

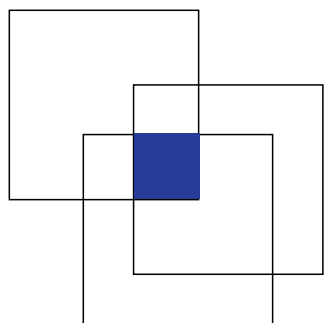


International
Labour
Office



IPEC action against child labour

Highlights 2012



International
Programme on
the Elimination
of Child Labour
(IPEC)

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child labour:**

Highlights 2012

April 2013

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International Labour Office

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Abbreviations

ABC	Brazilian Agency for Cooperation
ACT/EMP	Bureau for Employers' Activities
ACTRAV	Bureau for Workers' Activities
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CEARC	Committee of experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations
CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
CLMS	Child Labour Monitoring System
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
DCWP	Decent Work Country Programme
DWAA	Decent Work Agenda for Africa
ECLT	Eliminating Child Labour in Tobacco-growing Foundation
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EFA	Education For All
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FPRW	Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
IPEC	International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour
IOE	International Organization of Employers
ITUC	International Trade Union Confederation
IUF	International Union of Food, Agriculture, Hotel, Restaurant, Catering, Tobacco and Allied Workers Associations
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
NAP	National Action Plan
NCLS	National Child Labour Survey
NORMES	International Labour Standards Department
SIMPOC	Statistical Information and Monitoring Programme on Child Labour
SCREAM	Supporting Children's Rights through Education, the Arts and the Media
TACKLE	Tackling Child Labour through Education
UCW	Inter-agency programme "Understanding Children's Work"
UNHCR	United Nation High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USDOL	United States Department of Labor
WFCL	Worst forms of child labour

Executive summary

This report highlights the main achievements and developments of the ILO's International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour in 2012. As 2012 marked the **twentieth anniversary of IPEC**, the report also reflects on IPEC's evolution, achievements and impact and considers the role the Programme should adopt to continue and intensify the fight against child labour in the coming years.

To support the implementation of the ILO's **2010 ILO Global Action Plan** on the elimination of child labour, which incorporates the **Roadmap** adopted at the Global Child Labour Conference in The Hague in 2010, IPEC embarked on new global estimates on child labour, supported the development of regional strategies which recognise the need to integrate child labour concerns within Decent Work Country Programmes and overall ILO priorities, continued to seek to mainstream action against child labour into national development frameworks and supported countries to develop or update national child labour policies, programmes, action plans or roadmaps. IPEC also worked to prepare the first World Report on Child Labour, the theme of which is social protection.

As called for in the Global Action Plan, IPEC continued its collaboration with Brazil in the preparations for the **follow-up Global Child Labour Conference**, to be held in Brasilia in 8-10 October 2013.

Increased international attention was given to **child labour in agriculture**. IPEC supported two important conferences on this issue, the Global March International Conference and the Malawi National Conference.

The theme of the tenth **World Day Against Child Labour** on 12 June 2012 was "Human rights and social justice... Let's end child labour". To mark the occasion, IPEC issued a policy note reviewing progress on the ratification and application of the ILO's child labour Conventions. World Day events were held in more than 50 countries.

IPEC continued to strengthen its work with **employers' and workers' organizations**, in particular in the areas of policy development, capacity building, provision of direct services and awareness-raising.

Substantial progress has been made towards **targets on child labour** as set out in Outcome 16 of the ILO's Programme and Budget for 2012-2013. In 2012, the ILO recorded a total of 20 member States as having met Indicator 16.1 and 43 member States as having met Indicator 16.2.

In 2012, two ratifications of both **Convention No. 138** and **Convention No. 182** were registered, bringing the total number to 164 and to 176 respectively.

In **programme operation and implementation**, during 2012, IPEC provided technical assistance and advisory services to 94 member States, plus Kosovo and maintained operational activities in 81 countries. IPEC's share of the ILO's total technical cooperation programme was 19.5 per cent in 2012. Total expenditures in 2012 reached USD 47.2 million.

New project approvals in 2012 amounted to USD 22.3 million. To meet increasing demands from member States for assistance, IPEC made attempts to diversify and widen the donor base in 2012, expanding its Public-Private-Partnership donor portfolio and responding to calls for proposals for grants related to child labour.

Special feature: Twenty years of IPEC



Special feature: Twenty years of IPEC



The **effective abolition of child labour** is one of the **fundamental principles** on which the ILO was founded in **1919**, and it has remained a key objective ever since. While much has been achieved by the ILO, its constituents and partners and the worldwide movement, major challenges remain with 215 million children still in child labour.

With the creation of the International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC), the ILO's support for the efforts of the tripartite constituents in Africa, Asia, Latin America and Europe was strengthened, and the mobilization of international support for action against child labour took a leap forward. The **political consensus** for eliminating child labour is now stronger than ever – the child labour Conventions are nearing universal ratification and ILO constituents are increasingly determined to combat child labour on all fronts. IPEC has built knowledge, supported legislative and policy developments and pioneered the development of practical models in workplaces and communities to prevent child labour, to withdraw children from it and to rehabilitate them. The Programme established crucial linkages between operational action and policy work. In addition to this **“learning by doing”**, progress in child labour research and data collection, including impact assessment, has added to the knowledge about child labour and how to deal with it.

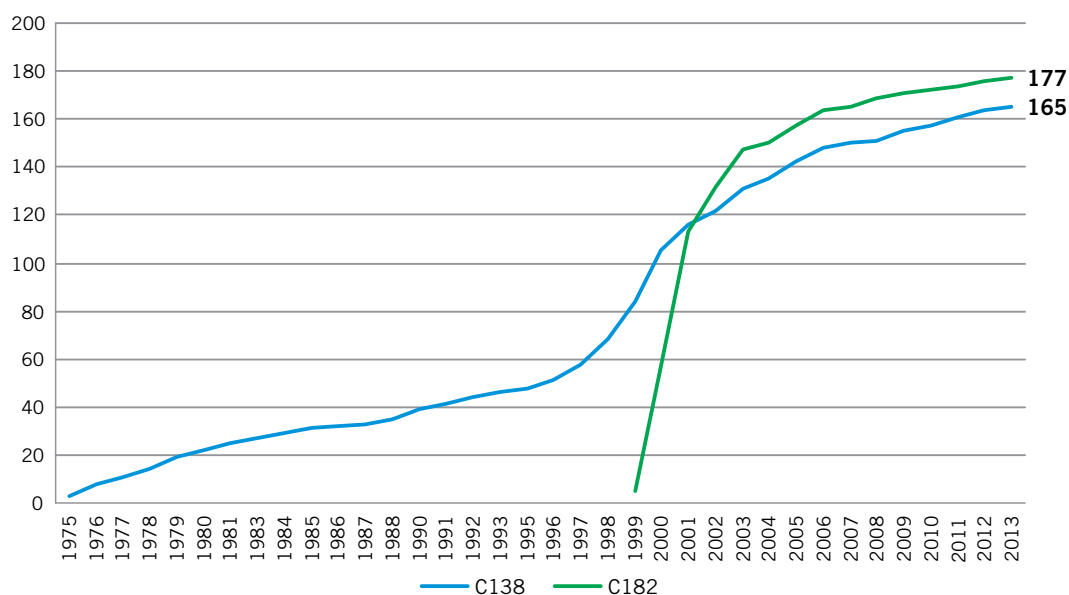
Experience has shown that, despite the complexity of the problem and challenging global and local environments, a world without child labour can be achieved with the **right priorities** and the **right mix of policies**, effective tripartite cooperation concerning both policy and action, and with a unity of effort from all actors: governments – including local authorities, employers' and workers' organizations, international organizations, enterprises and civil society. In its twentieth year, it is timely to reflect on IPEC's evolution, achievements and impact and to consider what role this ILO programme can play to continue and intensify the fight against child labour.

Looking back

From its inception, the ILO has provided the international forum for concern about child labour. Article 427 of the **Treaty of Versailles** established the **abolition of child labour as one of the major aims of the Organization**. The Preamble to the ILO's Constitution included “the protection of children, young persons and women.” At its very first session in October 1919, the International Labour Conference (ILC) adopted the first Convention regarding child labour (the **Minimum Age (Industry) Convention (No. 5)**). Attention continued, reflected in the adoption of ten additional Conventions concerning minimum age for admission to employment in specific economic sectors. In **1973** the **Minimum Age Convention (No. 138)** consolidated the principles of the earlier Conventions, requiring a national policy and all necessary measures for the effective abolition of child labour. The **Convention on the Rights of the Child** in **1989** recognised the ILO standards on child labour, with **Article 32**, paragraph 2 calling explicitly for States to establish a minimum age (or ages) for work. This reconfirmed that child labour was both a matter of labour market regulation and a child and human rights issue.

In the late 1980s and early 1990s, the ILO gradually stepped up its activities on child labour through an Action Programme within its Working Conditions and the Environment Programme, funded mainly by the ILO's regular budget. **1992** saw the launch of a regular budget-funded **interdepartmental project** on the elimination of child labour. The International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC) was set up that same year with a generous contribution from Germany. In **1999**, all of the ILO's work against child labour was brought under one integrated **InFocus Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour**. From its beginning as a programme with a single donor and six participating countries, IPEC quickly evolved into the ILO's largest technical cooperation programme and the largest programme against child labour in the UN system.

Figure 1: Number of ratifications of Conventions Nos. 138 and 182 by year



Key phases in IPEC's evolution

Over its twenty years, the Programme evolved and expanded across the world, learning from experience to refine the focus and strategy of its policies and action.

1992-1999: Learning by doing – Let a hundred flowers bloom

IPEC's starting point for action at the country level was, and still remains, the **political will** and **commitment** of individual governments to address the problem in cooperation with employers' and workers' organizations. In 1992, six partner countries – **Brazil, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Turkey and Thailand** – signed up to the Programme. In a "let a hundred flowers bloom" approach to building experience, IPEC executed many small, varied action programmes to pilot models, collect data, identify potential partners and build strategic alliances. This provided IPEC with the benefit of first-hand experience that was crucial to its credibility and emergence as a leader in the field and to demonstrate that child labour was not a matter of unbreakable fate. IPEC used a "**country programme approach**", which included determining the nature and extent of child labour, promoting national policies and protective legislation, setting up national mechanisms to provide in-country support, implementing national programmes of action and creating awareness in communities and workplaces. Emphasis was placed on the importance of creating an enabling environment for the elimination of child labour to occur. The mobilization of partners at the national level through

national steering committees, composed of concerned ministries, employers' and workers' organizations and NGOs, and the formation of child labour units in Ministries of Labour to boost their role as the lead agency in this field were considered essential tools through which IPEC could support national efforts.

During these early years of IPEC, political commitment to tackle child labour seemed fairly weak, reflected in the then low ratification rate of Convention No. 138.¹ In the mid-1990s came a turning point: the tendency to deny the existence of child labour retreated in the face of a greater acceptance of the reality and endeavours to tackle it as a national and international issue. This was demonstrated by the rapid increase in ratifications of Conventions No. 138 from 1996 onwards (see Figure 1). Several factors contributed to this. In March **1995**, the **Copenhagen World Summit for Social Development** squarely identified the elimination of child labour as key to sustainable development and poverty reduction² and, for the first time, included the prohibition of child labour among "basic workers' rights". In 1996, the ILO produced the first global figures on working children, which estimated that in 1995 some 250 million children aged 5-14 were working in the developing world. The

1 Despite its many flexibility provisions, "Convention No. 138 came to be perceived as complex and difficult to ratify." (ILO: *Accelerating action against child labour*, Global Report under the follow-up to the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, Geneva, 2010, para. 43).

2 ILO: *A Future Without Child Labour*, Global Report under the follow-up to the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, Geneva 2002, page 7.

Amsterdam and Oslo Conferences on combating child labour in **1997** further focused worldwide attention on the problem.

It was in these circumstances that the International Labour Conference adopted the ***ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and its Follow-up*** in June **1998**, which includes the abolition of child labour among the four fundamental principles that all ILO member States must respect, promote and realise even if they have not ratified the Conventions in question. Thus, the effective abolition of child labour emerged as one of the fundamental rights along with freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining, the elimination of all forms of forced or compulsory labour, and the elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation. Also during the mid-1990s, IPEC received new funding – in 1995 Germany renewed its contribution to IPEC for another five years and the United States Department of Labor (USDOL) and the ILO signed a four-year agreement for a project to combat child labour. From 1997 there followed substantial contributions to set up the **Statistical Information and Monitoring Programme on Child Labour** (SIMPOC), and to strengthen research together with UNICEF and the World Bank – what later became the **Understanding Children's Work** (UCW) programme. In 1998, a **Programming and Evaluation Unit** was established to ensure a better link between evaluation and programme development. As a result, IPEC became a more comprehensive programme including policy, statistics, research, direct action and evaluation, all contributing to the single aim of the elimination child labour.

On the international agenda, child labour was often linked to concern about internationally traded goods, and IPEC supported the development of **workplace child labour monitoring systems** in specific export oriented industries, with the participation of employers' groups (the first being those developed in the garment sector in Bangladesh and in sporting goods and carpet manufacturing in Pakistan). As knowledge of and experience in monitoring evolved, a range of types of monitoring approaches developed from workplace-focused monitoring (as a complementary adjunct to labour inspection) to **community-based Child Labour Monitoring** (CLM) which involves community actors in the identification, referral, protection and prevention of child labourers through the development of coordinated multi-sector monitoring and referral covering all children in a given geographical area.

From the mid-1990s, ILO constituents rallied around the need to tackle the worst forms of child labour³ as a matter of urgency and as a means to refocus attention on child labour as a whole and agreed on new standard-setting to complement Convention No. 138. The relevant ILO law and practice report⁴ was widely discussed – in two consecutive committees of the ILC, starting in 1998, in numerous fora for trade unions, employers and civil society, in national consultations and in the 1997 Oslo Conference, jointly organized by the ILO, UNICEF and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Norway. The preparatory reports prepared for the ILC, and the preparatory consultations at the regional level, added to the interest among constituents and beyond. This was an opportunity for the lessons learned from IPEC's approaches and actions to be reflected in the new standards, which contain many provisions explicitly calling for concrete action beyond a simple prohibition of child labour. The Global March Against Child Labour, established in January 1998, led an 80,000 km march on Geneva, arriving during the 1998 International Labour Conference to demand new action against child labour.

The **Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention No. 182** and **Recommendation No. 190** were adopted unanimously in 1999. The provisions range from national monitoring mechanisms through programmes of action to effective and time-bound measures. The Convention defines the worst forms of child labour as: slavery and similar practices such as the trafficking of children, debt bondage, serfdom, forced recruitment of children for armed conflict; the sexual exploitation of children (prostitution, pornography and pornographic performances); the involvement of children in illicit activities, for example, the production and trafficking of drugs; and work which is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children. IPEC launched a global advocacy campaign to enhance support for action against child labour and for the ratification of Convention No. 182. Since 1999, the Convention has achieved a phenomenally rapid ratification rate, which, in turn, has encouraged a rapid increase in ratifications of the Minimum Age Convention No. 138.

3 The term "intolerable forms" was originally proposed, but in the fear of giving a false impression that the rest of child labour may be tolerable, the final wording chosen was "the worst forms".

4 ILO: *Child labour. Targeting the intolerable*. Report VI (1), International Labour Conference, 86th Session, 1998. Drawing on the experience of the ILO, including its International Programme for the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC), this report surveys international and national law and practice and points the way towards effective action through new international standards.

In this period, the **IPEC Implementation Report** changed from being a report to a single donor to an instrument for the constituents' oversight over the programme. It gave increasingly detailed information about IPEC's operations and finances, creating a benchmark for transparency in reporting. It also reported on achievements, introduced new tools and approaches and promoted discussion of issues such as the role of conditional cash transfers or of social dialogue in the elimination of child labour. The **IPEC International Steering Committee** also changed, with more representatives of employers and workers joining those of donors and participating countries. The deliberations of the Committee were reported to the Governing Body.

As part of its transparency, IPEC developed concrete **indicators and targets** and reported on them in the Implementation Report. When, from 2000, the ILO moved towards a results-based management approach, these hard and ambitious targets were transferred to the child labour outcome of the ILO Programme and Budget. Although the targets were ambitious they were consistently reached over successive biennia.

1999-2006: *Advocacy and action produce results*

The adoption of Convention No.182 marked the start of a new era for IPEC as it now had a much more sharply defined agenda and was given means to deal with all aspects of promotion of the Convention, from policies to operations. IPEC experiences – especially the experience that focussing on the worst forms of child labour while not giving up on the long-term goal of eliminating all child labour made it much easier to garner support – had helped shape the new Convention. Now the Convention was shaping the programme: its call for “time-bound measures” to eliminate the worst forms of child labour (Article 7(2)), and existing ILO and other experiences with country programmes and comprehensive national strategies, led to the development by IPEC of a **Time-Bound Programme (TBP) approach**. A Time-Bound Programme involved a comprehensive National Action Plan (NAP) that countries adopt as a framework to scale up and accelerate action against child labour, with emphasis on its worst forms. The TBP links action against child labour to the national development effort as a whole and to relevant economic and social policies. This required supporting countries to integrate child labour issues and concerns into ministerial agendas beyond only Labour ministries, including ministries of planning, education, health and social welfare, and into relevant programmes and budgets. It became clear that,

if there were to be impact and scale, IPEC would have to work upstream and influence policy frameworks as well as promote the delivery of key public services for children. The approach of the TBP was a shift away from IPEC's more experimental approach. A main difference was the strong emphasis on TBPs as nationally-owned programmes with IPEC technical cooperation being defined in “projects of support”. Since the launch of the first three TBPs in El Salvador, Nepal and Tanzania in 2001, IPEC has supported numerous TBPs through projects of support.

As part of the follow-up to the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, in 2002 the ILO launched its first global report on child labour *A Future Without Child Labour*. The report presented new global figures, prepared for the first time by IPEC's statistical and analysis unit, SIMPOC, in collaboration with other units and agencies, estimating that, in 2000, 246 million children aged 5-17 were in child labour. Global estimates were subsequently prepared and published on a four-yearly basis in global reports on child labour, permitting the analysis of child labour trends (see Figure 2).

Box 1: Global child labour trends 2000-2004

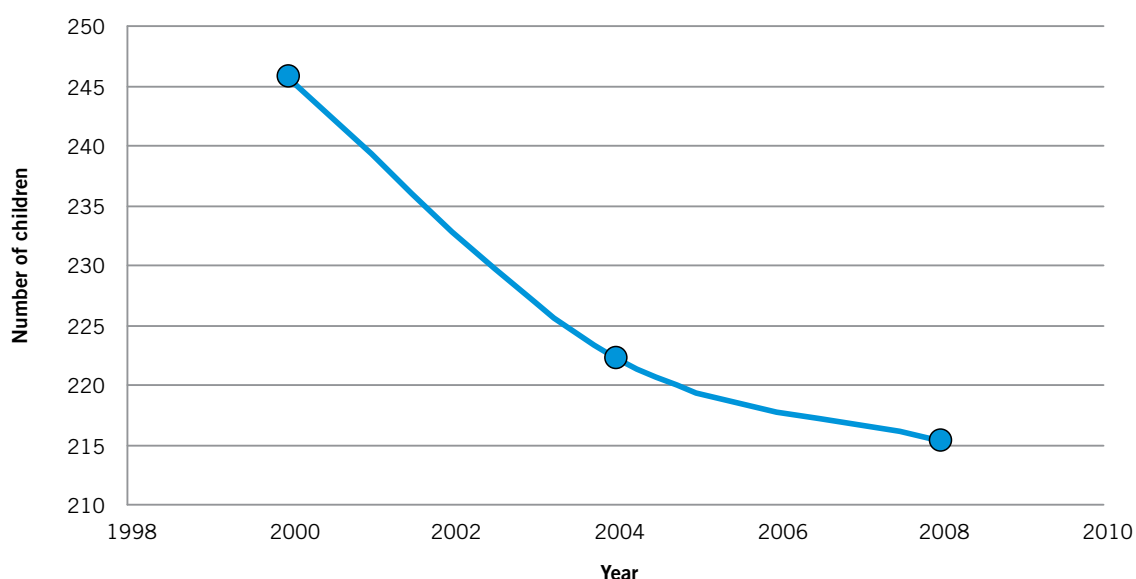
In these four years, the number of child labourers fell by 11 per cent. The decline was greater for those engaged in hazardous work: 26 per cent for the 5-17 age group, and 33 per cent for the 5-14 year-olds. *“Child labour was declining, and the more hazardous the work and the more vulnerable the children involved, the faster the decline.”*

ILO: *The end of child labour: Within Reach*. Global Report under the Declaration 2006. Geneva, 2006.

2002 was also an important year for advocacy. It marked the launch of the first ILO-led World Day Against Child Labour (WDACL), of the IPEC's Supporting Children's Rights through Education, the Arts and the Media (SCREAM) programme to support children's participation and youth empowerment, and of the Red Card to Child Labour Campaign.

IPEC also began work on impact assessment, developing tracker and tracer methodologies to analyse broader and longer-term changes in the lives of IPEC beneficiary children and their families.

Figure 2: Global trends in child labour (age group 5-17, million)



2006-2010: Progress at a slower rate – Consolidating the gains

In **2006**, following the launch of the second ILO global report on child labour, the ILO Governing Body adopted a **Global Action Plan** that set a target date of 2016 for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour and recognized the need for a special emphasis on Africa, where the least progress had been made in tackling child labour. Work began on the creation of a special “Focus Africa” team to plan for an expanded effort in the continent. In **2008**, the **ILO Declaration on Social Justice for a Fair Globalization** reaffirmed the four strategic objectives of the ILO, including: “*respecting, promoting and realizing the fundamental principles and rights at work*”, which included the effective abolition of child labour. **Decent Work Country Programmes** (DWCPs), introduced in 2004, increasingly became ILO’s framework for engagement, with child labour included by the tripartite constituents as a priority or outcome in the majority of DWCPs.

The **2010 ILO Global Report on child labour**, noted a significant reduction in the pace of decline.

Box 2: Global child labour trends 2004-2008

Child labour continued to decline, but more modestly than previously:

- There was a 3 per cent decline between 2004-2008 compared to 10 per cent between 2000-2004.
- Among children 5-14, the trend was more positive: There was a 10 per cent reduction in child labour and a 31 per cent reduction in the number of children in hazardous work.
- The number of girls involved in child labour declined by 15 per cent.

ILO: Accelerating action against child labour. Global Report under the Declaration 2010. Geneva, 2010.

At the end of the first decade of the new millennium, the world’s ability to reach the 2016 goal was questioned – as was the case with the majority of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). IPEC recognized that upstream measures – in particular mainstreaming of child labour goals into major planning and development plans and instruments, and integrating child labour in major programmes to promote education and combat poverty and exclusion – were vital to ensuring large-scale impact. Although not willing to abandon the TBP approach, IPEC had to

adapt it to be more targeted in a situation in which time was running out, financial resources were scarce, and political will was challenged by the effects of the 2008 global financial crisis. During this period, IPEC focused its efforts at the national level on supporting the establishment of as many National Action Plans (NAPs) as possible; on making sure they had effect by being integrated into broader frameworks; and by devoting more concentrated efforts to producing documented and sustainable difference on the ground.

To be able to provide the required support, IPEC had to develop a broad set of tools for the different actors involved. The tools ranged from the very comprehensive (such as the ***Time-Bound Programme Manual for Action Planning (TBP-MAP)***⁵ to the very specific (for example the guide ***Children formerly associated with armed forces and groups. “How-to” guide on economic reintegration***)⁶ and included many detailed guidelines for practitioners, including for child labour data collection and analysis. In addition to technical tools, IPEC also produced operational tools like the **Programme Operations Manual (POM)** and guidelines for project design, monitoring and evaluation. These tools have been useful not only for ensuring quality of IPEC’s own interventions and operations but also for the wider ILO technical cooperation programme.

While continuing to be supported by upstream efforts to establish an enabling environment, the **Integrated area-based approach (IABA)** emerged to provide a sharper focus at the grass roots level. The IABA offers a coherent strategy for addressing all forms of child labour in a defined area to avoid displacement of children shifting their labour from one sector or location to another. The IABA promotes a programme of interventions based on the involvement of local communities and dialogue and cooperation between governments, employers’ and workers’ organizations. Stakeholders are supported in identifying the root causes of child labour, promoting alternatives and, where relevant, changes in supply and value chains – and taking account of the fact that most child labour is unpaid family labour and takes place in the informal economy providing goods and services for local markets. While IPEC’s entry point in a sector or area may still be informed, inter alia, by the prevalence of worst forms of child labour, the desired exit point is a community in which child labour is eliminated and all children, depending on their age, are either at school

or in technical and vocational training or decent youth employment.

IPEC has always worked with a wide range of external partners and, in the mid-2000s, to broaden its scope and impact the Programme engaged increasingly in international partnerships, such as the **Global Task Force on Child Labour and Education for All (GTF)** (established in 2005) and the **International Partnership for Cooperation on Child Labour in Agriculture** (established in 2007). The GTF brings together the ILO, UNICEF, UNESCO, the World Bank, Education International (IE), the Global March Against Child Labour, and the governments of Brazil and Norway, and seeks to increase the focus on child labour in education policies and planning. The partnership on child labour in agriculture brings together the ILO, the FAO, IFAD, IFPRI for the CGIAR, the IUF and agricultural producers’ organizations (formerly represented by IFAP) and seeks to institutionalize engagement of agricultural stakeholders and integrate child labour in agricultural sectoral policies and programmes.

To promote a “multiplier effect” beyond the capacity-building assistance IPEC can provide, the Programme increasingly saw itself as a facilitator of knowledge and a bridge-builder between countries, establishing country-to-country technical cooperation within regions and across continents. IPEC projects have helped lay the foundation for **South-South/Triangular Cooperation**. Brazil has led the way in such efforts, culminating, in 2007, in the ILO and the Government of Brazil signing a landmark Memorandum of Understanding to promote South-South Cooperation.

2010-2013: The struggle continues – Accelerating the pace and reaching-out to the hardest to reach

To revitalize the worldwide movement and develop a newly agreed strategy to accelerate the pace of eliminating child labour in line with the ILO Conventions, the Government of the Netherlands, in coordination with the ILO and IPEC, hosted a Global Child Labour Conference in The Hague, in May 2010, attended by over 500 representatives from 97 countries. **The Hague Global Child Labour Conference** adopted the ***Roadmap for achieving the elimination of the worst forms of child labour by 2016*** (hereinafter referred to as *The Hague Roadmap*).⁷ The ILO Governing Body re-endorsed the ILO’s 2006 Global Action Plan on the elimination of child labour

⁵ Available at: www.ilo.org/ippec/Informationresources/WCMS_IPEC_PUB_3048.

⁶ Available at: http://training.itcilo.org/ils/ils_childlabour/training_materials/English/How-to%20guide_en.pdf.

⁷ Available at: www.ilo.org/ippec/Informationresources/WCMS_IPEC_PUB_13453.

and adopted its **2010 Global Action Plan** (which incorporated *The Hague Roadmap*), reaffirming its commitment to the elimination of child labour as one of the Organization's highest priorities. The 2010 Global Action Plan includes the following key components for ILO work on child labour: promoting the universal ratification of child labour Conventions; promoting public policies to tackle child labour; leading the knowledge agenda; focusing on regional priorities; strengthening advocacy, strategic partnerships and the worldwide movement against child labour; capacity building for employers' and workers' organizations; ensuring attention to child labour is reflected in DWCPs; and taking forward *The Hague Roadmap*. The 2010 Global Action Plan put increasing emphasis on linking NAPs to public policy responses that address the root causes of child labour (including education, social protection, youth employment and efforts to promote decent work for adults).

In the first decade of the new millennium, IPEC received strong and consistent financial support from the United States Department of Labor (USDOL). An annual envelope of some USD 40 million was earmarked for the ILO by the United States Congress. But the 2010 mid-term elections to the US Congress changed this dramatically, and in 2011 the earmarks were removed from the US budget. The budget line for combating child labour was retained but the funds were distributed through competitive bidding. As a consequence, the funds received by the ILO fell significantly. At the same time, when the financial crisis broke at the end of the 1990s, donors gradually introduced austerity measures in their development assistance budgets and contributions were cut. As a result of reduced donor support, IPEC adopted a more streamlined and strategic approach to support national action and to further integrate child labour in the decent work agenda at international, national and local levels.

In 2012, the International Labour Conference (ILC) adopted a **“framework for action for the effective and universal respect, promotion and realization of fundamental principles and rights at work (FPRW) 2012-2016”**. This framework strongly emphasized the fact that the majority of violations of FPRW affect adults and children who work in the informal economy, and directed the Office to “strengthen its focus on them in its technical cooperation and research activities”. In accordance with the call of the ILC, in November 2012, the ILO Governing Body adopted an Action Plan to implement the framework for action, which includes the 2010 Action Plan on child labour.

IPEC strategies

From its experimental beginning through to the gradual development of increasingly integrated approaches, IPEC has always been firm in the analysis that child labour is a multifaceted problem that requires multifaceted solutions. The Programme's strategies to support countries to tackle child labour and to strengthen the worldwide movement against it have included:

- **Legal framework and enforcement** – promoting the ratification of the child labour Conventions and supporting national legislative reviews; building the capacity of labour inspectorates; mobilizing judges, prosecutors and other legal professionals to act against child labour; and training ILO constituents to report more effectively to the ILO supervisory system on the application of the Conventions. Many countries have modified or enhanced their laws related to the minimum age for admission to employment, established hazardous child labour lists, introduced time-bound measures to address the worst forms of child labour and enacted legislation to prohibit the worst forms of child labour and punish the perpetrators.
- **National capacities, policies and mainstreaming** – strengthening the capacities of ILO constituents and tripartite country-ownership through the establishment of national steering committees and child labour units or focal points in Ministries of Labour and employers' and workers' organizations; and supporting the development and mainstreaming of national policies and plans of action. The tendency of some countries to see IPEC as a service deliverer rather than as an ILO programme supporting the capacity of governments and social partners to deliver is being replaced by national ownership and budget allocations. Between 2006 and 2012, more than 50 countries drafted, adopted or updated NAPs to combat child labour. In collaboration with the ILO's Bureau for Workers' Activities (ACTRAV) and the ILO's Bureau for Employers' Activities (ACT/EMP), IPEC has worked extensively with national, regional, sectoral, and global employers' and workers' organizations to raise awareness and to build capacity and support for addressing child labour issues.
- **Supporting the social partners in the “real economy”** – in recent years, there has been an increasing balance between supporting the public capacity of national trade union centres and employers' organizations to engage in tripartite policy dialogue

and supporting the capacity of employers and workplace and sectoral trade unions to integrate child labour concerns into their business and organizing and bargaining agendas. This support, which seeks to engage businesses and trade unions in a manner which reflects their roles and mandates in the workplace, includes IPEC's advisory work with multinational enterprises and sectoral multi-stakeholder initiatives (for example in cocoa- and tobacco-growing) and practical and policy support for agricultural workers' and domestic workers' organizations.

- **Direct action** – testing innovative approaches and demonstrating models for preventing, removing and protecting children from child labour and providing them with educational alternatives and supporting their families. Between 2002 and 2011, IPEC-supported projects have withdrawn or prevented over one and a half million children from child labour through the provision of direct services. Many more have benefited indirectly as a result of IPEC supported action. Direct action's prime value is when it demonstrates good and replicable practice and such practice is mainstreamed and sustained. IPEC seeks to ensure that direct action has its proper place in project delivery: as part of an integrated national and area-based approach, building on the mandate of constituents and the supporting role of other partners.
- **Research** – conducting landmark research for ILO flagship reports, such as the global reports on child labour and for reports highlighting certain issues, such as the global cost-benefit study on the elimination of child labour, and on various themes of the World Day Against Child Labour. The Understanding Children's Work (UCW) programme has helped advance the global research agenda in child labour, and in informing programming and policy efforts. IPEC projects have also produced a wealth of research findings, helping to inform national and community level policies and action. More than 3,500 products including guidelines and training materials, reports, evaluations and awareness-raising materials are now available on the IPECINFO database.
- **Data collection and analysis** – developing new methodologies and promoting globally the application of statistically reliable estimation methodologies to measure child labour through SIMPOC. In addition to the global estimates, since 1998, SIMPOC has technically or financially

supported almost 100 national child labour surveys in 67 countries. The focus on building national capacities has resulted in more and more countries collecting and analysing data with little or no external assistance.

- **External partnerships** – mobilising global initiatives,⁸ participating in inter-agency groups⁹ and working with a wide range of partners¹⁰ over the years to ensure a focus on child labour and the mainstreaming of child labour policies and strategies into broader national development frameworks. IPEC's work on corporate social responsibility increased significantly as the Programme worked with business to support the effective elimination of child labour in supply chains through holistic approaches that promoted decent work for adults and youth and strove to ensure that children did not move from one supply chain to another or into another form of child labour.
- **Advocacy, awareness-raising and social mobilisation** – IPEC has continually sought to ensure that child labour is an issue of discussion and concern in international and national fora. Recent successes at the international level include the inclusion of child labour in the outcome documents of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) Summit and the UN General Assembly Resolution on the Rights of the Child, both in 2010. The World Day Against Child Labour has become the most important regular advocacy opportunity and has gained significant support beyond IPEC, resulting in a shift in emphasis towards an international network or partnership of agencies and organizations each promoting the World Day and using the ILO's key materials and messages. The SCREAM education pack has been translated in 22 languages and used

8 These include the Global Task Force on Child Labour and Education for All (GTF) and the International Partnership for Cooperation on Child Labour in Agriculture.

9 These include the UN Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking (UN.GIFT), the Working Group on Children on the Move, the Paris Principles Steering Group, and the Child Protection Working Group.

10 Collaboration has ranged from work with global NGO/ trade union alliances mobilizing former child labourers and advocating globally and nationally (the Global March), to other UN agencies (UNICEF, UNESCO, WHO, UNDP and the OHCHR), international financial institutions (World Bank), regional development banks (Asian Development Bank), multilateral co-sponsored programmes (the Joint UN Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)), other multilateral organizations (the European Commission, the IOM, the OECD), international NGOs (the World Organization of the Scout Movement, Anti-Slavery International and the Global Campaign for Education), research and arts groups, the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) and multi-stakeholder initiatives in garment, cocoa, and tobacco production.

in more than 77 countries in all continents. The successful Red Card to Child Labour campaign is being re-launched.

Lessons learned

Twenty years' of work with governments of member States and social partners have increased understanding of the root causes of child labour and of remedial and preventive action. The 2006 Global Report on Child Labour, in particular, offered insights into how to reduce child labour based on analysis of initiatives by several countries which had achieved sharp reductions. In summary these lessons are that "while economic growth is important... it alone is not enough – countries must combine it with the right policy mix, focusing on equality, human rights, decent work for all adults and education for all children. The elimination of child labour cannot be achieved in isolation". The 2010 Global Report on Child Labour and *The Hague Roadmap* refined this and called for action on legislation, education, social protection and livelihoods addressing root causes of child labour.

In two decades of work to support the constituents to tackle the scourge of child labour, IPEC has learnt several **crucial lessons**:

- Child labour is a **complex decent work deficit** that must be challenged through a **rights-based, decent work approach to economic and social development**, emphasising the enabling as well as the human rights qualities enshrined in the fundamental Conventions of the ILO and its Declarations of 1998 and 2008.
- **Universal, free, compulsory quality basic education** up to at least the general minimum age for admission to employment **is an indispensable preventive and remedial measure, but is not sufficient on its own**: we will not eliminate child labour without universal education nor will we ensure every child is in school until we eliminate child labour.
- While no nation can use poverty as an excuse to deny their children's rights, **family poverty – both in cash income and availability of public services** – is the most direct cause of child labour. No family should have to take their children out of school to survive, or send some children to work to pay for the education of their siblings. That is why efforts to **improve livelihoods for adults and communities** must be an integrated part of the struggle against child labour, united under the Decent Work Agenda.

- Through its direct contact with the target group, IPEC has learnt that children from vulnerable groups, such as indigenous populations, national, social, cultural, and religious minorities, and migrant workers, are far more likely to be working. **Social exclusion** and poverty often work hand in hand to keep families out of education, locked in poverty and forced to resort to child labour.
- Poor families have less ability to absorb shocks from natural disasters, economic crises, failed crops or fisheries or loss of livestock, or sudden sickness or death in the family. **Social protection** is increasingly seen as crucial in the prevention of child labour.
- **Empowerment, national ownership and sustainability** require that **IPEC's interventions and support must be based on nationally determined development priorities**. That is of particular relevance to IPEC's relations with donors: while child labour is present in the production of a number of globally traded goods and services, the overwhelming majority of child labourers perform unpaid family work in the informal economy, especially in agriculture, producing goods and services for family or local consumption. It is also of relevance to the integrated nature of the child labour Conventions: if older boys are disproportionately engaged in hazardous child labour, adequate attention must still be paid to the human rights of younger children (including girls) who are more likely to be engaged in non-worst forms.
- Efforts to target child labour are more likely to succeed if they are **mainstreamed** into broader development plans and integrated with other social policies. They are most likely to succeed where they are part of serious **efforts to combat poverty and social exclusion**. If they are to make a sustainable contribution to national efforts to eliminate child labour, project-based delivery of direct services must contribute to the strengthening of nationally funded services.
- Efforts to engage the ILO's tripartite constituents to act against child labour are most likely to succeed if those efforts reflect the constituents' core mandates. **The social partners at the national level have an indispensable role to play in national tripartite policy development**. But, while the social partners may, on occasion, act as service deliverers to children, they cannot be a substitute for public services. Child labour takes place primarily in the rural and informal economies, and more must be done to support enterprises to integrate child labour concerns into

their business practices and to support workers' organizations to integrate those concerns into their daily organizing and bargaining activities.

- While the Decent Work Agenda, international law and two decades of experience already point the way to child labour elimination, relevant **quality research** continues to be important in **providing support for the development of national and global policy** – but it must be accessible if it is to support tripartite social dialogue and the worldwide movement's efforts.

IPEC's vision for the coming years

After twenty years, during which time IPEC became a centre of excellence on the subject of child labour, the Programme must continue to build on its knowledge and experience while adapting to new challenges and realities. It has a clearer vision than ever about what we know and what more we need to know to address the developmental issues around child labour and to promote the implementation of the ILO Conventions on child labour. The Programme must double its resource mobilization efforts while at the same time harness and support the increased political will to eliminate child labour at the national and community levels. It will recognize the primacy of nationally determined policies in supporting child labour policy and action. To continue the vitality and richness of the Programme, it must enhance its policy support and technical advisory services while maintaining some pilot action programmes in the field so that it remains grounded in local realities.

Until at least 2016 IPEC will be guided by *The Hague Roadmap* and relevant ILO Global Action Plans. It will continue to frame child labour within an integrated decent work approach that recognises the mutual interdependence of all fundamental rights at work. Strategic links with social exclusion, social protection, youth employment, livelihoods, education and law enforcement will be strengthened. Where possible, IPEC will increase support for governments to improve the quality and coverage of the public services that are essential if child labour is to be eliminated. While it will continue to work with the non-profit/NGO sector, it will endeavour to ensure that IPEC's work with them serves to strengthen and complement government and social partner capacity. It will seek to strengthen further its relations with the social partners, continuing to engage with national centres and confederations on policy development and training, while continuing to increase its work in the real economy with enterprises

and sectoral bodies and with sectoral workers' organizations and global union federations, especially in activities in the rural and informal economies where most child labour is to be found. IPEC will continue to support the world wide movement through international partnerships, advocacy and action.

Further, IPEC will seek to make optimum use of the new opportunities to strengthen action against child labour presented by its integration into the ILO's Governance and Tripartism Department and will address child labour as a priority within the newly designated areas of critical importance. Within this framework it will increase collaboration and knowledge building within the ILO to deliver high quality integrated technical support and cooperation that the constituents require and request.

Joyce Banda, President of Malawi, at the National Conference on Child Labour in Agriculture. Lilongwe, Malawi, 4-6 September 2012.



Constance Thomas, IPEC Director, addresses the International Conference on Child Labour in Agriculture, organized by the Global March Against Child Labour. Washington DC, USA, 28-30 July 2012.

1. Key developments in 2012



1.1 *The International Labour Conference 2012: Framework for action on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work for the period 2012-2016*

In June 2012, the International Labour Conference (ILC) adopted a **Resolution concerning the recurrent discussion on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work (FPRW) in the period 2012-2016**, followed by a Plan of Action adopted by the ILO Governing Body at its 316th Session, in November 2012. The Resolution reaffirmed the particular significance of FPRW both as human rights and as enabling conditions for the achievement of the other ILO strategic objectives, and for the creation of decent jobs through assuring the links between economic growth and sustainable enterprises and social progress. The Resolution stressed the inseparable, interrelated and mutually reinforcing character of each category of FPRW and the consequent need for an integrated approach to their realization. It affirmed that their full realization will be advanced by an environment of respect for human rights and democratic freedoms, and these play a role in supporting the formalization of the informal economy. The Resolution called for the implementation of the **Roadmap for Achieving the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour by 2016**, adopted at **The Hague Global Child Labour Conference** (hereinafter referred to as *The Hague Conference* and *The Hague Roadmap*), and the 2010 ILO Global Action Plan Against Child Labour. While work to follow-up on *The Hague Roadmap* is ongoing, IPEC has embarked on the development of impact assessment methodology for integrated decent work/FPRW approaches, a tool to evaluate the risk of child labour in supply chains, and an eLearning tool regarding Child Labour Monitoring Systems. Possible standard-setting to complement the ILO's Forced Labour Conventions and to address human trafficking for labour exploitation is suggested in the Resolution and IPEC will closely follow these developments.

1.2 *Follow-up to the 2010 ILO Global Action Plan on the elimination of child labour and The Hague Roadmap*

IPEC has continued to invest in knowledge development by embarking on **new global estimates and trends analysis on child labour** which will be published for the 2013 Global Child Labour Conference in Brazil. It has also produced a series of national studies, training manuals, guides and assessment tools to enhance understanding and effectiveness of action against child labour. The *The Hague Roadmap* called for the publication of a series of **World Child Labour Reports** which will be used to build the evidence for policies needed to achieve the 2016 target. In 2012 work was undertaken on the **first World Report on Child Labour on the theme of economic vulnerability, social protection and the fight against child labour**. The report presents that social protection is critical to mitigating the household vulnerabilities associated with poverty and shocks that contribute to driving child labour. It highlights the relevance of social protection as part of a broader strategy for eliminating child labour and examines connections between poverty, economic shocks and child labour and the role of social protection in addressing them.

The Hague Roadmap underlined that important public policy responses that can contribute to addressing the root causes of child labour are education for all, social protection and fighting discrimination and social exclusion, youth employment and efforts to promote decent work and livelihood opportunities for adult workers. Analysis in countries which were able to reduce child labour significantly reveals that, if governments, in consultation with the social partners, have the right policy mix and measures to effectively implement them, progress can be made in eliminating and preventing child labour.

Box 3: TAJIKISTAN – Integrating child labour issues into the Labour Market Strategy

A State Labour Market Development Strategy for 2012-2020 approved in 2011 through the Decree No. 277 of the Government of Tajikistan was developed with technical support of the EU Project on “Technical Assistance to Sector Policy Support Programme in the Social Protection Sector”- Labour Policy Component in cooperation with the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of Tajikistan. The Strategy is an instrument for policy planning that reflects the priority actions to be taken on medium term in order to promote economic growth and enhance employment rate. To intensify the fight against the worst forms of child labour, the Activity 3.3.3 of the project (on developing of the Long-Term State National Programme on Combating the Worst Forms of Child Labour) was mainstreamed into the Strategy. The mainstreaming process was managed by the ILO-IPEC office in Tajikistan.

To promote the implementation of the Strategy, the National Policy and the National Action Plan (NAP) on Prevention and Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Tajikistan for 2013-2020 has been drafted with the technical and financial support of IPEC and the draft of the National Policy and the NAP were completed and circulated among ministries and concerned agencies for final comments. The drafting process was coordinated and supported by the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection through the Coordination Council on Elimination of Child Labour.

The National Policy and the NAP will contribute to the implementation of the following national policies: (a) National Development Strategy in Tajikistan until 2015; (b) Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper for 2010-2012; (c) State Strategy for Development of the Labour Market until 2020; (d) UN Millennium Development Goals (MDGs); and (e) Tajikistan Decent Work Country Programme for 2011-2013.

IPEC continues to seek to **mainstream action against child labour into national development frameworks and support countries to develop national child labour policies, programmes and/or National Action Plans (NAPs)**. A number of countries have been adopting **national roadmaps** and/or **NAPs against the worst forms of child labour**. Other countries have requested the **ILO's technical assistance** to develop such national follow-up. In response, IPEC developed a **training guide**, accompanied by a facilitator's guide, aimed at national or state level policy makers in governments, employers' and workers' organizations and international and non-governmental organizations. It offers a series of tools and resources to assist in facilitating the development and/or updating of national action plans.

The resource was developed through a **consultative process** and **validation workshops** in three regions: Fiji, Sierra Leone, and Mexico. In 2012, 8 countries released new or updated national child labour policy, National Action Plans and/or national roadmaps, including Fiji and Sierra Leone. In India, the State Government of Jharkhand approved the State Action Plan, which envisions a child labour free state by 2016. At the sub-regional level the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) adopted a Regional Action Plan on Child Labour, which will serve as a regional mechanism to protect the rights of the child and to combat child labour. The training guide will be complemented by an **eLearning tool** which is under development.

Box 4: ZAMBIA and KENYA – Seeking to ensure implementation of National Action Plans

The Government of **Zambia** launched the National Child Labour Policy and the National Action Plan (NAP) on the elimination of the worst forms of child labour in 2011. In March 2012, with the support of the ILO Country Office and IPEC, the Ministry of Labour and Social Security held a consultative meeting with key stakeholders to develop a resource mobilization strategy and a draft monitoring and evaluation framework for the NAP. The Ministry ensured the participation of officials from headquarters, and of labour officers at provincial and district level, given their role in monitoring the implementation of the NAP and providing guidance to implementing partners. As a result, an expanded plan of national level actions under the NAP was produced, some elements of which have been included in the draft Decent Work Country Programme. In November 2012, the Government disseminated the study “*Towards ending child labour in Zambia: An assessment of resource requirements*”, which helps national partners to understand policy and programme actions required to eliminate child labour. The Government provided technical support in the preparation of the study, a collaborative initiative through the Understanding Children’s Work (UCW) programme, with the support

of IPEC’s Tackling Child Labour through Education (TACKLE) project.

The Government of **Kenya**, informed by an IPEC report assessing progress in implementing the NAP, convened a round table forum to improve government leadership and coordination of activities in eliminating child labour. This brought together key stakeholders, including NGO representatives, line government ministries and departments, among them Agriculture, Education, Children’s Department, Police and the Attorney-General, as well as employers’ and workers’ organizations and affiliates. Quarterly meetings are held, chaired by the Ministry of Labour/ Child Labour Division, to discuss critical issues and to coordinate activities to avoid project overlaps and promote joint planning and implementation, data collection and information sharing. Results are shared with the National Steering Committee on Child Labour and other key bodies such as the National Labour Board. Within the first year, the forum members cost-shared resources to mark the 2012 World Day Against Child Labour, reviewed the child labour policy and the hazardous work list, and agreed on a joint data collection and reporting tool.



Session for the signature of the inter-ministerial ordinance which established the Organizing Committee of the 2013 Global Child Labour Conference in Brazil, 12 November 2012. From left to right: Ms. Tereza Campello, Minister of Social Development, Mr. Antonio Patriota, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Brizola Neto, Minister of Labour and Employment. Source: Agencia Brasil.

The ILO is collaborating with the Government of Brazil in its hosting of the **follow-up Global Child Labour Conference** which will take place in Brasília, 8-10 October 2013. In August 2012 a South-South Cooperation project document was signed between the

ILO and the Brazilian Government which foresees IPEC collaborating in the organization of the Conference. In early November, a Brazilian inter-ministerial ordinance established the Organizing Committee of the 2013 Global Child Labour Conference, of which IPEC is a member. Moreover, in the context of South-South/ Triangular Cooperation activities, funded respectively by the Brazilian Agency for Cooperation (ABC) and the United States Department of Labour (USDOL), preparatory discussions for the Global Conference were held during two sub-regional events, of MERCOSUR countries¹¹ in November, and of the Community of Portuguese-Speaking Countries (CPLP)¹² in December 2012. On both occasions, ILO constituents from these countries evaluated progress made on *The Hague Roadmap* and developed a work plan in preparation for the Conference.

¹¹ Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay and Venezuela.

¹² Angola, Brazil, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Portugal, Sao Tome and Principe and Timor-Leste.

Box 5: LATIN AMERICA – A common regional agenda towards the 2013 Global Child Labour Conference

The urgency in taking measures to eliminate child labour has become an institutional priority in the most important agendas of the region as part of preparation for the 2013 Global Child Labour Conference in Brazil.

In June 2012, the **MERCOSUR** organized a Regional Conference on the Prevention and Elimination of Child Labour in Argentina, at which the Presidents adopted the Second Declaration on the Prevention and Elimination of Child Labour. The Declaration recognizes the important progress made since the First Declaration of 2002 and establishes goals and commitments necessary to reach the elimination of child labour, including strengthening dialogue among governmental actors, the promotion of Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) and the creation of a new synergy giving private enterprises the opportunity to put commitments into practice.

In August 2012, a meeting of Labour Ministers took place in **Panama** on Successful Experiences and Good Practices for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour in Central America, Belize, Panama and the Dominican Republic. The Labour Ministers

present committed to strengthening efforts towards the goals of eradicating the worst forms of child labour by 2015 and to eliminating all child labour by 2020.

The **Organization of American States (OAS)** and the Ministry of Labour and Social Security of **Costa Rica** organized a regional workshop against child labour: “Advancing towards a Better Horizon for Children and Adolescents of the Americas”, in February 2013. The workshop promotes the exchange of good practices across the region, aiming to enhance the participation of the hemisphere in the 2013 Global Child Labour Conference in Brazil.

Also the **Trade Union Confederation of the Americas (TUCA)**, in the framework of Resolution No. 2 on Freedom of Association, Collective Bargaining and Other Fundamental Rights of 2012, will organize three meetings: in Central America and the Andean region and one regional meeting before the 2013 Global Child Labour Conference. The intention is to boost trade union action against child labour in organizations affiliated to TUCA.

1.3 ILO regional strategies against child labour

The 2010 ILO Global Action Plan includes developing and strengthening regional strategies against child labour and highlights the need to integrate child labour issues into Decent Work Country Programmes. To further implement the global agenda, IPEC concentrated attention on supporting the development and implementation of regional and sub-regional strategies to address child labour. Three regional workshops were held in 2012 in Bangkok, Lima and Addis Ababa to support the process. A focus on Africa was maintained by following-up on the development of the “**Re-Focus on Africa**” strategy to support its implementation. The following sections detail the regional/sub-regional strategies.

Africa

With one in four children aged 5-17 in child labour, sub-Saharan Africa is the only region where child labour increased in recent years. In response, the African constituents of the ILO resolved, at their 11th

African Regional Meeting in 2007, that all member States in the region put National Action Plans (NAPs) in place with the aim of eliminating the worst forms of child labour by 2015, as part of the *Decent Work Agenda in Africa 2007-2015 (DWAA)*. At the 12th African Regional Meeting in 2011, the constituents reviewed the implementation of the DWAA, noting progress in many areas, including child labour, as well as the need to scale up and accelerate action towards achieving the Agenda’s targets.

To facilitate this, IPEC and the ILO’s Regional Office for Africa (ROAF) have developed a more specific “**Re-Focus on Africa**” strategy aims at consolidating, improving and expanding the ILO’s support to country constituents and partners, with particular attention to critical issues such as:

- Development and implementation of National Action Plans (NAPs);
- Tripartite national ownership;
- Institutional and technical capacity;

- Effective mainstreaming of child labour concerns into the programmes and budgets of concerned departments;
- Effective social mobilization; and
- Exploring new ways to mobilize local knowledge and resources to combat child labour in the region.

To facilitate the implementation of the “Re-Focus on Africa” strategy regional capacity is being enhanced to engage and support the constituents to achieve more rapid and sustainable impact against child labour, notably by the creation of an Integrated Regional Child Labour Resource Centre to service and facilitate actions by Decent Work Teams, ILO Country Offices and ILO projects, including those funded through IPEC, in support of the *DWAA*.

Asia

At the 15th Asia Pacific Regional Meeting in Kyoto, in 2011, the ILO constituents reaffirmed their commitment to the Asia and the Pacific Decent Work Decade (APDWD) initiated at the 14th Asian Regional meeting. Child labour elimination, effective school to work transition and youth employment are priorities in the ILO's work under the APDWD. The meeting in Kyoto also highlighted the importance of intensifying efforts to address the needs of vulnerable workers, including girls and boys in child labour.

In the **East/Southeast Asia and Pacific sub-region**, while child labour rates are believed to be relatively low in comparison with South Asia and Africa, major challenges remain in relation to hard to reach populations and working age youth of 15-17 years, whose participation in hazardous child labour is increasing. In the sub-region, nearly all ILO member States that have developed DWCPs have child labour elimination related outcomes and outputs. Recognizing the need for further integration of child labour concerns within overall ILO priorities and the indivisibility of fundamental principles and rights at work, an ILO consultation was held in April 2012 in Bangkok to define a common vision and strategy to take forward the ILO's work in the sub-region. The consultation brought together Decent Work Teams and Regional Office management and Specialists, Country Office Directors, ILO National Coordinators, IPEC project staff, and IPEC HQ technical staff and management. Taking into account the diversity of the sub-region and acknowledging that action must be grounded in country specific contexts, six integrated strategies were identified:

- Improving data collection, analytical work, and knowledge management and sharing;
- Promoting better livelihoods for parents and youth;
- Promoting decent work employment and coordinating employment and education policies to facilitate school to work transition;
- Optimizing social protection schemes to tackle child labour;
- Pursuing sectoral initiatives: child labour as an entry point to promoting decent work areas/sectors within global supply chains;
- Promoting compliance and strengthening enforcement mechanisms for all worst forms of child labour.

This sub-regional strategy is accompanied by a time-bound operational Roadmap for its first year. Tripartite National DWCPs Steering Committees are being used to promote the strategy.

South Asia has the highest numbers of child labourers and large numbers of out-of-school children, despite progress in many countries. Specific challenges identified for their causality on child labour include: conflict, terrorism, natural and other disasters, the global economic crisis, migration and trafficking, unregulated supply chains in the informal economy and the exclusion of vulnerable groups and its gender dimensions, including, minorities and migrants. Addressing child labour in this context requires a mix of integrated strategies on policy and institutional capacities and comprehensive and convergent programmatic action across relevant sectors. Among these are: labour inspection and monitoring systems; community development and empowerment; skills/ vocational training systems; linkages to youth employment; occupational safety and health, work with and through the social partners; trafficking, migration and internally displaced persons; and supply chains.

Through the review, planning and evaluations of the DWCPs, including IPEC projects, the following South Asia regional priority strategies for 2012-2013 were identified in consultation with constituents, ILO staff and partners:

- Supporting the ratification and implementation of Conventions Nos.138 and 182, and enforcement systems;
- Enhancing the knowledge base, including the sharing of experiences through South-South/ Triangular Cooperation;

- Institutional capacity development, including to enhance coordination and cooperation for convergent action;
- In-country and South Asia regional partnerships, (particularly with the South Asia Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) related bodies) and integration of child labour issues in development frameworks;
- Advocacy, awareness-raising, and networking (such as with the South Asia Coordinating Group on Action against Violence against Children (SACG-AVC));
- Provision of high quality expert advisory services to constituents and other stakeholders.

Latin America

The Regional Strategy for the Prevention and Elimination of Child Labour in Latin America for 2013-2020, developed in May 2012 during a regional workshop with child labour and decent work specialists, identifies a number of key challenges to be addressed in the region in the coming years in order to reach the goals of the Hemispheric Agenda for Decent Work. The last decade has seen a considerable reduction in child labour, but stagnation is now an issue in several countries. The strategy focused on identifying and addressing the remaining challenges in order to reach these harder to reach groups and their families – which current policies and programmes do not reach.

In this context the Regional Strategy identifies a series of general and specific challenges, and proposes actions to address them. The general challenges include ensuring the sustainability of the interventions and policies and the need to improve and renovate the intervention strategies to meet new challenges and groups – especially hard to reach children.

The Regional Strategy highlights seven areas of more *specific* challenges:

- Child labour legislation;
- Policies and programmes – with a focus on combating inequality and expanding social protection;

- Broadening and deepening the knowledge base through research;
- Strengthening mechanisms for awareness-raising and combating social acceptance of child labour;
- Building national capacity – including of justice administrators and employers' and workers' organizations;
- Improved linkages between child labour and other ILO priorities; and
- Exploring new ways to mobilize resources to combat child labour in the region.

Europe, Central Asia and Arab States

The guiding framework of the regional strategy on child labour is the ILO Global Action Plan. Key elements of ILO's IPEC supported strategy in the region include:

- Mainstreaming child labour issues into national development policy frameworks through NAPs;
- Focusing on policy advice, advocacy and technical support;
- Emphasising building key national institutions and tripartite ownership;
- Integrating child labour into DWCPs;
- Supporting resource mobilization.

IPEC technical assistance is aiming at strengthening Government's role in four priority areas:

- Ensuring the enforcement of legislation;
- Providing free, quality education up to the minimum age for admission to employment or work;
- Extending basic services to working children in need;
- Developing effective labour markets through skills training, the conversion of hazardous child labour into decent work for youth; and joint action with social partners and civil society organizations.

Box 6: THAILAND – An integrated approach addressing child labour, forced labour and improving working conditions in the shrimp and seafood industry

The IPEC project “Combating the worst forms of child labour in shrimp and seafood processing areas in Thailand” uses an innovative integrated approach combining technical advice and pilot demonstration programmes to protect workers with addressing challenges concerning fundamental labour standards – child labour, forced labour and discrimination and, more broadly, improvement of working conditions in the seafood processing sector.

It combines the protection of workers from unacceptable forms of work with the promotion of safe work for youth. It also involves a wide range of social protection and livelihoods related activities aimed at improving economic opportunities for individual workers and households.

The project works with industry to implement good practice models that will improve working conditions and worker welfare. In 2012, IPEC worked with the Department of Labour Protection and Welfare, the Department of Fisheries, industry members and trade unions to develop a Good Labour Practices programme and guidelines.

As the industry relies heavily on migrant workers from neighbouring countries such as Myanmar

and Cambodia, the project has an element of increased labour rights protection and decent work opportunities for migrants.

The project also supports implementation of policies on labour protection, migration, education and social protection; and towards improving the governance, working conditions and regulation of the shrimp industry supply chain. It will also look at gaps in education and social services for vulnerable Thai and migrant communities, including impact evaluations of selected interventions.

Promoting social dialogue and working with employers and workers’ organizations is central to the project’s approach. In 2012, with IPEC’s support, the Thai Frozen Food Association (TFFA) developed an industry policy on child labour and forced labour. Workers’ organizations were engaged under the “Tripartite Action to Protect Migrant Workers from Labour Exploitation” (TRIANGLE) project and IPEC projects collaborative framework “Thai Trade Union Action Plan to Enhance the Protection of Migrant Workers and Member of their Families for 2012-2013.”

1.4 Child labour and the broader international development framework

The critical link between child labour elimination and education continued to be reinforced during the year. In September 2012, the **UN Secretary General launched the Global Education First Initiative (GEFI)**, designed to raise the profile of education and global funding support for education in the run up to 2015. A key objective of the Initiative is to reach out-of-school children and it has identified child labour as a specific barrier.

Further focus has been given to child labour and education linkages by **UN Special envoy on global education, Gordon Brown**. He raised the issue of child labour in numerous public statements and, in November, launched a new report *Child Labour and Educational Disadvantage – Breaking the Link, Building Opportunity*. The Report sets out “an ambitious but

achievable agenda for change.” It stresses the need to move from policy commitments to the development of credible national action plans which set out the required steps and financial requirements to reach children in child labour and to be backed by additional multilateral financing. It also calls for strengthened international cooperation on child labour and education through the Global Task Force on Child Labour and Education For All and for high level international discussions to mobilise an effective coalition against child labour.

A further important initiative during the year was an **International Conference on child labour and education** convened by Education International (EI) in Berlin in October. The event brought together education unions from industrialised and developing countries to examine experience of work and to plan future strategies. The event included a session introducing a

¹³ A 5-year ILO technical cooperation project funded by AusAid.

new ILO's Bureau for Workers' Activities (ACTRAV) and EI resource on child labour and education, designed to assist national trade union centres to consider their role in promoting education for all.

2012 was an important year in terms of increased international attention to child labour in agriculture. IPEC supported two important conferences on child labour in agriculture, in Washington and Malawi, the outcomes of which have helped mobilize greater support internationally. The outcome documents of both the **Global March International Conference on Child Labour in Agriculture**¹⁴ and the **Malawi National Conference on Child Labour in Agriculture**¹⁵ reflect a tripartite consensus that child labour cannot be addressed in isolation and that decent work gaps that are particularly prevalent in agriculture must be bridged in order to secure sustained progress against child labour. IPEC was heavily involved in the technical preparations for these conferences, and received funding from the Eliminating Child Labour in Tobacco-growing Foundation (ECLT) to support the Malawi Conference.

IPEC continued to contribute to other international fora on themes in which child labour is an issue. In March 2012, in the **International Symposium on Migration, Family and Dignity**, hosted by the Doha International Institute for Family Studies and Development, IPEC presented on the situation of migrant children in child labour and contributed a chapter to a forthcoming publication.

¹⁴ Visit: www.globalmarch.org/events/agriconference2012.

¹⁵ Visit: www.ilo.org/ipec/WCMS_190072/lang--en/index.htm.



Community Learning and Child Labour Rehabilitation Centre, supported by IPEC under the Cambodia Time-Bound Programme which ended in December 2012. The Centre continues to run, with the support of the Commune Council.

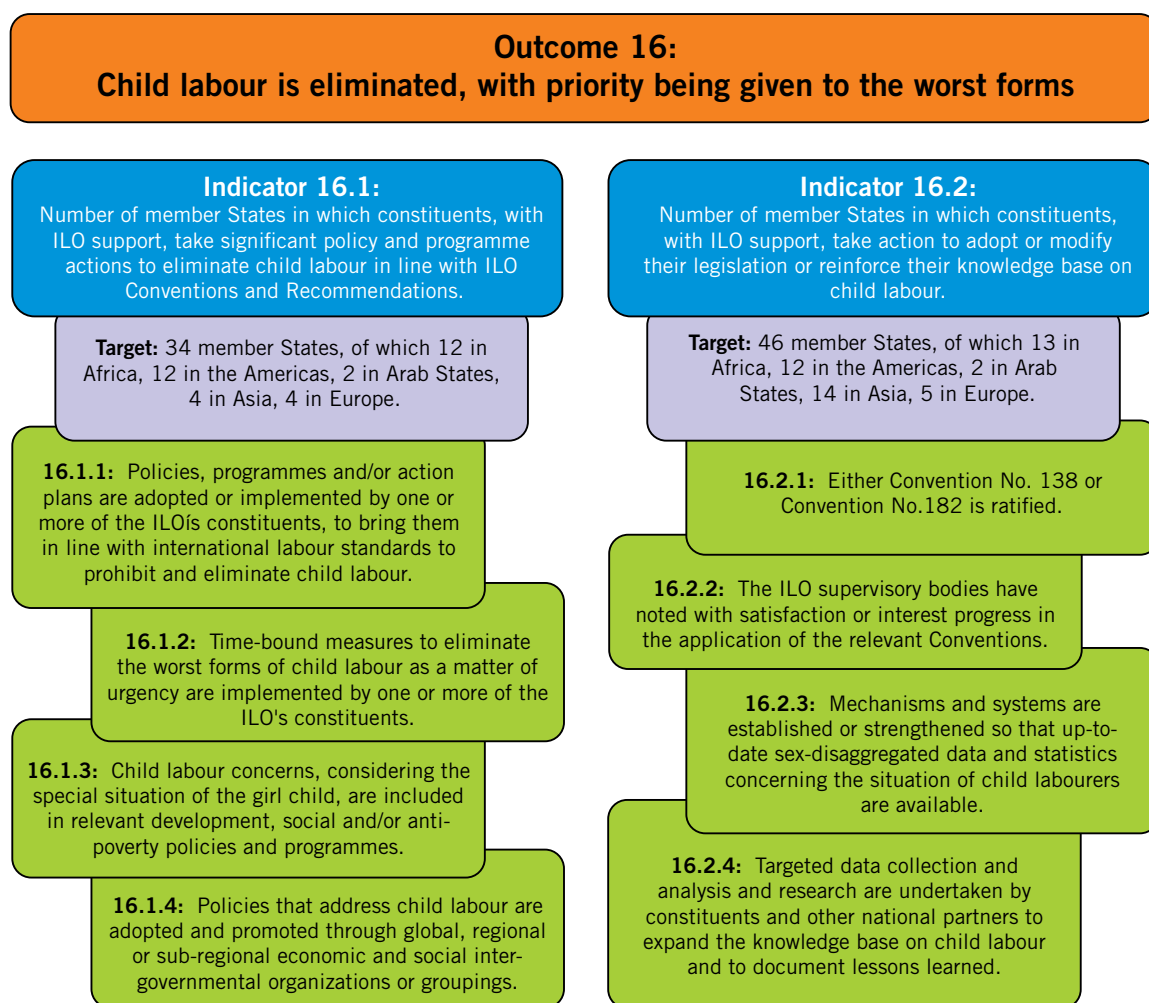
2. Progress towards IPEC's targets



The child labour estimates in the 2010 ILO Global Report on Child Labour, and the 2010 The Hague Global Child Labour Conference discussion on this topic, pointed to the need to improve the capacity of constituents to scale up national efforts to eliminate the worst forms of child labour by 2016. To meet this strategic objective, Outcome 16 of the ILO's Programme and Budget for 2012-2013 sets out the strategy and operational plan for IPEC to assist constituents to

advance towards this goal. While the targets for the 2012-2013 biennium have changed, the Outcome and its Indicators and measurement criteria, illustrated in Figure 3 remain unchanged from the previous biennium. The reduction in the number of targets reflects the fewer number of active projects and new approvals. Annex III details the progress towards the 2012-2013 targets for Outcome 16. A total of 11 member States reported an achievement under both Indicators.

Figure 3: Outcome 16 with indicators, targets and measurement criteria



Results achieved under Indicator 16.1. *Number of member States in which constituents, with ILO support, take significant policy and programme actions to eliminate child labour in line with ILO Conventions and Recommendations.*

In 2012, based on information received, a total of 20 member States (9 in Africa) and 3 regional bodies met at least one of the measurement criteria under Indicator 16.1. These results met 67 per cent of the overall target for the Indicator, and 75 per cent of the target for countries in Africa. Overall 7 out of the 20 countries (35 per cent) reported achievements under more than one criterion.

Measurement criterion 16.1.1. *Policies, programmes and/or action plans are adopted or implemented by one or more of the ILO's constituents, to bring them in line with international standards to prohibit and eliminate child labour.*

In 2012, a total of 14 member States (5 in Africa, 1 in the Arab States, 2 in Asia and the Pacific, 1 in Europe and Central Asia and 5 in the Americas) adopted or implemented policies, programmes and/or action plans on child labour as a result of or with IPEC support.

Measurement criterion 16.1.1 – Country examples

In **Uganda**, the National Action Plan (NAP) on Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour was adopted on 26th June 2012. IPEC supported the NAP development process and provided advice to the tripartite taskforce and national partners.

In **Paraguay**, in December 2011 the Council on Children and Adolescents issued Resolution No. 2/2011 and approved the new Plan for the Elimination of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children 2012-2017. IPEC participated in several discussions on this issue, advised the Trafficking Unit of the Children's Secretariat, and reviewed various drafts of the Plan.

In **India**, in August 2012 the State Government of Jharkhand approved a State Action Plan. This policy framework envisages a Child Labour Free State by 2016 and details the vision of the State and its plan towards achieving the elimination of child labour and ensuring the right to education to every child. It is a guiding tool for the key stakeholders whose involvement is critical to attaining the goal. IPEC provided technical input and took part in the drafting.

Measurement criterion 16.1.2. *Time-bound measures to eliminate the worst forms of child labour as a matter of urgency are implemented by one or more of the ILO's constituents.*

During this reporting period, 6 member States (3 in Africa, 2 in the Americas and 1 in Asia and the Pacific) implemented time-bound measures to eliminate child labour. Time-bound measures included new or revised legislation, regulations, procedures or child labour monitoring systems.

Measurement criterion 16.1.2 – Country examples

In **Côte d'Ivoire**, the Government approved the revised list of hazardous work through Decision No. MEMEASS 009/CAB of 19 January 2012, revising the Decree No. 2250 of 14 March 2005 determining the list of hazardous activities prohibited for children in all sectors. IPEC provided relevant technical materials and identified gaps and priorities during the consultation and development process.

In **Cambodia**, four Ministerial Orders (Prakas) were adopted by the Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training on 14 November 2011. These include Prakas No. 240 on children's working conditions in cassava production employment; No. 241 on child labour in inland fishing employment; No. 242 on child labour in agricultural employment; and No. 243 on children's working conditions in tobacco production. IPEC participated in the relevant discussions, meetings and workshops and provided technical inputs to convince the ILO social partners to support the development and adoption of these Prakas.

In **Ecuador**, the decentralized autonomous Government of the indigenous canton of Cotacachi approved a municipal ordinance “Ordenanza que regula la implementación de políticas públicas de promoción, prevención y erradicación progresiva del trabajo infantil en el cantón Cotacachi” in a session of the Municipal Council of 23 July 2012. The ordinance makes combating child labour a public policy, creates a standing committee responsible for the issue in the municipality, establishes the civic observatory as a social oversight mechanism, and creates a Canton Child Labour Information System of Cotacachi (SICATI), connected to the Canton Council of Children and Adolescents. The municipal ordinance takes into account aspects such as the minimum age for admission to employment (Convention No. 138) and hazardous activities (Convention No. 182) and incorporates elements of Convention No. 169 on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples. It also calls for actions to take a cross-cultural approach. IPEC has worked very closely with the municipality, providing technical assistance.

Measurement criterion 16.1.3. *Child labour concerns, considering the special situation of the girl child are included in relevant development social and/or anti-poverty policies and programmes.*

This measurement criterion captures the efforts of constituents to integrate child labour concerns into wider social and economic development plans and programmes. In the first year of the biennium, a total of 10 member States (4 in Africa, 3 in the Americas and 3 in Asia and the Pacific) made achievements under this criterion.

Measurement criterion 16.1.4. *Policies that address child labour are adopted and promoted through global, regional or sub-regional economic and social inter-government organizations or groupings.*

In 2012, a total of 2 sub-regional policies were adopted following support from IPEC and 1 UN programme refers to the need to address child labour in the context of ensuring that all children are in school.

Measurement criterion 16.1.3 – Country Examples

In **Ghana** in July 2012, the Government, through the Ministry of Employment and Social Welfare, re-launched the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) programme. LEAP supports poor and vulnerable households and requires that children are in school and are accessing health services under the National Health Insurance Scheme. The beneficiary families are expected to “prevent all children in the family from children trafficking and the worst forms of child labour.” IPEC has contributed to this achievement through consistent advocacy by the various projects for the expansion of the flagship programme.

In **Brazil**, the cotton sector, which is led by cotton producers in Mato Grosso, launched in September 2012 the “Responsible Brazilian Cotton Programme” which seeks to implement best environmental, economic and social practices for sustainable production. This programme includes indicators for the elimination of child labour in the cotton production chain. IPEC participated in meetings with leaders of the Mato Grosso Association of Cotton Producers to raise awareness in the sector about the importance of including the issue of child labour in the initiative.

In the **Philippines**, 6 Local Government Units (in Catanduanes and Lucena City in Quezon Province; Aroroy and Masbate City in Masbate Province; Laoang in Northern Samar Province; and Malaybalay City in Bukidnon Province) have included targets to eliminate child labour in their local development plans. IPEC piloted the use of the community-based Child Labour Monitoring System in these areas which led them to determine the incidence of child labour and develop programmes to address the problem.

Measurement criterion 16.1.4 – Examples

Despite the limited progress suggested by the available statistics in Sub-Saharan Africa, significant progress in child protection has been observed, in particular in West Africa. The 15 states of the **Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)** has a vision, as announced in its child policy, to transform the West Africa region into a space where all children are respected and protected and have the same opportunities for survival, development and participation. A number of measures have been adopted to assist ECOWAS member States to implement actions to achieve this vision. With the aim of integrating and strengthening its action against child labour, the ECOWAS Commission adopted, in December 2012 in Dakar, a Regional Action Plan on Child Labour, which will serve as a regional mechanism to protect the rights of the child and to combat child labour. Support from ILO will certainly be required to mainstream child labour into the actions of ECOWAS and its member States.

In August 2012, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed by the Regional Secretariat of the South Asia Initiative to End Violence against Children (SAIEVAC) and the ILO to promote children's rights and child protection in South Asia, in line with the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and the ILO child labour Conventions Nos. 138 and 182 and their related Recommendations and Protocols, taking into consideration specific country situations. The MoU aims to reinforce the two organizations' work on child rights and child protection by improving cooperation. Activities will focus on exchanging information and good practices, providing technical advice, organizing consultations, meetings and workshops. The MoU will support the implementation of SAIEVAC's five-year work plan. SAIEVAC is an apex body of the South Asia Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) and the MOU provides an opportunity to promote the implementation of SAARC Member State's Commitments on Children, including the SAARC Development Goals. The ILO's collaboration with SAIEVAC and South Asia Coordinating Group against Violence against Children (SACG) has been supported by IPEC as part of its priority on strengthening regional bodies for action related to child labour. The MOU also marks the ILO's first agreement with a SAARC entity. ILO has been selected by SACG to be the SACG Chair for 2013-2014. In that capacity, the ILO will be representing SACG as a SAIEVAC Governing Board Member.

Results achieved under Indicator 16.2. *Number of member States in which constituents, with ILO support, take action to adopt or modify their legislation or reinforce their knowledge base on child labour.*

A total of 43 member States reported an achievement against one of the four measurement criteria for this indicator, 12 in Africa, which surpasses the target set for the biennium. However, only 5 countries reported achievements under more than one criterion.

Measurement criterion 16.2.1. *Either Convention No. 138 or Convention No. 182 is ratified.*

In 2012, 3 ratifications of Convention No. 138 and 2 of Convention No. 182 were registered, bringing the total number from 161 to 164 and from 174 to 176 respectively. At the beginning of 2013, the ratifications of the Maldives were also registered, which leaves 8 more member States to ratify Convention No. 182 and a further 20 member States to ratify Convention No. 138 to achieve universal ratification of these Conventions. See Annex V for ratification information for the two Conventions.

The countries that ratified Conventions Nos. 138 and/or 182 during 2012:

- Bahrain ratified Convention No. 138 in March 2012.
- South Sudan ratified Convention No. 138 and Convention No. 182 in April 2012.
- Solomon Islands ratified Convention No. 182 in April 2012.
- Turkmenistan ratified Convention No. 138 in March 2012.

Measurement criterion 16.2.2. *The ILO Supervisory bodies have noted with satisfaction or interest progress in the application of the relevant Conventions.*

A new criterion introduced in the 2010-2011 biennium, 24 member States had mentions of “with satisfaction” and/or “with interest” from the Committee of Experts on the Application of the Conventions and Recommendations (CEACR) in its 2012 Report. These results demonstrate that member States are taking steps to improve the application of ratified child labour Conventions.

Measurement criterion 16.2.3. *Mechanisms and systems are established or strengthened so that up-to-date sex disaggregated data and statistics concerning the situation of child labourers are available.*

In 2012, with ILO support, 15 member States (6 in Africa, 7 in the Americas and 2 in Asia and the Pacific), established new mechanisms or strengthened existing ones to collect, process and analyse sex-disaggregated data.

Measurement criterion 16.2.3 – Country examples

In **Togo**, in June 2012, the National Office of Statistics launched a national survey on commercial sexual exploitation of children. In consultation with the country office of UNICEF and ILO, the Office of Statistics designed the survey instruments for a pilot test in July 2012. The survey questionnaire was reviewed in August based on the pilot test findings. After a training of enumerators, the main data collection took place in September 2012.

In **El Salvador**, IPEC provided technical support to the Ministry of Education in revising questions in the child labour module of the 2012 School Census, which was updated in February 2012. In consultation with the Ministry, a work plan will be prepared to outline the project technical assistance on data analysis and a further revision of the child labour module for the 2013 School Census.

In **Viet Nam**, data collection was completed over the 3-month period 1 March to 31 May 2012. The General Statistical Office of Viet Nam (GSO) and the Ministry of Labour for Invalids and Social Welfare (MoLISA) met with IPEC to review the tabulation plan, and determine the criteria for the statistical measurement of child labour and hazardous child labour in the context of the 18th ICLS Resolution of the Statistics of Child Labour and the prevailing legislation in Viet Nam on work by persons aged below 18 years.

Measurement criterion 16.2.4. *Targeted data collection and analysis and research are undertaken by constituents and other national partners to expand the knowledge base on child labour and to document lessons learned.*

A total of 5 member States (1 in Africa, 2 in the Americas and 2 in Asia and the Pacific), have reported achievements under this criterion which measures efforts made by the constituents to undertake research, data collection and analysis on child labour with ILO support.

Measurement criterion 16.2.4 – Country examples

In **Nigeria**, a rapid assessment of child labour in mining and other activities in the Abeokuta/Oyo area was completed. IPEC developed terms of reference, sponsored research and facilitated the validation meeting. The stakeholders included representatives of the Federal Ministry of Labour and State Government Departments, employers' and workers' organizations and agencies as well as of important NGOs working in both states. While used by IPEC to inform its project strategy in the country, the assessment is not exclusive to IPEC because the findings contribute to the evidence base for government policy-making in the sector/area.

In **Ecuador**, on April 2012, the Government established a sub-commission to implement the new National Child Labour Survey to provide updated, statistically reliable information about the scope, characteristics and trends of child labour in the country. The ILO provided technical assistance to the discussion of the survey questionnaire, and other technical aspects.

In **Bangladesh**, the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) published a study *Working Children in Dry Fish Industry in Bangladesh*.¹⁶ It was one of 8 such country studies which, in turn, resulted in the joint IPEC and the ILO's Special Action Programme to combat Forced Labour (SAP-FL) publication *Hard to see, harder to count: Survey guidelines to estimate forced labour in adults and children*.¹⁷ IPEC provided technical and financial support to the survey data collection and analysis, which led to enhanced national capacity in child labour data collection and analysis.

¹⁶ Available at: www.ilo.org/ipec/Informationresources/WCMS_IPEC_PUB_19875.

¹⁷ Available at: www.ilo.org/sapfl/Informationresources/ILOPublications/WCMS_182096.

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3. Highlights of IPEC activities & results



3.1 Human rights and standards: Collaboration with bodies and mechanisms

IPEC continued to collaborate with the ILO's International Labour Standards Department (NORMES), contributing to the **supervision of child labour Conventions** and the preparation of **potential standard-setting regarding forced labour**. IPEC maintained regular and close collaboration with UN Human Rights treaty bodies, such as the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child. In September, IPEC participated in the **UN Committee on the Rights of the Child's Day of General Discussion** on "the rights of all children in the context of international migration." At the same time IPEC released a report on migrant children in child labour, based on recorded child labour cases by Child Helpline International members in Nepal, Kenya and Peru.¹⁸ In February 2012, the IPEC Director represented the ILO on a **panel discussion on human rights mainstreaming at the 19th Session of the Human Rights Council**, and emphasized that IPEC's rights-based and comprehensive approach to the elimination of child labour is an excellent example of promoting human rights, especially economic, social and cultural rights, within development frameworks. IPEC also contributed substantially to the Reports by the **UN High Commissioner on Human Rights** on street children¹⁹ and on children's right to health²⁰ – both closely related to the worst forms of child labour.

In response to a specific request from the **Special Representative of the Secretary General on Children and Armed Conflict**, requiring the ILO to provide programmatic follow-up to the Action Plan signed with parties to conflict to end the recruitment and use of children, in 2012 the ILO started two new projects in Somalia and the Democratic Republic of Congo to support the economic reintegration of former child soldiers. Three more are in the pipeline in South Sudan, Myanmar and the Philippines.

3.2 Tripartite cooperation and the role of social partners

IPEC continued to pursue a multi-pronged approach to its work with the social partners: supporting national trade union and employers' confederations in national tripartite policy dialogue, for example in national steering committees and in the development of bipartite declarations and, where appropriate, working with their local structures; at the global level, providing advice to a number of multi-stakeholder or enterprise initiatives and liaising with relevant global union federations and enterprises in the development of new project proposals and policy development with sectoral content, especially in agriculture and domestic work; and at the national and local sectoral level, working with enterprises, cooperatives and workers' organizations, including teachers' organizations and other trade unions, in particular those organizing in agriculture, both formal and informal, and in domestic work. Some examples are provided below.

The **Irish Aid partnership framework** is the only IPEC project presently dedicated specifically to support social dialogue. As a follow-up to a previous project and in close collaboration with the ILO's Bureau for Workers' Activities (ACTRAV) and the ILO's Bureau for Employers' Activities (ACT/EMP), capacity building began in Chile, Fiji, and Ghana to support employers' and workers' organizations to contribute to the

¹⁸ IPEC and Child Helpline International: *Child migrants in child labour: An invisible group in need of attention - A study based on child helpline case records*. Geneva, ILO, 2012. Available at: www.ilo.org/ipsec/Informationresources/WCMS_189339.

¹⁹ Human Rights Council: Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the protection and promotion of the rights of children working and/or living on the street. Human Rights Council, Nineteenth Session, 11 January 2012 (A/HRC/19/35). Available at: www.ohchr.org/Documents/HRBodies/HRCouncil/RegularSession/Session19/A-HRC-19-35_en.pdf.

²⁰ Forthcoming for the March 2013 session of the HRC, as requested by the HRC Resolution A/HRC/RES/19/37 (para. 70(e)). Available at: www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/HRC/RegularSessions/Session19/Pages/ResDecStat.aspx.

development of national policies against child labour. This included support for them to use the *Employers' and Workers' Handbook on hazardous child labour*²¹ and develop coordinated work plans under existing tripartite/bipartite consultation mechanisms.

All IPEC staff working on sectors represented by the International Union of Food, Agricultural, Hotel, Restaurant, Catering, Tobacco and Allied Workers' Associations (IUF) were invited to attend its Congress in Geneva in May at which IPEC held an information session for Congress delegates on the International Partnership for Cooperation on Child Labour in Agriculture. IPEC also sponsored the attendance at the Global March Conference on Child Labour in Agriculture held in Washington DC in July, of trade union, employer and cooperative representatives from national and sectoral organizations working with projects in agriculture. IPEC attended and presented also at the General Assembly of the Federation of West African Employers' Organizations (FOPAO) held in Lomé 8-9 January 2013. All three meetings adopted resolutions on child labour.

In the **Latin America Region**, the Confederación Sindical de Trabajadores y Trabajadoras de las Américas (CSA-TUCA) regional conference in Brazil in April reaffirmed the commitment of the ITUC regional organization and of its affiliates to the elimination of child labour. The CSA-TUCA subsequently planned sub-regional and regional meetings to prepare the Latin American trade union movement's contribution to the Global Child Labour Conference in Brazil. The Brazilian rural workers' union CONTAG is present with the other national trade union centres in the planning process for the Conference and is the liaison point for the Global March's participation. In the **MERCOSUR countries** – in the context of the South-South Cooperation – a sub-regional Plan to combat child labour was examined by employers' and workers' organizations from Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay and Venezuela during several meetings funded by the Brazilian Agency for Cooperation (ABC).

In October in **Chile**, Employer's organizations in the "Network of Enterprises" against child labour held a workshop for Chilean companies. In **Colombia**, IPEC has provided technical support to a joint effort of the tripartite constituents, led and funded by the Government, to develop methodologies to identify child labourers so that they can be referred to the appropriate public/social services. In **Haiti**, a National Tripartite Commission on child labour was formed

in March 2012 and is working to develop a national list of hazardous child labour. In **Mexico**, in the IPEC project to combat child labour in agriculture, the social partners in the sugar cane sector continued working with local mills to support their commitment not to process cane produced using child labour and to develop skills/competency benchmarks for cane-cutters both to improve their skills and increase their incomes. These developments draw also from learning in **El Salvador**, where the sugar sector employers have continued to take a central role in and alongside the IPEC project to support the elimination of child labour from cane cutting. The Salvadoran experience was also examined, in a South-South study visit, by a delegation of sugar producers from Paraguay. In **Paraguay**, in Chaco province, the CUT-A national trade union centre is implementing an action programme to support the indigenous peoples' organizations in the area.

In the **Europe and Central Asia Region**, social partners in IPEC project countries, notably teachers' trade unions, were particularly active in work on child labour during the biennium. In **Kazakhstan**, IPEC continued to assist the National Coordination Council on Child Labour (NCCCL) to support mainstreaming of child labour policies in the NAP for 2012-2014 and a list of light work for children aged 14 years, developed by the social partners, was submitted to the NCCCL for transposition into by-laws and to the Ministry of Labour for approval. As a result of an alliance with the National Confederation of Employers, 83 employers and entrepreneurs were trained and drew up action plans on child labour. In addition, in 2012, affiliates of the Education Trade Union from Astana and Akmola oblasts were trained on advocating mainstreaming of child labour into education sector plans and drew up district work plans. In **Kosovo**,²² the Kosovo Confederation of Independent Trade Unions and the Kosovo Chamber of Commerce (KCC) participated in technical working groups on hazardous child labour and on drafting the Strategy and Action Plan for Prevention and Elimination of Child Labour. The KCC organized a round table and workshop to discuss child labour in agriculture, construction and cleaning and the role of employers. The Trade Union of Education, Science and Culture (SBASHK) led a workshop with municipal affiliates to map high risk areas and select target schools, subsequently organizing planning workshops with SBASHK school associations and using SCREAM methodology to raise awareness, identify child labourers and implement a "pilot" referral system to assist the Government. In **Kyrgyzstan**, in October,

21 Available at: www.ilo.org/actrav/what/pubs/WCMS_164573.

22 As defined by UN Security Council Resolution No. 1224.

the Government signed a Tripartite General Agreement with the Federation of Trade Unions (FTU-K) and the National Confederation of the Employers (NCE-K) for 2012-2015 in which the FTU-K mainstreamed a provision to address child labour. The FTU-K established its own Child Labour Unit and, in 2012, a guide for trade unions on worst forms of child labour²³ was developed and disseminated through a series of capacity building events for its sectoral affiliates in Bishkek, including those from commerce, education and health. Similarly, the NCE-K created its own child labour unit that organized a workshop on combating child labour. The Trade Union of Education and Science Workers (TUESW) organized a high-level forum on improving working children's access to education, which adopted a resolution including a call for action to tackle child labour through education, TUESW mainstreamed child labour concerns into the Code on Children approved by the Parliament in May 2012 and signed by the President on 1st July. In the framework of IPEC activities promoting establishment of a Child Labour Free Zone in Chuy region and in close collaboration with the education sector. TUESW is also leading the provision of educational services to children in or at risk of entering worst forms of child labour in market places and seasonal agricultural work. In **Tajikistan**, social partners and other key stakeholders drafted a NAP on the worst forms of child labour for 2013-2020. Child labour issues were also mainstreamed into the 2012-2014 Agreement between the Government, the Federation of Independent Trade Unions (FITU) and the Union of Employers of Tajikistan. The agreement addresses socio-economic issues and includes a clause on providing safe work and the implementation of the ILO child labour Conventions. FITU established a Sub-division on Child Labour and the Union of Employers adopted a code of conduct for employers to eliminate child labour in agriculture, which was sent to all 114 farmers' associations for implementation.

In the **Arab States**, in **Jordan**, IPEC supported members of the National Committee on Child Labour to implement the new (2011) child labour policy, which included examining the National Framework on Child Labour to identify the roles and responsibilities of the Jordan Chamber of Industry and the General Federation of Jordanian Trade Unions.

The **African Region** continued to be a strong focus of IPEC's work and relations with the social partners

were further strengthened in a number of countries. In the spirit of South-South/Triangular Cooperation and under projects funded by the United States Department of Labor (USDOL), Brazilian Agency for Cooperation (ABC), the European Union and Spain (AECID), representatives of employers' and workers' organizations from **Lusophone countries in Africa (Angola, Cape Verde, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe)** shared experiences in sub-regional meetings on advocating for NAPs. In these countries and in **Guinea-Bissau**, the social partners have held regular meetings, under national tripartite mechanisms, to promote the development of NAPs and mainstream child labour issues in other national policies, including education. In **Senegal**, trade union cohesion was strengthened by joint action against child labour and for the adoption of the NAP in November 2012. In **Mali** too, the National Employer's Council, the national trade union confederations and national trade unions have been active in the National Steering Committee, in developing strategies to address child labour in agriculture and in training for the national teachers' union on education and child labour. In **Benin**, a programme to build the capacity and strengthen the knowledge base of employers' and workers' organizations was developed with IPEC during 2012 to begin in February 2013 and was launched with an accompanying bi-partite declaration of the national employers' confederation (CNP) and the national trade union centres. In **Ghana**, the Ghana Employers' Association and the Ghana Trade Union Congress (GTUC), with a special role played by the General Agriculture Workers Union (GAWU), organized a national workshop and adopted a Bipartite Declaration/Statement on Child Labour, endorsed by their members and affiliates. GAWU developed a manual on occupational safety and health and child labour with IPEC support and, with the GTUC, continued to support grass roots organization of informal fishers in Volta Lake communities where IPEC projects have been active. In **Malawi**, the social partners – national and sectoral – played a central role, with IPEC, in the preparation, conduct and conclusions of the Tripartite National Conference on Child Labour in Agriculture held in September. The outcome document, which integrated the child labour concerns into the wider challenge of combating decent work deficits in the rural economy, allocated clear responsibilities to the tripartite constituents and other stakeholders. In **Kenya**, IPEC provided technical advice to the Confederation of Trade Unions, which is developing a mainstreaming guide for its affiliates on mainstreaming child labour issues in trade union activities and in policy and programme

²³ FTU-K: *Eliminating the worst forms of child labour in Kyrgyzstan: A practical guide to ILO Convention No. 182 (1999) for Trade Unions*. Bishkek, 2012.

discussions with a bearing on child labour. In **Côte d'Ivoire**, the *Union Générale des Travailleurs de la Côte d'Ivoire* (UGTCI) continued to use its extensive local structures to deliver one of IPEC's largest direct action programmes in cocoa-growing communities. A South-South exchange between the tripartite constituents in **Morocco** and **Sudan** was held in Rabat in November 2012, in which the social partners presented their experiences, while also reflecting on the challenges they face in reaching out to workers in the informal economy and in isolated rural areas.

In the **Asia-Pacific Region**, in **Bangladesh**, under the IPEC project on Informal Economy and Child Labour, during 2012, nine national trade union centres continued a range of activities, including capacity building for members; advocating for the ratification of ILO Convention No. 138; promoting local media reporting on child labour; and forming workplace child labour monitoring groups. In **Cambodia**, the IPEC Time-Bound Programme project organized a strategic planning workshop for trade unions and employers' organizations in which they developed action programmes to strengthen their participation in child labour monitoring. The ILO and FAO jointly supported two sensitization workshops, involving employers' and workers' organizations, on child labour in agriculture. In **China**: In Jiangsu province, IPEC, in

cooperation with employers' organizations, provided training and information sessions for approximately 160 enterprises from labour-intensive migration destination areas, to share good demand side practices to combat trafficking for labour exploitation. In **Fiji**, the Fijian Commerce and Employers Federation and the Fiji Trades Union Congress, launched a bipartite training on hazardous child labour and developed a work plan for joint action for 2013. In **India**, the Hind Mazdoor Sabha (HMS) national trade union centre, supported by IPEC, continued to lead a major national trade union campaign for ratification of the ILO child labour Conventions as well as Conventions Nos. 87 and 98, while the leadership of the Indian National Trade Union Congress (INTUC) continued to play a central role in national discussions on the matter. The IPEC Convergence project, working with national trade union organizations, produced guidelines on the role of trade unions in eliminating child labour and follow-up training. In **Viet Nam**, in close connection with four provincial direct support action programmes implemented by the Department of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs, campaign activities involved the Viet Nam Chamber for Commerce and Industry, the Viet Nam Cooperative Alliance (VCA), the Viet Nam General Confederation of Labour (VGCL) and their local affiliates, and other local and home-based work enterprises that employ children. The VGCL developed three guidance booklets

Box 7: ASIA – Tackling child labour in domestic work

In 2012 the ILO won a bid for USDOL funds for a new project “PROMOTE: Decent Work for Domestic Workers to End Child Domestic Work” - which focuses on strengthening domestic workers' organizations' capacity to organize and support domestic workers, through which the project will seek to tackle child labour in domestic work. With its main learning and action hub in Indonesia, and strengthened by exchange of regional knowledge, PROMOTE will focus on: (i) expanding legal protection to child and adult domestic workers; and (ii) broadening the national and regional outreach and responsiveness of domestic workers' organizations to tackle child labour in domestic work and decent work deficits in the domestic work sector. It will do this through: (i) targeted capacity building; (ii) promoting in-country and regional knowledge sharing; and (iii) developing new awareness-raising methods using non-traditional media and innovative partnerships; and (iv) by analysing and documenting outcomes.

Key strategies include:

- promoting ratification of ILO Convention No. 189;
- promoting in Indonesia the adoption of a Bill on Domestic Work and provincial and district regulations providing protection for 15-17 year old child domestic workers;
- promoting strategic partnerships involving international organizations such as the ITUC Asian and Pacific Regional Organization and the International Domestic Workers Network to strengthen the capacity of domestic workers' organizations; and by
- fostering learning and action across Asia on decent work for domestic workers.

The development of the project proposal was led by the ILO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific with close collaboration of IPEC, ILO's Conditions of Work and Employment Programme (TRAVAIL) and ACTRAV.

and a video for workers on improving working conditions to ensure safe work and safe home-based work in agriculture and fishery; stone and wood carving; and food and agricultural products processing.

Box 8: LATIN AMERICA – Mobilizing employers against child labour

Since 2007, employers' action has become an important part of strategies to combat child labour in Latin America. The Enterprise Network against Child Labour in **Argentina**, with more than 70 enterprises, is the first initiative of this type in the region. An important characteristic is its continuous coordination with the National Commission for the Eradication of Child Labour and alignment with the National Plan. This supports unified efforts, increasing the national impact and sustainability of the solutions adopted by the Enterprise Network.

The Enterprise Network implements projects in various parts of Argentina, resulting in the withdrawal of children from industrial work. Training and awareness-raising of its staff have served to increase controls in the supply chains of its member enterprises.

Replicating this initiative, **Ecuador, Panama** and **Chile** have established enterprise networks which, with technical assistance from the ILO, are consolidating their actions within a corporate social responsibility framework.

3.3 Corporate Social Responsibility

IPEC continues to engage employers' organizations, multi-stakeholder initiatives (MSI) and companies to enhance the contribution of business to the elimination of child labour.

IPEC signed a USD 1 million agreement with **Mars, Inc.**, to strengthen Child Labour Monitoring Systems (CLMSs) in cocoa-growing communities in Côte d'Ivoire, to support community organization and planning to tackle child labour and to advocate for improved education quality and coverage in target areas. This new project will support the objectives of the existing Public-Private Partnership (PPP) signed in 2011 with the cocoa and chocolate industry to tackle child labour in cocoa-growing communities in Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire. The project will be mutually complementary to Mars' long-term Vision for Change strategy, which seeks to improve livelihoods and sustainability of cocoa-growing communities through support, inter alia, for improved

agronomy and access to agricultural inputs.

In 2012, ILO-IPEC signed a USD 1.6 million agreement with **Japan Tobacco International (JTI)** to extend the existing ILO and JTI Public-Private Partnership (PPP) on eliminating child labour in tobacco-growing communities to Zambia, in the context of JTI's Achieving Reduction in Child Labour in Support of Education (ARISE) programme. The extension will replicate good practice in support of effective Child Labour Monitoring Systems (CLMSs), better policies and regulations, and improved livelihoods among tobacco-growing communities in existing PPP target countries of Malawi and Brazil.

In April 2012, IPEC supported the launch of the **Child Labour Platform (CLP)**.²⁴ The CLP fosters the exchange of experience and dialogue between companies of all sizes and industries on tackling child labour in supply chains. Through its forums, the CLP identifies obstacles to tackling child labour, advises on ways of overcoming these and catalyses collective action. The CLP unites companies, as well as employers' and workers' organizations and civil society under the auspices of the UN Global Compact Labour Working Group (co-chaired by the International Organization of Employers (IOE) and the International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC)). The CLP was initiated at *The Hague Conference*, with the support of the Government of the Netherlands. A membership drive is underway to promote self-financing by member companies.

In addition, in 2012 IPEC advised the **Boards of the International Cocoa Initiative and the ECLT Foundation** which are bipartite multi-stakeholder initiatives (MSIs) dedicated to eliminating child labour in cocoa- and tobacco-growing, respectively. IPEC also provided advice to the Board of AIM-PROGRESS forum of consumer goods manufacturers and suppliers. In collaboration with the **ILO Helpdesk for Business**, IPEC provided ad hoc advice to individual companies on tackling child labour and carried out research on the business response to child labour in the Global South. By providing targeted training to companies, IPEC assisted businesses to integrate child labour policies, based on ILO Conventions, into procurement and other core areas of their business. IPEC also joined ILO's Partnerships and Development Cooperation Department (PARDEV) and other ILO programmes in a meeting with Spanish enterprises at the offices of the Spanish Confederation of Employers' Organizations (CEOE) in Madrid in March to present its work, including in the real economy and in global value chains.

²⁴ Visit: www.ilo.org/ipec/Action/CSR/clp/lang--en/index.htm.

3.4 South-South/Triangular Cooperation

During 2012, IPEC's activities in the area of South-South/Triangular Cooperation focused on sharing information, good practices and knowledge, and technical assistance on child labour. Initiatives were carried out through IPEC South-South Cooperation partnerships and projects funded by the Brazilian Agency for Cooperation (ABC), United States Department of Labor (USDOL), the European Commission, Irish Aid, the Spanish Agency for International Development (AECID) and the *Caixa Geral de Depósitos* (CGD) of Portugal. ILO Offices in Brasília, Dakar, Dili, Jakarta, Lima, Lisbon, Lusaka, Maputo, Santiago and Yaoundé continue to play a key role in supporting the implementation of these initiatives.

Some highlights of activities in 2012 include:

- Sub-regional tripartite meetings to share experiences between Angola, Brazil, Cape Verde, Mozambique, Portugal, Sao Tome and Principe (*European Commission, AECID, Irish Aid, ABC, USDOL and CGD*);
- Activities in Portuguese-Speaking Countries in Africa (PALOP) included a study on the application of the ILO Conventions, national laws and child labour policies as well as a documentary highlighting the outcomes of the sharing of good practices (*USDOL*);
- MERCOSUR held a sub-regional consultation in preparation for the 2013 Global Child Labour Conference (*ABC*);
- Activities in Timor-Leste contributed to the establishment of a child labour Tripartite Commission and the development of a hazardous work list (*ABC*);
- In Haiti, adolescents were trained on skills in developing small businesses based on a course developed with the Brazilian NGO Viva Rio (*ABC and US Department of State (USDOS)*);
- In Tanzania activities began to support South-South exchanges with Brazil that will take place in 2013 (*ABC*);
- In South American countries, following the sharing of experiences, results have been achieved in the following areas: conditional cash transfers and their effect on child labour; child labour inspection; the role of the public health services in combating child labour; and policies and programmes targeting working adolescents between the ages of 14-17 (*ABC and USDOL*).

Box 9: PALOP COUNTRIES – United against child labour

The Community of Portuguese-Speaking Countries (CPLP), with which the ILO has a Memorandum of understanding for cooperation, continued to support IPEC activities involving stakeholders in the PALOP countries and Timor-Leste. In 2012, a joint promotional campaign for the World Day Against Child Labour was organized with the CPLP Executive Secretariat, including the broadcast of a promotional TV spot and local events with stakeholders in the CPLP member countries using the campaign materials. A CD of ILO key publications in Portuguese, CPLP documents, video and awareness-raising materials, and laws from the eight CPLP countries was produced and disseminated in tripartite meetings. These initiatives were carried-out also with the support of *Caixa Geral de Depósitos* (CGD) of Portugal.



During the Sub-regional tripartite meeting on child labour of the lusophone countries, Ms. Maria Senharinha Soares, representative of the National Forum on the Prevention and Elimination of Child Labour (Brazil), hands over the Pinwheel to Dr. Manuel Pinto da Costa, President of Sao Tomé and Principe.

At the fourth UN Global South-South Development Expo hosted by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in Rome, in December 2011, IPEC contributed to the “Solution Exchange Forum” on Social Protection and Food Security, showcasing the experience of the Cambodian Union Federation.

IPEC will continue to strengthen its work on South-South/Triangular Cooperation in line with the ILO Strategic Framework for South-South/Triangular Cooperation approved by the Governing Body during its 316th Session in November 2012.



Mr. José Carlos de Araújo Leitão, Brazilian Ambassador to Sao Tome and Principe hands over the Pinwheel to Mr. Manuel Lapão, the CPLP Executive Secretary.

3.5 Research and data collection

In 2012, the activities of PEC's statistical and analysis unit, “Statistical Information and Monitoring Programme on Child Labour” (SIMPOC), focussed on: support to countries to implement child labour surveys; capacity building through training of national partners; methodological developments in child labour statistics and data collection; and improved dissemination of its child labour data and easier access to information on its activities.

SIMPOC technical assistance **supported 25 national child labour surveys (NCLS) across the Regions:** in Albania and Tajikistan; Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Madagascar, Sierra Leone, Uganda and Zambia; Bangladesh, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Mongolia, Philippines and Viet Nam; Egypt and Yemen; and in Chile, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay and Uruguay. In 2013, preparatory work was undertaken in 2012 for NCLS in 2013 in Belize, Ghana, Lebanon, Morocco, Mozambique and Ukraine. SIMPOC also provided technical assistance for sector and area baseline surveys implemented under IPEC projects in Cambodia, Kenya, Malawi, Pakistan, South Sudan, Thailand and Uganda. Baselines are an integral part of IPEC work and others were carried out in projects without direct SIMPOC technical assistance but based on SIMPOC methodology and guidelines.

In line with SIMPOC's strategy to **build statistical capacity**, each NCLS country benefits from a SIMPOC national training course on child labour data collection and also sometimes from training on child labour data analysis and report writing. Regional level training courses on child labour data collection through baseline surveys and rapid assessments were organized by SIMPOC for 8 Anglophone Africa countries in Nairobi in November 2011, and for 6 Middle East and North Africa countries in Amman in March 2012.

In terms of **methodological developments**, SIMPOC, jointly with the **ILO's Special Action Programme to Combat Forced Labour (SAP-FL)**, published *Hard to see, harder to count: Survey guidelines to estimate forced labour of adults and children*.²⁵ In addition, surveys to improve estimation methods for commercial sexual exploitation of children were implemented in Indonesia and Togo. In the framework of the International Partnership for Cooperation on Child Labour in Agriculture, IPEC developed and tested two

²⁵ Available at: www.ilo.org/sapfl/Informationresources/ILOPublications/WCMS_182096.

data collection instruments to collect more detailed data on child labour in agriculture, with a focus on small-scale farming in Morocco and fisheries and aquaculture in Cambodia. A SIMPOC field manual for baseline surveys of child labour in special situations will be released in late-2013. SIMPOC is also developing a targeted data collection instrument to fill the knowledge gaps on child labour in agriculture, focusing on small scale farming and fisheries and aquaculture.

Inter-agency collaboration between SIMPOC and the **Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) Section of UNICEF** has resulted in the production of a revised module on child labour in the MICS-5 questionnaire that should produce consistent child labour estimates for countries by the MICS and SIMPOC national child labour surveys.

SIMPOC also represents the ILO in the **Technical Working Group (TWG) on Data Collection on Violence against Children** established by the Child Protection Monitoring and Evaluation Reference Group (CP MERG) co-chaired by UNICEF and Save the Children. The Group's first publication on ethical principles, dilemmas and risks in collecting data on violence against children, released in 2012, acknowledged SIMPOC's contribution.

In terms of **dissemination of child labour data**, the SIMPOC webpage on the IPEC website has information on SIMPOC activities and publications, and provides access to micro-data files from SIMPOC-assisted surveys to facilitate research. In 2012, the CL Info database was expanded to contain 21 data sets and more countries are being added.

3.6 Advocacy and awareness-raising

The theme of the tenth World Day Against Child Labour on 12 June 2012 was **Human rights and social justice... let's end child labour**. To mark the occasion IPEC issued a **policy note** which reviewed progress towards the ratification and application of the ILO's Conventions on child labour. The report drew heavily on two reports submitted to the International Labour Conference concerning progress in the application of fundamental principles and rights at work (FPRW).²⁶

²⁶ ILO, *Fundamental principles and rights at work: From commitment to action* (Recurrent discussion under the ILO Declaration on Social Justice for a Fair Globalization and the follow-up to the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work), available at: www.ilo.org/ilc/ILCSessions/101stSession/reports/reports-submitted/WCMS_176149/lang--en/index.htm; and ILO: *Giving globalization a human face*, General Survey on the

Among the main findings were that:

- Despite a high ratification rate, Convention No. 138 covers 70.3 per cent of the world population and Convention No. 182 covers 81 per cent.²⁷
- Evidence is growing of efforts to develop policy and programme responses to child labour. Between 1999 and 2009 approximately 70 countries formulated a National Policy on child labour.
- To give effect to Convention No. 182, between 2000 and 2009 some 90 NAPs were adopted in member States.
- The Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, (CEACR) has noted approximately 50 new legislative prohibitions on child prostitution and a similar number on child pornography.
- There has been a marked increase in international cooperation and mutual assistance among member States, particularly on trafficking.
- In accordance with Convention No. 182, some 20 countries have established national lists of hazardous work prohibited to children, but many more have established general prohibitions or are developing lists.
- Only 1.5 per cent of reports received by the CEACR concerning child labour contain information about court decisions. This compares with 8 per cent of the CEACR reports on discrimination, 7.8 per cent on forced labour and 5.8 per cent on freedom of association.²⁸
- In a significant number of countries there are inconsistencies between the minimum age for admission to employment or work and the minimum school-leaving age. Recent research suggests that only 60 per cent of countries which have specified both these ages have aligned them.

fundamental Conventions concerning rights at work in light of the ILO Declaration on Social Justice for a Fair Globalization, 2008, Report of the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, Report III (Part 1B), ILC, 101st Session, Geneva, 2012, available at: www.ilo.org/ilc/ILCSessions/101stSession/reports/reports-submitted/WCMS_174846/lang--en/index.htm.

²⁷ ILO: *Fundamental principles and rights at work: From commitment to action*, page 18.

²⁸ ILO: *Fundamental principles and rights at work: From commitment to action*, page 47.

IPEC's policy note was widely promoted through media releases at headquarters level and nationally and events to mark the World Day were held in more than **50 countries**. Among the follow-up events was a **webinar organized by the Global Compact** about the role of business in tackling child labour.

A thematic evaluation of IPEC's global awareness-raising, advocacy and social mobilisation activities reaffirmed **SCREAM (Supporting Children's Rights through Education, the Arts and the Media)** as one of IPEC's most successful and widely used tools that builds awareness of children's rights and empowers children and communities. IPEC continues to support the integration of SCREAM programme into existing formal and non-formal education programmes, bringing on board a wide range of actors including education ministries, teachers' trade unions, social workers and youth leaders as well as journalists, artists and local or traditional leaders. To highlight two recent examples: In Botswana (2011) the SCREAM programme was mainstreamed into the primary school curriculum and is being used in 790 schools. In Kyrgyzstan (2012) the Trade Union of Education and

Science Workers of Kyrgyzstan sought to further integrate SCREAM programme into schools, training teachers, piloting SCREAM sessions in schools and disseminating good practices and lessons learned for replication and up-scaling.

SCREAM is often at the centre of campaign and awareness-raising activities with IPEC partners, within the framework of the **12 to 12 Partnership Initiative**. In November 2012, IPEC's partnership with the **World Organization of the Scout Movement** was extended for five years. This partnership, which has revolved around the SCREAM programme, aims to increase engagement of Scouts, particularly in the Global South, in activities which reach out to children in or at risk of child labour. IPEC's partnership with the Province of Pisa (Italy) was also extended for five years in 2012. Active since 2003, over 20,000 students in over 300 schools have been involved in the Province's SCREAM project, which has also established solidarity links with developing countries and liberation movements and obtained the patronage of the President of the Republic of Italy and other government ministries. Usage of the **12 to**



SCREAM sessions in schools following teacher training carried out by the Trade Union of Education and Science Workers of Kyrgyzstan (TUESWK), Kyrgyzstan, 2012.

Box 10: CÔTE D'IVOIRE – Journalists fighting against child labour

Child labour is an issue that stirs powerful emotions in the public and the media can play a key role in promoting awareness and action against child labour. In June 2012, the IPEC project *“Eliminating the worst forms of child labour in West Africa and strengthening sub-regional cooperation through ECOWAS”* supported a media training workshop, conducted in collaboration with the *Réseau Ivoirien des Communicateurs et Journalistes Amis de l'Enfant* (RICAE), to increase awareness and understanding on child labour among the media and to ensure increased coverage of the issue. In the

four subsequent months, some 30 articles on child labour were published. One important outcome of the training was the decision, by a committee including representatives from the Ministry of Labour, the ILO, the RICAE and the *Union Nationale des Journalistes de Côte d'Ivoire* (UNJCI), to create an “Ebony” award for the best journalist and best newspaper coverage of the issue. At the “Ebony” national awards ceremony for journalists in November 2012, the UNJCI and RICAE, with the support of IPEC, awarded the new child labour prizes.

12 Community Portal to end child labour,²⁹ which provides a platform to share information and resources, continues to grow.

The IPEC web site³⁰ received 1,129,506 hits in 2012. This compares with 997,149 hits from September 2011 to August 2012 and 702,846 from September 2010 to August 2011 (the time period reported in the 2010-2011 IPEC Implementation Report) and represents a 41.9 per cent increase. Hits continued to increase significantly in the build up to the World Day Against Child Labour, reaching a new monthly high of 196,935 in June 2012. The “Sectors and topics” section of the IPEC web site was re-designed for easier access;³¹ all publications from IPEC projects were migrated from the database into the website;³² new “countries dashboard”,³³ “News”³⁴ and “Events”³⁵ sections were created; and Projects pages are currently under development.³⁶ In terms of social media, IPEC’s Facebook and Twitter accounts have been synchronised with the IPEC web site.

3.7 International Partnerships

IPEC’s statistical and analysis unit, SIMPOC, collaborates closely on child labour research with **Understanding Children’s Work (UCW)**, a joint ILO, UNICEF and World Bank inter-agency project based in Rome. In 2012, UCW produced analytical and policy

oriented inter-agency child labour country reports for Mexico, Indonesia and Cameroon, based, among others, on the data sets produced by SIMPOC-assisted national child labour surveys. UCW also prepared research reports on the impact of the Burkina Faso’s BRIGHT (Burkinabé Response to Improve Girls’ Chances to Succeed) Project on child labour.

In 2012, the **Global Task Force on Child Labour and Education For All**, which met alongside the 2012 Global EFA meeting in November, discussed plans to build cooperation with the Global Partnership for Education and considered how the identification of “champion” countries under the Education First Initiative could assist work on child labour.

The **International Partnership for Cooperation on Child Labour in Agriculture**, launched in 2007 and bringing together the ILO, FAO, IFAD, IFPRI for the CGIAR, IUF and agricultural producers’ organizations (formerly represented by IFAP), increased its visibility and engagement in national and international events and collaborated with IPEC. Among the achievements in the framework of the partnership are: In Cambodia, the (draft) National Plan of Action on Eliminating Child Labour in Fisheries & Aquaculture Sector; in Malawi, the endorsement by the Malawi National Conference on Child Labour in Agriculture of priority actions to address child labour in agriculture in the framework of the National Action Plan; and, in Mali, a “Call for Action” to eliminate child labour in agriculture, bringing together the Ministries of Labour, Agriculture, the Promotion of Women, Children and Family, the social partners, and other key stakeholders.

Under the **Global Working Group on Children on the Move**, IPEC contributed to a joint statement which was

²⁹ Visit: www.12to12.org.

³⁰ Visit www.ilo.org/ipec.

³¹ Visit www.ilo.org/ipec/areas.

³² Visit www.ilo.org/ipec/Informationresources/all-publications.

³³ Visit www.ilo.org/ipec/Regionsandcountries.

³⁴ Visit www.ilo.org/ipec/news.

³⁵ Visit www.ilo.org/ipec/Events.

³⁶ Visit www.ilo.org/ipec/projects.



From right to left: Luc Panissod, Secretary-General of the World Organization of the Scout Movement; Guy Ryder, Director-General of the ILO; and Constance Thomas, IPEC Director sign a new Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to extend the partnership between the two organizations, November 2012.

considered during the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child's Day of General Discussion, and to a series of articles on child migrants for a forthcoming publication.

IPEC continues to lead the **Child Protection Working Group (CPWG) child labour task force**. In 2012, IPEC contributed to the elaboration of the Minimum Standards for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action. These inter-agency standards strive to strengthen coordination, improve the quality of protection programmes, increase accountability and enable better communication on issues involving child protection. A major achievement was the inclusion in the document of a specific standard to address the worst forms of child labour in emergencies. A recent survey indicated that child labour is one of the most prevalent child protection concerns in emergencies and confirmed that there exists a gap in the response. Over the next three years, the CPWG child labour task force intends to develop inter-agency guidelines on the worst forms of child labour in emergencies to complement the standards and to conduct training based on it.

3.8 *Cooperation within the ILO and capacity building with the International Training Centre of the ILO (ITC-ILO)*

In addition to collaboration with the ILO's Bureau for Workers' Activities (ACTRAV), the ILO's Bureau for Employers' Activities (ACT/EMP) and the ILO's International Labour Standards Department (NORMES), described above, IPEC continued to strengthen collaboration with many other ILO departments and programmes. Some highlights from 2012 are provided below:

- IPEC's statistical and analysis unit, SIMPOC, works closely with the **Policy Integration Department (INTEGRATION)** and the **Department of Statistics (STATISTICS)** on providing technical and financial assistance to labour force-cum-child labour surveys in Cambodia and Bangladesh, and with the ILO Regional Office in Bangkok for Lao PDR; and with the **Programme for the Promotion of the Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work (DECLARATION)**, **INTEGRATION** and **STATISTICS** on a labour force-cum-child labour survey in Zambia. SIMPOC and **STATISTICS** are collaborating in the

preparation of the revised ILO *Child Labour Global Estimates 2012*, due in 2013.

- In collaboration with the **ILO's Special Action Programme to Combat Forced Labour (SAP-FL)**, in 2012, IPEC provided training, at the request of the US Government, to government officials from a range of departments on researching forced labour, including forced labour of children.
- IPEC collaborated with **SAP-FL** and the **Sectoral Activities Department (SECTOR)** on a tripartite consultation on forced labour and human trafficking in the fisheries sector and with **SECTOR** by organizing a joint FAO-ILO side event on child labour and working conditions in the fisheries and aquaculture sector during the 30th Session of FAO's Committee on Fisheries.

Much of the collaboration takes place at the **regional and national levels**, with other ILO departments and programmes supporting IPEC projects and vice versa. ILO Decent Work Teams include the regional child labour specialists, which enhances interaction and joint programming on child labour issues. For example, the South Asia planning meeting, in Bangkok in April 2012, which provided a forum for exchanging understanding and knowledge and created new synergies for future work, resulted from collaboration between IPEC, the Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific and the Decent Work Teams. It brought together IPEC staff from headquarters and the regions, Decent Work Teams and representatives from several ILO country offices, including ILO Country Office Directors.

In 2012, in line with IPEC's training and capacity strategy, **7 activities were implemented in collaboration with the International Training Centre of the ILO (ITC-ILO)** benefiting 232 representatives from governments, employers' and workers' organizations, industry, NGOs, civil society, academia and training institutions as well as staff from the ILO and other UN agencies.

Inter-regional training courses were offered on legislative and policy responses to child labour; achieving Education For All and child labour elimination; and on eliminating harmful child labour practices in agriculture (in collaboration with FAO for the second consecutive year). As in 2011, the course on legislative and policy responses constituted one among many means deployed by the ILO to better support tripartite constituents as they take action to eliminate the worst forms of child labour by 2016.

A **new course on economic reintegration of children and youth formerly associated with armed forces and armed groups** was also launched as a joint initiative of IPEC, UNICEF and the Inter-Agency Working Group on Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (IWAG DDR).

Two national trainings were organized – on achieving Education For All and child labour elimination for national stakeholders of Nepal; and on eliminating child labour in agriculture for the staff and partner organizations of the Eliminating Child Labour in Tobacco-growing (ECLT) Foundation in Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania and Uganda and key national stakeholders from Tanzania.

Box 11: LATIN AMERICA – UN inter-agency working group

In Latin America there are a number of favourable conditions for accelerating efforts towards the goal of the Hemispheric Agenda of eliminating the worst forms of child labour by 2015, which in turn constitutes an opportunity for the United Nations system in the region to form a strategic partnership for a joint, integral approach to combating child labour.

The ILO has identified this opportunity and elaborated a proposal for Inter-agency Action for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour in Latin America, presented in October 2012 to the highest level of the UN system in the region. As a result, the first Regional Inter-agency Working Group on Child Labour was established.

The proposal sums up the important achievements

of more than 20 years of action in the region, and discusses the deep and complex challenges to come, such as: the sustainability of the progress achieved; innovation to improve the strategies and methods of intervention through interagency action; integration of the various agencies' objectives on issues such as human rights legislation, trafficking and protection of children's rights; the impact of inter-agency efforts to include the issue in policies and programmes; generation and management of knowledge and research; awareness-raising and social mobilization at all levels on the urgency of eliminating child labour; the need to develop national capacity in specific sectors, such as agriculture and health services; and resource mobilization ensuring coordinated and concerted action.

With the recent adoption of the ILO Convention No. 189 on decent work for domestic workers, a **new course** is under preparation **on enhancing the protection of domestic workers** with a focus on child labour and migrant domestic workers to be delivered jointly with the ITC-ILO's Social Protection Programme, IPEC and the ILO's Conditions of Work and Employment Programme (TRAVAIL). Also foreseen is a **companion course to the online course on International Labour Standard reporting** offered each year by the International Labour Standards, Rights at Work and Gender Equality training programme on reporting on ILO Conventions Nos. 138 and 182.



Teenagers in a vocational training class for motorcycle repair: part of the IPEC project of support for the Uganda National Action Plan to eliminate child labour through an integrated area-based approach, which ended in 2012.

4. Programme operation and implementation



During 2012, the main source of funding for the ILO's work on child labour continued to be extra-budgetary technical cooperation funds, making up 89 per cent of IPEC's funds (a decrease from 98 per cent in 2010-2011).

In 2012, IPEC provided technical assistance and advisory services to 94 member States plus Kosovo and maintained operational activities in 81 countries. A full list of the countries in which advisory and technical assistance were provided are shown in Table 1 and the countries in which operational activities were maintained in Annex IV.

A total of 19 IPEC projects with a total value of

USD 38 million closed in 2012. The African region, where 6 projects closed with a total value of USD 15.7 million, had the largest number of project closures, followed by the Americas, where 3 projects closed with a total value of USD 10.2 million.

During 2012, 16 new projects were approved and opened. The total amount of new approvals came to USD 22.3 million. This reduction in extra budgetary funding has resulted in IPEC streamlining its operations and being more strategic in targeting interventions and services. It is also seeking to move towards technically supporting self-financing projects and cooperation strategies.

Table 1: IPEC assistance and advisory services in 2012

Region	Countries
Africa (40)	Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, South Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, and Zambia.
Americas (22)	Argentina, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela.
Arab States (5)	Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Occupied Palestinian Territory and Yemen
Asia and the Pacific (20)	Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Japan, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste, and Viet Nam.
Europe and Central Asia (8)	Albania, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kosovo, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkey, and Ukraine.

Table 2: Evolution of approvals since 2002 (USD million dollars)

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
76.4	68.9	66.3	61.6	72.5	21.0	66.3	53.4	50.0	33.8	22.3

4.1 Programme delivery

IPEC's share of the ILO's total technical cooperation programme was 8.3 per cent in 2012 of extra budgetary approval and 19.5 per cent of extra-budgetary expenditure. Figure 4, reflects the trends in delivery under IPEC's TC programme by region from 2000 through 2012.

Expenditure under extra budgetary funds in 2012 amounts to USD 47.2 million compared with USD 46.1 million at the same time 2011, a 2.3 per cent increase. Monthly monitoring of expenditure and delivery reports has assisted in identifying bottlenecks and increasing expenditure. In 2012 levels of allocations were at USD 67.9 million compared to USD 72.9 million in 2011, a 6.8 per cent decrease. The delivery rate for 2012 was 70 per cent.

4.2 Donor support

In 2012, the United States remained IPEC's largest donor, contributing 56 per cent of the total approval value, followed by Spain. The number of donors (including donor countries, non-State donors and UN agencies) remained relatively stable: 13 in 2012 (14 in 2011). In 2012, IPEC had 2 non-State donors (Table 3), following the trend in 2010-2011 when IPEC had 4 new approvals from non-State donors. For a second year, United States Department of Labor (USDOL) put out almost all of its 2012 child labour resources to competitive bidding under 7 projects.

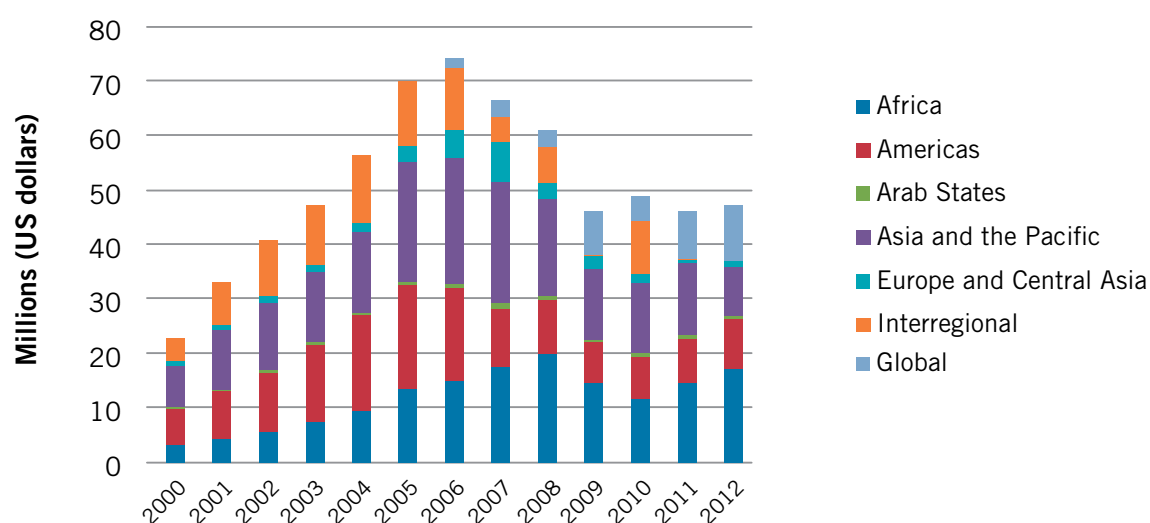
IPEC made further progress on adjusting its processes

and strategies to this new modality and has expanded its bidding capacity in cooperation with ILO field offices and other departments. In preparing bids, IPEC adopted a strategy that focused on partnering either with other ILO Departments, field offices, social partners, other UN agencies and/or NGOs, in one case partnering with the Center for International Labor Solidarity of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO) for a project on child labour in the rubber sector in Liberia. The aim was to concentrate the focus of IPEC's inputs on those policy areas where the organization has a clear comparative advantage and to build the capacity of other institutions to contribute to the goal of eliminating child labour. While in 2011, IPEC secured funds for two global, but no national projects, in 2012, owing in part to the this partnering strategy, IPEC was awarded two national projects (out of 6 solicitations), one on child domestic work (Indonesia), and a second on child labour policy (Panama and Ecuador) for the combined total value of USD 8.4 million.

In response to the 2012 European Commission's calls for proposals on the protection of children against violence, which included the worst forms of child labour, IPEC prepared 14 concepts notes for 13 country-based projects and one regional project. Only a selected number of applications will be invited to submit a full proposal for final approval. IPEC also took steps towards expanding its Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) donor portfolio.

To meet increasing demand from member States for assistance, IPEC made attempts to diversify and widen

Figure 4: Delivery of IPEC technical cooperation resources for 2000-2012 by region



the donor base in 2012. The continued impact of the financial and economic crisis on many countries has hindered progress despite IPEC's efforts to implement a more robust resource mobilization strategy.

Despite the financial crisis, donors, whether governments, employers' and workers' organizations,

NGOs or industry, continued to provide non-financial support to the Programme., for example by providing inputs into the design of project activities, guidelines and policy drafts, space for seminars/workshops and facilities for project activities. Although these contributions are not necessarily quantifiable they are crucial to the operation of the Programme.

Table 3: IPEC Donor approvals for 2000-2012

DONOR	2000-2001	2002-2003	2004-2005	2006-2007	2008-2009	2010-2011	2012
GOVERNMENTAL							
Australia		x					
Austria	x						
Belgium	x	x	x		x		
Brazil			x	x	x	x	x
Canada	x	x	x	x	x		
Denmark		x	x	x	x	x	
Dominican Republic				x			
European Commission			x	x	x		x
Finland	x	x	x	x	x		
France	x	x	x	x		x	
Germany		x	x		x	x	x
Hungary	x						
Ireland					x		x
Italy	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Japan	x	x					
Korea, Republic of		x					
Netherlands	x	x	x	x	x	x	
New Zealand		x					
Norway	x	x	x	x	x		
Poland	x		x				
Portugal	x						
Spain	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Sweden		x	x	x		x	
Switzerland		x		x	x		
Syria							
United Kingdom	x	x	x	x			
United States	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Regular Budget Supplementary Account (RBSA)					x	x	x
Governmental Sub-Total	15	18	16	15	15	10	8

DONOR	2000-2001	2002-2003	2004-2005	2006-2007	2008-2009	2010-2011	2012
NON-STATE DONORS							
ACILS – American Center for International Labor Solidarity			x				
APFTU – Association of Pakistan Federation of Trade Unions		x					
BGMEA – Bangladesh Garment Manufacturers and Exports Association		x					
Caixa Geral de Depositos – Portugal							x
ECLT – Eliminating Child Labour in Tobacco-growing Foundation		x		x		x	
FIFA – Fédération Internationale de Football Association		x	x	x			
Hey U Entertainment Group			x				
IADB – Inter-American Development Bank				x			
ICA/GIG – International Confectionary Association / Global Cocoa Issues Group		x				x	
JTI – Japan Tobacco International						x	x
JTUC-RENGO – Japanese Trade Union Confederation			x	x	x		
PCMEA – Pakistan Carpet Manufacturers' and Exporters' Association		x	x				
Provincia di Milano – Italy			x				
Remes, Seppo Juha (Mr.) – Private Donation – Finland			x				
SCCI – Sialkot Chamber of Commerce	x	x					
SIMAP – Surgical Instrument Manufacturers' Association of Pakistan		x	x				
Telefonica Foundation – Spain					x	x	
Non-State Donors Sub-Total	1	8	8	4	2	4	2
UNITED NATIONS AGENCIES							
One UN Funds						x	
UNDCP – UN Drug Control Programme					x		
UNDP	x				x	x	x
UNESCO		x				x	
UNHCR		x					
UNHSF – UN Human Security Fund		x			x		x
UNICEF	x		x	x	x	x	x
WFP – World Food Programme						x	
UN Agencies Sub-Total	2	3	1	1	4	5	3
Grand Total - All Donor Approvals	18	29	25	20	21	19	13

4.3 New IPEC projects

2012 saw the approval of 16 new extra-budgetary technical cooperation (XBTC) projects with a total value of USD 15 million, plus 6 new projects funded by the ILO's Regular Budget Supplementary Account (RBSA) just over USD 1 million in value. By region, these projects (with the donor indicated in brackets) are:

- In **Africa**, four new national and one regional XBTC projects were approved, as well as one regional project funded by the ILO's RBSA. The national project in the Democratic Republic of Congo aims to contribute to the economic reintegration of children associated with armed forces and groups and other vulnerable children (*UNICEF*). In collaboration with UNICEF under a joint UN inter-agency project in Kenya, the ILO aims to increase access to education for preschool- and school-age nomadic children through the implementation of mobile schools and community mobilization, provision of supply to government low-cost boarding schools, and to improve life condition of children through mainstreaming child labour concerns into the project strategies (*UNHSF*). The national project in Somalia is for the prevention of child recruitment and reintegration of children associated with armed forces and groups in south central Somalia (*European Commission*). The new project in Zambia (*JTI*) will support the implementation of the donor's strategy to reduce child labour in tobacco-growing communities in Zambia, and the JTI ARISE (Achieving Reduction of Child Labour in supporting of Education) programme, implemented in collaboration with Winrock International. One regional project will support actions to meet the 2015 targets to eliminate the worst forms of child labour in Lusophone countries in Africa (*PALOP*) through knowledge, awareness-raising and South-South Cooperation (*Brazil*). A second regional project (*RBSA*) covers 15 core countries (Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cape Verde, DR Congo, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Lesotho, Liberia, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Swaziland, South Africa, Tanzania and Zimbabwe) and the development of policy, advocacy and capacity building tools that will be made available for use in all countries in the region. Under this project an Integrated Regional Child Labour Resource Centre is also being established.
- In the **Americas**, three new XBTC projects were approved, one regional (*Spain*), one sub-regional (*USA*) and one national in Peru on child domestic work (*Spain*). The regional project aims at enhancing the knowledge base on child labour and promotes the use of a specialised information system amongst the countries of the region, with a particular attention to the worst forms. The new sub-regional project for "Building effective policies against child labour in Ecuador and Panama", seeks to improve the effectiveness of public policies and law enforcement in combating child labour. There were no new projects in the region financed by the ILO's RBSA.
- In the **Arab States**, one XBTC project was approved in Lebanon, to support national action to combat the worst forms of child labour (*Germany*) and one RBSA funded project in the Occupied Palestinian Territory to enhance the knowledge and capacity of tripartite partners to address the worst forms of child labour.
- In **Asia and the Pacific**, three new XBTC and two new RBSA projects were approved. The first IPEC project in Afghanistan was approved to conduct a rapid assessment on health conditions of child brick workers in Kabul and Nangarhar provinces (*UNICEF*). A second project will support the implementation of an action plan signed between the Government of Myanmar and the Country Task Force on Monitoring and Reporting on grave child rights violations (*UNDP*). A third will promote decent work for domestic workers to end child domestic work in Indonesia (*USDOL*). In comparison to the previous year the total number of approvals in the region doubled. In Bangladesh, RBSA funds will be used to support the implementation of the National Action Plan (NAP), adopted in 2010. The RBSA funded project in Mongolia will work to promote linkages between youth employment and the elimination of the worst forms of child labour through area-based integrated approach. The Government of Italy continued to provide support to IPEC by funding an Associate Expert in Thailand.
- In **Europe and Central Asia**, additional funds were received to support policy and up-scaling activities for combating child labour in Kosovo (*Germany*). In Turkey the project will support ILO interventions to assist the Ministry of Labour and Social Security on preparation and implementation process of a by-law which will regulate the working conditions of children working in cultural and artistic activities (*RBSA*).
- At the **Inter-Regional and Global level**, two XBTC projects were approved in comparison to 6 in 2011, a 66 per cent decline. The first project aims

to strengthen social dialogue as an effective tool to address the worst forms of child labour, with specific activities in Fiji, Ghana, Zambia, Chile and Benin (*Ireland*). The second project is a regional project covering Portuguese-Speaking Countries in Africa (PALOP) funded through a Public-Private Partnership (PPP) agreement (*Caixa Geral de Depositos*) to support a sub-regional tripartite seminar for PALOP countries on the elimination of child labour. Additional funds were also received to the supplement funds received in 2011 for the Global Action Plan Project (*United States*). An RBSA funded project was approved to support the preparation of the report on global child labour estimates and trends.

4.4 Resource gaps

Member States, employers' and workers' organizations and others continue to request technical advice, assistance and support from IPEC to advance their efforts to eliminate child labour. IPEC has received a long list of requests, some of which are longstanding, to which it is unable to respond adequately or at all due to lack of resources.

Some examples of the requests recently made to IPEC but which face constraints because of resource gaps are as follows:

- In **Africa**, despite the limited progress suggested by the available statistics, many countries in the region have begun to put measures in place that target child labour directly and indirectly, and which should ultimately translate into visible impact if well implemented. In this context, there has been an increase demand for ILO technical support from numerous countries to assist policy development and the legislative framework. Requests have been received from numerous governments, including those of Malawi, Ghana, and South Sudan, Madagascar, Togo, Comoros, Cameroon and Niger for assistance in formulating and implementing their national action plans or for sector specific assistance.
- In **Asia and the Pacific**, the Governments of Mongolia and Sri Lanka have prepared NAPs to tackle the worst forms of child labour and have requested further IPEC support to assist with implementation. Initial steps to assist Bangladesh, Lao PDR, Timor-Leste and Viet Nam to prepare their

NAPs have been initiated but these States will need more technical assistance before finalizing them and starting implementation. Cambodia and Nepal have requested assistance to develop and implement further stages in their NAPs.

- In the **Americas**, the ILO receives requests from national and regional entities – including from several countries in Central America, Colombia and Peru – for a variety of technical assistance services. These range from full implementation of a comprehensive technical cooperation programme or advice on specific high level aspects of policy development and legislative frameworks to technical assistance to address child labour in hard to reach populations including socially excluded, migrant and indigenous population groups.
- In **Europe and Central Asia**, the Governments of Moldova, Ukraine and Albania have submitted requests for IPEC support.
- In the **Arab States**, the ILO has received several requests from the Governments of Yemen and Iraq and from the Occupied Palestinian Territory for IPEC technical support.
- Many countries from all regions have requested financial and/or technical assistance from SIMPOC for the collection, documentation, processing and analysis of child labour data.
- An increasing number of countries and constituents are asking for technical assistance and support under the framework of the new ILO Convention No. 189 on Domestic Work in order to address specifically the situation of children in domestic work.
- The programme has also seen a significant increase in requests for technical and practical advice from private sector enterprises with child labour challenges in their value chains.

4.5 Human resources management and development

IPEC currently has a worldwide staff of **208 professional and general service personnel**. Approximately **22 per cent of IPEC staff members work at ILO headquarters in Geneva and 54 per cent of all IPEC staff are women**.

IPEC's staff resource situation continues to face critical challenges as a number of large projects are scheduled

Box 12: JORDAN – Policy implementation and integration

Overcoming child labour is a battle to be fought on many fronts and by many partners working in collaboration and coordination. This has been the keystone of IPEC action since its establishment 20 years ago. Sustaining coordinated action is central to these efforts, underpinned by coherent policy and legislative frameworks enforced by capacitated institutions and effective systems. This strategy is at the core of the “Moving towards a child labour free Jordan” project, formally launched in 2011, providing upstream support for the national partners on the implementation of its new child labour policy adopted in August 2011. The National Framework on Child Labour endeavours to unite the ministries of Labour, Education and Social Development to work in close collaboration to identify, withdraw and set in motion a rehabilitation plan for working children, including through education and social protection assessments. However, developing the policy is only half the battle – the greatest challenges lie ahead in its practical implementation.

To support this effort, IPEC has worked with all the partners to ensure wider dissemination and understanding of the policy itself, particularly the referral mechanism, and also to identify roles, responsibilities, challenges and bottlenecks in its implementation. Problems in implementation can stem from a range of causes, including lack of consultation with ministry officials responsible for policy implementation at local level and the need to review mandates, job descriptions, coordination mechanisms, etc. In order to identify and address practical challenges going forward, IPEC is supporting a series of pilot policy implementation activities in different geographical locations in Jordan in 2013. The outcomes of these experiences will inform the operational processes of the child labour

policy and its eventual review to ensure sustainable implementation. This strategy is being replicated in a new project to strengthen policy and enforcement to combat child labour among vulnerable populations in Ecuador and Panama, where IPEC is implementing the upstream elements and Fundación Esquel of Ecuador and Casa Esperanza of Panama are implementing the downstream elements.

In response to the Syrian refugee crisis, IPEC has brought the issue of child labour among Syrian refugees to the attention of the National Committee on Child Labour (NCCL), inviting specialists from UNHCR and UNICEF to provide more detailed information on challenges and responses. In addition, in response to requests from UN agencies in Jordan, IPEC organized and hosted three consultations between April to July 2012, involving relevant UN and international agencies and members of the NCCL to strengthen awareness and a sense of national ownership in seeking responses. Proposed follow-up actions included: establishing and disseminating a referral system for working Syrian refugee children; gathering data on the level and nature of the problem to inform programmes responding to the issue; developing and disseminating key messages to highlight Jordanian on minimum age, compulsory education, etc.; awareness-raising targeting employers in areas with large populations of Syrian refugees; and mobilising the media. Through the IPEC intervention, discussions also took place between the Child Labour Unit of the Ministry of Labour and UNHCR to discuss training needs on refugee issues for labour inspectors, resulting in a workshop in July 2012. While some progress has been made, there is still more to be done to address child labour among Syrian refugees in Jordan and IPEC continues to monitor the situation.

to end during 2013 and early 2014.

With the majority of the **IPEC projects now decentralised to the field level**, collaboration between IPEC headquarters, the ILO Regional and Country Offices, and regional and sub-regional child labour specialists has been strengthened. IPEC headquarters continues to provide technical guidance, disseminate good practices and lead the Programme at the global level, while the country teams ensure coherence with other ILO and UN programmes at country level

as well as with national development priorities and constituents.

During 2012, new procedures were developed to respond to competitive bidding requirements whereby key personnel must be identified within the initial bid proposal. While this new requirement linked to bidding put additional pressures on Human Resources processes, it has had the positive effect of speeding up the time needed to recruit staff on newly funded projects. IPEC recognises its staff as its most important

asset.

The Programme continues to ensure that staff are given opportunities for personal and career development through international mobility, while recruiting externally as appropriate. IPEC continued to **invest in learning and personal development opportunities for its staff** to further develop technical and managerial capabilities to meet the constituents' needs in a timely manner. In 2012, a special session was organized for the establishment of the Africa Integrated Regional Child Labour Resource Centre. New staff members benefited from a comprehensive orientation programme and IPEC sought to ensure access, as appropriate, to ILO training for staff employed on technical cooperation contracts.

Within the framework of the **ILO Performance Management Framework**, individual and unit work plans link to the Programme's strategic objectives and priorities. IPEC staff and managers continue to be able to benefit from organized coaching sessions on performance management and guidance on goal-setting and monitoring.

IPEC's internship programme continues to attract a significant number of students and IPEC accommodated approximately 20 interns in 2012 from a pool of talented young people. IPEC continued to collaborate with a wide range of prominent universities and employment programmes. Interns engage in variety of activities from research to awareness-raising, statistics and project management both at headquarters and in the field.

Field level structures

As in the past, IPEC's work continues to have a focus on country level activities. These activities have been funded under country specific extra budgetary projects as well as under global and inter-regional extra budgetary projects. The work done and the activities conducted at the country level continues to be supported by the IPEC technical support staff located in headquarters, the Decent Work Teams and the ILO Offices.

The work of the ILO's child labour specialists contributed to the achievement of the goals under outcome 16 on child labour as well as to the technical support of a number of the IPEC field projects. Full time child labour specialists were stationed in Pretoria and Dakar in Africa, Bangkok and New Delhi in Asia. A child labour and youth employment specialist was stationed in Lima to cover

all of the Americas and is assisted by a regional advisor paid for from extra budgetary funding. These Specialists and Regional Advisors are supported by a small network of child labour focal points in the ILO Offices. Project's Chief Technical Advisors (CTAs) and Managers report to the ILO Country Office Directors, while being technically backstopped by IPEC headquarters.

In each country where IPEC is active, work is facilitated and mainstreamed in national policies, plans and programmes through national child labour steering committees and project/programme advisory committees. These committees always ensure tripartite representation and provide advice and guidance on the development or implementation of time-bound National Action Plans as well as to IPEC implemented child labour projects.

4.6 Operational procedures

Within the ever evolving operational environment of the ILO and IPEC and to reflect better the mainstreaming of numerous IPEC specific operational arrangements within the regular ILO Procedures (such as the Implementation Agreement and the Frameworks for Cooperation), IPEC continued to refine guidelines and procedures for project management. IPEC's Programme and Operations Manual (POM) continued to be updated and simplified, making better use of existing ILO circulars and procedures where appropriate. Following a number of financial and performance audits conducted by the ILO's External Auditors on IPEC field projects, IPEC has made adjustments to its procedures and to its guidance to reflect the auditor's recommendations. During 2012, project specific guidelines on Direct Beneficiary Monitoring and Reporting (DBMR) were adjusted to reflect the introduction of different performance indicators by one of the Programme's donors. Regular field monitoring visits were conducted by project teams to assure the robustness and accuracy of the figures reported, with emphasis on systematic documentation of data. IPEC's database IPECINFO³⁷ is regularly updated and continue to serve as essential management and knowledge sharing tool. IPECINFO provides online project documentation and topic-related data, as well as operational templates. During 2012, IRIS was rolled out to the Regional Office in Lima which effected operations in 6 countries of the region. Rollout to the Regional Office in Bangkok is planned for the first half of 2013. For those offices

³⁷ Available at: www.ilo.org/ipecinfo.

Box 13: UGANDA – Applying the integrated area based approach to tackle child labour

Child labour is a multidimensional problem that should be approached through an integrated set of approaches in different sectors including education, social protection, agriculture, HIV/AIDS, gender and youth. To address child labour in Uganda, the IPEC Project of Support for the Preparatory Phase of the Uganda National Action Plan to eliminate child labour (SNAP) worked through an Integrated Area Based Approach (IABA)³⁸ at the national level and at district and community levels in the districts of Wakiso, Rakai and Mbale.

At the national level, the IABA was applied during the development of the National Action Plan for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour (2012/13-2016/17) to integrate child labour concerns into national development programmes and to strengthen the institutional capacity of the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MGLSD) to provide policy advocacy. Child labour issues were integrated into the National Strategic Programme Plan of Intervention for Orphans and other Vulnerable Children (OVC) and child labour indicators were integrated into the OVC Management Information System. The IABA was an important strategy for the development and implementation of an awareness-

raising campaign on child labour and education by the MGLSD.

At the district level, the IABA was used to support the mainstreaming of child labour concerns into district development plans and budgets in the three districts using the decentralization system in close collaboration with local governments, and to develop by-laws for the prevention of child labour. The IABA strengthened inter-sectoral collaboration at both district and national levels with local governments and other partners.

At the community level, the IABA was used by 10 NGOs supported by the project to implement replicable pilot direct action interventions to eliminate child labour in the three districts from January 2010 for 2 years. The approach was also used to raise awareness about child labour and support community structures to undertake child labour monitoring. Through the IABA, all NGOs' action programmes have laid the foundations to create child labour free zones in the target geographical areas, and a Child Labour Free Zone was successfully piloted in Entebbe Municipality.

and countries not covered by IRIS, the Financial Information System for External Offices (FISEXT) continues to be used.

2012 saw the introduction Office-wide of the new Implementation Agreement, a new contract type that will replace the contract type previously used by IPEC for its Action Programmes. This is the result of collaborative work with the ILO's Procurement Bureau (PROCUREMENT), the Finance Services (FINANCE) and the Legal Services (JUR) from the previous biennium.

Following IPEC's collaboration with JUR, the ILO has introduced the use of the Framework Agreement for Cooperation (FAC) between the ILO and governments, which will serve as the general legal basis for all forms of cooperation in the country in question by any part of the ILO. Where FACs have been signed, IPEC will determine on a case by case basis if there remains a need for a child labour specific Memorandum of Understanding (MoU).

³⁸ IPEC: *Emerging good practices from the integrated area-based approach in Uganda*. Kampala, ILO, 2012. Available at: www.ilo.org/ipcc/Informationresources/WCMS_IPEC_PUB_20675.

4.7 Evaluation and impact assessment

Strategic use of monitoring and evaluation

In 2012 IPEC continued work on **Comprehensive Monitoring and Evaluation Strategies (CMES)**, an approach which integrates monitoring and evaluation processes to provide evidence of the results/contribution of a particular project or intervention from implementation process to output to outcome to impact. The design of a generic CMES strategy was completed and initial implementation began in four IPEC projects, including a global research and policy project, and three non-ILO projects. Based on IPEC's conception and development of CMES, this approach is now applied to a number of non-ILO projects without direct ILO-IPEC support and part of a major donor's support to its activities on child labour and forced labour.

IPEC, through the **Global Evaluation and Monitoring (GEM) project**, continues to serve as technical advisor and expert on monitoring and evaluation, developing

ilo.org/ipcc/Informationresources/WCMS_IPEC_PUB_20675.

CMESs in three projects and implementing statistically robust impact evaluations in two projects, implemented by organizations other than the ILO.

With increased capacity in the Evaluation and Impact Assessment section (formerly the Design, Evaluation and Documentation section) it was possible to **enhance focus on evaluation follow-up and support to the use of evaluations** by, for instance, supporting end-of-project workshops. These workshops involve key national stakeholders and based on findings from evaluations and other studies, and as part of sustainability and exit strategies, identify the next steps and follow-up to national action plans or the like.

A **framework for evaluation of national action plans** was completed and will in 2013 be the basis for working with constituents in a particular country to design and implement a pilot evaluation of a National Action Plan. This is part of IPEC's support to the implementation of NAPs in the context of the Global Action Plan and The Hague Roadmap.

Impact assessment and evaluation

IPEC is technically supporting **ongoing impact evaluations (IEs)** of selected interventions in **three IPEC projects** with support from the impact evaluation project implemented by UCW programme and in **two non-ILO projects** through the GEM project. Design of the IEs was completed through a consultative and participatory process and initial baselines are under preparation or being implemented.

The impact evaluations designed by the GEM project are the first to go through a **peer review by the ILO community of practice on impact evaluation**, initiated by the ILO Evaluation Unit and consisting of technical experts on evaluation and impact evaluation.

Work on **tracer studies** continues with two studies planned, one of a non-ILO intervention and one in an ILO project. Tracer studies are a retrospective analysis taking a sample of former beneficiaries of a child labour intervention and looking into longer term changes in their lives and that of their families.

An evaluability assessment framework is being added to the **Impact Assessment Toolkit** to enable practitioners to identify the most appropriate and feasible approach to impact evaluation of specific child labour interventions. Future work will be done in line with available resources and opportunities for further application and piloting of the tools and approaches included in the toolkit.

Ongoing support to analysis of impact continues, both as part of support to IPEC projects, but also to constituents, partners and other initiatives such as in Somalia for a post-conflict country project and in Peru for a pilot part of the national strategy on child labour.

A key part of the work on impact evaluation is carried through UCW projects, in particular on the development of the **knowledge base on impact evaluation of child labour interventions**³⁹ and the work on **modular impact evaluation**. Modular impact evaluations aim to include child labour indicators and evaluation concerns in impact evaluations of wider programmes and policies which may have a bearing on child labour. They are proving to be a cost-effective and sustainable way to analyse and document impact on child labour of policy and programmes that are being implemented by others than ILO. This can stimulate replication and up-scaling of interventions on child labour.

Management of evaluations of IPEC activities

In the context of the ILO Evaluation Policy, IPEC's programme of evaluation at the project and thematic level continued with 16 **evaluations (10 mid-term and 6 final) completed in 2012**. Project implementation reviews or mid-term reviews (four this year) are increasingly carried out in place of full evaluations to reinforce the focus on implementation and adjustment of the project strategy.

There is continued focus on exploring effective evaluation methods in the context of programme framework agreements, outcome based programme frameworks, national plans of action, sub-regional programmes (3-4 countries and more) and joint or One-UN programmes. In 2012, IPEC managed as the lead agency a **final evaluation of a joint UN programme**.

The year saw continued emphasis on the **follow-up to evaluations** as part of ILO wide efforts and the intention is to provide a full report on the follow-up to IPEC evaluations in the biennium IPEC implementation report in 2014.

³⁹ UCW's web page section: "Inventory of child labour impact evaluations", available at: www.ucw-project.org/impact-evaluation/inventory-impact-evaluations.aspx.

Annexes



Annex I: Follow-up to the adoption of the resolution concerning the recurrent discussion on fundamental principles and rights at work: Plan of action⁴⁰

1. The first recurrent discussion on fundamental principles and rights at work under the ILO Declaration on Social Justice for a Fair Globalization (2008) and the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and its Follow-up (1998), was held during the 101st Session of the International Labour Conference in June 2012.

2. Following the discussion, the Conference adopted a resolution including a framework for action for the effective and universal respect, promotion and realization of fundamental principles and rights at work for the period 2012–16. The framework for action is organized according to five broad objectives with respect to the fundamental principles and rights at work: they should be universally respected, promoted and realized; accessible to all; enforced at national level; all ILO means of action should be mobilized in support of them; and full advantage should be taken of relevant initiatives outside the ILO.

3. The resolution requested the Director-General to prepare a plan of action incorporating the priorities laid out in the above framework for the consideration of the Governing Body at its 316th Session in November 2012, including by a review of existing action plans adopted in the context of the follow-up to the 1998 Declaration. The present paper is submitted accordingly and is the result of extensive consultation with all the relevant ILO departments and units at headquarters and in the field. The first section provides the overall strategic orientation and objectives. The following section deals with each key area of ILO action. The appended table details specific action to be undertaken in each area.

Overall strategic orientation and objectives

4. The plan of action is anchored in the universal nature of the fundamental principles and rights at work, their inseparable, interrelated and mutually reinforcing qualities and the reaffirmation of their particular significance, both as human rights and enabling conditions. Freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining are particularly emphasized as enabling rights for the achievement of all the ILO strategic objectives related to fundamental principles and rights at work, employment, social protection and social dialogue.

5. The plan of action reflects an integrated approach, which addresses both the linkages among the categories of fundamental principles and rights at work and between them and the other ILO strategic objectives in order to enhance their synergy, efficiency and impact. The ILO Strategic Policy Framework 2010–15 and the Programme and Budget for 2012–13 set out the overall strategic direction and the specific results sought at country level with respect to the fundamental principles and rights at work. This plan develops further specific priorities for the period 2012–16 in the light of the framework for action adopted by the Conference, which will guide the preparation of the Programme and Budget for 2014–15.

6. The overall objective is to promote and realize fundamental principles and rights at work. This requires effective measures to be put in place at national level to prevent violations of rights relating to freedom of association and the recognition of the right to collective bargaining, freedom from forced labour, child labour and discrimination in employment and occupation; measures to provide legal recourse and appropriate remedies for victims when violations do occur and to impose sanctions on the offenders. It demands that action be taken by ILO constituents to allow all employers and workers to fully enjoy these rights.

7. For the period of this plan, ILO action aims to assist

⁴⁰ The present annex is an excerpt of the Governing Body (316th session, November 2012, document GB.316/INS/5/3.): ***Matters arising out of the work of the 101st Session (2012) of the International Labour Conference - Follow-up to the adoption of the resolution concerning the recurrent discussion on fundamental principles and rights at work: Plan of action.*** The Governing Body discussed the proposed plan of action and provided guidance to the Office for its implementation (see the draft decision in paragraph 37).

member States to be in a position to give effect to fundamental principles and rights at work by adopting and implementing specific laws, policies, programmes or actions for the effective application of the fundamental Conventions or improved realization of fundamental principles and rights at work. Specific targets to be achieved by the end of 2015 are as follows:

- At least 15 more ratifications of the fundamental Conventions.
- At least 50 per cent of member States that have not ratified one or more of the fundamental Conventions have taken specific action to give effect to fundamental principles and rights at work.
- A further five countries will establish national action plans incorporating priority areas agreed by tripartite constituents to improve the application of freedom of association and collective bargaining principles.
- A further 20 countries will have adopted or revised policies or laws on the elimination of forced labour and human trafficking.
- A further five countries will have adopted or revised policies or laws or established programmes to promote the elimination of child labour.
- A further five countries will establish national action plans to promote non-discrimination at work.

8. In addition, the action plan aims to facilitate a 20 per cent increase in the progress noted in the implementation of fundamental Conventions by the supervisory bodies in 2015 as compared to those in 2011. This will result in the ILO supervisory system noting, by 2015, 43 cases of progress in the implementation of Conventions Nos 87 or 98, 23 for Conventions Nos 29 or 105, 68 for Conventions Nos 138 or 182, and 41 for Conventions Nos 100 or 111.

Internal coherence

9. At the national level, the Office will pursue the systematic incorporation of fundamental principles and rights at work in Decent Work Country Programmes (DWCP), in close consultation with tripartite constituents. It will intensify collaboration within and across sectors, to ensure that fundamental principles and rights at work are mainstreamed in all ILO programmes and activities. To support this integrated approach, a training programme will be developed and implemented for members of staff to receive basic induction training on fundamental principles and rights at work, their promotion and implementation.

Standards-related action

10. The objective is to give new impetus to the campaign for the universal ratification and effective implementation of the eight fundamental Conventions, particularly taking into account the lower rates of ratification of Conventions Nos 87 and 98. Possible gaps in standards where standard-setting action may be required will also be identified. Attention will also be paid to the ILO governance Conventions to support the full implementation of the fundamental principles and rights at work. Effective and efficient functioning of ILO supervisory work on fundamental Conventions will be ensured.

11. This will involve increased efforts to raise global awareness of the importance of the fundamental principles and rights at work and their impact on social and economic development. For this purpose, a four-pronged strategy will be pursued comprising: (a) development of ILO information tools, including NORMLEX as a user-friendly means to access the findings of the supervisory bodies. All other relevant information on fundamental principles and rights at work will be integrated into the NORMLEX platform; (b) systematic inclusion of fundamental principles and rights at work in ILO media activities, including social media; (c) national campaigns supported through policy advice and technical cooperation projects; and (d) educational programmes and campaigns on international days such as International Women's Day and the World Day against Child Labour. Other activities listed below, such as research and advisory services, will equally contribute to the campaign for ratification and implementation.

12. In order to eliminate duplication concerning the information requested from non-ratifying countries, the Director-General's annual letters on the fundamental Conventions will be discontinued, while the annual reports under the follow-up to the 1998 Declaration will continue to request information on obstacles to ratification, as well as information on promotional activities and the needs of member States for technical assistance.

13. Tailored approaches to overcome specific obstacles to ratification will be developed upon request, including gender-sensitive technical assistance and collaboration with academic institutions to undertake in-depth analyses of the implications of ratification for member States. The recent activities for the ratification of Conventions Nos 87 and 98 in a number of Asian and Pacific countries will be sustained.

14. Consideration may be given to the possibility of enabling member States that have not ratified one or more of the fundamental Conventions to share their experience in making progress towards ratification or greater respect for fundamental principles and rights at work, in the framework of the annual review discussion in the March session of the Governing Body. Further guidance by the Governing Body would be helpful in this regard.

15. Subject to the approval of the Governing Body, the Office will make preparations for a tripartite meeting of experts in early 2013, to identify possible gaps in ILO standards in the area of forced labour. In particular, it will explore the possible need for standard-setting to address prevention and victim protection, including compensation, as well as human trafficking for labour exploitation.

Research, statistics and knowledge base

16. The objective is to produce a solid and in-depth knowledge base on fundamental principles and rights at work, using sound research methods, that enables the design and implementation of effective policies and programmes to promote fundamental principles and rights at work and assess their impact.

17. Research will be undertaken to develop a much more comprehensive knowledge base on each category of fundamental principles and rights at work as a basis for robust policy advice and action. Freedom of association and collective bargaining will receive particular attention in this regard, through pilot studies implemented at the national level with a view to promoting the realization of this principle and right. Emphasis will also be given to categories of workers that are particularly vulnerable to violations of fundamental principles and rights at work, such as migrants, ethnic minorities, tribal and indigenous peoples, rural/agricultural workers, domestic workers, and workers in export processing zones. Research will serve to document the impact of public policies on fundamental principles and rights at work. The impact of trade arrangements on labour will also be studied.

18. Subject to Governing Body approval, tripartite meetings of experts will be held on fundamental principles and rights at work and the informal economy, and on fundamental principles and rights at work and non-standard forms of employment, either in 2013 or during the 2014–15 biennium. The Office will consult the groups on appropriate dates and make necessary preparations for each of these meetings accordingly.

19. Collection and analysis of statistics on child and

forced labour will be pursued and further strengthened, so as to monitor trends over time. The forthcoming International Conference of Labour Statisticians in October 2013 will discuss both child and forced labour statistics, including ILO assistance to member States in this regard. A new methodology to measure discrimination in employment and occupation will be developed. These will simultaneously allow the strengthening of the capacity of member States to undertake data collection and analysis on fundamental principles and rights at work at national level.

Technical advisory services, capacity building and technical cooperation for ILO constituents

20. The objective is to enable ILO constituents at national level to tackle gaps with respect to the implementation of fundamental principles and rights at work by assisting them to put in place and implement strong national institutional, legislative and policy frameworks.

21. The Office will provide timely technical, policy and legal advice on fundamental principles and rights at work, in response to requests from member States. It will draw on comments by the supervisory bodies, relevant expertise from headquarters, field offices, decent work technical support teams and technical cooperation projects. The Office will continue to provide member States with technical advice on the design of labour legislation and regulations. It will also provide support for establishing and strengthening tripartite social dialogue institutions and mechanisms.

22. Technical cooperation projects will strengthen the capacity of ILO constituents to bring about change at the national level with respect to promotion and implementation of the fundamental principles and rights at work, with due attention given to their gender dimensions. Donor commitment will continue to be required to support projects of sufficient scope and duration to create lasting impact. South–South cooperation and public–private partnerships are expected to be of increasing importance. Opportunities will also be sought for projects which address the four categories of fundamental principles and rights at work in combination, as well as individually, building on collaborative efforts between different parts of the Office.

23. Particular attention will be given to address and prevent violations of fundamental principles and rights at work affecting workers in the informal economy in urban and rural areas and in non-standard forms of employment through targeted action in technical

cooperation projects including research and data collection, legal and policy advice, institutional support, training, organization and action at grass-roots level. Due consideration will be given to the results of global research and analysis, including the outcomes of meetings of experts in carrying out these activities.

24. Technical cooperation projects will address enforcement, monitoring and compliance issues, by strengthening the capacities of labour courts and other relevant courts, enforcement agencies, labour inspectors, labour officers, mediators/conciliators, police, and other institutions involved in the application of national laws and other measures related to fundamental principles and rights at work, in particular by providing training.

Tripartite partnership: Strengthening the role of the social partners

25. The objective is to enable employers' and workers' organizations, at national, regional and global levels, to effectively play their role in the promotion and implementation of the fundamental principles and rights at work, and to engage in constructive social dialogue to prevent and resolve problems with respect to fundamental principles and rights at work.

26. The Office will strengthen the capacity of the social partners to engage in effective action within their respective constituencies and also through bipartite and tripartite structures and mechanisms, for the promotion and realization of fundamental principles and rights at work, especially among the previously identified categories of workers in more vulnerable situations.

27. Attention will be given, inter alia, to the following priority areas:

- strengthening capacity to advocate fundamental principles and rights at work in public policy forums;
- strengthening capacity to provide practical advice to their members, relating to each category of fundamental principles and rights at work and to the relationship between them;
- strengthening capacity to engage in collective bargaining, including on reducing the gender pay gap and addressing other discrimination concerns;
- identifying, documenting and sharing good practice with respect to the promotion and enforcement of the fundamental principles and rights at work;
- building networks of focal points on fundamental principles and rights at work at national level and fostering coordinated action and experience-sharing.

28. Training on fundamental principles and rights at work will be offered to the social partners through courses at the ILO International Training Centre (Turin Centre), national programmes in the context of technical cooperation projects, and through technical advisory services at country level.

International partnerships

29. The objective is to seek the cooperation of international players, within and outside the UN system and in both public and private sectors, to pursue the implementation of fundamental principles and rights at work in their respective policies and programmes, working in coherence and partnership with the ILO.

30. Fundamental principles and rights at work will be promoted with the support of the UN system and international and regional financial institutions. The Office will advocate fundamental principles and rights at work for inclusion in their respective agendas as part of the rights-based approach to development, including through the development of guidelines and other tools used in the UN's operational frameworks. The Office will further advocate strongly for the prominent inclusion of universal respect for fundamental principles and rights at work and the centrality of decent work in the post-2015 UN development agenda.

31. The ILO will continue to engage actively in partnerships and coordination mechanisms at the international and regional levels, such as the Human Rights Council, United Nations Development Group Human Rights Mainstreaming Mechanism (UNDG-HRM), United Nations Indigenous Peoples' Partnership (UNIPP), and Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons (ICAT).

32. At country level, efforts to strengthen the capacity of constituents will facilitate further inclusion of fundamental principles and rights at work in national and international policy and associated budgetary frameworks including in United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAFs).

33. International partnerships will also address the increasingly topical issue of business and human rights. The ILO will pursue its mandate in this regard, through engagement with the UN Global Compact, the UN Working Group on business and human rights, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and other global initiatives. This will be done with the close involvement of employers' and workers' organizations, ensuring they have access to current information on the implications of this agenda

for fundamental principles and rights at work, and drawing fully on the Tripartite Declaration of Principles concerning Multinational Enterprises and Social Policy. The Office's engagement with private business will be in line with ILO strategy on public– private partnerships.

Allocation of resources

34. The implementation of this plan of action, including the activities in the appended table, will require a strong focus on the use of regular budget resources. The plan will also be aligned with the priorities eventually adopted in the Programme and Budget proposals for 2014–15. Additional extra-budgetary resources will need to be secured for the implementation of this plan of action and to support relevant activities at national, regional or global levels.

35. A strategy to partner with the donor community and raise extra-budgetary resources for the implementation of a coherent approach to the promotion of the fundamental principles and rights at work is being developed. Based on a costing of proposed activities, an estimate of the resource gap for the implementation of this plan of action will be presented at a thematic donor meeting to be held in 2013.

Evaluation

36. The implementation of this plan of action will be evaluated in 2015, and the results incorporated into the report to be submitted to the Conference in 2016, when the second recurrent discussion on fundamental principles and rights at work will be held.

Draft decision

37. *The Governing Body requests the Director-General to take full account of this plan of action and the discussion thereof in the Governing Body, and to allocate the necessary resources for its implementation.*

Annex II: Roadmap for achieving the elimination of the worst forms of child labour by 2016

Preamble

- i. A new momentum is necessary if the world is to attain the goal of eliminating the worst forms of child labour by 2016 as agreed upon by the ILO tripartite constituents in the Global Action Plan.ⁱ Around the world, 215 million boys and girlsⁱⁱ are engaged in child labour.ⁱⁱⁱ One hundred and fifteen million of these children are exposed to its worst forms.^{iv} Removing these children from the worst forms and offering them a future without child labour is an urgent priority.
- ii. **We**, participants at the *Global Child Labour Conference 2010. Towards a world without child labour – Mapping the road to 2016*, representatives from governments, employers' and workers' organizations, non-governmental and other civil society organizations, regional and international organizations, have gathered in the Hague, the Netherlands, on 10 and 11 May 2010, to take stock of progress made since the adoption of the ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182), to assess remaining obstacles and to agree on measures to accelerate progress towards the elimination of the worst forms of child labour by 2016, while affirming the overarching goal of the effective abolition of child labour, which is reflected in the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work (1998) and ILO Convention, 1973 (No. 138) to which ILO Convention, 1999 (No. 182) is complementary, and
- iii. **Considering** that action to eliminate the worst forms of child labour is most effective and sustainable when it is situated within action to eliminate all child labour, including through area-based and sector-based programmes, and
- iv. **Acknowledging** that the effective abolition of child labour is a moral necessity and that all ILO members have an obligation to respect, promote and realize that principle; that it can yield high social and economic returns, and that eradicating child labour - and providing the alternative of education and training, and decent work for adults and children of working age - contributes to households breaking out of the cycle of poverty, and helps countries advance human development, and
- v. **Recognizing** that the international community has identified child labour as a significant impediment to the realization of children's rights, national development^v and the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals, particularly those related to poverty alleviation, education, gender equality and HIV/AIDS, and recognizing furthermore that the ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) and its accompanying Recommendation (No. 190) reflect a global consensus that immediate and effective measures are required to secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour as a matter of urgency, and
- vi. **Noting** that over the past decade action against the worst forms of child labour has been implemented in all parts of the world and that this has led to significant progress; that this demonstrates that the fight against child labour can be won with sound policy choices and substantial national and international resource commitments, and when capitalizing on new opportunities, such as the G-20 summits and the Global Jobs Pact, and
- vii. **Acknowledging** the available data concerning the incidence of child labour, by sector, with the highest incidence of child labour in agriculture (60 per cent), and 26 per cent in services,^{vi} while recognizing the need for more data collection covering hard-to-reach children including in domestic work, slavery, sexual exploitation and illicit activities, and
- viii. **Agreeing** that with six years remaining until the target date of 2016 for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour, it is imperative to substantially upscale and accelerate action, given the overall pace

of progress and that the global economic crisis puts recent progress at risk, and

- ix. **Recognizing** further that now, more than ever, political leadership is needed to achieve the elimination of the worst forms of child labour, and that governments in partnership with all other relevant actors need to act swiftly and with determination in this endeavour, particularly in the informal economy where most child labour occurs, and
- x. **Acknowledging** that international cooperation and/or assistance among Members for the prohibition and effective elimination of the worst forms of child labour should complement national efforts and may, as appropriate, be developed and implemented in consultation with employers' and workers' organizations,
- xi. **We declare** that we will substantially increase efforts to ensure that we achieve the goal of eliminating the worst forms of child labour by 2016 and **we agree** to this Roadmap, and **we urge** the international community to substantially increase its efforts in this regard.

Part I – Principles and action

Guiding principles

1. Governments have the primary responsibility for enforcing the right to education for all children, and the elimination of the worst forms of child labour. The social partners and other civil society organizations, and international organizations have important roles in promoting and supporting such action.
2. Government responsibility should be assumed at the highest level and with the best interests of children in mind, taking into consideration the views of children and their families, and should include due attention to the most vulnerable children and the conditions that create their vulnerability. In doing so governments should assess the impact of relevant policies on the worst forms of child labour, taking into account gender and age, put in place preventive and time-bound measures and make adequate financial resources available to fight the worst forms of child labour, including through international cooperation.^{vii}
3. In a globalized economy, government responsibility includes developing and strengthening policies and programmes, in consultation with social partners, that address child labour issues, in particular the worst forms, in international supply chains.
4. Government actions to combat child trafficking, prostitution, production of pornography and the trafficking of drugs should where necessary include international cooperation.
5. Governments should consider ways to address the potential vulnerability of children to, in particular, the worst forms of child labour, in the context of migratory flows.
6. All actors should work towards strengthening the world wide movement against child labour, including by using traditional and new media. They should – according to their expertise – raise awareness and sensitize the public on the rights of children to be free from child labour, the value of education and training, and the longer term costs of child labour, in terms of health, employment opportunities, persistent inequalities and intergenerational poverty.
7. There is no single policy that by itself will end the worst forms of child labour. However, evidence has shown that targeted action that simultaneously addresses the implementation and enforcement of legislation, the provision and accessibility of public services (including free, quality compulsory education, training and non-discriminatory social protection services), and the functioning of labour markets, yields high returns in the fight against child labour, including its worst forms. The elimination of child labour should therefore be integrated in broader policy frameworks at national and sub-national levels, and policy coordination should be strengthened through appropriate inter-ministerial mechanisms.

Action by governments

8. Government actions should be guided by the following policy priorities:
 - 8.1 National legislation and enforcement:
 - 8.1.1 Working towards implementation of the ILO Declaration on the Fundamental Principles and Rights at work (1998) and, for states party to the ILO Conventions addressing child labour, full implementation of those conventions, and for states that are not party to those conventions, consideration of ratifications, as well as the optional protocols to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child;^{viii}
 - 8.1.2 Adopting and enforcing national legislation against child labour and its worst forms in particular, ensuring that these rights are

- respected for all children without exception, and ensuring that information on relevant legislation is widely disseminated;
- 8.1.3 Developing and implementing cross-sectoral national action plans to eliminate the worst forms of child labour as a priority, in consultation with social partners and taking into consideration the views of other parties as appropriate. Providing adequate resources to achieve the goals so established;
- 8.1.4 Periodically reviewing and updating national lists of hazardous work prohibited for children in consultation with social partners;
- 8.1.5 Ensuring access to justice by children and their families, including by ensuring that justice systems and processes are child friendly;
- 8.1.6 Enforcing appropriate sanctions against perpetrators of the worst forms of child labour, strengthening the inspection and monitoring machinery that bring these to light, and documenting court cases. Particular emphasis should be given to strengthening labour inspection, including on occupational health and safety.
- 8.2 Education and training:
- 8.2.1 Extending and improving access to free, compulsory, quality education for all children, with a particular focus on girls, and ensuring that all children under the minimum age for employment are in full-time education, and including where appropriate and consistent with relevant international labour standards, in vocational or technical education;
- 8.2.2 Adopting strategies to remove costs that represent a barrier to education, in particular fees and school supplies;
- 8.2.3 Adopting strategies to (i) encourage and monitor school enrolment, attendance, retention and reintegration, through, for instance, scholarship and school meal programs to help poor families reduce the costs of education,^x and (ii) create a child-friendly learning environment, in which children are protected from abuse, violence and discrimination;
- 8.2.4 Developing concrete plans and mechanisms to meet the needs of children engaged in the worst forms of child labour as per ILO Convention No. 182 and support their transition into appropriate education or vocational training.
- 8.3 Social protection:
- 8.3.1 Implementing strategies, policies and programmes that offer access to and delivery of social and health services to vulnerable and socially excluded households, hard-to-reach children, and children with special needs, where possible including a basic social protection floor;
- 8.3.2 Fighting discrimination that contributes to child labour;
- 8.3.3 Supporting families' capacity to protect their children by working towards a system of social protection through, for instance, cash transfer schemes; public works; access to credit, insurance and savings schemes; strengthening and implementing national protection frameworks to protect children from exploitation;
- 8.3.4. Assisting victims of the worst forms of child labour to prevent their return to child labour.
- 8.4 Labour market policy:
- 8.4.1 Taking action to foster a well-functioning labour market, as well as access to vocational training for adults and young people of working age that corresponds with the current and future needs of the labour market so as to facilitate the school to work transition;
- 8.4.2 Supporting employment creation and promoting decent and productive work for adults and young people of working age, that is consistent with the fundamental principles and rights at work;^x
- 8.4.3 Working towards regulating and formalizing the informal economy where most instances of the worst forms of child labour occur, including through the strengthening of state labour inspection and enforcement systems and capacities;
- 8.4.4 Creating an environment, together with social partners, that aims to combat child labour in supply chains.

Action by the social partners

9. Social partners should be guided by the following priority actions:
 - 9.1 Taking immediate and effective measures within their own competence for the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour as a matter of urgency including through policies and programmes that address child labour;^{xi}
 - 9.2 Advocating for the effective abolition of child labour, where appropriate in collaboration with other civil society organizations;
 - 9.3 Advocating for effective training and education policies and for extended access to free, compulsory, quality education up to the minimum age for admission to employment;
 - 9.4 Improving outreach (by workers' organizations) into the economic sectors in which child labour is prevalent, and implementing initiatives in particular sectors;
 - 9.5 Working to ensure that effective systems are in place to combat child labour in supply chains, recognising the usefulness of social dialogue in the design and implementation of such systems. Publicising, promoting and learning from successful initiatives to combat child labour and in particular its worst forms, with the support, where appropriate, of governments and international organizations.

Action by non-governmental organizations and other civil society actors

10. NGOs and other civil society actors should be guided by the following priority actions:
 - 10.1 Generating support in society for the effective abolition of child labour, including by contributing to knowledge on the extent and impact of child labour, by developing demonstration projects for up-scaling by governments, and by calling upon governments to implement education for all and effective policies against child labour, especially its worst forms;
 - 10.2 Calling upon governments to respect children's rights and ensure that appropriate services are offered to vulnerable children to protect them from child labour, especially its worst forms, and assist those that have been withdrawn from child labour;

- 10.3 Supporting multi-stakeholder initiatives in sectors of the economy that involve the worst forms of child labour;
- 10.4 Contributing to monitoring the incidence of child labour and related issues, including through appropriate research and capacity building;
- 10.5 Engaging children and their families in an inclusive and participatory manner so that policy makers can consider their views when developing policies.

Action by international and regional organizations

11. International and regional organizations should be guided by the following priority actions:
 - 11.1 Providing technical and where appropriate financial assistance to support governments' efforts to mainstream policies regarding the worst forms of child labour into their development strategies at national and local levels, particularly those directed at poverty reduction, health and education, child and social protection, gender equality and human development;
 - 11.2 Promoting an effective partnership across the United Nations and the multilateral system to address child labour, mainstreaming child labour into international policy and development frameworks and indicators and intensifying cooperation regarding child labour, including through the global task force on education and child labour and other existing partnerships,^{xii} while recognizing the lead role of the ILO in combating child labour;
 - 11.3 Mobilizing additional financing for the effective abolition of child labour, especially in its worst forms;
 - 11.4 Developing further methodologies and capacity to conduct research on child labour, particularly its worst forms, undertaking systematic impact assessments and evaluations of child labour interventions, including the differential outcomes for girls and boys and different age groups, and improving documentation and knowledge sharing;
 - 11.5 Strengthening efforts (together with governments and other relevant partners) to address hazardous work by children particularly

in sectors and occupations where child labour is most prevalent;

- 11.6 Promoting and supporting the continued development of the worldwide movement against child labour, including by supporting the work of the social partners as well as NGOs and others.

Part II – Promotion of the Roadmap and monitoring of progress

12. The promotion of action and monitoring of progress in eliminating the worst forms of child labour is to be undertaken consistent with, and complementary to the ILO supervisory system and reporting mechanisms, and to enhance progress towards the 2016 goal. Recommended actions include:

- 12.1 The establishment, by governments, of (i) effective national follow-up mechanisms additional to their obligations under ILO Convention No. 182, to review progress to end the worst forms of child labour domestically – such as annual tri-partite meetings – and (ii) national initiatives to monitor^{xiii} progress in eliminating the worst forms of child labour, taking into account national action plans and other time-bound measures, and capitalizing on information available through

reporting under existing obligations such as international conventions' supervisory mechanisms^{xiv} and national Millennium Development Goal monitoring systems;

- 12.2 The founding of a “Global Leaders against Child Labour Initiative”, composed of eminent persons in order to promote the Roadmap globally and progress towards the 2016 goal;
- 12.3 The publication of an annual World Child Labour Report by the “Global Leaders against Child Labour Initiative”, in collaboration with the Understanding Children's Work Programme^{xv} reviewing overall progress towards meeting the 2016 goal and analysing trends and developments. The report is to be published for World Day against Child Labour.

The participants express their gratitude to the government of the Netherlands for hosting this conference pursuant to the Global Action Plan, and acknowledge the intention of the government of the Netherlands to bring this document to the attention of the International Labour Conference and the Review Conference on the Implementation of the UN Millennium Development Goals.

***Roadmap adopted by acclamation at the Global Child Labour Conference 2010.
The Hague, 11 May 2010.***

ⁱ This goal has been agreed upon by the ILO constituency of 183 member States and workers' and employers' organizations. It was endorsed by the ILO Governing Body in November 2006.

ⁱⁱ This figure is taken from the 2010 ILO Global Report on child labour.

ⁱⁱⁱ Child labour is work done by a child who is under the minimum age specified for that kind of work, as defined by national legislation, guided by the ILO Declaration on the Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work (1998) and ILO Convention Nos. 138 and 182.

^{iv} The worst forms of child labour are defined in the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (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 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.

Recommendation 190, accompanying Convention No.182, provides further guidance.

^v Including in the following instruments, documents and events:

- ILO Minimum Age Convention, No. 138 (1973);
- UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989);
- Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development (1995);
- International Child Labour Conferences in Amsterdam and Oslo (both 1997);

- ILO Declaration on the Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work (1998);
- ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No.182);
- World Fit for Children (2002), outcome document of the 2002 UNGASS on Children;
- Global Action Plan against the Worst Forms of Child Labour (2006); and
- ILO Declaration on Social Justice for a Fair Globalization (2008).

^{vi} See ILO 2010 Global Report.

^{vii} As per article 8 of ILO Convention No. 182.

^{viii} The Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict.

^{ix} See 'Rethinking school feeding. Social safety nets, child development and the education sector', World Bank, 2009.

^x See the ILO Declaration on the Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work (1998).

^{xi} Employers can make use of the ILO/IOE guides: Eliminating Child Labour: Guides for Employers.

^{xii} Existing partnerships include the Understanding Children's Work (UCW) Programme, the Global Task Force on Child Labour and Education for All (GTF), the UN Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking (UN.GIFT), the International Partnership for Cooperation on Child Labour in Agriculture and the International Partnership for the Elimination of Child Labour in Mining and Quarrying, and the United Cities and Local Governments network (that has issued a Millennium Declaration entitled Bringing the Millennium Development Goals back home).

^{xiii} In monitoring, giving special attention to younger children, the girl child, hidden work situations in which girls are at special risk, and other groups of children with special vulnerabilities or needs (as per ILO Recommendation No. 190) and to child labour in agriculture.

^{xiv} The ILO Conference Committee on the Application of Standards, the ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations and the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child.

^{xv} The Understanding Child Work (UCW) Programme is a joint initiative of ILO, UNICEF and the World Bank.

Annex III: Summary of the progress in achieving Indicators 16.1 and 16.2

Indicator 16.1					Indicator 16.2			
	Criteria 16.1.1	Criteria 16.1.2	Criteria 16.1.3	Criteria 16.1.4	Criteria 16.2.1	Criteria 16.2.2	Criteria 16.2.3	Criteria 16.2.4
Country	Policies, programmes and/or action plans	Time-bound measures	Mainstreaming	Regional and sub regional policies	Ratification	“With satisfaction or interest”	Established or strengthened mechanisms for data collection	Targeted data collection and analysis
AFRICA								
Benin	✓							
Botswana			✓					
Burkina Faso	✓					✓		
Comoros		✓						
Côte d'Ivoire	✓	✓						
Ghana	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓
Guinea						✓		
Malawi			✓				✓	
Morocco						✓		
Niger							✓	
Nigeria						✓	✓	
Rwanda						✓		
Senegal						✓		
South Africa			✓					
South Sudan					✓			
Togo						✓	✓	
Uganda	✓						✓	
TOTALS	5	3	4	0	1	7	6	1
	9 member States reported under 16.1				12 member States reported under 16.2			
	4 member States reported under both 16.1 and 16.2							
ARAB STATES								
Bahrain					✓	✓		
Jordan	✓					✓		
United Arab Emirates						✓		
TOTALS	1	0	0	0	1	3	0	0
	1 member State reported under 16.1				3 member States reported under 16.2			
	1 member States reported under both 16.1 and 16.2							

Indicator 16.1					Indicator 16.2			
	Criteria 16.1.1	Criteria 16.1.2	Criteria 16.1.3	Criteria 16.1.4	Criteria 16.2.1	Criteria 16.2.2	Criteria 16.2.3	Criteria 16.2.4
Country	Policies, programmes and/or action plans	Time-bound measures	Mainstreaming	Regional and sub regional policies	Ratification	“With satisfaction or interest”	Established or strengthened mechanisms for data collection	Targeted data collection and analysis
ASIA & THE PACIFIC								
Bangladesh								✓
Cambodia	✓	✓	✓				✓	
India	✓							
Indonesia								✓
Malaysia						✓		
Philippines			✓					
Solomon Islands					✓			
Thailand			✓					
Viet Nam							✓	
TOTALS	2	1	3	0	1	1	2	2
	4 member States reported under 16.1				6 member States reported under 16.2			
	1 member State reported under both 16.1 and 16.2							
EUROPE & CENTRAL ASIA								
Georgia						✓		
Ireland						✓		
Israel						✓		
Kyrgyzstan						✓		
Moldova	✓							
Netherlands						✓		
Slovenia						✓		
Turkmenistan					✓			
Ukraine								
TOTALS	1	0	0	0	1	6	0	0
	1 member State reported under 16.1				7 member States reported under 16.2			
	0 member States reported under both 16.1 and 16.2							

Indicator 16.1					Indicator 16.2			
	Criteria 16.1.1	Criteria 16.1.2	Criteria 16.1.3	Criteria 16.1.4	Criteria 16.2.1	Criteria 16.2.2	Criteria 16.2.3	Criteria 16.2.4
Country	Policies, programmes and/or action plans	Time-bound measures	Mainstreaming	Regional and sub regional policies	Ratification	“With satisfaction or interest”	Established or strengthened mechanisms for data collection	Targeted data collection and analysis
AMERICAS								
Argentina								
Bolivia	✓		✓				✓	
Bahamas						✓		
Brazil	✓		✓				✓	
Chile							✓	
Colombia								
Costa Rica							✓	
Dominican Republic							✓	
Ecuador	✓	✓					✓	✓
El Salvador	✓						✓	
Guatemala						✓		
Guyana						✓		
Haiti								
Honduras						✓		
Jamaica								
Mexico						✓		
Nicaragua								
Panama								
Paraguay	✓	✓	✓					✓
Trinidad & Tobago						✓		
United States						✓		
TOTALS	5	2	3	0	0	7	7	2
	5 member States reported under 16.1				15 member States reported under 16.2			
	5 member States reported under both 16.1 and 16.2							

Annex IV: IPEC Projects in 2012

AFRICA

TBP/NAP support projects: 5 – Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Togo, Uganda (ended 11/12).

SIMPOC national surveys: 7 – Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Madagascar, Sierra Leone, Uganda, Zambia.

Research UCW: 9 – Completed: Cameroon, Zambia (An assessment of resource requirements to eliminate Child Labour), Burkina Faso. Ongoing: Algeria, Uganda, Togo, Senegal, Ghana, Zambia.

Research SIMPOC: 3 – Togo (Survey on estimation of commercial sexual exploitation of children); Morocco (Survey on child labour in agriculture); South Africa (Assessment of business initiatives and child labour elimination in South Africa).

Regional projects focusing on children in specific worst forms: 5

- Towards child labour free cocoa-growing communities in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana through an integrated area-based approach (CCP): Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana
- ARISE: A programme to reduce the worst forms of child labour in tobacco-growing communities in Malawi, Brazil and Zambia (Public-Private Partnership (PPP))
- To act against child domestic work in Africa and in Union for Mediterranean countries (UpM)- IPEC/Pamodec (3 UpM countries + Madagascar, Morocco and Niger)
- Cooperation to address the worst forms of child labour in agriculture: Support to the International Partnership for Cooperation on Child Labour in Agriculture (Malawi, Mali)
- Combating child labour in cocoa-growing communities in Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire (Private-Public Partnership (PPP))

Other regional/inter-regional projects: 7

- Eliminating the worst forms of child labour in West Africa and strengthening sub-regional cooperation through ECOWAS (Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo); national and selected local areas (Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Nigeria) – West Africa ECOWAS - Phase I
- Eliminating the worst forms of child labour in West Africa and strengthening sub-regional cooperation through ECOWAS (Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo); national and selected local areas (Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Nigeria) – West Africa ECOWAS - Phase II
- Towards the elimination of the worst forms of child labour (TECL) (Phase II) with a focus on HIV/AIDS (Botswana, Namibia, South Africa) (ended 06/12)
- Prevention and elimination of child labour in West Africa (Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Senegal)
- Supporting actions to meet the 2015 targets to eliminate the worst forms of child labour in Portuguese-Speaking Countries in Africa (PALOP) through knowledge, awareness-raising and south-south cooperation (Angola, Mozambique, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Sao Tome and Principe)
- Child Labour and education project: Mali and Uganda
- Support for the acceleration of action against child labour in Africa (regional RBSA funded programme supported by IPEC and the ILO Regional Office for Africa, active in Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, DR Congo, Lesotho, Mozambique, Swaziland, Tanzania and South Africa in 2012)

Country, sectoral or area-based projects focusing on children in specific worst forms: 12

- **Côte d'Ivoire** : Creating a protective environment for children in cocoa-growing communities through CLMS and advocacy interventions in Soubré, Côte d'Ivoire
- **Egypt**: Combating exploitative child labour through education in Egypt (WFP-UNICEF-ILO project)
- **Kenya**: Strengthening human security in the border communities of Turkana, Kenya (UNDP, FAO, IOM, WHO UNICEF, ILO and OCHA project)
- **Madagascar**: Support to prevent domestic child labour through education (ended 06/12)
- **Malawi**: ILO Policy Support to a Conference on child labour in agriculture in Malawi
- **Morocco**: Strengthen national prevention and protection measures against the exploitation of children for domestic work in Morocco (ended 06/12)
- **Morocco**: Violence against women with a special component on working girls (ended 05/12)
- **Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)**: Economic reintegration of children formerly associated with armed forces and groups and other vulnerable children in DRC: technical assistance to UNICEF child protection partners and monitoring of their activities
- **Senegal**: Improving the situation of children at risk in Senegal (ended 12/12)
- **Somalia**: Prevention of child recruitment and reintegration of children associated with armed forces and groups in south central Somalia (ILO-UNICEF project)
- **Tanzania**: Supporting the implementation of the National Action Plan for the elimination of worst forms of child labour in Tanzania, ILO Brazil Partnership Programme for the promotion of South-South Cooperation
- **Togo**: Combating exploitative child labour in Togo through education project (ended 06/12)

LATIN AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN

TBP support projects: 1 – Brazil (Support project for a child labour free state in Bahia)

SIMPOC national surveys and research: 6 – Chile, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Panama and Paraguay

Research UCW: 3 Completed studies: Mexico; Out-of-School-Children (OOSC) Initiative: Child labour and OOSC in Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia and Mexico. Ongoing: El Salvador; Dominican Republic

Regional projects: 7

- Elimination of child labour in Latin America (Central American and Mexican component) (Phase III, closed 2012: Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama)
- Elimination of child labour in Latin America (South American component) (Phase III, closed 2012: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela)
- Elimination of child labour in Latin America (Phase IV: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela)
- Programme of Education and Child Labour Observatory (Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela)
- Eliminating child labour in South America through horizontal cooperation (Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador, Paraguay)
- South-South Cooperation Project (Bolivia, Ecuador, Paraguay, MERCOSUR)
- Prevention and elimination of the worst forms of child labour through the strengthening of Labour Ministries and workers and employers groups

Country, sectoral, or area-based projects focusing on children in specific worst forms: 6

- **Mexico:** Stop child labour in agriculture
- **Haiti:** Protecting children from the worst forms of child labour in the early reconstruction phase
- **El Salvador:** Eliminating child labour in El Salvador through economic empowerment and social inclusion
- **Brazil:** Food nutrition security of indigenous children and women in Brazil (Child labour component of multi-agency MDG-funds project)
- **Colombia:** Project to support the decentralization of the national strategy for the eradication of the worst forms of child labour in the department of Tolima (closed 2012)
- **Brazil:** Achieving reduction of child labour in support of education (ARISE), (Public-Private Partnership (PPP) in the tobacco-growing sector)

ARAB STATES

SIMPOC national surveys : Yemen and Egypt (ended 06/2012)

Research UCW: 2 – Completed: Tunis (Findings from a rapid community appraisal); Aleppo (Findings from a rapid community appraisal). Ongoing: Egypt

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

- **Lebanon:** Project on strengthening national action to combat the worst forms of child labour in Lebanon
- **Jordan:** Moving towards a child labour free Jordan
- **Palestine:** Enhancing knowledge and capacity of tripartite partners to address worst forms of child labour in Occupied Palestinian Territory

EUROPE & CENTRAL ASIA

SIMPOC national surveys : Albania and Tajikistan

Research UCW: 1 – Ongoing: Albania

Regional project

- PROACT CAR III: Combating child labour in Central Asia – Commitment becomes action (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan).

Country, sectoral, or area-based projects focusing on children in specific worst forms: 2

- **Kosovo:** Supporting the design and implementation of Kosovo Action Plan on the elimination of the worst forms of child labour.
- **Turkey:** Worst forms of child labour in seasonal commercial agriculture in hazelnut harvesting in Ordu.

ASIA & THE PACIFIC

TBP support projects: 3 – Cambodia (Phase II), Philippines, Viet Nam

SIMPOC national surveys: 6 – Lao PDR, , Cambodia, Philippines (modular), Mongolia (modular), Viet Nam (modular), Bangladesh

Research UCW: 12 – Completed: Indonesia (Country report), Out-of-School-Children (OOSC) Initiative (Child labour and OOSC in Cambodia, Indonesia, Philippines, Timor-Leste, Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka). Ongoing: Indonesia; Lao PDR, Viet Nam

Research SIMPOC: 2 – Indonesia (Technical report on survey to estimate CSEC in Bekasi Region of West Java); India (Case study: Business initiatives to end child labour in India)

Country, sectoral, or area-based projects focusing on children in specific worst forms: 9

- **China:** Project to prevent trafficking for labour exploitation in China (CP-TING II)
- **Thailand:** Combating the worst forms of child labour in shrimp and seafood processing areas in Thailand
- **India:** Converging against child labour: Support for India's model
- **Nepal:** Support to the Implementation of Nepal's National Master Plan on the elimination of child labour
- **Pakistan:** Combating abusive child labour (Phase II).
- **Timor-Leste:** Programme to eliminate the worst forms of child labour
- **Myanmar (3):** Monitoring and reporting, prevention, protection, release, rehabilitation and reintegration of children affected by armed conflict in Myanmar; Support to intervention and monitoring of underage recruitment and children in armed conflict; Implementation of the 1612 Action Plan agreed between the Government of Myanmar and the Country Task Force on Monitoring and Reporting

GLOBAL PROJECTS

1. Tackling child labour through education (TACKLE) (Angola, Fiji, Guyana, Jamaica, Kenya, Madagascar, Mali, Papua New Guinea, Sierra Leone, Sudan, South Sudan, Zambia) (INT/05/24/EEC)
2. Building the knowledge base on the design and implementation of impact evaluation of child labour interventions, implemented through the inter agency programme "Understanding Children's Work" (UCW) (GLO/08/58/USA)
3. Project development, awareness-raising , and support for the implementation of the global action plan on the elimination of the worst forms of child labour by 2016 (Mexico, Paraguay, Nigeria, Benin, Rwanda, Liberia, Viet Nam, Moldova, South Africa, Botswana, Namibia, Sao Tome and Principe) (INT/08/59/USA)
4. Strengthening the evidence base on child labour through expanded data collection, data analysis, and research-based global reports (INT/08/93/USA)
5. Cooperation to address the worst forms of child labour in agriculture: Support to the International Agricultural Partnership (GLO/09/58/USA)
6. Support to the Global Action Plan, baseline surveys, evaluations and preparation of FY 2009 project documents (Burundi, Burkina Faso, Guatemala, Laos PDR, Mongolia, Comoros, El Salvador) (INT/09/59/USA)
7. Follow-up to the resolution on child labour statistics adopted at the 18th ICLS through methodological development and expansion of child labour data collection (GLO/09/56/USA)
8. Supporting the Roadmap to 2016 through expanding the evidence base and reinforcing policy research for scaling-up and accelerating action against child labour. (GLO/10/55/USA)
9. Combating child labour through education (Bolivia, Indonesia, Mali, Uganda) (INT/10/07/NET)
10. Skills deficits in developing countries / Youth marginalization in labour markets (GLO/11/08/UNE)
11. Global Evaluation and Monitoring (GEM) Project - enhancing the knowledge base through comprehensive monitoring and evaluation, impact evaluation and tracer studies (GLO/11/12/USA)
12. Global Action Programme on Child Labour Issues (GLO/11/11/USA)
13. UNICEF contribution to the Out-of- school children Initiative (OOSCI) (INT/11/02/CEF)
14. Child Labour in Portuguese-Speaking Countries in Africa (PALOP) in the face of the Millennium Development Goals (GLO/12/17/CGD)
15. A programme to reduce the Worst Forms of Child Labour in tobacco-growing communities: Global Training Component (GLO/11/52/JTI)
16. Audits of selected USDOL-funded IPEC projects – round V (GLO/11/17/USA)
17. Strengthening Social Dialogue as an effective tool to address the worst forms of child labour (GLO/11/65/IRL)

Annex V: Progress towards universal ratification of the ILO Child Labour Conventions

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

* 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
AFRICA		
Eritrea	Ratified on 22.02.00 (Min. age: 14 years)	X
Liberia	X	Ratified on 02.06.03
Somalia	X	X
AMERICAS		
Canada	X	Ratified on 06.06.00
Cuba	Ratified on 07.03.75 (Min. age: 15 years)	X
Mexico	X	Ratified on 30.06.00
Saint Lucia	X	Ratified on 06.12.00
Suriname	X	Ratified on 12.04.06
United States	X	Ratified on 02.12.99
ARAB STATES		
Saudi Arabia	X	Ratified on 08.10.01
ASIA AND THE PACIFIC		
Australia	X	Ratified on 19.12.06
Bangladesh	X	Ratified on 12.03.01
India	X	X
Iran, Islamic Republic of	X	Ratified on 08.05.02
Maldives	X	X
Marshall Islands	X	X
Myanmar	X	X
New Zealand	X	Ratified on 14.06.01
Palau	X	X
Solomon Islands	X	Ratified on 13.04.12
Timor-Leste, Democratic Rep. of	X	Ratified on 16.06.09
Tuvalu	X	X
Vanuatu	X	Ratified on 28.08.06

All the countries in Europe region have ratified both Conventions Nos. 138 and 182.

Annex VI: Financial tables

Contributions received from Donor Governments and Organizations 1991-2012 Situation as at 31.12.2012 (USD)

Donor	1991-2009	2010	2011	2012	TOTAL
ACILS – American Center for International Labor Solidarity	87,091	-	-	-	87,091
AEON Co. Ltd. – Japan	8,265	-	-	-	8,265
APFTU – All Pakistan Federation of Trade Unions	2,029	-	16	-	2,045
Ayuntamiento de Alcala de Henares – Spain	62,936	-	-	-	62,936
Australia	347,279	-	-	-	347,279
Austria	237,941	-	-	-	237,941
Ayuntamiento de Alcala de Henares – Spain	62,936	-	-	-	62,936
Belgium	1,578,249	(228)	-	(554)	1,577,467
BGMEA – Bangladesh Garment Manufacturers and Exports Association	66,876	-	-	-	66,876
Brazil	2,360,188	353,706	712,312	795,738	4,221,944
Caixa Geral de Depositos – Portugal	-	-	-	10,205	10,205
Canada	13,046,782	3,406,919	1,021,311	-	17,475,012
Comunidad Autonoma de Madrid – Spain	339,690	-	-	-	339,690
Denmark	13,874,215	(552,489)	280,000	-	13,601,726
Dominican Republic	102,308	-	-	-	102,308
ECLT – Eliminating Child Labour in Tobacco-growing Foundation	2,119,279	-	502	123,213	2,242,994
European Commission	15,676,348	6,215,617	2,494,783	5,373,938	29,760,685
FAO	4,125	-	-	-	4,125
FIFA – Fédération Internationale de Football Association	960,000	-	-	-	960,000
Finland	5,760,213	(28,658)	(99)	-	5,731,456
France	18,082,584	165,196	500,715	193,296	18,941,791
Germany	68,149,606	1,074,743	475,217	1,797,652	71,497,218
GIG – Global Issues Group, Washington	-	-	799,970	1,200,000	1,999,970
Hey U Entertainment Group	23,697	-	-	-	23,697
Hungary	16,000	-	-	-	16,000
IADB – Inter-American Development Bank	618,956	117,145	-	-	736,101
ICA – International Confectionary Association	999,880	-	-	-	999,880
Ireland	961,497	425,385	-	697,758	2,084,641
ISPI – Italian Social Partners Initiative	901,571	-	-	-	901,571
Italy	17,581,439	161,621	(52,966)	(36,246)	17,653,848
Japan	609,657	-	-	-	609,657
JTI – Japan Tobacco International	-	-	743,447	1,424,883	2,168,330

Donor	1991-2009	2010	2011	2012	TOTAL
JTUC-RENGO – Confederation of Japanese Trade Unions	353,207	49,880	-	(2,536)	400,550
Korea, Republic of	31,509	-	-	-	31,509
Luxembourg	10,994	-	-	-	10,994
Mars, Inc.				250,000	250,000
Netherlands	19,263,557	5,226,834	2,088,151	(440,068)	26,138,474
New Zealand	41,360	-	-	-	41,360
NORAD – Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation	2,208,530	-	-	-	2,208,530
Norway	11,531,370	197,204	-	(21,623)	11,706,951
PCMEA – Carpet Manufacturers and Exports Association	1,823,476	-	-	-	1,823,476
Poland	39,275	-	(2)	-	39,273
Portugal	36,536	-	-	-	36,536
Provencia di Milano – Italy	60,890	-	-	-	60,890
Remes, Seppo Juha (Mr.) – Private donation – Finland	120,000	-	-	-	120,000
SCCI – Sialkot Chamber of Commerce and Industry – Pakistan	378,467	-	-	-	378,467
Serono International S.A	7,353	-	-	-	7,353
SIMAP – Surgical Instruments Manufacturers Association of Pakistan	189,175	-	-	-	189,175
Spain	37,802,451	2,363,112	3,704,990	4,754,059	48,624,612
Sweden	3,031,463	-	157,660	151,310	3,340,433
Switzerland	5,358,376	(428,808)	(582,191)	-	4,347,377
Syria	-	-	187,588	-	187,588
Telefonica Foundation – Spain	144,492	32,765	35,613	-	212,871
UNDCP – UN Drug Control Programme	104,414	(22,953)	-	-	81,461
UNDP	1,105,407	359,863	712,379	543,232	2,720,881
UNESCO	19,970	-	45,168	-	65,138
UNHCR	12,200	-	-	-	12,200
UNHSF – UN Human Security Fund	1,725,783	-	-	1,378,255	3,104,038
UNICEF	1,956,407	19,975	382,816	301,020	2,660,218
United Kingdom	37,511,531	(246,479)	1	(261,856)	37,003,197
USAID – US Agency for International Development	273,279	-	-	-	273,279
USDOL – US Department of Labor	310,597,184	28,627,135	31,932,958	28,403,249	399,560,526
USDOS – US Department of State	1,188,012	-	115,000	484,000	1,787,012
WFP – World Food Programme	-	-	70,641	463,795	534,436
Total receipts	601,505,370	47,517,485	45,825,980	47,582,720	742,431,555

* Figure for 1991-2009 includes funds received in 2002 from Japan (USD 144,984) and Australia (USD 216,982) which were recorded in the ILO accounts under Multi-bi sources of fund. The figures in 2012 are provisional and subject to revision and the figures in brackets represent the refunds of unspent allocations following completion of projects and/or settlement of contribution paid. The contribution figures exclude the contribution to the ILO's Regular Budget Supplementary Account (RBSA).

Annex VII: Evaluations completed in 2012

Independent evaluations unless indicated otherwise

	Mid-term evaluations (11)	Final evaluations (6)
Africa (2+5) (7)	- Elimination of the WFCL in West Africa and strengthening sub-regional cooperation in West Africa – ECOWAS I and ECOWAS II (RAF/09/51/USA and RAF/10/53/USA) - Creating the enabling environment to establish models for child labour free areas in Kenya: Support to the implementation of the National Action Plan for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour with special focus on agriculture and older children (KEN/09/50/USA)	- ILO-UNICEF Interagency Programme for the improvement of children at risk in Senegal ILO lead Joint Evaluation (SEN/07/02/HSF) - Project of Support for the Preparatory Phase of the Uganda National Action Plan for the elimination of child labour (UGA/08/50/USA) - Towards the elimination of the worst forms of child labour (TECL) Phase II with a focus on HIV/AIDS: Supporting and monitoring the implementation of NAP in three core countries in Southern Africa (RAF/08/52/USA) - Combating Exploitive Child Labour through Education in Togo (CECLET) (TOG/07/01/USA) - Supporting actions to meet the 2015 targets to eliminate the WFCL in Portuguese-Speaking Countries in Africa (PALOP) through knowledge, awareness-raising and South-South Cooperation (RAF/10/55/USA)
Americas (2+0) (2)	- Stop Child Labour in Agriculture: contribution to the prevention and elimination of child labour in Mexico, in particular, WFCL in the agricultural sector, with special focus on indigenous children and child labour as a result of migration (MEX/09/50/USA) - Combating Worst Forms of Child Labour promoting horizontal cooperation in selected countries of South America (Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador and Paraguay South America (RAF/09/52/USA)	
Arab States (1+0) (1)	Moving towards a child labour-free Jordan (JOR/10/50/USA) <i>(Project Implementation Review)</i>	

	Mid-term evaluations (11)	Final evaluations (6)
Asia (4+1) (5)	- Combating the worst forms of child labour in shrimp and seafood processing areas of Thailand (THA/10/50/USA) <i>(Project Implementation Review)</i> - Convergence against child labour: Support for India's model (IND/08/50/USA) <i>(Interim Evaluation)</i> - Towards a child labour free Philippines (PHI/09/50/USA) - Programme of Support to the National Time-Bound Programme on the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Viet Nam (VIE/08/06/SPA)	To contribute to developing national capacities to achieve the 2015 National Child Labour Reduction Targets for ending the worst forms of child labour in Cambodia by 2016 (CAM/08/50/USA)
Europe (0)	NA	NA
Global & Inter-regional (2+0) (2)	- Cooperation to Address the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Agricultural Partnership (GLO/09/58/USA) <i>(mid-term review)</i> - Combating child labour through education (INT/10/07/NET) <i>(mid-term review)</i>	

Notes:

The table only includes evaluations managed by IPEC's Evaluation and Impact Assessment (EIA) section (formerly Evaluation and Documentation (DED) Section, IPEC independent evaluation function) or for which EIA was responsible for formal submission, unless otherwise indicated.

The table includes 16 evaluations completed during 2012: two were project implementation reviews; two were mid-term project reviews of global projects and did not involve field work in countries covered by the project, one was an evaluation of a UN Joint Programme with ILO-IPEC serving as the evaluation lead agency and managed to also meet ILO evaluation policy requirements; two evaluations included sub-studies looking at progress towards impact in some areas of work of the projects; two evaluations were done together as a combined evaluation given the close integral links between the projects; five evaluations covered more than one country; and six evaluations were of projects directly supporting National Action Plan or national time-bound programme framework.

Completion refers to first full draft circulated for comments, review and use by stakeholders.

For several evaluations most of the work was done in the year but expected completion did not happen within the year. These are not included.

Annex VIII:

Active IPEC activities during 2012

This annex summarises IPEC's principle actions, which took place during 2012 by type of intervention, by type of implementing agency and by country. The resources shown for each type of Action Programme/Implementing Agreement related intervention reflects the total amount of all contracts to be delivered over the life time of the contact, which can last anywhere from 2-3 months to 1-3 years. Amount pertaining to the workshop/trainings/meetings with constituents will be made available in an addendum.

There are 7 different types of interventions, which are:

Actions with and for employers

Actions may include enhancing employers' organizations' capacity to combat child labour; supporting sectoral employers' organizations; supporting the participation of employers' organizations in the formulation of national action plans; enhancing employers' organizations participation in child labour monitoring systems, or sensitizing employers to various forms of child labour, as well as other activities.

Actions with and for governments

Actions may include strengthening labour inspection services to be able to deal with child labour; strengthening education and justice ministries to be able to handle child labour cases effectively; strengthening local governments to be able to identify and assist vulnerable children; as well as other activities.

Actions with and for workers' organizations

Actions may include supporting the participation of trade unions in the formulation of national action plans; enhancing trade unions' participation in child labour monitoring systems; sensitizing trade unions to the various forms of child labour so that they can include and integrate the issue in their organizing and bargaining agendas; as well as other activities.

Awareness-raising

Actions may include developing communication strategies; designing awareness-raising materials such as brochures, leaflets, newspaper articles, radio programmes and other means to reach the general public; or sensitizing stakeholders involved with children about the hazards of child labour; as well as other activities.

Direct action with children and their families

Actions may include providing services to children in or at risk of child labour; providing educational opportunities to children and their families; remedial education; skills training; income generation activities for families; as well as other activities.

Knowledge or research

Actions may include conducting studies about specific sectors where child labour can be found; conducting rapid assessments for the purpose of identifying direct beneficiaries; carrying out studies on other child labour issues; as well as other activities.

Statistical activities

Actions may include work conducted by national statistical offices or others to quantify the extent of child labour within a country; conducting rapid assessments or baseline studies; conducting national child labour surveys as well as other statistical activities.

Tripartite activities

Actions may include training events, workshops, seminars meetings involving Governments, Workers' and Employers' Organizations.

Under the heading "Type of constituent/partner/ implementing agency", the agencies have been categorized by the type of implementing agency to which the sub-contract/contract was issued and thus responsible for the management of the funds. The 5 possible categories are:

- Government agencies
- Employers' organizations
- Workers' organizations
- Non-governmental organizations
- Others

Government agencies here also include tripartite organizations such as National Steering Committees and Child Labour Project Society's at the district and national level in India.

In 2012, a total of USD 28.5 million was contracted to implementing agencies. Of this amount USD 19.8 million or (69.1 per cent) was allocated for the provision of services directly to children and their families.

Direct action with children and families includes such activities such as providing education services and other services such as psycho-social counselling, legal assistance, provision of meals and other school materials, and life skills training. Most sub-contracts issued to deliver these direct services to children and families are granted to organizations specialising in the care of children, whether they are public services or services providers from the non-state sector. In 2012, USD 13.5 million (or 68 per cent) was allocated to NGOs for such activity, and USD 4.2 million (or 21 per cent) was allocated to government agencies. This can be explained due to regional variations, which can depend on a number of factors for example, relative capacity and public funding and governmental attitudes towards the engagement of non-state services providers.

During the year, the total amount of sub-contracts granted for all type of activities to employers' organizations amounted to some USD 0.6 million and sub-contracts granted to workers' organizations amounted to some USD 2.1 million. These subcontracts were granted for a variety of purposes including actions with and for employers and workers as well as tripartite activities and awareness-raising activities.

Country	Type of intervention / activity	Type of Implementing agency / Constituent / Partner	Number of activities	Total amount of budget allocated (USD)
AFRICA				
Benin	Direct action with children/families	Non-Governmental Org.	3	312,544
	Action with/for Government	Government Agency	2	125,036
		Total	5	437,580
Burkina Faso	Tripartite activity	Other	1	4,560
		Total	1	4,560
Burundi	Action with/for Workers	Workers' Org.	1	5,000
		Total	1	5,000
Cape Verde	Action with/for Government	Government Agency	2	198,961
		Total	2	198,961
Côte d'Ivoire	Awareness-raising activity	Government Agency	2	41,507
		Non-Governmental Org.	2	40,946
	Direct action with children/families	Non-Governmental Org.	3	591,071
		Workers' Org.	3	865,307
	Knowledge/Research activity	Government Agency	1	110,096
		Other	1	9,715
		Total	12	1,658,642
Ghana	Awareness-raising activity	Government Agency	1	55,000
		Non-Governmental Org.	1	5,000
		Other	2	116,400
	Direct action with children/families	Non-Governmental Org.	7	2,002,662
		Other	1	217,785
		Workers' Org.	1	319,778
	Knowledge/Research activity	Other	4	388,868
		Workers' Org.	1	12,154
	Action with/for Government	Government Agency	5	848,249
		Non-Governmental Org.	1	78,099
	Action with/for Workers	Workers' Org.	1	29,500
	Action with/for Employers	Employers' Org.	1	50,000
		Total	26	4,123,495
Guinea-Bissau	Statistical activity	Government Agency	1	174,918
		Total	1	174,918
Kenya	Awareness-raising activity	Workers' Org.	2	68,965
	Direct action with children/families	Non-Governmental Org.	9	755,262
		Other	1	68,989
		Workers' Org.	1	125,546
	Knowledge/Research activity	Government Agency	1	89,958
		Other	1	139,361
		Total	15	1,248,082
Madagascar	Direct action with children/families	Non-Governmental Org.	1	112,759
		Total	1	112,759
Malawi	Direct action with children/families	Non-Governmental Org.	4	683,413
	Action with/for Workers	Workers' Org.	1	27,261
		Total	5	710,674
Mali	Awareness-raising activity	Government Agency	1	26,000
	Direct action with children/families	Government Agency	1	30,000
		Non-Governmental Org.	5	481,637
	Tripartite activity	Government Agency	1	42,606
	Action with/for Government	Government Agency	1	34,000
		Total	9	614,243
Morocco	Direct action with children/families	Non-Governmental Org.	4	280,958
		Total	4	280,958
Nigeria	Direct action with children/families	Non-Governmental Org.	1	136,491
		Total	1	136,491

Country	Type of intervention / activity	Type of Implementing agency / Constituent / Partner	Number of activities	Total amount of budget allocated (USD)
Senegal	Awareness-raising activity	Employers' Org.	1	13,000
	Direct action with children/families	Non-Governmental Org.	3	314,651
	Knowledge/Research activity	Other	1	-
	Action with/for Workers	Workers' Org.	1	24,763
	Total		5	236,116
Uganda	Awareness-raising activity	Employers' Org.	1	17,511
		Government Agency	3	44,604
		Non-Governmental Org.	4	108,382
		Other	2	28,284
		Workers' Org.	1	10,806
	Direct action with children/families	Non-Governmental Org.	16	1,702,707
	Knowledge/Research activity	Non-Governmental Org.	2	65,951
	Action with/for Government	Government Agency	2	89,853
	Action with/for Workers	Workers' Org.	1	31,459
	Awareness-raising activity	Workers' Org.	1	14,721
	Total		33	2,114,278
Grand Total			122	12,173,054

TOTAL ALL ACTIVITIES IN AFRICA			
Type of intervention / activity	Type of Implementing agency / Constituent / Partner	Number of activities	Total amount of budget allocated (USD)
Action with/for Employers	Employers' Org.	1	50,000
Action with/for Government	Government Agency	12	1,296,099
	Non-Governmental Org.	1	78,099
Action with/for Workers	Workers' Org.	5	117,983
Awareness-raising activity	Employers' Org.	2	30,511
	Government Agency	7	167,111
	Non-Governmental Org.	7	154,328
	Other	4	144,684
	Workers' Org.	4	94,492
Direct action with children/families	Government Agency	1	30,000
	Non-Governmental Org.	56	7,374,155
	Other	2	286,774
	Workers' Org.	5	1,310,631
Knowledge/Research activity	Government Agency	2	200,054
	Non-Governmental Org.	2	65,951
	Other	7	537,945
	Workers' Org.	1	12,154
Statistical activity	Government Agency	1	174,918
Tripartite activity	Government Agency	1	42,606
	Other	1	4,560
	Total	122	12,173,054

Country	Type of intervention / activity	Type of Implementing agency / Constituent / Partner	Number of activities	Total amount of budget allocated (USD)
AMERICAS				
Bolivia	Direct action with children/families	Non-Governmental Org.	5	715,336
		Total	5	715,336
Brazil	Awareness-raising activity	Other	2	35,000
	Direct action with children/families	Employers' Org.	1	236,726
		Non-Governmental Org.	2	734,073
		Total	5	1,005,799
Ecuador	Direct action with children/families	Non-Governmental Org.	2	387,158
		Total	2	387,158
El Salvador	Direct action with children/families	Government Agency	1	170,000
		Non-Governmental Org.	1	41,500
		Other	10	100,000
	Action with/for Employers	Employers' Org.	1	41,290
	Action with/for Government	Government Agency	8	237,905
		Non-Governmental Org.	1	89,918
		Total	22	680,613
	Guyana	Action with/for Government	Government Agency	2
Total			2	234,840
Jamaica	Direct action with children/families	Non-Governmental Org.	2	306,984
		Total	2	306,984
Mexico	Knowledge/Research activity	Non-Governmental Org.	2	58,884
		Total	2	58,884
Mexico	Awareness-raising activity	Other	1	17,019
	Direct action with children/families	Non-Governmental Org.	3	661,037
		Government Agency	1	9,738
	Knowledge/Research activity	Non-Governmental Org.	1	15,060
		Government Agency	3	75,730
	Statistical activity	Other	1	4,341
	Action with/for Government	Non-Governmental Org.	1	5,000
	Awareness-raising activity	Total	11	787,924
	Paraguay	Direct action with children/families	Non-Governmental Org.	3
Knowledge/Research activity		Government Agency	1	243,000
Statistical activity		Government Agency	1	243,000
Action with/for Government		Non-Governmental Org.	2	50,000
Total		7	838,906	
Grand Total			58	5,016,444

TOTAL ALL ACTIVITIES IN THE AMERICAS			
Type of intervention / activity	Type of Implementing agency / Constituent / Partner	Number of activities	Total amount of budget allocated (USD)
Action with/for Employers	Employers' Org.	1	41,290
Action with/for Government	Government Agency	10	472,745
	Non-Governmental Org.	3	139,918
	Other	1	4,341
Awareness-raising activity	Other	3	52,019
	Non-Governmental Org.	1	5,000
Direct action with children/families	Employers' Org.	1	236,726
	Government Agency	1	170,000
	Non-Governmental Org.	18	3,148,993
	Other	10	100,000
Knowledge/Research activity	Government Agency	2	252,738
	Non-Governmental Org.	3	73,944
Statistical activity	Government Agency	4	318,730
	Total	58	5,016,444

Country	Type of intervention/activity	Type of Implementing agency / Constituent / Partner	Number of activities	Total amount of budget allocated (USD)
ARAB STATES				
Jordan	Knowledge/Research activity	Government Agency	1	62,250
	Total		1	62,250
	Grand Total		1	62,250

TOTAL ALL ACTIVITIES IN ARAB STATES			
Type of intervention / activity	Type of Implementing agency / Constituent / Partner	Number of activities	Total amount of budget allocated (USD)
Knowledge/Research activity	Government Agency	1	62,250
	Total	1	62,250

Country	Type of intervention / activity	Type of Implementing agency / Constituent / Partner	Number of activities	Total amount of budget allocated (USD)
ASIA & THE PACIFIC				
Cambodia	Awareness-raising activity	Government Agency	1	70,825
		Other	1	40,990
	Direct action with children/families	Government Agency	4	468,585
		Non-Governmental Org.	3	84,780
	Knowledge/Research activity	Government Agency	1	174,384
	Action with/for Government	Government Agency	2	229,285
	Action with/for Workers	Workers' Org.	1	46,000
	Action with/for Employers	Employers' Org.	1	45,510
	Total		13	1,079,574
Fiji	Direct action with children/families	Non-Governmental Org.	2	198,618
		Workers' Org.	1	136,077
	Action with/for Government	Government Agency	1	131,876
	Total		4	466,571
India	Action with Government	Government Agency	5	399,121
	Awareness-raising activity	Government Agency	1	57,709
		Non-Governmental Org.	1	15,485
	Direct action with children/families	Government Agency	32	1,952,174
	Knowledge/Research activity	Non-Governmental Org.	3	127,313
	Action with/for Government	Government Agency	3	60,584
	Action with/for Employers	Non-Governmental Org.	1	9,625
	Total		46	2,622,011
Indonesia	Awareness-raising activity	Non-Governmental Org.	3	79,718
		Workers' Org.	1	18,907
	Direct action with children/families	Government Agency	3	241,355
		Non-Governmental Org.	1	66,133
	Knowledge/Research activity	Other	1	29,800
	Action with/for Government	Government Agency	1	80,735
		Non-Governmental Org.	1	28,223
	Total		11	544,871
Lao PDR	Knowledge/Research activity	Government Agency	1	205,481
	Total		1	205,481

Country	Type of intervention / activity	Type of Implementing agency / Constituent / Partner	Number of activities	Total amount of budget allocated (USD)
Nepal	Awareness-raising activity	Workers' Org.	1	2,421
	Action with/for Government	Government Agency	1	47,156
	Action with/for Workers	Workers' Org.	2	4,870
	Action with/for Employers	Employers' Org.	1	2,497
	Total		5	56,944
Pakistan	Awareness-raising activity	Government Agency	2	6,833
		Non-Governmental Org.	1	89,562
	Direct action with children/families	Non-Governmental Org.	5	1,626,187
	Knowledge/Research activity	Government Agency	2	4,363
		Non-Governmental Org.	2	35,651
	Action with/for Government	Government Agency	4	346,950
	Action with/for Workers	Workers' Org.	1	61,464
	Action with/for Employers	Employers' Org.	1	68,602
	Total		18	2,239,612
Philippines	Awareness-raising activity	Government Agency	1	8,026
		Other	1	9,581
		Workers' Org.	1	4,866
	Direct action with children/families	Government Agency	11	648,859
		Non-Governmental Org.	2	91,709
		Other	1	110,008
	Action with/for Government	Government Agency	1	24,772
	Action with/for Workers	Workers' Org.	2	41,695
	Action with/for Employers	Employers' Org.	1	48,079
	Total		21	987,595
Thailand	Direct action with children/families	Non-Governmental Org.	5	909,500
	Total		5	909,500
Viet Nam	Awareness-raising activity	Government Agency	5	53,463
	Direct action with children/families	Government Agency	5	550,125
	Knowledge/Research activity	Government Agency	2	464,006
	Action with/for Government	Government Agency	5	315,403
	Action with/for Workers	Government Agency	1	10,925
		Workers' Org.	1	25,000
	Action with/for Employers	Employers' Org.	1	24,481
		Government Agency	5	14,251
	Total		25	1,457,654
Grand Total			150	10,650,598

TOTAL ALL ACTIVITIES IN ASIA & THE PACIFIC			
Type of intervention / activity	Type of Implementing agency / Constituent / Partner	Number of activities	Total amount of budget allocated (USD)
Action with/for Employers	Employers' Org.	5	189,169
	Government Agency	5	14,251
	Non-Governmental Org.	1	9,625
Action with Government	Government Agency	5	399,121
Action with/for Government	Government Agency	18	1,236,761
	Non-Governmental Org.	1	28,223
Action with/for Workers	Government Agency	1	10,925
	Workers' Org.	7	179,029
Awareness-raising activity	Government Agency	10	196,856
	Non-Governmental Org.	5	184,765
	Other	2	50,571
	Workers' Org.	3	26,194
Direct action with children/families	Government Agency	55	3,861,098
	Non-Governmental Org.	18	2,976,927
	Other	1	110,008
	Workers' Org.	1	136,077
Knowledge/Research activity	Government Agency	6	848,234
	Non-Governmental Org.	5	162,964
	Other	1	29,800
	Total	150	10,650,598

Country	Type of intervention / activity	Type of Implementing agency / Constituent / Partner	Number of activities	Total amount of budget allocated (USD)
EUROPE & CENTRAL ASIA				
Albania	Knowledge/Research activity	Government Agency	1	158,567
		Total	1	158,567
Kazakhstan	Knowledge/Research activity	Other	1	29,645
		Total	1	29,645
Kyrgyzstan	Action with/for Government	Non-Governmental Org.	1	25,692
	Action with/for Workers	Workers' Org.	1	19,015
	Total		2	44,707
Tajikistan	Direct action with children/families	Government Agency	1	48,297
	Knowledge/Research activity	Government Agency	2	129,926
		Other	1	32,451
	Action with/for Employers	Employers' Org.	1	4,436
		Total		5
Grand Total			9	448,029

TOTAL ALL ACTIVITIES IN EUROPE & CENTRAL ASIA			
Type of intervention / activity	Type of Implementing agency / Constituent / Partner	Number of activities	Total amount of budget allocated (USD)
Action with/for Employers	Employers' Org.	1	4,436
Action with/for Government	Non-Governmental Org.	1	25,692
Action with/for Workers	Workers' Org.	1	19,015
Direct action with children/families	Government Agency	1	48,297
Knowledge/Research activity	Government Agency	3	288,493
	Other	2	62,096
	Total	9	448,029

Country	Type of intervention / activity	Type of Implementing agency/ Constituent / Partner	Number of activities	Total amount of budget allocated (USD)
GLOBAL				
Global	Action with/for Workers	Workers' Org.	1	191,665
	Awareness-raising activity	Non-Governmental Org.	1	3,200
	Knowledge/Research activity	Other	1	3,500
	Grand Total		3	198,365

TOTAL ALL ACTIVITIES GLOBAL			
Type of intervention/activity	Type of Implementing agency/ Constituent / Partner	Number of activities	Total amount of budget allocated (USD)
Action with/for Workers	Workers' Org.	1	191,665
Awareness-raising activity	Non-Governmental Org.	1	3,200
Knowledge/Research activity	Other	1	3,500
	Total	3	198,365

Type of intervention/activity	Type of Implementing agency / Constituent / Partner	Number of activities	Total amount of budget allocated (USD)
TOTAL ALL ACTIVITIES			
Action with/for Employers	Employers' Org.	8	284,895
	Government Agency	5	14,251
	Non-Governmental Org.	1	9,625
Action with Government	Government Agency	5	399,121
Action with/for Government	Government Agency	40	3,005,605
	Non-Governmental Org.	6	271,932
	Other	1	4,341
Action with/for Workers	Government Agency	1	10,925
	Workers' Org.	14	507,692
Awareness-raising activity	Employers' Org.	2	30,511
	Government Agency	17	363,967
	Non-Governmental Org.	14	347,293
	Other	9	247,274
	Workers' Org.	7	120,686
Direct action with children/families	Employers' Org.	1	236,726
	Government Agency	58	4,109,395
	Non-Governmental Org.	92	13,500,075
	Other	13	496,782
	Workers' Org.	6	1,446,708
Knowledge/Research activity	Government Agency	13	1,589,519
	Non-Governmental Org.	10	302,859
	Other	11	633,340
	Workers' Org.	1	12,154
Statistical activity	Government Agency	5	493,648
Tripartite activity	Government Agency	1	42,606
	Other	1	4,560
	Total	342	28,486,489



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