacturers Association of Pakistan **UNICEF:** United Nations Children's Fund **UNHSF:** United Nations Trust for Human Security

Annexes

ANNEX I. FOLLOW-UP OF THE IPEC GLOBAL EVALUATION 2004

Evaluation of the InFocus Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC), November 2004

Area of action	Proposed follow-up action
Advocacy campaigns aimed at maintaining the momentum on action to combat child labour	■ Readjusted, explicit advocacy and social mobilization strategy developed in collaboration with DCOMM and others ■ Global assessment/evaluation of SCREAM
Strategic partnerships to mobilize the strength and expertise of international and national organizations and movements, with special emphasis on employers' and workers' organizations	■ Explicit joint strategy on strategic partnerships ■ Global strategic assessment/evaluation of the action programme modality
Mainstreaming within the ILO and externally to capitalize on corporate competencies and to unify action under the Decent Work Agenda	■ Expanded guidelines and joint strategy with other parts of ILO on mainstreaming and ensuring continued closer links with Decent Work programmes
Improvement in means to deliver technical cooperation through increased emphasis on resource allocation and mobilization supporting a programme approach, capacity alignment between headquarters and the field and addressing systemic bottlenecks, as part of institutional changes within the ILO	■ Explicit and expanded strategy and mechanism for planning and delivery of technical cooperation, particularly linked to Results-Based Framework (RBF) and systematic analysis of situation in identified country through the preparation of Country Notes or similar
Increased emphasis on upstream interventions at both national and global levels, with particular attention to the processes associated with the Millennium Development Declaration and Goals	■ Further development of guidelines on work in the context of MDG and PRPS in collaboration with INTEGRATION and others; with list of indicators ■ Studies to show link between child labour and MDGs
Expanded results-based framework and supporting tools for planning and measuring direct outcomes	■ Results-based framework by Nov. 2005
Implementation of Impact Assessment Framework	■ Deliberate policy of promoting use of tracer studies ■ Active pursuit of funds for further development of the Impact Assessment Framework
Other areas from the Governing Body document	
Knowledge management	■ Explicit strategic on knowledge building as part of RBF ■ Strategy for reconfiguration of IPEC information systems to ensure links to corporate initiatives ■ Global evaluation/assessment of knowledge assets
Management arrangements	■ Guide with INTEGRATION on good practices for effective collaboration on child labour

ANNEX II. TRIPARTITE MEETINGS HELD IN 2004-05

Date	Title	Venue	Geographical coverage	Composition (G, E, W)*
2004				
1-3 March	Evaluation of the SIMPOC programme in Central America, Belize, the Dominican Republic, and Panama	San José, Costa Rica	Belize, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama	G: 16 E: 2 W: 2 (+ ORIT & CLAT)
22-23 March	Tripartite Andean Meeting on Implementation of ILO Conventions 138 and 182	Lima, Peru	Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Venezuela	G: 10 E: 5 W: 5
25-26 March	Legal Progress towards the Prevention and Elimination of Child Labour	Tegucigalpa, Honduras	Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama	G: 21 E: 7 W: 7
23-25 Sept	Social Policy Consultation for National Child Labour Committees in MERCOSUR and Chile	Buenos Aires, Argentina	Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, Uruguay	G: 10 E: 5 W: 5
2005				
16-18 Feb	Inter-Regional planning workshop for the second phase of "APEC Awareness Raising Campaign: Eliminating the WFCL and Providing Educational Opportunities"	Bangkok, Thailand	Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand, Viet Nam	G: 4 E: 4 W: 4
11-13 July	Regional Tripartite workshop on Resources and Processes for Implementing the Hazardous Child labour provisions of Conventions Nos. 139 and 182	Phuket, Thailand	Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Laos, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Viet Nam	G: 13 E: 13 W: 13
1-2 Sept	Subregional Workshop on Good Practice Interventions on Child Domestic Labour in Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, and Zambia, and the Development of a Subregional Strategy for the protection of Child Domestic Workers	Nairobi, Kenya	Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, and Zambia	G: 4 E: 4 W: 4

* Government (G), Employers (E), Workers (W).

Date	Title	Venue	Geographical coverage	Composition (G, E, W)*
2005				
26-27 Oct	Regional Tripartite Consultation on Promoting Social Security towards the Elimination of Child labour	Pretoria, Republic of South Africa	Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Nigeria, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda	G: 8 E: 8 W: 8 (+ additional representation from RSA)
22-23 Nov	Regional Workshop on Legal Frameworks and Law Enforcement Capacity in Combating Child Trafficking for labour and Sexual Exploitation	Bangkok, Thailand	Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Thailand	G: 12 E: 7 W: 7
24-25 Nov	Regional Workshop on Child-friendly Standards and Guidelines for Recovery and Reintegration of Survivors of Child trafficking in Asia	Bangkok, Thailand	Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Thailand	G: 14 E: 7 W: 7
1- 2 Dec	Third Meeting of National Child Labour Committees	Montevideo, Uruguay	Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, Uruguay	G: 15 E: 5 W: 5

* Government (G), Employers (E), Workers (W).

ANNEX III. JOINT ACTIVITIES WITH OTHER ILO DEPARTMENTS AND PROGRAMMES DURING 2004-05

Area	ILO department/ programme: Outcome
Child domestic labour	ACTRAV: Development of a manual for workers' organizations DECLARATION: Coordination between projects on domestic work and child domestic labour in the Philippines and Indonesia GENDER: Gender component in domestic labour and education project in South and East Asia (Dutch TCRAM framework)
Child domestic labour and education	EMPLOYMENT: Coordination between programmes under the Netherlands Partnership Programme 2004-05 SOC/POL: Coordination between programmes under the Netherlands Partnership Programme 2004-05
Child labour and HIV/AIDS	ILO/AIDS 1) Child labour supplement to the ILO Code of Practice on AIDS in the World of Work (ongoing) 2) Joint programming for President's Emergency Program for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) funds for consultations and logistical cooperation for operationalization of a USDOL-funded project in Uganda 3) Preparation of questionnaires on for IPEC rapid assessments in Cameroon and Malawi
Child labour and indigenous peoples	COOP/INDISCO: 1) Joint project in Mindanao, Philippines; 2) Joint Working Paper on the links between Conventions No. 182 and No. 169 NORMES: Collaboration with project on the ILO Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169)
Child labour monitoring	DECLARATION, DIALOGUE: Training for labour inspectors in Latin America SAFework 1) Development of resource and training materials for labour inspectors 2) Global meetings on child labour monitoring (Geneva) 3) Six technical workshops: Anglophone Africa, Europe, Latin America, South Asia, and South-East Asia (2)
Child soldiers	IFP/CRISIS: Collaboration on issues related to child ex-combatants and joint participation in the UN Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Interagency Working Group
Decent work and child labour	INTEGRATION 1) Collaboration on technical review and supervision of the new revised global estimates on child labour for the upcoming <i>Global report on child labour</i> 2) Joint activities in Ghana and the Philippines between the IPEC sponsored time-bound programmes and INTEGRATION's decent work pilot projects 3) Participation in meetings, seminars, advisory bodies, etc. concerned with promoting the Decent Work Agenda

Area	ILO department/ programme: Outcome
Empowerment of families	IFP/SEED: Development of guidelines on how to use enterprise development strategies to eliminate child labour: <i>Using Small Enterprise Development to Reduce Child Labour</i> IFP/SFP: Assessment of social financial instruments
Education	SECTOR 1) Linking of IPEC education activities in Kenya to SECTOR action programme on the teacher shortage 2) Participation in the Education for All Flagship Steering Committee on Teachers and the Quality of Education organized by SECTOR and UNESCO
Forced and bonded child labour	DECLARATION: Coordination between projects in the Philippines and Indonesia
Gender audits	GENDER: Participation of two trained facilitators from IPEC in ILO in-house gender audits
Hazardous child labour	SAFework: Law and practice report on hazardous child labour
Hazardous child labour in agriculture	ACT/EMP 1) Development of TOR and questionnaires for the baseline survey on child labour in coffee and other agriculture sectors in Uganda 2) Development of TOR and questionnaires for the baseline study on child labour in the tea sector in Malawi 3) IPEC training of ACT/EMP project coordinators for ACT/EMP commercial agriculture projects 4) Pilot training-of-the-trainers workshop for farmers using the <i>IPEC training resource pack for the elimination of hazardous child labour in agriculture</i> . (Ghana) 5) Report on child labour in cotton plantations in eight regions of Azerbaijan 6) Rapid assessment child labour in horticulture in Moldova
ILO standards	NORMES: Comparative analyses of law and practice (Conventions No. 138 and No. 182)
Informal economy	EMP/ENT: Participation in knowledge sharing activities INTEGRATION: Work on the "theories of change" models of intervention approach and development of good practices
Local Economic Development	INTEGRATION: Development of module on fundamental principles and rights at work and local economic development
Mainstreaming of child labour concerns	ACTRAV: Development of national trade union action plans in Central America, the Dominican Republic and Mexico
Mainstreaming of gender concerns	GENDER 1) Mainstreaming of gender concerns into action programmes, including child domestic labour, commercial sexual exploitation of children and trafficking with assistance of ILO senior gender specialists 2) Publication of <i>Gender equality and child labour: A tool for facilitators</i> (2005)
Mining	DCOMM: World Day against Child Labour SECTOR 1) Thematic evaluation of projects on child labour in mining 2) Participation in the CASM (Communities and Small-Scale Mining) network
Scavenging	IFP/SEED: Thematic evaluation of ILO and non-ILO projects in Africa, Arab States, Asia, Europe and Latin America
Sexual exploitation of children and tourism	SECTOR: Coordination with HOTOUR regarding the World Tourism Organization task Force on the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children

Area	ILO department/ programme: Outcome
Social dialogue	ACT/EMP: Creation of a coordinating committee on child labour
Social protection for families of child labourers	STEP: Coordination between child labour and social protection interventions
Statistical standards for child labour	STAT: Development of standards (ongoing) in view of the 18 th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (2008)
Trafficking	MIGRANT: Coordination between trafficking projects in Europe and the Balkans and in West and Central Africa. Input for the <i>Global Report on Migration</i> DECLARATION: Coordination between trafficking projects in Europe, the Mekong region, and West and Central Africa
Training	INST: Contributions on child labour to INST training courses for social partners
Using social finance instruments in child labour programmes	SFU: Development of Technical Guidelines: Micro-finance against child labour
Youth employment	YEN: Policy research on linkages between child labour and youth employment (ongoing) YET: Policy research on linkages between child labour and youth employment (ongoing) IFP/SKILLS: Development and testing of the Vocational Education and Training Kit for child labourer ages 14-17 years (Arab States)

ANNEX IV. FINANCIAL TABLES

Annex IV.1. Actual expenditures 2002-05 by recipient (US\$)¹

Recipient	Donor	2002	2003	2004	2005
African regional	Austria	193 472	17 534	0	0
	Belgium	0	0	54 958	0
	Canada	0	93 402	26 400	402 689
	Denmark	0	116 654	283 934	714 844
	Finland	0	0	0	92 292
	France	569 998	459 178	285 481	1 009 834
	ICA	0	28 351	128 945	287 757
	Netherlands	0	0	49 370	668 567
	Sweden	0	61 948	260 968	124 294
	United States	1 633 950	3 868 108	5 544 780	7 280 156
	Total	2 397 420	4 645 175	6 634 836	10 580 433
Albania	Italy	117 325	90 327	30 987	52 101
	Total	117 325	90 327	30 987	52 101
Asian regional	Denmark	0	0	26 589	88 968
	Italy	0	54 643	256 318	322 843
	Japan	11 058	33 690	25 707	96 911
	JTUC-RENGO	0	0	0	24 345
	Netherlands	0	0	373 990	1 055 376
	New Zealand	33 364	0	0	0
	Sweden	0	0	81 000	7 343
	UNHSF	0	58 052	235 653	464 596
	United Kingdom	1 536 513	1 466 103	1 500 387	2 086 618
	United States	1 401 515	666 958	1 174 893	1 350 544
	Total	2 982 450	2 279 446	3 674 537	5 497 544
Bangladesh	BGMEA	0	0	27 260	1 515
	Germany	214 400	3 634	0	(895)
	ISPI	63 913	39 300	33 957	0
	Netherlands	1 387 464	1 040 884	1 209 836	1 229 045
	Norway	290 938	194 647	131 908	266 142
	United Kingdom	0	0	377 756	291 917
	United States	1 599 428	1 598 038	741 708	391 722
	Total	3 556 143	2 876 503	2 522 425	2 179 446
Belize	United States	0	0	(1 381)	0
	Total	0	0	(1 381)	0
Benin	Belgium	0	0	232	0
	France	18 295	91 257	61 369	94 857
	Total	18 295	91 257	61 601	94 857
Brazil	Germany	228 875	185 938	2 157	0
	Italy	0	0	78 655	0
	United States	237 547	133 519	1 617 623	1 660 008
	Total	466 422	319 457	1 698 435	1 660 008

Recipient	Donor	2002	2003	2004	2005
Burkina Faso	Belgium	0	0	7 016	461
	France	190 491	69 442	36 861	46 894
	United States	0	0	19 436	35 318
	Total	190 491	69 442	63 313	82 673
Cambodia	Denmark	76 073	18 866	68 339	0
	Netherlands	0	14 348	0	0
	United States	215 183	334 942	320 769	484 614
	Total	291 256	368 156	389 108	484 614
Cameroon	United States	0	0	37 623	207 424
	Total	0	0	37 623	207 424
Caribbean regional	Canada	0	0	0	333 186
	Total	0	0		333 186
Central African regional	Belgium	0	0	32 809	87 331
	Total	0	0	32 809	87 331
Central American regional	Canada	0	0	0	190 127
	Italy	32 555	413 934	593 170	896 510
	Spain	225 243	48 640	0	0
	United States	654 485	214 790	261 311	(697)
	Total	912 283	677 364	854 481	1 085 940
Chile	Canada	45 854	228 689	92 538	114 392
	Total	45 854	228 689	92 538	114 392
China	United Kingdom	0	0	406 589	1 075 739
	Total	0	0	406 589	1 075 739
Colombia	Canada	0	0	141 082	285 958
	United States	225 716	447 162	175 310	1 752
	Total	225 716	447 162	316 392	287 710
Costa Rica	Canada	96 266	178 093	476 478	621 469
	United States	261 412	200 295	61 607	0
	Total	357 678	378 388	538 085	621 469
Côte d'Ivoire	UNHCR	0	0	12 200	0
	Total	0	0	12 200	0
Dominican Republic	United States	416 965	917 627	1 295 699	1 858 773
	Total	416 965	917 627	1 295 699	1 858 773
Eastern Europe and Central Asia regional	Germany	0	0	0	29 755
	United States	0	0	0	357 358
	Total	0	0	0	387 113
Ecuador	Spain - Comunidad Autónoma de Madrid	89 030	1 639	0	0
	United States	0	4 238	339 747	748 584
	Total	89 030	5 877	339 747	748 584
Egypt	Denmark	139 338	86 078	23 104	0
	Italy	22 217	5 604	0	18 938
	Netherlands	(4 497)	0	0	0
	Norway	18 834	0	0	0
	Total	175 892	91 682	23 104	18 938
El Salvador	United States	676 872	1 479 302	2 996 878	2 111 110
	Total	676 872	1 479 302	2 996 878	2 111 110
Ethiopia	Italy	2 880	66 096	0	0
	Total	2 880	66 096	0	0

Recipient	Donor	2002	2003	2004	2005
European regional	Germany	11 179	128 926	835 817	975 593
	United States	0	2 434	120 147	420 937
	Total	11 179	131 360	955 964	1 396 530
Ghana	United States	158 271	310 278	0	436 213
	Total	158 271	310 278	0	436 213
Guatemala	United States	1 040 531	717 570	850 021	425 653
	Total	1 040 531	717 570	850 021	425 653
Haiti	Canada	0	51 448	83 984	180 675
	United States	128 149	320 049	0	0
	Total	128 149	371 497	83 984	180 675
Honduras	United States	151 258	217 363	299 113	331 219
	Total	151 258	217 363	299 113	331 219
India	Finland	84 204	23 801	(262)	0
	Germany	588 880	435 333	(62 640)	65 363
	Italy	0	9 990	619	80 885
	Sweden	77 574	40 020	0	0
	United Kingdom	1 213 567	1 464 460	(796)	362 440
	United States	27 039	362 048	1 468 787	4 491 603
	Total	1 991 264	2 335 652	1 405 708	5 000 291
Indonesia	Germany	265 255	101 467	(10 748)	0
	United States	59 519	493 888	970 986	1 187 236
	Total	324 774	595 355	960 238	1 187 236
Inter-American regional	Canada	875 901	965 783	1 031 425	0
	Spain	721 661	1 321 385	2 086 477	1 922 494
	United States	2 269 709	4 436 935	3 724 380	2 897 934
	Total	3 867 271	6 724 103	6 842 282	4 820 428
Interregional	Belgium	0	0	124 190	33 836
	Canada	236 166	158 713	428 096	168 221
	Denmark	0	87 610	473	0
	ECLT	0	5 594	106 396	12 480
	Finland	472 893	220 090	273 017	116 792
	France	174 351	342 345	374 144	233 324
	Germany	671 439	91 316	478 643	704 286
	Hey U MultiMedia AG	0	0	22 987	197
	Hungary	4 956	0	0	0
	Italy	550 637	504 256	427 150	634 733
	Japan	0	0	74 584	46 489
	Netherlands	723 777	1 884 364	1 584 578	656 388
	Norway	731 182	975 680	472 874	538 356
	Poland	7 182	0	0	0
	Spain	40 543	25 617	69 246	86 938
	Sweden	20 350	12 916	150 146	85 515
	United Kingdom	1 547 232	1 118 706	467 866	450 904
	United States	4 787 500	5 393 067	7 422 920	7 699 647
	Total	9 968 208	10 820 274	12 477 310	11 468 106
Jamaica	United States	182 597	211 131	121 655	17 463
	Total	182 597	211 131	121 655	17 463
Jordan	United States	3 991	1 198	135 358	205 940
	Total	3 991	1 198	135 358	205 940

Recipient	Donor	2002	2003	2004	2005
Kenya	Canada	15 867	0	0	0
	Germany	368 817	105 305	121 083	27 936
	Norway	27 323	6 167	0	0
	United States	0	0	0	426 434
	Total	412 007	111 472	121 083	454 370
Lao People's Democratic Republic	France	111 277	160 927	107 205	16 307
	Total	111 277	160 927	107 205	16 307
Lebanon	France	276 538	170 597	10 836	8 729
	Total	276 538	170 597	10 836	8 729
Madagascar	France	107 616	50 949	27 370	11 770
	United States	0	0	0	454 415
	Total	107 616	50 949	27 370	466 185
Malawi	United States	283 364	10 560	5 650	10 325
	Total	283 364	10 560	5 650	10 325
Mali	France	44 760	2 563	10 577	22 803
	Total	44 760	2 563	10 577	22 803
Mexico	United States	15 087	310 040	476 095	895 341
	Total	15 087	310 040	476 095	895 341
Middle Eastern regional	UNESCO	0	16 733	3 000	0
	United States	0	0	0	192 077
	Total	0	16 733	3 000	192 077
Mongolia	United States	72 404	321 699	388 178	221 237
	Total	72 404	321 699	388 178	221 237
Morocco	Belgium	215 016	73 782	0	39 084
	France	203 710	78 998	18 254	106 665
	United States	0	1 295	139 170	386 559
	Total	418 726	154 075	157 424	532 308
Namibia	Sweden	13 440	0	0	0
	Total	13 440	0	0	0
Nepal	Denmark	3 128	0	53 157	0
	Germany	149 186	0	0	0
	ISPI	8 964	0	0	0
	Italy	192 299	48 868	5 153	(6 309)
	Norway	0	0	85 860	90 716
	United States	264 870	857 122	1 649 299	2 082 658
	Total	618 447	905 990	1 793 469	2 167 065
Nicaragua	United States	1 006 921	540 922	473 104	191 124
	Total	1 006 921	540 922	473 104	191 124
Niger	France	106 164	62 405	15 315	38 225
	Total	106 164	62 405	15 315	38 225
	United States	304 381	220 370	0	0
	Total	304 381	220 370	0	0
Pakistan	APFTU	0	577	0	1 468
	Denmark	0	0	271	223 577
	European Commission	161 197	0	0	0
	FIFA	0	153 707	76 573	61 821
	Germany	241 818	223 188	60 077	23 755
	ISPI	48 975	41 499	0	0
	Italy	25 901	31 675	0	0
	Norway	0	6 800	86 886	195 770

Recipient	Donor	2002	2003	2004	2005
Pakistan	PCMEA	216 682	228 770	207 305	174 078
	SCCI	170 432	6 575	0	0
	SIMAP	13 250	28 506	21 299	74 395
	Switzerland	133 064	413 107	550 618	570 627
	United States	741 033	939 574	1 194 982	1 179 460
	Total	1 752 352	2 073 978	2 198 011	2 504 951
Panama	United States	0	126 421	236 845	450 469
	Total	0	126 421	236 845	450 469
Paraguay	Spain – Ayuntamiento Alcalá de Henares	45 650	0	0	0
	Total	45 650	0	0	0
Philippines	Finland	162 245	96 974	11 727	0
	Germany	141 574	27 919	0	0
	JTUC-RENGO	14 521	0	1 839	22 535
	United States	92 379	609 322	719 631	784 208
	Total	410 719	734 215	733 197	806 743
Portugal	Portugal	4 858	20 574	9 301	0
	Total	4 858	20 574	9 301	0
Republic of Korea	Republic of Korea	29 485	2 024	0	0
	Total	29 485	2 024	0	0
Romania	Romania	366 499	153 168	0	0
	Total	366 499	153 168	0	0
Russian Federation	Finland	172 731	100 793	146 938	136 391
	Germany	0	62 889	16 447	0
	Remes, Mr. Seppo Juha	0	0	0	18 247
	Total	172 731	163 682	163 385	154 638
Senegal	Netherlands	50 308	0	0	0
	United States	0	0	298 592	564 209
	Total	50 308	0	298 592	564 209
South Africa	United States	(22 797)	87 505	0	10 836
	Total	(22 797)	87 505	0	10 836
South American regional	Italy	0	0	15 297	92 388
	Netherlands	0	0	30 033	395 776
	Spain	419 389	179 918	0	0
	Spain – Comunidad Autónoma de Madrid	62 031	2 769	0	0
	United States	859 513	241 795	61 758	1 385 600
	Total	1 340 933	424 482	107 088	1 873 764
Sri Lanka	Australia	0	0	147 234	0
	Denmark	149 559	166 574	80 569	0
	Norway	0	0	224 775	129 140
	UNICEF	0	0	0	26 692
	United States	0	0	0	117 468
	Total	149 559	166 574	452 578	273 300
Thailand	Germany	123 443	54 710	7 303	0
	Total	123 443	54 710	7 303	0
Togo	France	118 439	99 619	49 902	86 757
	Italy – Provincia di Milano	0	0	0	3 718
	Total	118 439	99 619	49 902	90 475

Recipient	Donor	2002	2003	2004	2005
Turkey	Germany	352 447	304 593	163 144	65 267
	Sweden	11 255	0	0	0
	United States	0	0	304 088	958 616
	Total	363 702	304 593	467 232	1 023 883
Uganda	United States	371 487	374 608	29 864	13 108
	Total	371 487	374 608	29 864	13 108
	Netherlands	4 140	0	0	0
	United States	106 406	358 300	64 322	86 620
	Total	110 546	358 300	64 322	86 620
United Republic of Tanzania	ECLT	0	4 062	155 086	113 151
	Germany	101 539	147 059	76 440	2 909
	Norway	5 204	0	17 049	0
	United Kingdom	30 292	0	0	0
	United States	383 897	918 132	1 803 569	971 167
	Total	520 932	1 069 253	2 052 144	1 087 227
Viet Nam	United States	2 718	105 318	216 820	132 827
	Total	2 718	105 318	216 820	132 827
Yemen	United States	190 000	254 175	300 014	209 607
	Total	190 000	254 175	300 014	209 607
Zambia	United States	163 442	166 857	38 205	0
	Total	163 442	166 857	38 205	0
Grand Total		40806603	47247089	57165748	69537892

¹ Figures for 2005 are provisional and subject to revision.

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ICA: International Confectionary Association **ISPI:** Italian Social Partners' Initiative **JTUC-RENGO:** Confederation of Japanese Trade Unions
PCMEA: Pakistan Carpet Manufacturers and Exporters Association **SCCI:** Sialkot Chamber of Commerce and Industry
SIMAP: Surgical Instruments Manufacturers Association of Pakistan **UNESCO:** United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNHCR: Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees **UNHSF:** United Nations Trust for Human Security
UNICEF: United Nations Children's Fund

Annex IV.2. Actual expenditures 2002-05 by donor (US\$)¹

Donor	Recipient	2002	2003	2004	2005
APFTU	Pakistan	0	577	0	1 468
	Total	0	577	0	1 468
Australia	Sri Lanka	0	0	147 234	0
	Total	0	0	147 234	0
Austria	African regional	193 472	17 534	0	0
	Total	193 472	17 534	0	0
Belgium	African regional	0	0	54 958	0
	Benin	0	0	232	0
	Burkina Faso	0	0	7 016	461
	Central African regional	0	0	32 809	87 331
	Interregional	0	0	124 190	33 836
	Morocco	215 016	73 782	0	39 084
	Total	215 016	73 782	219 205	160 712
BGMEA	Bangladesh	0	0	27 260	1 515
	Total	0	0	27 260	1 515
Canada	African regional	0	93 402	26 400	402 689
	Caribbean regional	0	0	0	333 186
	Central American regional	0	0	0	190 127
	Chile	45 854	228 689	92 538	114 392
	Colombia	0	0	141 082	285 958
	Costa Rica	96 266	178 093	476 478	621 469
	Haiti	0	51 448	83 984	180 675
	Inter-American regional	875 901	965 783	1 031 425	0
	Interregional	236 166	158 713	428 096	168 221
	Kenya	15 867	0	0	0
	Total	1 270 054	1 676 128	2 280 003	2 296 717
Denmark	African regional	0	116 654	283 934	714 844
	Asian regional	0	0	26 589	88 968
	Cambodia	76 073	18 866	68 339	0
	Egypt	139 338	86 078	23 104	0
	Interregional	0	87 610	473	0
	Nepal	3 128	0	53 157	0
	Pakistan	0	0	271	223 577
	Sri Lanka	149 559	166 574	80 569	0
	Total	368 098	475 782	536 436	1 027 389
ECLT	Interregional	0	5 594	106 396	12 480
	United Republic of Tanzania	0	4 062	155 086	113 151
	Total	0	9 656	261 482	125 631
European Commission – EEC	Pakistan	161 197	0	0	0
	Total	161 197	0	0	0
FIFA	Pakistan	0	153 707	76 573	61 821
	Total	0	153 707	76 573	61 821
Finland	African regional	0	0	0	92 292
	India	84 204	23 801	(262)	0
	Interregional	472 893	220 090	273 017	116 792
	Philippines	162 245	96 974	11 727	0
	Russian Federation	172 731	100 793	146 938	136 391
	Viet Nam	0	0	0	0
	Total	892 073	441 658	431 420	345 475

Donor	Recipient	2002	2003	2004	2005
France	African regional	569 998	459 178	285 481	1 009 834
	Benin	18 295	91 257	61 369	94 857
	Burkina Faso	190 491	69 442	36 861	46 894
	Interregional	174 351	342 345	374 144	233 324
	Lao People's Democratic Republic	111 277	160 927	107 205	16 307
	Lebanon	276 538	170 597	10 836	8 729
	Madagascar	107 616	50 949	27 370	11 770
	Mali	44 760	2 563	10 577	22 803
	Morocco	203 710	78 998	18 254	106 665
	Niger	106 164	62 405	15 315	38 225
	Togo	118 439	99 619	49 902	86 757
	Total	1 921 639	1 588 280	997 314	1 676 165
Germany	Bangladesh	214 400	3 634	0	(895)
	Brazil	228 875	185 938	2 157	0
	Eastern Europe and Central Asia regional	0	0	0	29 755
	European regional	11 179	128 926	835 817	975 593
	India	588 880	435 333	(62 640)	65 363
	Indonesia	265 255	101 467	(10 748)	0
	Interregional	671 439	91 316	478 643	704 286
	Kenya	368 817	105 305	121 083	27 936
	Nepal	149 186	0	0	0
	Pakistan	241 818	223 188	60 077	23 755
	Philippines	141 574	27 919	0	0
	Russian Federation	0	62 889	16 447	0
	Thailand	123 443	54 710	7 303	0
	Turkey	352 447	304 593	163 144	65 267
	United Republic of Tanzania	101 539	147 059	76 440	2 909
	Total	3 458 852	1 872 277	1 687 723	1 893 969
Hey U MultiMedia AG	Interregional	0	0	22 987	197
	Total	0	0	22 987	197
ICA	Africa regional	0	28 351	128 945	287 757
	Total	0	28 351	128 945	287 757
ISPI	Bangladesh	63 913	39 300	33 957	0
	Nepal	8 964	0	0	0
	Pakistan	48 975	41 499	0	0
	Total	121 852	80 799	33 957	0
Italy	Albania	117 325	90 327	30 987	52 101
	Asian regional	0	54 643	256 318	322 843
	Brazil	0	0	78 655	0
	Central American regional	32 555	413 934	593 170	896 510
	Egypt	22 217	5 604	0	18 938
	Ethiopia	2 880	66 096	0	0
	India	0	9 990	619	80 885
	Interregional	550 637	504 256	427 150	634 733
	Nepal	192 299	48 868	5 153	(6 309)
	Pakistan	25 901	31 675	0	0
	South American regional	0	0	15 297	92 388
	Total	943 814	1 225 393	1 407 349	2 092 089

Donor	Recipient	2002	2003	2004	2005
Italy – Provincia di Milano	Togo	0	0	0	3 718
	Total	0	0	0	3 718
Japan	Asian regional	11 058	33 690	25 707	96 911
	Interregional	0	0	74 584	46 489
	Total	11 058	33 690	100 291	143 400
JTUC-RENGO	Asian regional	0	0	0	24 345
	Philippines	14 521	0	1 839	22 535
	Total	14 521	0	1 839	46 880
Netherlands	African regional	0	0	49 370	668 567
	Asian regional	0	0	373 990	1 055 376
	Bangladesh	1 387 464	1 040 884	1 209 836	1 229 045
	Cambodia	0	14 348	0	0
	Egypt	(4 497)	0	0	0
	Interregional	723 777	1 884 364	1 584 578	656 388
	Senegal	50 308	0	0	0
	South American regional	0	0	30 033	395 776
	Ukraine	4 140	0	0	0
	Total	2 161 192	2 939 596	3 247 807	4 005 152
New Zealand	Asian regional	33 364	0	0	0
	Total	33 364	0	0	0
Norway	Bangladesh	290 938	194 647	131 908	266 142
	Egypt	18 834	0	0	0
	Interregional	731 182	975 680	472 874	538 356
	Kenya	27 323	6 167	0	0
	Nepal	0	0	85 860	90 716
	Pakistan	0	6 800	86 886	195 770
	Sri Lanka	0	0	224 775	129 140
	United Republic of Tanzania	5 204	0	17 049	0
	Total	1 073 481	1 183 294	1 019 352	1 220 124
PCMEA	Pakistan	216 682	228 770	207 305	174 078
	Total	216 682	228 770	207 305	174 078
Poland	Interregional	7 182	0	0	0
	Total	7 182	0	0	0
Portugal	Portugal	4 858	20 574	9 301	0
	Total	4 858	20 574	9 301	0
Remes, Mr. Seppo Juha	Russian Federation	0	0	0	18 247
	Total	0	0	0	18 247
Republic of Korea	Republic of Korea	29 485	2 024	0	0
	Total	29 485	2 024	0	0
SCCI	Pakistan	170 432	6 575	0	0
	Total	170 432	6 575	0	0
SIMAP	Pakistan	13 250	28 506	21 299	74 395
	Total	13 250	28 506	21 299	74 395
Spain	Central American regional	225 243	48 640	0	0
	Inter-American regional	721 661	1 321 385	2 086 477	1 922 494
	Interregional	40 543	25 617	69 246	86 938
	South American regional	419 389	179 918	0	0
	Total	1 406 836	1 575 560	2 155 723	2 009 432

Donor	Recipient	2002	2003	2004	2005
Spain – Ayuntamiento Alcalá de Henares	Paraguay	45 650	0	0	0
	Total	45 650	0	0	0
Spain – Comunidad Autónoma de Madrid	Ecuador	89 030	1 639	0	0
	South American regional	62 031	2 769	0	0
	Total	151 061	4 408	0	0
Sweden	African regional	0	61 948	260 968	124 294
	Asian regional	0	0	81 000	7 343
	India	77 574	40 020	0	0
	Interregional	20 350	12 916	150 146	85 515
	Namibia	13 440	0	0	0
	Turkey	11 255	0	0	0
	Total	122 619	114 884	492 114	217 152
Switzerland	Pakistan	133 064	413 107	550 618	570 627
	Total	133 064	413 107	550 618	570 627
UNESCO	Middle Eastern regional	0	16 733	3 000	0
	Total	0	16 733	3 000	0
UNHCR	Côte d'Ivoire	0	0	12 200	0
	Total	0	0	12 200	0
UNHSF	Asian regional	0	58 052	235 653	464 596
	Total	0	58 052	235 653	464 596
UNICEF	Sri Lanka	0	0	0	26 692
	Total	0	0	0	26 692
United Kingdom	Asian regional	1 536 513	1 466 103	1 500 387	2 086 618
	Bangladesh	0	0	377 756	291 917
	China	0	0	406 589	1 075 739
	India	1 213 567	1 464 460	(796)	362 440
	Interregional	1 547 232	1 118 706	467 866	450 904
	United Republic of Tanzania	30 292	0	0	0
	Total	4 327 604	4 049 269	2 751 802	4 267 618
United States	African regional	1 633 950	3 868 108	5 544 780	7 280 156
	Asian regional	1 401 515	666 958	1 174 893	1 350 544
	Bangladesh	1 599 428	1 598 038	741 708	391 722
	Belize	0	0	(1 381)	0
	Brazil	237 547	133 519	1 617 623	1 660 008
	Burkina Faso	0	0	19 436	35 318
	Cambodia	215 183	334 942	320 769	484 614
	Cameroon	0	0	37 623	207 424
	Central American regional	654 485	214 790	261 311	(697)
	Colombia	225 716	447 162	175 310	1 752
	Costa Rica	261 412	200 295	61 607	0
	Dominican Republic	416 965	917 627	1 295 699	1 858 773
	Eastern Europe and Central Asia regional	0	0	0	357 358
	Ecuador	0	4 238	339 747	748 584
	El Salvador	676 872	1 479 302	2 996 878	2 111 110
	European regional	0	2 434	120 147	420 937
	Ghana	158 271	310 278	0	436 213
	Guatemala	1 040 531	717 570	850 021	425 653
	Haiti	128 149	320 049	0	0
	Honduras	151 258	217 363	299 113	331 219

Donor	Recipient	2002	2003	2004	2005
United States	India	27 039	362 048	1 468 787	4 491 603
	Indonesia	59 519	493 888	970 986	1 187 236
	Inter-American regional	2 269 709	4 436 935	3 724 380	2 897 934
	Interregional	4 787 500	5 393 067	7 422 920	7 699 647
	Jamaica	182 597	211 131	121 655	17 463
	Jordan	3 991	1 198	135 358	205 940
	Kenya	0	0	0	426 434
	Madagascar	0	0	0	454 415
	Malawi	283 364	10 560	5 650	10 325
	Mexico	15 087	310 040	476 095	895 341
	Middle Eastern regional	0	0	0	192 077
	Mongolia	72 404	321 699	388 178	221 237
	Morocco	0	1 295	139 170	386 559
	Nepal	264 870	857 122	1 649 299	2 082 658
	Nicaragua	1 006 921	540 922	473 104	191 124
	Nigeria	304 381	220 370	0	0
	Pakistan	741 033	939 574	1 194 982	1 179 460
	Panama	0	126 421	236 845	450 469
	Philippines	92 379	609 322	719 631	784 208
	Romania	366 499	153 168	0	0
	Senegal	0	0	298 592	564 209
	South Africa	(22 797)	87 505	0	10 836
	South American regional	859 513	241 795	61 758	1 385 600
	Sri Lanka	0	0	0	117 468
	Turkey	0	0	304 088	958 616
	Uganda	371 487	374 608	29 864	13 108
	Ukraine	106 406	358 300	64 322	86 620
	United Republic of Tanzania	383 897	918 132	1 803 569	971 167
	Viet Nam	2 718	105 318	216 820	132 827
	Yemen	190 000	254 175	300 014	209 607
	Zambia	163 442	166 857	38 205	0
	Total	21 333 241	28 928 123	38 099 556	46 324 876
Grand Total		40 806 603	47 247 089	57 165 748	69 537 892

¹ Figures for 2005 are provisional and subject to revision.

ABBREVIATIONS

APFTU: All Pakistan Federation of Trade Unions **BGMEA:** Bangladesh Garment Manufacturers and Exporters Association
ECLT: The Foundation to Eliminate Child Labour in Tobacco **FIFA:** Fédération Internationale de Football Association
ICA: International Confectionary Association **ISPI:** Italian Social Partners' Initiative **JTUC-RENGO:** Confederation of Japanese Trade Unions
PCMEA: Pakistan Carpet Manufacturers and Exporters Association **SCCI:** Sialkot Chamber of Commerce and Industry
SIMAP: Surgical Instruments Manufacturers Association of Pakistan **UNESCO:** United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNHCR: Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees **UNHSF:** United Nations Trust for Human Security
UNICEF: United Nations Children's Fund

Annex IV.3. Contributions received from donor governments and organizations 1992-2005 (US\$)

Donor	1991-2002 ¹	2003	2004	2005	TOTAL
APFTU	2 029	-	-	-	2 029
Australia	352 281	-	-	-	352 281
Austria	237 941	-	-	-	237 941
Belgium	865 755	131 042	60 945	108 492	1 166 234
BGMEA	63 677	25 000	(25 000)	-	63 677
Brazil				200 000	200 000
Canada	7 204 070	2 049 768	2 352 380	381 304	11 987 522
Denmark	2 530 207	426 276	1 994 844	1 790 910	6 742 237
ECLT	-	373 460	200 000	157 729	731 189
European Commission – EEC	581 395	-	95 376	-	676 771
FAO	-	-	-	4 125	4 125
FIFA	250 000	-	-	540 000	790 000
Finland	3 685 281	273 947	527 783	373 915	4 860 926
France	6 249 566	2 507 427	780 414	3 141 380	12 678 787
Germany	57 475 610	4 863 557	867 684	1 500 180	64 707 031
Hey U Multimedia AG	-	-	23 697	-	23 697
Hungary	16 000	-	-	-	16 000
ICA	-	449 940	449 940	100 000	999 880
ISPI	910 185	-	-	-	910 185
Italy	7 276 419	1 989 692	957 542	1 643 952	11 867 605
Italy – Provincia di Milano	-	-	60 890	-	60 890
Japan²	144 984	-	-	254 147	399 131
JTUC-RENGO	126 966	-	44 523	40 771	212 260
Korea	99 982	-	(68 473)	-	31 509
Luxembourg	10 994	-	-	-	10 994
Netherlands	7 945 434	2 803 088	606 154	2 235 961	13 590 637
New Zealand	41 360	-	-	-	41 360
Norway	3 055 014	1 822 569	113 961	1 032 500	6 024 044
Norway (NORAD)	1 447 378	363 362	258 186	(87 662)	1 981 264
PCMEA	904 866	309 664	302 572	-	1 517 102
Poland	19 249	20 026	-	-	39 275
Portugal	36 536	-	-	-	36 536
Remes, Mr. Seppo Juha – Finland (Private individual)	-	-	-	120 000	120 000
SCCI	341 443	37 024	-	-	378 467
Serono International S.A	-	7 353	-	-	7 353
SIMAP	49 210	16 722	-	94 764	160 696

Donor	1991-2002 ¹	2003	2004	2005	TOTAL
Spain	17 172 705	1 940 427	2 025 361	2 006 729	23 145 222
Spain – Ayuntamiento de Alcalá de Henares	62 936	-	-	-	62 936
Spain – Comunidad Autónoma de Madrid	357 586	-	-	(17 896)	339 690
Sweden	2 366 737	-	-	(9 565)	2 357 172
Switzerland	1 126 238	613 000	460 282	385 746	2 585 266
UNESCO	19 970	-	-	-	19 970
UNHCR	-	12 200	-	-	12 200
UNHSF	-	1 179 092	-	-	1 179 092
UNICEF	-	20 000	5 000	15 000	40 000
United Kingdom	9 648 364	6 277 478	1 627 981	5 435 733	22 989 556
United States (USAID)	-	-	295 000	40 000	335 000
United States (US-DOL)	54 289 175	26 414 040	34 130 307	45 637 361	160 470 883
United States (US-DOS)	-	868 341	248 000	-	1 116 341
Total receipts	186 967 543	55 794 495	48 395 349	67 125 576	358 282 963

¹ Figure for 1991-2002 includes funds received in 2002 from Japan \$144,984 and Australia \$216,982 which were recorded in the Multi-bi sources of fund in ILO accounts for the IPEC technical field". ² Resources have been allocated directly to the ILO Regional Office in Bangkok and are not reflected in IPEC's figures.

ABBREVIATIONS

APFTU: All Pakistan Federation of Trade Unions **BGMEA:** Bangladesh Garment Manufacturers and Exporters Association
ECLT: The Foundation to Eliminate Child Labour in Tobacco **FIFA:** Fédération Internationale de Football Association **ICA:** International Confectionary Association **ISPI:** Italian Social Partners' Initiative **PCMEA:** Pakistan Carpet Manufacturers and Exporters Association
JTUC-RENGO: Confederation of Japanese Trade Unions **NORAD:** Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation
SCCI: Sialkot Chamber of Commerce and Industry **SIMAP:** Surgical Instruments Manufacturers Association of Pakistan
UNESCO: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization **UNICEF:** United Nations Children's Fund
UNHCR: Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees **UNHSF:** United Nations Trust for Human Security
USAID: United States Agency for International Development **US-DOL:** United States Department of Labor
US-DOS: United States Department of State

ANNEX V. IPEC CHILD LABOUR SURVEYS IN 2004-05

Annex V.1 IPEC national child labour surveys completed or ongoing during 2004-05

Report made available during the reporting period	Field data collection completed and moving to data analysis and report preparation	Preparatory activities completed or close to completion (design of survey instruments, training, pilot test)
Bangladesh Chile Dominican Republic Ecuador Ethiopia Georgia Jamaica Lesotho Malawi Mongolia Romania Sri Lanka Uganda	Argentina Senegal	Azerbaijan Burkina Faso Côte d'Ivoire Mali Nepal
13	2	5

Annex V.2 Sectoral or regional child labour surveys completed or ongoing during 2004-05

46 Rapid assessments, 54 baseline surveys and 27 other surveys

Country	Report available	Ongoing
Algeria		Child labour
Bangladesh	Automobile workshops Battery recharging and recycling Bidi CDW Construction Match Road transport Street children Welding Workplace	
Bolivia	Mining	CSE CDW
Brazil	School	
Cambodia	Brick CDW	Agriculture (fishing) Rubber Salt
Chile	CSE	Time use

Country	Report available	Ongoing
Colombia	Mining	CSE
Costa Rica	Agriculture	Hazardous work (agriculture and urban)
Dominican Republic	Agriculture (coffee, rice, tobacco, tomato) CDW CSE Street children	Trafficking for CSE
Ecuador	Agriculture (bananas) Agriculture (coffee) Construction CSE Garbage dump Mining	
El Salvador		Street market
Ghana	Agriculture (cocoa) Children's wages and productivity Street children	Bonded labour
Guatemala	Agriculture (cocoa) CSE Fireworks Garbage dump	Garbage dump
Guyana		Urban and agricultural hazardous work
Haiti	Agriculture (commercial) CSE CDW	Bonded labour
Honduras	CDW	Garbage dump
India	Children's wages and productivity Girl child labour in hybrid cottonseed	Brass working Brick-making Fireworks Footwear Glass/bangles Locks Matches Silk Stone Tobacco (bidi)
Jordan	School	
Kenya	Agriculture (commercial) School	CDW Mining
Lao PDR	Brick	Labour migration Service sector
Lebanon	School Agriculture (tobacco)	
Malawi	Agriculture (commercial) Street children & CSE (within CLS)	
Nepal	Bondage CDW Child trafficking Porters Rag-pickers	Mining

Country	Report available	Ongoing
Niger		Bonded labour
Nigeria		Street children
Pakistan	Deep-sea fishing, sea-food processing and ship breaking Glass bangles Mining (coal) Scavengers Surgical instruments Tanneries	Bonded labour
Panama	Hazardous urban work Agriculture CSE	Hazardous agricultural work
Paraguay	Rural child labour	
Peru	CDW	CSE
Philippines	Children wages and productivity	
Romania	Street children Rural children and education	
Russian Federation	Child labour in Arkhangelsk Street children	
Senegal	Agriculture (commercial) Agriculture (fishing)	
Sri Lanka	School WFCL among internally displaced persons	
Tanzania	CDW CL (all areas)	
Trinidad and Tobago	Agriculture CDW CSE Tourism	Garbage dump
Turkey	Agriculture (cotton) School	
Uganda	Agriculture (commercial) Armed conflict CDW Children wages and productivity CSE HIV/AIDS Trade and border Urban informal work	
Ukraine		Several WFCL
Viet Nam	CSE	CDW
Zambia	Agriculture (commercial)	CDW

CL: Child labour. CDW: Child domestic work. CSE: Commercial sexual exploitation. WFCL: Worst forms of child labour.

ANNEX VI. SELECTED IPEC PRODUCTS IN 2004-05¹

Development policies and TBP
Guidelines and tools IPEC: <i>Time-Bound Programme Manual for Action Planning</i> (2004) F, S IPEC: <i>Child labour in Bangladesh: A forward looking policy study</i> (2005) IPEC and SEED: <i>Using small enterprise development to reduce child labour</i> (2004)
Education, social mobilization and social dialogue
Guidelines and tools Pedagogical teaching tools responsive to children at risk (2004) IPEC: <i>Child Labour: An Information Kit for Teachers, Educators and their Organizations</i> (revised 2004) Guidelines on working with trade union organizations, including training module (2004) Publications IPEC: <i>Situational analyses on child labour, education and gender in Egypt, Turkey and Lebanon</i> (2004) IPEC: <i>Compulsory Education and Child Labour: Historical Lessons, Contemporary Challenges and Future Directions</i> (2004)
Hazardous child labour and child labour monitoring
Guidelines and tools IPEC: <i>Training resource pack for farmer trainers/farmers on elimination of hazardous child labour in agriculture</i> (2005) IPEC: <i>Child labour monitoring training manual</i> (2005) IPEC: <i>Guidelines on child labour monitoring: A manual for ipec staff and partners</i> (2004) IPEC and SECTOR: <i>Action to combat child labour in mining and quarrying – An evaluation</i> (2004) IPEC and IFP SEED: <i>Action to combat child labour in scavenging and rag-picking – An evaluation</i> (2004) IPEC: <i>Steps in determining hazardous child labour: Examples</i> (2004) Publications IPEC Child labour monitoring research papers 6-15: Castro, A.: <i>Desk review on trade union participation in child labour monitoring in the Philippines</i>, No. 12 (2004) Cindoglu, D.: <i>Case study on child labour monitoring model of Turkey</i>, No. 13 (2005) Gillespie, A.: <i>Desk review on trade union participation in child labour monitoring in Laos</i>, No. 9 (2004) Gulino, A.: <i>Desk review on school based monitoring: The potential role and participation of teachers, parents and the community in school-based child labour monitoring</i>, No. 8 (2004) Gulino, A.: <i>Desk review on school-based monitoring, An overview of historical and current legislation in the UK concerning the inspection process in the education system</i>, No. 7 (2004) Hunter, P.: <i>Case study on government, employer and trade union experiences in child labour monitoring</i>, No. 15 (2005) Hunter, P.: <i>Case study on private and voluntary monitoring initiatives and child labour monitoring</i>, No. 6 (2004) Msangi Y.K.: <i>Desk Review on trade union participation in child labour monitoring in Tanzania</i>, No. 10 (2004) Sakyi, A et al.: <i>Desk review on trade union participation in child labour monitoring in Ghana</i>, No. 11 (2004) Sornkaew, C.: <i>Case study on CLM and trafficking – Comparative analysis of models of interventions</i>, No. 16 (2005) Vargas, S.: <i>Case Study on community-based child labour monitoring in IPEC mining in Latin America</i>, No. 14 (2005)

¹ Documents available in English only unless specified.

Research and statistics

Guidelines and tools

- IPEC: *Child labour: A textbook for university students* (2004) F, S
 IPEC: *Child labour survey data processing and storage of electronic files – A practical guide* (2004) F, S
 IPEC: *Manual for child labour data analysis and statistical reports* (2004) F, S
 IPEC: *Child labour statistics: Manual on methodologies for data collection through surveys* (2004) F, S
 ILO/UNICEF: *Investigating child labour: Guidelines for rapid assessment – a field manual* (Geneva, ILO, 2005)

Publications

- Abu Gazaleh, K. et al.: *Gender, education and child labour in Egypt* (2004)
 Dayioglu, M. and Y. Erturk: *Gender, education and child labour in Turkey* (2004)
 Guarcello, L: *Review of child labour data from a gender perspective in Latin America* (IPEC-UCW, 2004)
 Guarcello, L., S. Lyon, and F. Rosati: *The impact of working time on children's health*, IPEC Working Paper (2004)
 IPEC: *A comparative analysis: Girl child labour in domestic work, sexual exploitation and agriculture in the Philippines, Ghana and Ecuador*, Girl child labour, Paper No. 2 (2004)
 IPEC: *Annotated Bibliography on girl child labour*, Girl child labour Paper No. 4 (2004)
 IPEC: *Child labour data review: a gender perspective*, Girl child labour Paper No. 3 (2004)
 IPEC: *Child labour wages and productivity* (forthcoming)
 IPEC: *Costs and benefits of eliminating child labour in Kenya*, IPEC Working Paper (2005)
 IPEC: *Girl child labour in domestic work, sexual exploitation and agriculture: rapid assessments in the Philippines, Ghana and Ecuador*, Girl child labour Paper No. 1 (2004)
 IPEC: *Investing in every child: An economic study of the costs and benefits of eliminating child labour* (2004) F, S
 IPEC: *Policy paper on the linkages of education, HIV-AIDS and child labour in Uganda* (2004)
 IPEC: *The impact of child labour on schooling* (forthcoming)
 IPEC: *The worldwide movement against child labour* (forthcoming)
 Lambert S. et C. Dumas: *Trajectoires de scolarisation et de travail des enfants le cas du Sénégal* (2005).
 Lancaster, G. and R. Ray: *The impact of children's work on schooling: Multi-country evidence based on SIMPOC data*, IPEC Working Paper (2004)
 Partners for Development et al.: *Gender, education and child labour in Lebanon* (2004)

Vulnerable groups (trafficking, sexual exploitation and bonded labour)

Guidelines and tools

- Information Sheets on CDL and C. 138 and C. 182 (2004)
 Interactive Web page on CDL (2004)
 IPEC: *Contenidos mínimos en material de explotación sexual comercial de personas menores de edad según la legislación internacional* (2004)
 IPEC: *Manual for Rapid Assessment – Trafficking in Children for Labour and Sexual Exploitation in the Balkans and Ukraine* (2004)
 TRAFLEX *Cadre juridique concernant la lutte contre la traite des enfants en Afrique de l'Ouest et du Centre* (CD-ROM) (2004)

Publications

- IPEC: *Behind closed doors – Child domestic labour*, leaflet, (2004) F, S
 IPEC: *Boletín Temático N° 3: Reformas penales para combatir la Explotación Sexual Comercial de personas menores de edad*, (2005)
 IPEC: *Child domestic labour*, fact sheet (2004)
 IPEC: *Commercial Sexual Exploitation and Masculinity: A qualitative regional study of males from the general population, summary and results* (2004) S
 IPEC: *Documento básico de información sobre la problemática de la explotación sexual comercial de niños, niñas y adolescentes. Centroamérica, Panamá y República Dominicana* (2004)
 IPEC: *Drug Trafficking in South-East Asia* (2004)

Vulnerable groups (trafficking, sexual exploitation and bonded labour) (cont.)**Publications**

IPEC: *Estudio comparado de las legislaciones de América Central y República Dominicana en materia de trabajo infantil doméstico*. Costa Rica (2004)

IPEC: *Estudio de la legislación sobre trabajo infantil doméstico en Honduras. Análisis de la legislación nacional e internacional* (2004)

IPEC: *Explotación Sexual Comercial y Masculinidad: Un estudio regional cualitativo con hombres de la población general*, (2004)

IPEC: *Fichas de salud y seguridad sobre trabajo infantil doméstico peligroso*. Costa Rica (2004)

IPEC: *Good practices and lessons learned on child domestic labour in Central America and the Dominican Republic* (2005) S

IPEC: *Helping hands or shackled lives? – Understanding child domestic labour and responses to it* (2004) F, S

IPEC: *Investigación jurídica sobre trabajo infantil doméstico en Nicaragua: Explotación entre cuatro paredes* (2005)

IPEC: *La explotación sexual comercial de niños, niñas y adolescentes en las legislaciones de Argentina, Brasil y Paraguay: alternativas de armonización para el MERCOSUR* (2004)

IPEC: *Perfil del trabajo infantil doméstico en Brasil, Colombia, Paraguay y Perú. Contexto, estudios y resultados* (2004)

IPEC: *The Labour Market and Training Needs Assessment, Mapping of Reintegration Opportunities for Children Associated with Fighting Forces, covering Liberia* (2005)

IPEC: *The People Involved – Trafficking in children for labour and sexual exploitation in Albania, Moldova, Romania and Ukraine, A Synthesis Report* (2004)

IPEC: *Trafficking in Children for Labour and Sexual Exploitation in Albania: Results of a Rapid Assessment Survey* (2004)

IPEC: *Trafficking in Children for Labour and Sexual Exploitation in Moldova: Results of a Rapid Assessment Survey* (2004)

IPEC: *Trafficking in Children for Labour and Sexual Exploitation in Romania: Results of a Rapid Assessment Survey* (2004)

IPEC: *Trafficking in Children for Labour and Sexual Exploitation in Ukraine: Results of a Rapid Assessment Survey* (2004)

IPEC: *Un Mirada de Género al Trabajo Infantil Doméstico* (2004)

IPEC: *Vers une harmonization des systèmes juridiques nationaux en matière de lutte contre le trafic des enfants en Afrique de l'Ouest et du Centre, Document de Travail* (2004)

ANNEX VII. PROGRESS TOWARDS UNIVERSAL RATIFICATION

Annex VII.1. Countries that have not yet ratified Conventions No. 138 and/or No. 182

Country	Convention No. 138	Convention No. 182
AFRICA		
Cape Verde	X	Ratified on 23.10. 01
Eritrea	Ratified on 22.02.00 (Min. age: 14 years)	X
Gabon	X	Ratified on 28.03.01.
Ghana	X	Ratified on 13.06.00.
Guinea-Bissau	X	X
Liberia	X	Ratified on 02.06.03.
Sierra Leone	X	X
Somalia	X	X
AMERICAS		
Canada	X	Ratified on 6.06.00
Cuba	Ratified on 07.03.75 (Min. age: 15 years)	X
Haiti	X	X
Mexico	X	Ratified on 30.06.00
Saint Lucia	X	Ratified on 6.12.00
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	X	Ratified on 4.12.01
Suriname	X	X
United States	X	Ratified on 02.12.99
ARAB STATES		
Bahrain	X	Ratified on 23.03. 01
Qatar	X	Ratified on 30.05.00
Saudi Arabia	X	Ratified on 08.10. 02

*X: Not yet ratified. **Country name in **bold**: Neither Convention No. 138 nor Convention No. 182 has been ratified.

Country	Convention No. 138	Convention No. 182
ASIA		
Afghanistan	X	X
Australia	X	X
Bangladesh	X	Ratified on 12.03.2001
Cambodia	Ratified on 23.8.99 (Min age: 14 years)	X
India	X	X
Iran, Islamic Republic of	X	Ratified on 08.05.2002
Kiribati	X	X
Myanmar	X	X
New Zealand	X	Ratified on 14.06.2001
Pakistan	X	Ratified on 11.10.2001
Solomon Islands	X	X
Timor-Leste, Democratic Rep. of	X	X
Vanuatu	X	X
EUROPE		
Armenia	X	X
Czech Republic	X	Ratified on 19.06.2001
Estonia	X	Ratified on 24.09.2001
Latvia	X	X
Turkmenistan	X	X
Uzbekistan	X	X

ANNEX VIII. EVALUATIONS COMPLETED IN 2004-05¹

(Independent evaluations unless indicated otherwise)

	Mid-term evaluations (32)	Final evaluations (41)
Africa (11)	■ Building the foundations for combating the worst forms of child labour in Anglophone Africa (Capacity Building Programme) – RAF/02/P51/USA ■ Supporting the Time-Bound Programme on the worst forms of child labour in Tanzania – RT/01/P50/USA ■ West Africa cocoa and commercial agriculture project to combat hazardous and exploitative child labour (WACAP) – RAF/00/51/USA ■ Combating child labour in Morocco by creating an enabling national environment and developing direct action against worst forms of child labour in rural areas – MOR/03/P50/USA ■ Support for the implementation of the Senegal Time-Bound Programme – SEN/03/P50/USA	■ National programme on the elimination of child labour in Ghana – GHA/99/05/060 ■ Statistical Information and Monitoring Programme on Child Labour (SIMPOC) in Uganda – UGA/99/05/060 ■ Statistical Information and Monitoring Programme on Child Labour (SIMPOC) in Malawi – MLW 01 P50 USA ■ Contribution to the elimination of child labour in Francophone Africa: IPEC action in Burkina Faso, Madagascar, Mali and Senegal – RAF/01/50/FRA & MLI/00/51/FRA (Self Evaluation) ■ Combating exploitation of child domestic workers in Uganda and Zambia – INT/02/66P/NET ■ Regional programme on prevention, withdrawal and rehabilitation of children engaged in hazardous work in commercial agriculture – RAF/00/P51/USA
Americas (28)	■ Supporting the Time-Bound Programme for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour in El Salvador & Combating child labour through education in the Time-Bound Programme of El Salvador – ELS/01/P50/USA & ELS/02/P02/USA ■ Support for the prevention and elimination of commercial sexual exploitation of children and the protection of victims in Mexico (self-evaluation) – MEX/02/P50/USA ■ Contribution to the prevention and eradication of the commercial sexual exploitation of children in Central America, Panama, and the Dominican Republic – RLA/02/P51/USA	■ National programme for the prevention and elimination of child labour in Jamaica and SIMPOC survey – JAM/01/P50/USA ■ Prevention and elimination of child labour in small-scale traditional mining in Colombia – COL/01/P50/USA ■ Prevention and elimination of child domestic labour in South America (Brazil, Colombia, Paraguay and Peru) – RLA/00/53P/USA ■ Combating child labour in the fireworks industry in El Salvador – ELS/00/05/060 ■ Prevention and elimination of commercial sexual exploitation of children in Chile – CHI/02/50PCAN ■ Prevention and elimination of the worst forms of child domestic labour in Central America and the Dominican Republic (Phases I + II) – RLA/01/P02/CAN) & RLA/02/P54/CAN

¹ This table includes evaluations that were reported as ongoing in IPEC's Implementation Report 2002-2003 and that were completed in 2004.

	Mid-term evaluations (32)	Final evaluations (41)
Americas (28)	■ Preparatory activities for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour in the Dominican Republic & Supporting the Time Bound Programme on the worst forms of child labour in Dominican Republic – DOM/01/P50/USA & DOM/02/P50/USA ■ Combating child labour in the fireworks industry of Guatemala (Phase II) – GUA/03/P50/USA ■ Progressive eradication of child labour in gravel production, Retalhuleu, Guatemala (Phase I) – GUA/01/51P/USA ■ Programme for the prevention and progressive elimination of child labour in small-scale traditional mining in South America (Phase II) – RLA/02/P50/USA (Self Evaluation) ■ Eradicating child labour in Latin America (Phases I & II) – RLA/01/50P/SPA ■ Prevention and elimination of child labour in dumpsites in El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras – RLA/01/P04/ITA ■ Country programme for combating the worst forms of child labour in Panama – PAN/02/P50/USA ■ Combating the worst forms of child labour in Ecuador: support to the Time-Bound Programme on the worst forms of child labour in Ecuador – ECU/03/P50/USA ■ Prevention and reintegration of children involved in armed conflict: an inter-Regional Programme – National activities in Colombia – INT/03/P52/USA ■ Eliminating the worst forms of child labour in Brazil – Support for the Time-Bound Programme on the elimination of the worst forms of child labour – BRA/03/P50/USA ■ Prevention and Gradual elimination of Child Labor in Agriculture in Central America, Panama, and the Dominican Republic”, Phase II: RLA/03/P50/USA	■ Programme for the prevention and progressive elimination of child labour in small-scale traditional mining in South America (Phase II) – RLA/02/P50/USA ■ Support for the prevention and elimination of commercial sexual exploitation of children and the protection of victims in Mexico – MEX/02/P50/USA (Self Evaluation) ■ Progressive eradication of child labour in gravel production, Retalhuleu, Guatemala (Phase I) – GUA/01/51P/USA ■ Eradication of child labour in the dumpsite La Chureca, Managua – NIC/00/50P/USA ■ Combating child labour in the fireworks industry of Guatemala (Phase II) – GUA/03/P50/USA ■ Prevention and elimination of commercial sexual exploitation of children and adolescents in the border of Paraguay/Brazil/Argentina – (Project + Addendum), RLA/00/55/USA & RLA/04/55/USA ■ Combating the worst forms of child labour in Costa Rica. Supporting the Time-Bound Programme for the elimination of worst form of child labour (Phase II) – COS/03/P03/CAN ■ Progressive Eradication of Child Labor in the Commercial Agriculture Sector in Central America and the Dominican Republic, Phase I: RLA/00/P54/USA
Europe and Arab States (3)	■ Combating the worst forms of child labour in Turkey – supporting the Time-Bound Programme for the elimination of worst forms of child labour in Turkey – TUR/03/P50/USA	■ National programme for the elimination of child labour in Lebanon – LEB/00/P51/FRA ■ Country programme on child labour in Yemen – YEM/00/50P/USA

	Mid-term evaluations (32)	Final evaluations (41)
Asia (24)	■ Sustainable elimination of bonded labour Nepal – NEP/00/P51/USA & NEP/00/M50/USA ■ Time-Bound Programme in Nepal – NEP/01/P50/USA ■ National programme for the prevention and elimination of child labour in Mongolia (Phase II) – MO/02/P50/USA ■ Combating child labour in the carpet industry in Pakistan (Phase II) – PAK/02/50P/USA – PAK/03/01P/PCM (Self Evaluation) ■ Prevention and reintegration of children involved in armed conflict: an inter-regional programme – National activities in Sri Lanka – INT/03/P52/USA ■ Prevention and reintegration of children involved in armed conflict: an inter-regional programme – National activities in the Philippines – INT/03/P52/USA ■ Combating child trafficking for labour and sexual exploitation (TICSA) South Asia (Phase II) – RAS/02/P51/USA ■ Supporting the Time-Bound Programme on the elimination of the worst forms of child labour in the Republic of the Philippines – PHI/02/P50/USA ■ Support to the Indonesian National Action Plan and the development of the Time-Bound National Action Programme on the elimination of the worst forms of child labour – INS/03/P50/USA	■ Combating child labour in hazardous work in the salt production, rubber plantations, and fish/shrimp processing sectors in Cambodia – CMB/01/P51/USA ■ Elimination of child labour in the soccer ball industry in Sialkot, Pakistan (Phase I) – PAK/00/P50/USA ■ Combating child labour in the carpet industry Pakistan – PAK/02/P50/USA ■ Assessing the situation of children in the production, sales and trafficking of drugs in South East Asia – RAS/02/P52/USA ■ Combating exploitation of child domestic workers in Cambodia – INT/02/66P/NET ■ Global programme to combat child domestic labour in Indonesia and in the Philippines – INT/00/12P/NET (Self Evaluation) ■ National programme for the prevention and elimination of child labour in the Lao PDR – LAO/00/51P/FRA ■ A provincial programme against child labour through integrated strategies in education, vocational skills training and small business development in the Philippines – PHI/99/M03/FIN ■ National programme for the prevention and elimination of child labour in Mongolia (Phase II) – MON/02/P50/USA ■ Preventing and eliminating the worst forms of child labour in selected formal and informal sectors in Bangladesh – BGD/00/P50/USA ■ Sustainable elimination of bonded labour in Nepal – NEP/00/P51/USA & NEP/00/50M/USA ■ Prevention and elimination of the worst forms of child labour in the urban informal sectors of Bangladesh – BGD/00/P01/NET ■ National programme for the prevention and elimination of child labour in Viet Nam – VIE/01/P50/USA ■ Activating media in combating child labour in Pakistan – PAK/01/P02/NAD ■ Combating child labour through education and training (Phase II) – PAK/028/P03/SDC

	Mid-term evaluations (32)	Final evaluations (41)
Global & Inter-regional (7)	■ Measuring longer term impact on children and families through tracer/tracking methodology (Self Evaluation) – INT/02/P78/USA ■ Information system for a knowledge base on child labour – INT/02/P52/USA ■ Towards child labour monitoring as a tool for prevention, protection and withdrawal of children from work – INT/02/P54/USA	■ Improving data collection, analysis and dissemination of information and research on child labour, especially its worst forms & Design and support to the implementation of national Time-Bound Programmes to combat child labour – INT/00/P65/USA & INT/00/P66/USA ■ IPEC global campaign to raise public awareness and understanding about problems and solutions for the worst forms of child labour – INT/00/ P05 /080 ■ Global awareness and collective actions towards the elimination of the worst forms of child labour (ICCLE) – INT/01/76P/ USA ■ Measuring longer term impact on children and families through tracer/tracking methodology – INT/02/P78/USA

Other evaluations completed during 2004-05

- 1) **Thematic Evaluation:** Addressing the exploitation of children in scavenging (waste picking): a thematic evaluation
- 2) **Thematic evaluation:** Action against child labour in small-scale mining and quarrying.
- 3) **Thematic evaluation:** Formal and non-formal education and skills training
- 4) **Assessment:** Assessment of the partnership between France and IPEC in Francophone Africa
- 5) **Synthesis report:** Global programme to combat child domestic labour in Africa and Asia
- 6) **Synthesis Report:** Addressing Child Labour in the Bangladesh Garment Industry 1995-2001 (jointly with UNICEF)