INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE
INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMME ON THE ELIMINATION OF CHILD LABOUR

IPEC ACTION AGAINST CHILD LABOUR 2000-2001: PROGRESS AND FUTURE PRIORITIES

January 2002 – Geneva

First published 2002

ISBN 92-2-112704-8

Cover photographs: ILO

Printed in Switzerland WEI/ICO

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

Today, throughout the world, millions of children went to work instead of to school or play. Their large numbers in every region of the world make child labour the most widespread abuse of children. In this first decade of a new century, combating child labour must be among humanity's highest priorities.

There is a solid foundation of action to build upon, comprising the mass of experiences accumulated by a growing number of countries in the 1990s. During that decade, the world awoke to child labour, primarily because of rising public support for child rights and growing concern about fair labour standards and decent work for adults in an increasingly globalized economy. In the new, more transparent world, abuses in these areas can no longer be tolerated.

When the International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC) was created nearly a decade ago, data and research on the causes and effects of child labour were sparse and project work to eliminate it barely existed. Reform of national policies and legislation on child labour was proceeding very slowly. Since then, there has been a sea change in attitudes toward child labour, especially its worst forms. This has been most evident in the outpouring of international political support for eradication of abusive child labour, as seen in the unprecedented pace of the ratification of ILO Convention on the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour, 1999 (No. 182) and the rapid expansion of IPEC's technical cooperation activities.

This report is divided in two main parts. Part I is the implementation report for the 2000-01 biennium, which highlights the salient events, progress and challenges of IPEC over the last two years. Part II presents the Programme and Budget for 2002-03. It sets out the main directions and priorities for 2002-03 and provides an overview of the resources expected to be available during the biennium.

Part I is divided into five chapters as summarized below:

Chapter 1 provides a summary of IPEC activities. It begins with an overview of the evolution of the Programme and updates on IPEC's global alliance and new partnerships that have been forged. As requested during the IPEC International Steering Committee (ISC) meeting in November 2000, it also includes an account of IPEC's collaboration with other ILO programmes.

Chapter 2 reviews the performance of the Programme measured against the strategic objectives, indicators and targets identified for the 2000-01 biennium. IPEC succeeded in surpassing the targets introduced by the ILO's strategic budgeting framework. Indeed, as of 31 December 2001**,** 113 countries had ratified Convention No. 182 – by far the fastest pace of ratification in the ILO's 82-year history. The growing support for ILO Convention No. 138, the Minimum Age Convention – now ratified by 116 countries – confirms the magnitude of the global awakening on child labour.

IPEC boosted expenditure of the operational programme by 150 per cent, as compared to the previous biennium. Vigorous efforts have been made to ensure quality delivery of technical co-operation, mainly through the introduction of improved procedures and monitoring systems in line with the recommendations of the External Auditor in 1999. After a year of careful preparation and consultation, three Time-Bound Programmes (TBPs) – a new approach to assist countries in translating Convention No. 182 into concrete action – were successfully designed and will soon be implemented in El Salvador, Nepal and the United Republic of Tanzania. A guide on the approach was prepared and a considerable number of countries have begun preparatory work to apply it. In a major effort to build up the statistical base for member States, IPEC has also completed many country surveys. This body of new knowledge will be the basis for IPEC in the development of new global estimates on child labour.

Chapter 3 is a new addition to the reporting format, introduced in response to the request of the ISC at its November 2000 meeting for substantive information concerning the main themes of IPEC's work, key lessons learned and implications for future activities. It highlights IPEC's action against the worst forms of child labour; its initiatives aimed at improving the knowledge base and developing global networks; and the challenge of addressing child labour in the least developed countries (LDCs).

Chapter 4 provides an overview of the various initiatives undertaken during 2000-01 on organizational and management issues, including streamlining of procedures, thematic specialization, upgrading of evaluation methodology, and human resources development. This chapter also includes an update on the measures introduced to complete the implementation of the recommendations made in 1999 by the External Auditor.

Chapter 5 summarizes the main challenges ahead of the Programme and how IPEC intends to address them in the 2002-03 biennium.

Part II of the report is the Programme and Budget for 2002-03. It provides details of the objectives and indicators of the InFocus Programme and the estimates of total resources from all sources to be made available to IPEC during the next biennium.

PART I

Implementation Report 2000-01

1.1 THE EVOLVING IPEC APPROACH TOWARDS ELIMINATING CHILD LABOUR

Breaking the vicious circle of poverty

Child labour remains a major cause of child exploitation and abuse in the world, depriving millions of children worldwide of adequate education and good health. Many of these children are victims of the "worst forms" of child labour, which include slavery, bonded labour, drug trafficking, commercial sexual exploitation, domestic labour, armed conflict and all other physically and morally hazardous types of work. The link between poverty and child labour is well established; thus, it is not surprising that children caught in the worst forms of child labour are commonly from the most vulnerable socio-economic groups. Children living in extreme poverty often work instead of attending school, sometimes because of social stigma, but more frequently because schools are either not available or their families cannot survive without the added income their children provide.

It is now widely known that a vicious circle is in operation: child labour hinders economic development and perpetuates poverty by keeping the children of the poor out of school and limiting their prospects for upward social mobility. This underlies the growing international recognition that targeting the worst forms of child labour and investing in the prevention of child labour is more than an issue of safeguarding children's rights; it is indeed an important strategy towards poverty alleviation.

Education for children, decent work for adults

The core of IPEC's work involves the prevention of child labour — particularly the worst forms as defined under Convention No. 182 – the withdrawal and rehabilitation of those already in intolerable work situations, and the protection of children above the legal minimum working age from hazardous activities. To ensure impact and sustainability, the withdrawal of children from the workplace must be accompanied by measures to offer them and their families appropriate education, income and employment alternatives. Of equal importance are measures preventing other children from entering the labour market.

Targeting the elimination of child labour contributes to achieving all four of ILO's strategic objectives. While the elimination of child labour falls squarely within the first of these objectives — to promote and realize standards and fundamental principles and rights at work — it also cuts across the other three: creation of opportunities for decent employment and income; enhancement of coverage and effectiveness of social protection for all; and strengthening of tripartism and social dialogue. Enhanced in-house cooperation between IPEC and other ILO units and programmes during 2000-01 helped to reinforce this common mission. Collaboration with ILO's tripartite constituents – governments, and employers' and workers' organizations – continued to be a salient feature in the design and implementation of IPEC programmes.

The work of IPEC on the elimination of child labour goes hand in hand with the policy of promoting "decent work" – productive work with social protection, social dialogue and rights at work. By offering education and training alternatives for working children on the one hand, and employment and substitute income possibilities to their parents on the other, IPEC activities improve the capacity of national economies to enhance income security, consolidate equality of opportunity and generate productive jobs. IPEC's programmes thereby contribute directly to the reduction of the decent work deficit.

IPEC becomes an InFocus Programme

With the restructuring of the Office in 1999 and the implementation of the Programme and Budget

2000-01, IPEC became one of eight ILO InFocus Programmes. InFocus Programmes implement activities which are of high priority for achieving the ILO's strategic objectives and are founded on a symbiosis of three elements: knowledge, advocacy and service. This symbiosis is reflected in the evolution of the IPEC Programme, which now covers all aspects of work on child labour and provides member States with comprehensive support in the implementation of the ILO Conventions on the minimum age for employment and the worst forms of child labour. In the ILO organization, the InFocus Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour is part of the Standards and Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work Sector.

From country programmes to Time-Bound Programmes

In the early years, IPEC supported its partner organizations in developing and implementing innovative and experimental activities. These included determining the nature and extent of the child labour problem; devising national policies and protective legislation; setting up mechanisms to provide in-country ownership and operation of national programmes of action; and creating awareness in communities and workplaces. This "country programme approach" was instrumental in mobilizing broad support against child labour and enhancing capacity in many national institutions. Since 1997, IPEC has gradually enlarged the scope of its operations, bringing experience to scale, including coverage of large geographical areas and specific economic sectors. In the meantime, IPEC programmes have also begun to address the issues of workplace monitoring and social protection. These programmes have helped withdraw several hundred thousand children from hazardous work, while endeavouring to *keep* workplaces child-labour free and ensuring that former child labourers and their families are provided with viable alternative livelihoods.

Another significant development of IPEC's technical cooperation programme is the implementation of comprehensive projects aimed at combating child labour on a national or regional scale. These initiatives have generally yielded positive results. They often combine a multitude of activities, including specific projects to withdraw children from work, child labour surveys, and sensitization of political leaders and the general public. Moreover, in order to address the issues of vulnerable groups (children trafficked for labour or sexual exploitation, for example) and hazardous sectors more effectively, IPEC recently launched several major cross-border regional projects to address trafficking in children, child soldiers, and child labour in domestic work, mining and commercial agriculture.

The development and subsequent adoption of ILO Convention on the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour, 1999, (No. 182) was a significant step for IPEC. The clear commitment to eliminating the worst forms of child labour has helped place the issue on national development agendas. For example, the Time-Bound Programme (TBP), as a product designed to assist member States in implementing Convention No. 182, aims at the eradication of the worst forms of child labour within a determined period of time. TBPs are also expected to demonstrate that the elimination of the worst forms of child labour can have a significant impact on sustainable development.

BOX 1. MAKING IPEC MORE GENDER SENSITIVE

In 2000 IPEC commissioned a comprehensive report aimed at measuring the extent to which its advocacy work, research and operational programmes at headquarters and in the field have integrated the gender dimension. The major finding of this report was that, while aware of the need for gender mainstreaming, most IPEC staff and operational partners lacked gender-mainstreaming skills, and that there was a need for a programme-wide, capacity-building effort.

To follow up on the report, IPEC organized a workshop on 4-5 October 2001 among IPEC staff from headquarters, the field and other ILO departments to formulate a generic implementation plan for gender mainstreaming. The priority areas for action spelled out in the implementation plan include training in gender analysis, improvement of the IPEC knowledge base on gender, and the establishment of a programme-wide coaching, monitoring an evaluation system for assessing gender mainstreaming. It is expected that the generic plan will be adjusted regionally and implemented in a decentralized manner.

The changing roles of research, policy analysis and advocacy

IPEC's policy research, data collection and analysis, evaluation methodology, campaigning, communications and legal advisory work are vital for the effectiveness of IPEC's technical cooperation programmes and the enhancement of national capacities to deal with child labour. These functions were enlarged considerably during 2000-01, reinforcing the ILO's role as a global centre for child labour information and legal expertise. The rapid expansion of the programme has raised IPEC's public profile worldwide and generated increased public interest in the programme. Simultaneously, the remarkable rate of ratification of Convention No. 182 is changing the nature of IPEC's communications work – from intense focus on the ratification campaign to wider advocacy related to the Convention's implementation.

Gender mainstreaming

IPEC's early programmes targeted children using underlying baseline data that were often not disaggregated by sex. The result of this was that it was difficult to ascertain to what extent girls, who are particularly vulnerable to abusive exploitation, had been provided with effective assistance. As Convention No. 182 requires that special attention be given to girls, IPEC stepped up its efforts to mainstream gender in its approach during 2000-01 (box 1).

1.2 IPEC PARTNERSHIPS

IPEC now operates in 75 countries across the world. Over its ten-year history, IPEC has built up a substantial network of key partners in member countries, including government agencies, employers' and workers' organizations, community leaders, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), the media, parliaments, religious institutions and private businesses. It has also established partnerships with many donors and international agencies.

Donors

During 2000-01, IPEC further consolidated its resource base. Three new donors provided funding support, namely Hungary, New Zealand, and the Spanish Municipality of Alcalá de Henares (table I.1). New pledges by the United States have made it the single largest contributor to the Programme. Support from traditional large contributors to IPEC – the Governments of Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Spain, the United Kingdom, and the Nordic countries, among others – remained strong, thereby ensuring a broad and diversified funding base for the Programme. Because of decentralized decision-making by a growing number of donors and funding agencies, the potential for mobilizing resources at the country level remains high. There is also an increasing trend towards substantial cost-sharing for various projects with both public and private counterpart agencies.

Participating countries

During the biennium, 11 additional countries signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the ILO. This brings the total number of IPEC programme countries to 50 (table I.2). An additional 25 countries participated in various IPEC projects.

ILO's tripartite constituents: Governments, Employers and Workers

The full commitment of the ***government,*** and in particular its Ministry of Labour, has always been a prerequisite of IPEC for undertaking large-scale work in any country. Traditionally, this commitment is expressed through a Memorandum of Understanding between the ILO and the government. With the development of Time-Bound Programmes, the principle of national ownership has been given even greater prominence. As Time-Bound Programmes aim at integrating child labour into national development efforts other government agencies (i.e. ministries of planning, social welfare, education, rural development, etc.) are taking on larger responsibilities in the programme.

Employers' organizations also have an important part in the struggle against child labour, and IPEC maintains close contacts with the International Organisation of Employers (IOE) and such international organizations as the World Federation of Sporting Goods Industries. Many national employers' organizations do pioneering work by combining policy development, awareness raising among their membership and practical interventions. In 2000-01, for instance, the Federation of

Table I.1. IPEC donor governments and organizations (1992-2001)

Biennium	1992-1993	1994-1995	1996-1997	1998-1999	2000-2001
Australia		X		X	
Austria				X	
Belgium	X	X	X	X	X
Canada			X	X	X
Denmark			X	X	X
Finland				X	X
France		X	X	X	X
Germany	X	X	X	X	X
Hungary					X
Italy			X	X	X
Japan				X	X
Luxembourg			X		
Netherlands				X	X
New Zealand					X
Norway		X	X	X	X
Poland				X	X
Spain		X	X	X	X
Sweden				X	X
Switzerland				X	
United Kingdom		X	X	X	X
United States		X	X	X	X
Ayuntamiento de Alcalá de Henares					X
Comunidad Autónoma de Madrid				X	X
European Commission				X	
Italian Social Partners' Initiative		X	X	X	
Japanese Trade Union Confederation (RENGO)				X	X

Table I.2. The 75 IPEC participating countries

	Countries that have signed an MOU	Countries associated with IPEC
Africa	Benin, Burkina Faso, Egypt, Ghana, Kenya, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa, Togo, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia	Burundi, Cameroon, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Gabon, Malawi, Namibia, Rwanda, Zimbabwe
Arab States	Jordan, Lebanon, Yemen	Syria, West Bank and Gaza
Asia	Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Nepal, Mongolia, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand	China, Viet Nam
Europe	Albania, Romania, Turkey	Bulgaria, Estonia, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Russian Federation, Ukraine
Latin America and the Caribbean	Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Venezuela	Belize, Colombia, Mexico, Uruguay

Uganda Employers developed a training programme for managers on child labour and national legislation, which has contributed to the elimination of child labour in the sugar and rice sectors. The Employers' Confederation of Thailand is developing good practice guides for employers and child-friendly employers' networks, while at the same time promoting vocational training and apprenticeship schemes for older children. The Federation of Egyptian Employers is publishing its position paper, "Child Labour in Egyptian Industries", and the Indonesian employers association "APINDO" has developed a code of conduct for its members. Recently the Chocolate Manufacturers Association (CMA) and the World Cocoa Foundation have joined with IPEC to end child labour in cocoa production in West Africa (box 2).

Workers' organizations also play a key role in the programme, not only by mainstreaming child labour issues into their national agendas, but also by implementing concrete interventions on behalf of IPEC. Many programmes are implemented jointly by more than one organization. This is a trend in the trade union world: child labour is an issue that inspires trade union unity. In Nepal, all three national trade unions and two national teachers' unions have jointly adapted a policy on child labour (the *Dhulikel Declaration*). Box 3 shows another example, from Turkey.

IPEC currently works with two international workers' organizations, the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) and the World Confederation of Labour (WCL). These contacts generally focus on issues of campaigning, mobilization and policy development rather than implementation of technical cooperation activities. International trade secretariats also collaborate with IPEC in sectors where child labour is a problem, such as:

- *tobacco, cocoa* – the International Union of Food and Agricultural, Hotel, Restaurant, Catering, Tobacco and Allied Workers' Associations (IUF);
- *soccer and rugby balls* – the International Textile, Garment and Leather Workers' Federation (ITGLWF) and Union Network International (UNI);
- *surgical instruments* – Public Services International (PSI);
- *mining, diamonds and gemstones* – the International Federation of Chemical, Energy, Mine and General Workers' Unions (ICEM).

IPEC has close contacts with Education International (EI) and the World Confederation of Teachers (WCT), and during 2000-01 there was a significant increase in the number of action programmes implemented by teachers' organizations.

Civil society

Community groups are a rich source of motivation and action in the fight against child labour. Children and their parents must be part of the process, and community-based organizations are well placed to involve them. Community-based

BOX 2. WORLD'S LEADING CHOCOLATE MANUFACTURERS JOIN WITH IPEC TO COMBAT CHILD LABOUR IN COCOA PRODUCTION IN WEST AFRICA

In response to increased public concern about child trafficking and child slavery in the cocoa industry in West Africa, IPEC has played a key role in advising and facilitating the development of an independent monitoring system to identify and address child labour practices.

This has been done with leading global chocolate manufacturers, acting through the Chocolate Manufacturers Association and the World Cocoa Foundation. This initiative signals a new and important role for IPEC. It also demonstrates an important way in which IPEC can work with the private sector in furthering employers' efforts to combat child labour. For this initiative, IPEC will advise on a survey of child labour in cocoa production. IPEC is committed to working on this important issue in partnership with the chocolate manufacturers association (CMA) and other interested parties among governments, employers, trade unions and NGOs. IPEC has agreed to work with the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), CMA and other partners to implement a survey to assess the extent and nature of child labour in cocoa growing on farms in five west African countries.

The survey on child labour began in October 2001. IPEC will prepare a report on the results of the survey in early 2002.

BOX 3: TURKISH TRADE UNIONS JOIN FORCES TO REACH WORKING STREET CHILDREN

In spite of their different political affiliations, over the last four years, Turkey's three trade unions – the Confederation of Turkish Trade Unions (TÜRK-IS) in cooperation with the Confederation of Real Turkish Trade Unions (HAK-IS) and the Progressive Trade Unions (DISK) – have built a working relationship that has enabled them to conduct joint action in the front line against child labour. Within the framework of an IPEC country programme, TÜRK-IS, HAK-IS and DISK have established a coalition to withdraw children from work on the streets and enrol them in primary education.

The trade unions are working with the Ministry of National Education (MONE). They are sharing the responsibility of informing parents and increasing demand for education. This has made it possible to reach many more parents.

The programme targeted 2,000 children under the age of 15 working on the streets in the most hazardous conditions. Trade unions assumed a joint front-line role for a systematic public-outreach programme, aimed particularly at parents, to ensure the enrolment of working children in the free primary education system. Prior to the start of the programme, an agreement was reached between MONE and trade unions on a cooperation protocol to ensure the enrolment and retention of ex-child labourers in primary schools. Trade union initiatives for an education campaign were backed by a commitment of financial resources by the MONE.

Rapid field investigations were conducted and 2,000 vulnerable working street children were identified. Trade union members and volunteers contacted their parents, and training sessions were held to explain to parents the hazards of child labour, the importance of education and the opportunities available.

At the end of the six-month campaign, 2,000 working children were withdrawn from streets and are now enrolled in primary schools. A systematic monitoring mechanism and educational support programme has been put in place by the MONE to ensure the retention and educational success of ex-working children.

monitoring and strengthening of community ties are effective ways of preventing children from entering into the worst forms of child labour. Community-based organizations and NGOs are already focusing on the same problems and the same target groups that IPEC wants to focus on, so the partnership becomes natural.

In 2000-01, the scope has increased from working primarily with national NGOs to also include international NGOs. In June 2000, IPEC conducted a seminar for subregional coordinators of the Global March on C. 138 and C. 182, and since then it has provided advice and assistance. IPEC also provided inputs for a manual by the UN Non-Governmental Liaison Service, as well as a promotional brochure on C. 182 drafted by the Geneva NGO Sub-Group on Child Labour.

United Nations agencies and other international organizations

Interventions designed to cover geographical areas with comprehensive programmes must be based on a careful mapping exercise of on-going, planned, and potential interventions by other actors. As IPEC alone will not be able to mobilize the immense resources required for comprehensive technical support to member States, it is evident that collaboration with other UN agencies is vital for solving the vast and complex problem of child labour. To this end, IPEC has made, and will continue to make, a strong effort to ensure that the elimination of the worst forms of child labour is included in the children's rights agendas and poverty reduction and universal education programmes of other international organizations.

The preparation for the Time-Bound Programmes has broadened the scope for cooperation with other UN agencies at the national level. Partnerships have been strengthened with UNICEF, UNDP and the WFP. IPEC will also work closely with bilateral development agencies such as DFID (United Kingdom), NORAD (Norway), SDC (Switzerland), GTZ (Germany) and USAID (United States).

At the international level, IPEC is devoting considerable time and resources to ensure that child labour is properly reflected as the single most serious abuse of children in the world today in the outcome document of the **UN General Assembly Special Session on Children** (UNGASS). IPEC also coordinated an Office report as a contribution to the Secretary- General's end-decade review of follow-up to the World Summit for Children. It participated actively at each of the preparatory meetings of UNGASS, and presented a paper on “Child Labour in Africa” at the preparatory Pan-African Forum on the Future of Children.

The Office has been actively engaged in the development and the promotion of the **Global Compact**, an initiative of the UN Secretary-General to engage world business leaders in building the social and environmental pillars required to sustain the global economy by disseminating good practices based on nine universal principles. One of these principles is the effective abolition of child labour, and in the ongoing institutional learning process under the Global Compact, IPEC has reviewed a primer on child labour for one of the Compact’s corporate members, provided inputs for a training manual for business managers being developed by the Boston College Centre for Corporate Citizenship and an explanation of the fundamental principle of the “effective abolition of child labour” for the Global Compact’s web site.

Currently, IPEC and the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) are finalizing a handbook addressed to parliamentarians on child labour, and particularly its worst forms. The handbook is to be launched shortly.

Multilateral and regional development banks

The poverty reduction strategies of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund are increasingly recognized as the framework for providing development aid in the developing world. Notwithstanding their importance and overriding concern with poverty, these strategies, as spelled out in Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs), so far have generally neglected the elimination of child labour as an explicit target for attaining the development objective. PRSPs are crucial in shaping the policy environment in which IPEC programmes are planned and implemented. Their strategies and policies in regard to poverty alleviation, employment creation, investment and primary education are of great importance for child labour. Some headway in this direction has already been made. In both Nepal and the United Republic of Tanzania, the master monitoring plans of the PRSPs contain references to combating the worst forms of child labour, and it has been possible to use PRSPs as part of the strategic framework for the development of the Time-Bound Programmes.

With regard to direct cooperation, the World Bank, UNICEF and IPEC have joined forces through the Understanding Children’s Work (UCW) Project to improve the knowledge base on child labour (see Chapter 4). IPEC is also working with the Asian Development Bank on child labour issues with a view to strengthening child labour considerations and the observance of all core labour standards in the Bank’s project development and lending activities.

Enhancing in-house cooperation

The IPEC InFocus Programme aims at the progressive elimination of child labour through implementation of measures for prevention, protection, withdrawal and rehabilitation. To this end, IPEC’s work encompasses social mobilization, focusing on gaining support of civil society and its organizations to enhance the capacity of social and labour market institutions, for IPEC also recognizes the need to ensure greater impact and sustainability of its programmes. Moreover, the issue of child labour, especially its worst forms, is a convenient strategic entry point to promote the decent work agenda. Political and social commitments to eliminate the worst forms of child labour are not difficult to secure, but these commitments imply legislation reform, promotion of gender equality, removal of hazardous working conditions and introduction of programmes for education, skills training, income generation and job creation. IPEC’s work is particularly relevant to ILO’s mainstream programmes on promoting decent youth employment and enhancing employability and productivity of adult workers.

IPEC’s collaboration with other technical programmes at headquarters and in the field has been further intensified since 1999 following the establishment of the eight InFocus Programmes. In the Standards and Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work Sector, cooperation was stepped up with the **International Labour Standards Department** on issues regarding Conventions Nos. 138 and 182. IPEC is also collaborating with the **InFocus Programme on Promoting the Declaration** on the preparation of the Global Report on Child Labour for the next International Labour Conference (2002) and various technical assistance projects. For example, joint action has been undertaken against bonded labour in Nepal where both adults and children are involved because they belong to a family of bonded labourers. The two InFocus Programmes have cooperated in Bangladesh on the transformation of the ILO/UNICEF/BGMEA garment industry project on child labour workplace monitoring and social protection into a broader project which, in addition to child labour, is now also covering health, safety and working conditions for adults.

An ILO-ADB project has joined IPEC with the **Equality and Employment Department** (EGALITE) and the **InFocus Programme on Safety and Health at Work and the Environment** (SAFEWORK) to explore the socio-economic benefits of the implementation of core labour standards in selected Asian countries in the areas of gender, occupational safety and health, and child labour.

IPEC works very closely with the Employment Sector, especially in its operational programme. It is collaborating with the **InFocus Programme on Skills, Knowledge and Employability** in the preparation of an education and training manual targeting 14 to 17-year-old children and on self-employment activities for their parents. Both of these efforts will apply ILO's modified Modules of Employable Skills (MES) and Community-based Training (CBT) approach. IPEC and the **Department of Gender Promotion** (GENPROM) jointly implement the project "Combating Trafficking in the Greater Mekong Sub-Region" and promote the linkages between decent employment for women and the reduction of child labour in Bangladesh and the United Republic of Tanzania. In the latter countries the project builds upon research and practical work already being done by IPEC.

IPEC also worked with the **Enterprise Department** on programme development in Pakistan and India, with the **Social Finance Unit** on its thematic evaluation of the impact of micro-finance on child labour and measures for preventing child labour as collateral; and with the **Employment Department** on the design of anti-poverty strategy and country employment policy reviews and the inclusion of child labour data in the "Key Indicators of the Labour Market (KILM)". Work has also begun with the **InFocus Programme on Crisis Response and Reconstruction** in the area of child soldiers in Central Africa.

Another good example of interdepartmental collaboration is IPEC's work with the Social Protection Sector in the field of occupational safety and health. In addition to the publication of a new edition of a manual on children and hazardous work and joint advice on labour inspection, IPEC works closely with SAFEWORK for the development of the network of national institutions to undertake research, training and advisory services concerning children working under hazardous conditions. The collaboration with this sector also covers the fields of HIV/AIDS and migration.

With respect to the Social Dialogue Sector, the following initiatives are especially worth mention. The cooperation between IPEC and the **Bureau of Employers' Activities** and the **Bureau of Workers' Activities** aims at strengthening the role of employers' and workers' organizations in combating child labour. Coordinated activities are being undertaken under the "Integrated Programme for Building Partnerships and Capacity Against Child Labour". IPEC has also been working with this sector on the policy linking child labour and education within the framework of "Education for All". Through participation in selected sectoral meetings, IPEC benefits from the extensive research carried out by the **Department of Sectoral Activities** on specific industrial sectors. In turn, IPEC also contributes to the follow-up of these meetings with regard to the implementation of the resolutions concerning the elimination of child labour in the particular industry in question.

In addition to the four technical sectors, IPEC also benefits from the work and advice of the **Bureau of Statistics**, the **Bureau of Gender Equality** and the **Department of Communication.** Good progress was made to strengthen cooperation with the regional departments, with plans to integrate IPEC activities in ILO country programmes. IPEC has benefited significantly from the support of the field offices, especially in administrative matters and relations with donors and the rest of the UN community. The approval of five multidisciplinary team (MDT) posts for Child Labour Specialists from 2002 is a significant step towards IPEC's further integration into the ILO's field structure.

2. IPEC'S ACHIEVEMENTS OF DURING 2000-01 AS MEASURED AGAINST TARGETS

This chapter summarizes IPEC's performance in terms of its five strategic targets for the 2000-01biennium. Among the five performance indicators listed in table I.3, IPEC amply exceeded the targets for ratification, studies, delivery and beneficiaries. The goals for policies and programmes specifying time-bound targets for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour was not fully met, but substantial progress has been made.

2.1 CAMPAIGN, RATIFICATION AND COMMUNICATION

Ratification of core child labour Conventions

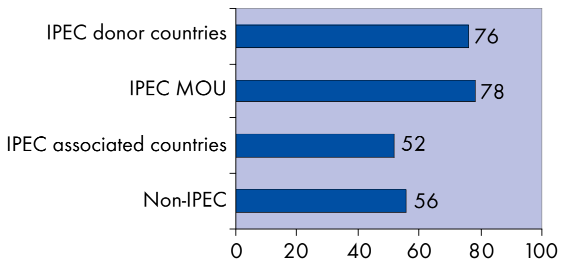
IPEC surpassed its targets for the biennium on ratification of the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention (No. 182) and for the Minimum Age Convention (No. 138). The ratification pace of C. 182 is by far the fastest of any Convention in ILO history. As of 31 December 2001, 113 member States had ratified C. 182, while 116 member States had ratified Convention No. 138. Annex A provides an overview of the ratifications by region and dates for both Conventions.

The rapid pace of ratifications for C. 182 is the result of Office-wide efforts, involving the Standards Specialists in MDTs around the world,

Table I.3. IPEC's indicators of performance, targets and achievements for 2000-01
Operational objective: Child labour is progressively eliminated, priority being given to the urgent elimination of its worst forms and to the provision of alternatives for children and families.

Indicator of performance	Target	Status (as of 31 December 2001)
Campaign, ratification and communication Member States that ratify (i) the Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138), (ii) the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182)	(i) 20 additional member States; (ii) 87 member States	(I) Target exceeded: **32 member States** (ii) Target exceeded: **113 member States**
Information and knowledge Member States that carry out national quantitative and qualitative studies on child labour	30 additional member States	Target exceeded: **38 member States**
Technical cooperation Member States that formulate policies and programmes specifying time-bound targets for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour, taking into account the special situation of the girl child	12 additional member States	Target not yet fully reached: **3 Time-Bound Programmes** formulated and **preparatory work underway in 10 countries**
ILO technical cooperation expenditure supporting the elimination of child labour	US$44 million	Target exceeded: projected expenditure close to **US$56.3 million**
Children who directly benefit from ILO action (through either preventive measures or rehabilitation); in particular in regard to the worst forms of child labour, and girl children	260,000 units of services to children	Target exceeded: over **311,000 units of services to children**

Figure 1 · C. 182 – Ratification percentage



the network of ILO Offices, the IPEC Campaign Team at headquarters and operational support by IPEC country programmes and projects. As illustrated in figure 1, ratification is facilitated in countries where IPEC has a presence. This experience demonstrates that ratification of international labour Conventions is in general to some degree dependent on the ability of the Office to project a credible technical cooperation image and a well-focused campaign.

Annex A illustrates that C. 182 ratifications are relatively equally spread across the various regions of the world, although the pace of ratification in Eastern Europe and Central Asia appears to be slower than in other regions.

Communications

During the biennium, IPEC provided materials and information about Convention No. 182 to 106 events throughout the world, involving key target audiences. Campaigning has also contributed to increasing references to the Convention in official instruments adopted by a variety of institutions and conferences, such as the G-8, the Council of Europe, the International Conference on War-Affected Children and the World Conference against Racism. Box 4 highlights the major events.

IPEC is playing an expanding role as a provider of child labour information. This is best quantified by IPEC web site visitation statistics. During 2001, http://www.ilo.org/childlabour drew 13,000 visitors per month, a remarkable 30-fold increase in visitation from June 2000 when the site was completely reorganized and relaunched. The site now includes extensive survey data, reports and publications. Two years ago, 90 per cent of all enquiries were received by regular post and telephone calls. Now, 90 per cent of all enquiries are received – and responded to – by email, primarily via the emailbox childlabour@ilo.org. The number of monthly enquiries rose to approximately 400 in 2001, from about 30 in 1999.

BOX 4. CAMPAIGN HIGHLIGHTS

- May 2000: ILO-IPEC and US Department of Labour host conference in Washington on good practices in combating child labour.
- Spring 2000: IPEC web site, http://www.ilo.org/childlabour, is relaunched.
- June 2000: Ceremony with Swiss Federal Councillor Pascal Couchepin; “Liberez les enfants” balloon launch at ILO; Suzuki Children’s Orchestra concert at Victoria Hall in Geneva and presentation of music video by Youssou N’dour.
- November 2000: ILO and IPEC offices sponsor a wide range of events – marches, concerts, news conferences, workshops, etc. – in 34 countries to mark the coming-into-force of Convention No. 182; Youssou N’dour honoued at Governing Body ceremony as ILO Honorary Ambassador for Child Labour.
- May 2001: US Senator Tom Harkin hosts child labour conference in Washington, focusing heavily on IPEC’s global experience and activities.
- May 2001: Launch of SCREAM (Supporting Children’s Rights through Education, the Arts and the Media) in Ireland.
- June 2001: Time-Bound Programmes formally launched at a ceremony during the International Labour Conference in Geneva, with President Benjamin Mkapa of the United Republic of Tanzania, as the honoured guest and main speaker; video news release on the Time-Bound Programmes is broadcast on major channels, including BBC and CNN.
- September 2001: Launch of IPEC online photo-archive with 500 photos. Also available on CD-ROM.
- Autumn 2001: Half-hour television documentary – supported by IPEC – on child trafficking in Cambodia broadcast globally by BBC World.
- September 2001: IPEC and the African Football Confederation reach agreement on a major joint campaign entitled “Red Card to Child Labour” for the 2002 African Cup of Nations to be held in Mali.

News media relations

IPEC's expertise and the higher profile of its work are drawing ever-expanding attention from the news media throughout the world. The number of stories on child labour that mentioned either ILO or IPEC increased by 15 per cent from 2000 to 2001, according to the global news media databases Nexis and Activa. Undoubtedly, this is only a partial picture because these databases do not include extensive coverage of the media in the developing world. As a result of a series of media training workshops organized by IPEC, the field offices produced 102 press releases on national, subregional and regional issues. A consultant has recently been hired to help provide a more complete picture focusing on media coverage in those countries. The outcome of this work will be a directory of selected radio, TV and press journalists and an online newsroom for journalists.

Promoting children's participation and youth empowerment

As part of the "Global Campaign to Raise Awareness and Understanding on Child Labour" project, IPEC launched the programme "SCREAM – Stop Child Labour" (Supporting Children's Rights through Education, the Arts and the Media) emphasizing the importance of empowering young people to assume their role and responsibilities in their own communities, through their creativity, and in their own language and culture. Initial outputs of the project include a series of educational modules that are presented in a manual and a complementary pedagogical video to assist teachers, facilitators and students to become agents of social change.

2.2 INFORMATION AND KNOWLEDGE

Collecting and disseminating data on child labour

The biennium under review witnessed a significant growth in the donor community's interest in IPEC research-related activities, particularly those of SIMPOC. The result was a substantial increase in resources that enabled IPEC to make substantial progress in improving the quantitative and qualitative knowledge base on child labour. The total number of National Child Labour Surveys, Rapid Assessments and other studies undertaken far exceeded the target that was set for 2000-01.

SIMPOC intensified its efforts to provide technical support for the implementation of child labour surveys. In total, 34 national child labour surveys were active during the biennium. The implementation status of these surveys is summarized in table I.4. In addition, IPEC has provided technical assistance to Italy and Portugal in their undertaking of national child labour surveys.

Table I.4. Summary of SIMPOC's implementation status: 2000-01 biennium

Completed and report available with ILO	Completed but report still to be finalised or yet to be published by country	Field data collection completed and moving to data analysis and report preparation	Preparation stage (training, design forms, pilot survey)
Namibia	Kenya	Belize	Argentina
South Africa	Georgia	Cambodia	Bangladesh
Sri Lanka	Turkey (follow-up survey)	Dominican Republic	Brazil
Ukraine	Zambia	Ecuador	Chile
Zimbabwe	(4)	Ethiopia	Colombia
(5)		Ghana	El Salvador
		Guatemala	Honduras
		Nicaragua	Jamaica
		Nigeria	Malawi
		Panama	Nepal
		Tanzania, United Rep. of	West Bank and the Gaza Strip
		Uganda	Philippines (follow-up)
		(12)	Romania
			(13)

Simultaneously, a deliberate effort was made to review SIMPOC data collection instruments to make them more robust for collecting quantitative and qualitative data on children's activities. This review has resulted in different sets of questionnaires serving different needs. For countries with relatively advanced data collection and processing capacities, a very comprehensive questionnaire encompassing more than 100 questions is on offer; for other countries a core questionnaire has been elaborated, allowing for the collection of essential child labour data within a relatively short time.

SIMPOC is also increasing its efforts to keep abreast of the latest trends in the field of social statistics and network with renowned institutions and experts. For example, a technical dialogue has been started with the World Bank and UNICEF. Also, an international expert advisory group will be constituted shortly, which will have the mandate to advise SIMPOC on the development of a wider and more needs-oriented product range. These developments are highlighted in box 5.

Understanding the worst forms of child labour

Another important area of SIMPOC's work during the biennium was the strengthening of IPEC's knowledge base on the worst forms of child labour. In total, 38 Rapid Assessments on selected worst forms — such as prostitution, bonded labour, domestic work, child trafficking, mining and commercial agriculture — were launched toward the end of 2000. Sixteen completed reports have been received from the field and are being finalized for publication. Another 11 draft reports are under review, while the remaining 11 Rapid Assessments are in different stages of implementation. Additional research in the form of Rapid Assessments and baseline surveys is being carried out throughout the world by IPEC country programmes and projects.

Child labour research and policy analysis

With an increased political commitment to act against child labour and the improvement in child labour statistics, demand for child labour research has grown. As already reported in the IPEC *Highlights 2000* report, studies and research on child labour in developed economies and the development of joint child labour research in the framework of the UCW project with the World Bank and UNICEF (see Chapter 1) were major activities during the first year of the biennium. Initiatives for the second year included: research on the costs and benefits of eliminating child labour; new global estimates of child labour; a study on the implications of the HIV/AIDS pandemic on child labour; and research on the gender dimension of child labour. Providing advice on the international and national legal frameworks for child labour represented another important activity during this biennium.

BOX 5. SIMPOC METHODOLOGY (QUESTIONNAIRES) REVIEW PROCESS

- November 1999: A consultancy on Indicators of Child Labour commissioned to assess the adequacy of the then existing SIMPOC instruments in generating the required information.
- January 2000: The joint ILO/UNICEF Rapid Assessment Manual (RAP) to collect qualitative information on child labour finalized.
- May 2000: IPEC organizes a brainstorming session on responsibilities, methods of work and need for collaboration within the Office.
- July 2000: The consultantís recommendations on Indicators of Child Labour are reviewed and adopted.
- November 2000: RAPs launched in 21 countries.
- December 2000: A new set of questionnaires/instruments based on the consultantís recommendations produced.
- January to June 2001: IPEC holds internal consultations on the new instruments.
- September 2001: An in-house Expert Group meets to wrap up the consultations.
- October 2001: IPEC holds consultations on the new instruments with UNICEF and the World Bank within the framework of the Florence Project.

A global **cost-benefit study** on the elimination of child labour was launched in the course of 2001. The study covers three principal areas of inquiry:

- comparison of aggregate economic benefits from the elimination of child labour compared with the aggregate economic costs;
- the distribution of costs and benefits among the primary stakeholders in the effort against child labour, especially households of child workers relative to the national economy as a whole; and
- comparison of the costs to the resources now deployed against child labour or available for use in the future.

An IPEC research team is preparing a **new global estimate** of the number of children involved in all forms of child labour, broken down by age, gender, region and wage status. A global estimate will also be provided for children engaged in the worst forms of child labour. These figures are to be released in early 2002.

IPEC research on the links between **HIV/AIDS and child labour** in four southern African countries – South Africa, Zimbabwe, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia — is now under way. The study, which uses the IPEC/UNICEF Rapid Assessment methodology, will concentrate on the three following target groups: (a) HIV/AIDS orphans; (b) children living with AIDS or who are at high risk of becoming infected with HIV due to the nature of their work; and (c) children affected by HIV/AIDS and /or forced to drop out of school and enter the labour market due to the pandemic. The main output of the project will be a report highlighting linkages between HIV/AIDS, gender and child labour.

Building a strong knowledge base also involves carrying out a proper **gender analysis.** As concluded in an IPEC-commissioned gender review, gender integration is a powerful means to ensure that programmes and projects benefit girls and boys equally. In order to improve the understanding of the gender dimension of child labour, IPEC undertook a review of thematic studies and Rapid Assessments focusing on girls in domestic work, commercial sexual exploitation and agriculture in the Philippines, Ecuador and Ghana. The study will compare the characteristics of girls in the labour force versus those of boys and examine national policies and programmes established to combat girl child labour. It should also be noted that the girl child features prominently in the four country studies examining the impact of HIV/AIDS on child labour.

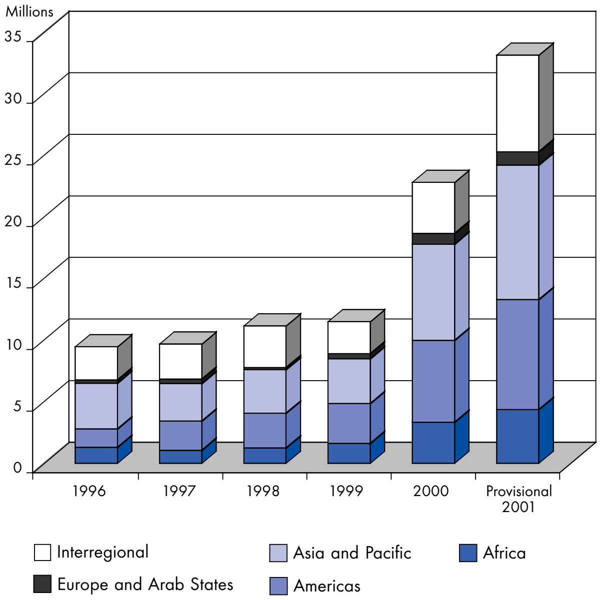
IPEC has mobilized resources to strengthen its capacity to provide **technical advice on standards and national legal reform**. IPEC analyses national laws and practices relating to the requirements of Conventions Nos. 138 and 182 when governments submit their first reports upon ratification and when national legislation is substantially revised. During 2000-01, preparatory studies to support legal reform in the area of child labour were undertaken in Bangladesh, Mongolia, Nepal, the United Republic of Tanzania, and El Salvador. Within the same period, IPEC field advisory missions to promote ratification and application of the child labour Conventions were undertaken to Bangladesh, Brazil, Egypt, the Southern African Development Community, the Russian Federation and Sri Lanka. IPEC also provided technical advice to support review of national child labour legislation in Cambodia, India, Madagascar, Nepal, Uganda, Senegal, South Africa and Zambia. In cooperation with the Government for Labour Law and Administration Department (GLLAD) and DECLARATION, IPEC is developing guidelines to facilitate the task of lawmakers drafting legislation in the various areas covered by Conventions Nos. 138 and 182.

2.3 TECHNICAL COOPERATION

During the period under review, IPEC witnessed a significant expansion of its technical cooperation in all major regions. It managed to absorb the rapid increase of new project approvals while simultaneously improving quality and developing new approaches. An important element was the design of TBPs directed at the elimination of the worst forms of child labour. The enhanced impact of IPEC was also reflected in the significant increase in the number of direct beneficiaries of the Programme. Yet, in order to take child labour action to scale, new strategies and modalities continuously need to be explored. To this end, IPEC introduced the "Networking Initiative" to reach out to specialized institutions for the exchange of information and knowledge as well as for the building of institutional capacity to help ensure that IPEC assistance is cost-effective and sustainable (see Chapter 3 for more details on this initiative).

The above achievements were possible due to increased staff capacity to service the Programme,

Figure 2 · IPEC technical cooperation expenditure 1996-2001 (US$ millions)



both at headquarters and in the field. In this connection, special mention should be made of USDOL support of the capacity enhancement packages for the design of TBPs and SIMPOC, and UK DFID support for the Networking Initiative and capacity building for design and evaluation. Equally important were the changes introduced in the work processes of IPEC. In order to meet the challenge of rapid growth, IPEC scaled up its programme activities, accelerated the decentralization process and introduced various measures to improve delivery, while at the same time seeking to improve quality, achieve economies of scale and strengthen financial controls and projects, monitoring and evaluation. Chapter 4 of this report provides additional details about these organizational and management measures.

Rapid expansion of technical cooperation activities: Focus on the worst forms of child labour

During the biennium, IPEC intensified its efforts on a global scale and consolidated the geographical expansion of recent years (figure 2). The focus on the worst forms of child labour has consistently been sharpened in each succeeding biennium (see table I.5 on target groups of newly developed projects). In order to provide more detailed overview of accumulated experience in dealing with the worst forms of child labour at the national and regional levels, a special update on IPEC's work in this area is provided in Chapter 3 of the report under the heading "The development of effective action against the worst forms of child labour".

Programme expenditure increased from US$11.5 million in 1999 to US$23.1 million in 2000. Expenditure for 2001 rose further to US$33.3 million. This brings the programme expenditure for the biennium under review to approximately US$56.3 million, or an increase of nearly 150 per cent as compared to the previous biennium. Annex B provides the financial details. Delivery rate, an important indicator of programme implementation capacity, also increased significantly, from 30 per cent in 1999 to 54 per cent in the year 2000, and 57 per cent in 2001.

Table I.5. Target groups and regional location of newly developed projects (2000-01)

Region Country programmes; Regional and subregional programmes; Time-Bound Programmes	Primary target groups 2000-01
Africa	Children in commercial agriculture, domestic service, mining; prostitution; trafficking in children; and child soldiers
Latin America	Children in commercial agriculture, prostitution, domestic service, mining and scavenging
Asia	Bonded labourers; trafficking in children; children in fishing, construction, the sporting goods industry, the garment industry, bidis manufacture, leather tanneries, ragpicking, portering, carpet making, match factories, domestic service, the salt industry, the rubber industry, drug trafficking, prostitution, small workshops and the informal sector
Europe and Arab States (country programmes only)	Children in prostitution, small industrial workshops, the tobacco industry, the leather industry; and street children

Bringing programmes to scale

Consistent with an ongoing trend started in 1997 and in line with the recommendations of the External Auditor's Report in 1999, action supported by IPEC has rapidly grown from the level of small-scale action programmes to larger, integrated, but highly focussed projects at the national and subregional levels. These programmes currently represent the bulk of IPEC's technical cooperation activities and have varying degrees of national and subregional coverage. Each of these programmes comprises a multitude of activities, ranging from specific action to withdraw children from hazardous work, to surveys of the child labour problem, and sensitization of the public and political leaders.

During the last biennium, IPEC developed and obtained funding from various donors for over 50 large-scale projects, increasing the level of new approvals from a total of some US$63 million during the 1998-99 biennium to over US$100 million in 2000-01. Table I.6 shows the total level of new approvals by region for both biennia. Most noteworthy in this respect are the large Time-Bound Programmes in Nepal, El Salvador and the United Republic of Tanzania, with an average budget of approximately US$5 million each; major projects at the subregional level to combat trafficking in children and their sexual exploitation in South and South-East Asia, West and Central Africa, South America (Brazil and Paraguay) and Central America; and a large, IPEC-executed, US$40 million joint initiative between the Governments of India and the United States to tackle hazardous forms of child labour in selected sectors (box 6). The latter project is particularly encouraging in light of the significant contribution by the Government of India towards the project, totalling 50 per cent of the total budget. Development of these large and integrated programmes requires a substantial amount of staff time. But this is expected to be compensated by long-run benefits in terms of larger numbers of beneficiaries, the validation of this type of approach on a large scale, and the increased overall visibility of IPEC interventions.

Table I.6. New project approvals by region 1998-99 and 2000-01 (per cent of total)

		1998-99		2000-01
Africa		11		16
Americas		27		22
Asia		38		37
Europe and the Arab States		2		3
Interregional		22		22
Total	US$ 63 000 000	100	US$102 000 000	100

BOX 6. PREVENTING AND ELIMINATING CHILD LABOUR IN IDENTIFIED HAZARDOUS SECTORS IN INDIA

The United States Department of Labor and the Indian Ministry of Labour and IPEC will jointly execute a US$40 million project to rehabilitate over 80,000 working children. The project will be implemented during a three-year period in 16 child-labour endemic districts covering four states.

Given that the objective of the project is to present demonstrable models for the elimination of child labour, it places special emphasis on withdrawal of child labour through the provision of transitional education, and prevention by strengthening public elementary education and providing skills training to older children. By recognizing their special needs, the project provides a bridge for older working children to ease the difficult transition to mainstream formal education. As parents of rehabilitated child labour play an important role in transforming the attitudes of the family and community towards child labour, the programme specifically targets mothers whose children are to be enrolled in Transitional Education Centres (TECs) through the formation of self-help groups. An integral part of these activities will be the design and implementation of a sustainable community-based monitoring system that will complement the enforcement mechanism by the Ministry of Labour and Department of Education, though child labour legislation and compulsory education policies, respectively.

Enhancement of the capacity of countries to effectively formulate and implement policies directed at the elimination of the worst forms of child labour

A major new IPEC initiative during 2000-01 was assistance to member States in the development of Time-Bound Programmes. With more and more countries ratifying Convention No. 182, it is expected that the number of member States adopting the TBP approach will also increase rapidly. Consequently, an important element of IPEC's strategy during the biennium has been, and will continue to be, the development of its capacity to provide the necessary technical assistance.

To ensure the sustainability of the withdrawal of children from the worst forms of child labour, withdrawal activities need to be accompanied by measures that offer children and their families appropriate education, income and employment alternatives, as well as measures to prevent other children from becoming child labourers. Towards this end, the TBP concept combines sectoral, thematic, and area-based approaches, linking action against child labour to national development strategies, macroeconomic policies, and demographic and labour market outcomes. The approach aims at eradicating all the worst forms of child labour within a targeted period of time, depending on the magnitude and complexity of the problem, national capacity and the availability of financial resources.

Several conceptual papers clarifying relationships between child labour and socio-economic issues at individual, household and national levels have been prepared to provide a framework for TBP interventions. Work is also progressing on a series of guidelines, with the main TBP Methodological Guide completed. The latter provides an analytical framework for examining the linkages between programme components, identifying indicators, setting targets and the developing an effective monitoring and evaluation system. The process of preparing the Guide benefited from comments and suggestions made by a group of experts drawn from within and outside the ILO who met in March 2001 to review an initial draft.

Additional guidelines under preparation cover operational issues such as data collection and analysis; policy reviews; planning, monitoring, evaluation and impact assessment; strategies and polices for dealing with particular worst forms of child labour; legislation reform; and social mobilization. Sectoral and thematic evaluations are being carried out on education and training, hazardous work, the urban informal sector and child labour monitoring, which, together with work on good practices and other studies being carried out by IPEC, will provide material for the preparation of the guidelines and form part of the IPEC knowledge base.

National TBPs were formulated in El Salvador, Nepal and the United Republic of Tanzania during the second and third quarters of 2001. Programme formulation was preceded by broad consultations among stakeholders at district, regional and national levels. These consultations also included awareness raising and advocacy functions, including efforts aimed at bringing child labour issues to the fore in poverty reduction and socio-economic development strategies. In particular, IPEC is placing considerable emphasis on promoting the coverage of child labour issues in the Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers with respect to the analysis of poverty and the choice of indicators, target groups and methods of impact assessment.

In addition to the three pilot national TBPs, preparatory activities have begun in several other member States. Considerable groundwork has been carried out in Bangladesh, Thailand, the Philippines, Madagascar, and the Dominican Republic, all involving stakeholder consultations, awareness raising and the initiation of preparatory work, including data collection and policy reviews. Other countries where steps are being taken towards the development of integrated national programmes include Cambodia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Indonesia and Senegal. Also worth noting in this context are Turkey and South Africa, where earlier efforts are already leading to initiatives that mirror the TBP framework.

While the target set for TBPs may not have been fully reached, considerable progress was made in enhancing IPEC's capacity to provide technical assistance to countries in this area. Major constraints for IPEC towards reaching the goal were the extremely intensive preparatory work that needed to be carried out in each country and the substantial financial resources required to give countries a boost in launching the programmes. Obviously, it is not desirable for IPEC to raise the expectation of recipient governments for a large amount of technical assistance funds for the TBPs without firm commitments from donors. Chapter 3 provides some additional details on the lessons IPEC has learned in this respect.

Increasing impact as reflected in the number of children who have directly benefited from "child labour-related services"

IPEC continues to pay special attention to efficiency and cost-effectiveness in the design and implementation of its action programmes. These interventions should not only be affordable, but also replicable by the countries involved. Since 1999, IPEC has provided estimates of the number of children benefiting from the Programme on a regular basis. Measuring the number of beneficiaries became even more important in 2000-01 with the introduction of a specific performance indicator and the increasing emphasis on impact.

It is, of course, difficult to draw a causal relationship between inputs and successes where the objective is primarily concerned with social change. IPEC's aim goes beyond the direct impact of removing a few thousand, or even a few hundred thousand, children from work; the Programme has a much broader mandate. It also attempts to reduce child labour and poverty indirectly through policy reform, capacity enhancement and the development of a solid social foundation for the protection of child rights. It also promotes community participation and empowerment of the parents and children themselves. While the direct impact of IPEC is fairly easy to measure vis-à-vis the objective of reducing child labour, the nature of interventions related to the indirect social impact of the Programme eludes easy verification.

IPEC uses child labour monitoring systems with tracking elements of various kinds to identify and follow the number of beneficiaries reached. Experience has been gained from projects that have established and implemented tracking systems for children who have been withdrawn from work and rehabilitated. IPEC intends to review this experience and develop guidelines and models to make the design and implementation of tracking systems more effective. The review will also consider issues such as cost-effectiveness, coverage, sustainability of the tracking system after completion of the project; longitudinal considerations; and use of sampling or tracer-study approaches. IPEC will soon begin undertaking ex-post evaluations of projects.

Since 1999, IPEC has been measuring the direct impact of its activities on children by counting the units of services provided to them. The reason for counting the units of services, rather than the number of children reached, is that there are qualitative differences between the different types of services that can be provided to a child (e.g. the difference between providing a three-year education programme to a child as compared to a single counselling session). In the previous biennium, using the above-described measuring system, IPEC provided an estimated 130,000 units of service to children. For the 2000-01 biennium, the goal of doubling this number was set. Table I.7 shows that IPEC has surpassed its target, with over 311,000 units of service provided, representing a nearly 150 per cent increase over the previous biennium. Annex C provides more details on the beneficiaries of the Programme at country level.

To date, IPEC has mainly focused on measuring the direct beneficiaries of the Programme. This measurement system does not encompass the much larger but more difficult-to-capture indirect benefits of the Programme. The so-called "indirect beneficiaries" of IPEC programmes include those children, families and communities that have been reached through capacity-building efforts, awareness-raising campaigns and other activities of a preventive nature. During 2002-03, IPEC will introduce measures as part of broader impact assessment to help quantify this indirect impact. These new methods will include estimations of the potential targeted beneficiaries of the Programme in a given country at the time of the design of an intervention. This will be verified ex-post through sample studies and reviews of the capacity created by IPEC interventions. Resulting estimates will then provide the basis for larger-scale extrapolated figures. Obviously, the impact of awareness raising is particularly difficult to measure, as it involves quantifying changes in knowledge, attitudes and behaviour. A series of studies are planned to determine the range of the multiplier effects that can be expected from IPEC's typical capacity-building and awareness-raising activities.

Under the assumption that the current rising trend of donor support for the Programme continues at the same pace and taking into account these new methods for measuring both the direct and indirect impact of the Programme outlined above, a target of one million units of services to children has been set for the 2002-03 biennium.

Evolution of IPEC from a regional perspective

During 1998-99, IPEC expenditure accounted for 12.8 per cent of the total ILO extra-budgetary technical cooperation expenditure. In 2000-01, IPEC accounted for 27.5 per cent, with large in-

Table I.7. IPEC beneficiaries 2000-01 by category of unit of service

IMPACT ON CHILDREN	Totals
Children withdrawn from work/rescued/ intercepted from being trafficked	39 428
Children with safer working conditions and shorter working hours (temporary solution)	51539
Children supplied with non-formal or basic literacy education	54 272
Children supplied with vocational, pre-vocational or skills training	27 316
Children mainstreamed to formal education system	41 677
Children (younger siblings) prevented from entering work	27 029
Children supplied with counselling/health services/nutrition	58 382
Children supplied with legal aid	11 465
Impact on Children	**311 108**
IMPACT ON PARENTS AND COMMUNITIES	Totals
Mothers / fathers benefiting from vocational training	3 090
Mothers / fathers benefiting from income-generating activities and/or credit schemes	12 041
Mothers / fathers benefiting from basic literacy training	4 176
Mothers / fathers benefiting from medical check-ups	7 223
Female headed households benefiting from above services	2 762
Impact on parents	**29 292**
Parents' groups formed	6 328
Self-help groups formed	1 925
District/city/ vigilance groups & boards & task forces formed	1 105
Groups formed	**9 358**

creases in the Americas and Asia. Table I.8 shows the proportion of IPEC expenditures by region for the previous two biennia as a percentage of respective ILO totals.

In terms of the regional distribution of total IPEC technical assistance expenditure, during 2000-01, Africa accounted for some 14 per cent, the Americas 28 per cent, Asia 33 per cent, Europe and the Arab States 4 per cent and interregional 21 per cent. With regard to percentage increases in delivery from 1998-99 to 2000-01, the two fastest-growing regions were Europe and the Arab States, which showed an increase of over 200 per cent, and Africa, which showed an increase of almost 167 per cent. This said, Europe and the Arab States remained small in terms of overall programme expenditure.

A challenge in **Africa** is to raise awareness about the worst forms of child labour and help communities to distinguish between exploitative child labour and light work, which is part of the traditional support system. In many cases, the deteriorating economic and social conditions in which families live and the performance of the education system compel parents to involve their children in economic activities. Moreover, the vast majority of working children are found in agriculture and the informal sector where they are difficult to reach. Some of the more specific problems faced in dealing with child labour in Africa are highlighted in Chapter 3 under the heading "Meeting the challenge of child labour in LDCs''.

IPEC activities in sub-Saharan Africa have expanded rapidly in recent years. During the current biennium some 10 country programmes were launched or substantially expanded in Benin, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Togo, Uganda and Zambia. The key issue being addressed in the region is elimination of the worst forms of child labour, particularly in commercial agriculture or the informal sector where children are often exposed to dangerous and hazardous conditions. The action programmes in all these countries include policy and legal reform,

Table I.8. IPEC's share of ILO extra-budgetary technical cooperation expenditure by region (per cent of total)

	1998-99	2000-01
Africa	4	14
Americas	26	48
Asia	20	40
Europe and Arab States	4	15
Interregional	16	21

formal and non-formal education, vocational training, social and legal protection and the improvement of working and living conditions. Increasingly, however, IPEC expansion is based on an integrated subregional approach, as many of the worst forms of child labour, such as commercial agriculture, small-scale mining, trafficking of children and domestic labour, are common to these countries. Moreover, the subregional approach has the advantage that resources and expertise can be pooled for meeting common needs of several countries. This shift will become even more important as the requests for technical advisory services from countries in the region that have ratified C. 182 begin to rise. One subregional programme on commercial agriculture is already active in eastern Africa and two others, focusing on children in armed conflict and the trafficking of children were launched recently.

In northern Africa, Egypt, an IPEC participating country since 1996, has expressed interest in a substantial expansion of the Programme. During the biennium a new country programme was also launched in Morocco.

Of the estimated 250 million children in the world involved in child labour, approximately 60 per cent are working in **Asia**. Although the region shares some of the common problem areas of child labour, the Asian financial crisis created an additional burden. The ILO carried out a study on the impact of the financial crisis on child labour and noted that after a period of reduction before the crisis, child labour is on the increase once again.

IPEC has had a strong presence in Asia from its outset, and near-full participation of all major developing countries in the region has been reached. Country programmes were begun in Lao PDR in 2001 and are due to begin in Viet Nam. China also participated in the Programme through participation in a subregional project on child trafficking. A regional workshop on the worst forms of child labour to mobilize support for C. 182 took place in Jakarta, Indonesia in March 2000. Another regional workshop on child labour monitoring in the workplace was held in Dhaka, Bangladesh in October 2000 to share the experiences of the ILO and other social partners and to examine the possibility of expanding this method to the informal sector.

In Asia, the increase in technical cooperation is largely attributable to sectoral and integrated interventions targeting the worst forms of child labour. These projects, conceived on a subregional or national basis, address several of the underlying factors leading to child labour and aim at achieving significant results within a fixed time-frame. Some of the target groups that have received most attention in Asia are victims of trafficking and children in prostitution, domestic service, child bondage, carpet weaving, scavenging, agriculture, footwear, fishing operations and mining. A report on the regional meeting that was held on the worst forms of child labour was published in 2001. After Nepal, IPEC aims at extending the Time-Bound Programme approach to additional countries, including possibly Bangladesh, Cambodia, Indonesia, the Philippines and Thailand. Special mention should be made of the conclusions of the Thirteenth ILO Regional Meeting in August 2001 in Bangkok. The delegates took note of the expansion of IPEC and the "remarkable results achieved in some countries", and further expressed the hope that IPEC "extend its activities to appropriate countries in the region in the course of the next biennium". They also encouraged IPEC to "devote particular attention to combating trafficking of children and to bonded labour".

During 2000-01 the IPEC Programme in **Latin America and the Caribbean** also gained significant momentum. The programme expanded in terms of resources and beneficiaries but, more importantly, child labour issues have been progressively mainstreamed into the priorities, policies and programmes of civil society, government agencies and social partners. Three new countries— Belize, Haiti and Jamaica — joined the programme, and Canada and the United Kingdom also joined Spain, Germany and the United States as donor countries to the region.

IPEC substantially invested in increasing its knowledge base and in the evaluation of current and past activities. SIMPOC surveys are currently being conducted in Belize, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua and Panama and planned for Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica and Honduras. Over 20 research projects, including Rapid Assessments, were funded to gain understanding on the causes and magnitude of the worst forms of child labour in areas such as sexual exploitation, domestic work, hazardous work in dumpsites, mining, commercial agriculture and in the urban informal sector. In Brazil and Nicaragua, country programmes, as well as individual action programmes on sexual exploitation, fishing, and stone quarries were evaluated, and lessons learned incorporated into new programmes. The regional programme expanded to target over 30,000 children, mostly through the development of large, sector-based programmes focusing on the worst forms of child labour in commercial agriculture in Central America, sexual exploitation in South America, fireworks in Guatemala and El Salvador, dumpsites in Managua, mining in the Andean countries, and domestic work in Central and South America. A four-year US$7 million project aimed at developing a second stage of the Latin American Regional Programme, to be funded by Spain, is close to approval. El Salvador is the first country in the region to develop a Time-Bound Programme. TBP preparatory activities are underway in the Dominican Republic and will soon begin in Costa Rica and Ecuador.

IPEC in Latin America worked closely with other international agencies, NGOs, and workers' and employers' organizations, e.g. taking part in the ICC Interagency Coordinating Committee meetings for the follow-up to the World Summit for Children, the preparation of the Fifth Ministerial Meeting (Kingston, Jamaica, October 2000) and the Ibero-American Summit of Heads of State on Children and Youth, held in Panama, November 2000. These have resulted in declarations for the eradication of the worst forms of child labour at these meetings as well as in the context of the MERCOSUR integration negotiations. The Governments of Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Guatemala and Nicaragua developed national plans of action to combat child labour in their countries. Increasingly, countries are devoting their own resources for programmes against child labour. An example is the significant funding that Brazil has committed to Bolsa Escola, an income-guarantee scheme tied to school attendance.

In **Europe**, the re-emergence of child labour in the wake of transition to market economies in Eastern and Central Europe has become a concern for policy-makers. Over the last two years, IPEC has substantially expanded its programme activities in the region. Priority has been given to capacity building of IPEC's partners and support of direct action aimed at preventing child labour or withdrawing children from work. Action has been focussed on working street children, trafficked children and child labour in agriculture. In Turkey, one of the first IPEC programme countries, the programme has mobilized considerable national resources towards sustainability. In St. Petersburg, Russian Federation, an integrated project on working street children began implementation in 1999. During the current biennium, new broad-based programmes have been developed and launched in Albania, Romania and Ukraine. In addition, preparatory activities such as research, awareness raising and policy guidance have been undertaken in Bulgaria, Estonia and Georgia. There are also plans to develop integrated subregional projects in Eastern Europe and include the former Soviet Republics in Central Asia.

In recent years the problem of child labour has received greater attention in the **Arab States**. Due to cultural traditions and perceptions, girls are more likely to be engaged in "non-economic activities", such as unpaid family work (domestic and agriculture), whereas boys are more often engaged in "economic activities". The hazards to which children are exposed include accidents and health risks and long hours of work at very low wages. During 2000-01 IPEC support continued for a wide range of programmes in Jordan, Lebanon and Yemen that further increased the understanding of the depth of the child labour problem and added momentum to activities aimed at its elimination. In Lebanon, several action programmes have been developed focusing on the strengthening of the ability of national institutions to withdraw children from the worst forms of child labour. In Jordan, IPEC support was provided to the Ministry of Labour to develop the "National Policy and Programme Framework for the Elimination of Child Labour". In Yemen, IPEC has developed close working relationship with the tripartite partners. The Ministry of Labour and Social Security, together with trade unions and employers, have already identified what needs to be done on the ground in addressing the problem of child labour.

3. THEMATIC HIGHLIGHTS

This chapter reviews three selected topics of special concern or interest to IPEC. These are also key issues to which the Programme will be devoting particular attention.

- The development of effective action against the worst forms of child labour
- Networking as a means of sharing knowledge and scaling up IPEC's work
- The challenge of addressing child labour in the least developed countries (LDCs)

3.1 THE DEVELOPMENT OF EFFECTIVE ACTION AGAINST THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOUR

Since the adoption of Convention No. 182 on the worst forms of child labour and its ratification by a growing number of countries, IPEC has received a steadily increasing number of requests for assistance in fulfilling the obligations of ratification. IPEC has responded to this increased interest by creating new capacity in two technical areas corresponding to the Convention's target groups – vulnerable children and children in hazardous occupations – as well as in two key policy intervention areas – education and poverty alleviation (Chapter 4). This section reviews IPEC's work on vulnerable groups and hazardous occupations and the lessons learned as a consequence. It also reviews the Time-Bound Programme approach, which pulls together IPEC's knowledge and operational experience to eliminate the worst forms of child labour.

3.1.1 Vulnerable groups

The term "vulnerable groups" refers to children in prostitution and pornography, trafficked children, child domestic workers, children trapped in slavery and forced labour, children in the drug trade and other illegal commerce, and children in armed conflict. While IPEC has been addressing child trafficking for labour and sexual exploitation and children in domestic service for several years, knowledge on the subject as a whole remains inadequate compared with other types of child labour. To rectify this, a concerted effort has been made during the biennium to compile qualitative and quantitative data at local, national and subregional levels in order to understand the nature of the problem for the purpose of improving the design policy and programme interventions.

Findings of these studies were presented and discussed in several countries with key stakeholders involved in programme interventions, including government agencies, non-governmental organizations, international organizations as well as community-based organizations and academic institutions. As a result, good progress was made during 2000-01 in protecting these vulnerable groups, which comprised the following outputs:

- five subregional programmes launched to combat children in prostitution and trafficking in children for labour and sexual exploitation, involving 27 countries in South Asia, the Mekong countries of South-East Asia, Central and western Africa, Central and South America;
- two subregional programmes launched to combat child labour in domestic service, involving 11 countries in South America and Central America;
- a programme to combat bonded child labour in Nepal (a joint IPEC and DECLARATION project);
- child trafficking, children in prostitution and child domestic labour designated as priority targets in Time-Bound Programmes for Nepal and the United Republic of Tanzania;
- a programme on child soldiers launched in Central Africa, involving four countries;
- an Asian tripartite workshop on trafficking in children was organized in Manila, Philippines in October 2001 for countries in Asia to discuss lessons learned in action to combat child trafficking and the specific role of workers' and employers' organizations;

- two major technical reports: a report on the thematic evaluation of IPEC programmes on trafficking and sexual exploitation and a synthesis report on child trafficking in Central and West Africa were prepared. IPEC will soon publish a report on the situation of trafficking in children worldwide and the emerging responses to the problem.

The following key lessons were learned from IPEC research and action during the biennium:

The participatory process, which brings together government, employers' and workers' groups, and civil society in the formulation of policies and programmes facilitates subsequent implement tion, helps build national programme ownership and enhances the sustainability of action.

For example, IPEC in South Asia has been supporting the Governments of Sri Lanka, Bangladesh and Nepal in the formulation of a national-level plan of action (NPA) to combat child trafficking. Participatory consultation involving the government, workers' and employers' organizations and NGOs facilitates the subsequent implementation of such a plan and builds ownership for sustainable action in the country.

Quantifying the number of children in the worst forms of child labour is difficult, and research is risky and time consuming.

While recent studies in many countries have brought to light new findings about vulnerable groups, research on the subject has proven to be very difficult. This is due to the hidden and illegal nature of the activities associated with these types of child labour and the sensitivity of the issues. Children, families and communities are sometimes not in a position to reveal information due to the criminal nature of prostitution and trafficking. In addition, researchers have reported risks and safety problems in the data collection process. IPEC's work in this area will continue to address the issue of reliable data collection and research.

The rehabilitation and reintegration of victims of trafficking and domestic labour are both problematic and costly. So far, most countries have been able to handle only a relatively small number of victims.

All IPEC programmes directed at children in prostitution, child victims of trafficking and children in domestic work invest a substantial amount of resources on both preventive measures and rehabilitative services for victims. While the long-term cost-effectiveness and efficiency of prevention is clear for vulnerable groups, the processes of rehabilitation and reintegration of the victims of trafficking and domestic child labour are more problematic for several reasons. First, very few countries have the necessary numbers of qualified professionals in the fields of psychotherapy and counselling. Second, in many cases it is not feasible to reintegrate victims with their families or communities. Thus, alternatives must be found for those who cannot return home. Third, rehabilitation requires shelters, health care, vocational training and other services over a pe-

BOX 7. PROTECTING AT-RISK CHILDREN FROM DOMESTIC-WORK EXPLOITATION IN THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

IPEC conducted a thematic evaluation of its action programmes targeting children in domestic service in 2000. The experience in The United Republic of Tanzania demonstrates that it is possible to prevent recruitment of children for domestic service by implementing action at the recruitment areas. Targeting the recruitment areas for prevention requires a combination of interventions, notably awareness raising, community mobilization and the provision of alternative livelihoods.

For both prevention and withdrawal, it is clear that a community-based approach is most likely to yield long-term sustainable impact. Continued use and development of community-based strategies are therefore recommended, bearing in mind that such strategies are often time consuming and do not necessarily show quick results. The TBP in the United Republic of Tanzania will further strengthen and replicate this positive experience.

Moreover, it was evident that community-based measures for prevention and withdrawal require a certain commitment of resources on the part of the implementing agency, not least in terms of staff. Experience suggests that a system of frequent facilitation, follow-up and monitoring is crucial for activities to come off the ground and take root in local communities.

riod of time, which can be expensive. Finding alternative strategies to shelter-based programmes, such as community-based rehabilitation, needs greater attention. Box 7 illustrates the experience of the United Republic of Tanzania.

Partnerships need to be broad

IPEC's experience in working with vulnerable groups has shown that there are relatively few partners at the country level that have the capacity to act effectively. IPEC generally relies on local NGOs that have direct experience working with vulnerable groups. Increasingly, however, IPEC has begun to look for new partners at the national level, i.e. ministries for women and social affairs with similar mandates. In Bangladesh and Nepal, for example, IPEC has been working with the respective Ministry of Women in the implementation of programmes to combat child trafficking. Another positive experience is the emergent role of the workers' and employers' organizations in Brazil and the Philippines in combating children in prostitution and child trafficking, as described in box 8.

Bilateral collaboration and subregional approaches to combat child trafficking are important.

Trafficking across national borders occurs in all regions of the world. The solution for the problem requires bilateral and subregional collaboration among the countries concerned. In the Mekong region of South-East Asia, collaboration is emerging in dealing with potential cross-borders mechanisms. Policy-makers, judges, prosecutors, academics, NGOs and the media in Thailand, as well as experts from Cambodia, Yunnan Province of China, Lao PDR and Viet Nam took part in a seminar in September 2001 aimed at raising awareness of the role of trans-national organized crime in trafficking women and children. The seminar also identified existing links between transnational organized crime and trafficking in human beings (particularly children and women) in Thailand and other countries in the Greater Mekong Sub-Region and measures to combat such organized crime.

Some countries have taken the initiative of signing formal bilateral agreements. For example,

BOX 8. PARTNERSHIPS WITH EMPLOYERS' AND WORKERS' ORGANIZATIONS

EMPLOYERS AND NGOS JOIN HANDS – BRAZIL

The commercial sexual exploitation of children is of great concern for the Brazilian government and other national partners, including employers' organizations. The Confederação Nacional da Indústrial (CNI), which carried out awareness-raising activities on child labour for entrepreneurs, developed a prevention and rehabilitation programme for children in prostitution, providing vocational training and educational courses to the victims and their families. The north-eastern States of Bahia and Pernambuco, where the incidence of children in prostitution is high, were identified as priority regions for implementing pilot activities.

The regional branches of the CNI in the north-eastern States of Bahia and Penambuco, in collaboration with two local NGOs, implemented a programme targeting children in prostitution. The idea was that the NGOs would provide education, health care, social assistance, leisure and sports activities to the children and their parents while the employers' organizations would carry out vocational training courses (baking, industry sewing and serigraphy), adapted to the specific needs of the target group. So far, 295 children have benefited from the project. Both bakery and sewing production showed evidence of sustainability through agreements established with local commercial establishments.

MOBILIZING TRADE UNIONS – THE PHILIPPINES

In the Philippines, IPEC has had some positive experiences working with trade unions as implementing partners to combat commercial sexual exploitation of children and other forms of child labour in the hotel and tourism sector. The National Union of Workers in the Hotel, Restaurant and Allied Industries (NUWHRAIN) collaborates with government policy-making organs and tourism-related businesses, including major hotel chains. Apart from influencing policy and operations – both directly through the training materials developed with IPEC support and indirectly through awareness raising and training – NUWHRAIN mobilizes its members for direct action, to identify and remove children from hazardous employment situations. The challenge would be to see whether NUWHRAIN could extend the training and relevant materials into the shadier side of the tourism industry, perhaps by mobilizing high-end establishments to influence sectors with which they have contact (e.g. five-star hotels work with taxi companies and other service suppliers).

Mali and Côte d'Ivoire signed an agreement to fight cross-border trafficking of children in September 2000. Through this agreement, both governments have expressed their political will to abolish child trafficking and have prepared national plans of action covering aspects of prevention, traffic control, repatriation and rehabilitation.

3.1.2 Children in hazardous work

According to Convention No. 182, hazardous work is "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". It includes mining, deep-sea fishing, fireworks and match production, work with acids and other dangerous chemicals (tanneries, battery recycling), scavenging, and informal sector work.

Current work focuses on two areas: the identification of hazards and the development of effective monitoring systems. For the identification of hazards, many countries are requesting assistance in identifying the risks inherent in particular local occupations where children are employed, and in assessing the likely impact of the work on the children at various ages. With regard to monitoring, verification, tracking, and inspection are important mechanisms to ensure that children are free from hazardous work as a result of introducing various social protection measures.

IPEC initiatives against hazardous child work in 2000-01 included:

- the launch of five technical assistance programmes directed toward children in hazardous labour in the urban informal sector, small-scale mining, offshore fishing, dangerous manufacturing (cigarettes, matches, leather tanning), and commercial agriculture. These involve over 25 countries in South Asia, South-East Asia, South America, and East Africa. Several other smaller programmes concentrate on scavengers, fireworks manufacturing, shoemaking, and quarrying in Central America;
- incorporation of hazardous worst forms of child labour, such as scavenging, agriculture, and small-scale mining in the three Time-Bound Programmes;
- a tripartite meeting on labour inspection and child labour with special attention to the worst forms;
- technical training for labour inspectorates in order to enhance their capacities to monitor child labour; a tripartite workshop on the "Role of Labour Inspectors in Child Labour" held in Zimbabwe in September 2001; and a *Handbook for labour inspectors on hazardous child labour* produced in collaboration with SAFEWORK. (In the future, a more extensive training manual will be updated to facilitate local courses and self-training on the same topic);
- publication of "Good Practices" studies with regard to the above forms of hazardous child labour, and production of a synthesis report on methods of monitoring.

IPEC's experience in dealing with hazardous work has also yielded the following lessons:

Hazards are often overlooked because they affect children differently from adults or because they are not visible.

Certain types of work, such as those involving dangerous chemicals and exposure to violence, are clearly hazardous. However, there are other real hazards for working children that are less obvious and highly detrimental to a child's health and well-being. It is relatively easy, for example, to deplore the physical load carried by children in brickyards, but many children also carry an equally heavy psychological load due to the deep sense of responsibility they feel for their families and younger siblings. Some children feel that they dare not stop work for fear of the repercussions on their mothers or sisters. Studies of children who scavenge for money show that intelligence appears to decrease with age and exposure to this type of mind-numbing labour so that by the age of 10 or 12 a child can no longer function as effectively in school as other children of the same age.

While putting a longer-term alternative in place, it is essential to act immediately to eliminate specific dangers or to prohibit the children from engaging in certain dangerous activities. Many employers are ready to do this.

One of the IPEC's core principles is that alternatives need to be sought parallel to removing children from work. Almost all new projects that are directed towards the elimination of hazardous child labour and other worst forms are multi-dimensional, containing project elements that address family poverty, the schooling of the child workers, and sometimes the trauma that they have experienced. For example, the South-East Asia Fishing Project is working with fishing communities and employers to stop children from working on *jermals* (fishing platforms far out at sea) in Indonesia. As children are removed from the jermals, they are placed immediately in shelters where they receive counselling, decent food, and non-formal education, until they can be placed in vocational training programmes. Dealing with hazardous child labour will also benefit adults and adolescents by bringing attention to the problem of workplace safety in general. As SIMPOC's Rapid Assessments have shown, one of the main causes of child labour is injury, illness, or absence of the family breadwinner, which demonstrates the importance of providing decent work for adults.

It is not uncommon for children to move from one work situation to another.

Unless the underlying causes of child labour are addressed, eliminating or reducing the incidence of the worst forms of child labour in one sector may lead children to seek employment in another that is even more hazardous. There is a risk that, by targeting visible forms, children will be pushed into hidden work in informal settings where the hazards are much greater. In these settings, the conditions and tasks are often riskier: cheaper chemicals, unsafe equipment, and more crowded working conditions. Sector-based work has proven to be an ideal starting point for dealing with hazardous work in general, but as the programmes mature, IPEC projects consider a more integrated approach that focuses less on particular economic sectors, such as coffee or sugarcane, and more on the most hazardous activities that they involve.

Having an expert assessment of actual risks to working children, provides one of the most powerful tools for activating change among policy–makers and parents as well.

Hazardous child labour is an excellent entry point to dealing with child labour as a whole and can have positive ramifications for adult labour conditions and ultimately general social development. The public can easily understand and empathize with a child trapped in dangerous work and are readily convinced of the need to take action. Policy-makers, too, can easily prioritize hazardous child labour because they see the problem as more circumscribed and limited than child labour in general. Several studies to assess risks are now under way in Asia, Central America, and Africa. A case study in Pakistan will be evaluating the long-term effects of carpet weaving on children with a view to identifying all the occupational hazards and to providing recommendations for reducing specific hazards.

Monitoring must go beyond simple checking in the workplace. It is not just the workplace that must be monitored, but also the child, so it can be ensured that her or his life is actually being improved.

Children have become the focus of monitoring. This means creating a child-labour-free society and not just child-labour-free industries. Attention should be extended from withdrawal of children from work to identification, withdrawal, rehabilitation, and tracking of child labourers with additional prevention aimed at at-risk children.

While labour inspectorates often play a central role in monitoring child labour, they are generally limited to the enforcement of labour standards in the formal sector and are further hindered by lack of sufficient staff, transportation, and general overload.

Labour inspectors cannot by themselves adequately cover the many situations where hazardous child labour occurs. It is for this reason that IPEC will be working with experienced project staff and partners in the field to define and refine other child labour monitoring schemes to supplement the monitoring roles of the labour inspectorate. The most well known examples are the monitoring schemes for formal sector industries developed by IPEC in partnership with employers' organizations in Bangladesh (garments) and Pakistan (soccer ball stitching, carpet weaving, and production of surgical instruments). In those industries, monitoring is conducted both by internal monitors appointed by the employers and by external monitors hired by IPEC.

The most effective child monitoring systems involve teams comprising different stakeholders.

Most monitoring systems involve periodic observations that may be conducted by government (e.g. labour inspectors, school inspectorates, social services), workers' organizations (e.g. during collective bargaining discussions), the employers (e.g. through self-assessment or codes of conduct), NGOs (e.g. watchdog groups), or the local community and even the children themselves. Adopting both consultative and participatory approaches with children, parents, implementing partners, NGOs and government authorities means that each stakeholder feels greater personal involvement and commitment. Some stakeholders have access to areas or occupations that others do not. The impact of such sharing of responsibility is greater sustainability. In several of the IPEC systems, information collected from monitoring activities is recorded in a database and fed back to all stakeholders so they can refine and fine-tune their activities accordingly.

Innovative models are needed to monitor the informal sector.

By far, the greater portion of hazardous child labour falls outside the formal sector. Different approaches and methods have been employed in IPEC operations over the years in monitoring child labour in informal settings. A major work item for the IPEC team on hazardous child labour is to build on this experience to frame an "IPEC monitoring model" which can be adapted to specific situations and localities. This model would be a guide for stakeholders participating in the design, implementation and evaluation of child labour programmes, so that each new project does not have to "re-discover the wheel". It is also one that places strong emphasis on financial and institutional sustainability.

3.1.3 Evolution of the TBP approach

As discussed in Chapter 1, the TBP approach aims at integrating IPEC's knowledge, experience and the lessons learned in combating the worst forms of child labour into national development, poverty alleviation and labour market policies and processes. IPEC's role is to support the development and implementation of national plans and policies for the urgent eradication of the worst forms of child labour. To ensure success, the development of a TBP requires the highest political commitment from national governments and the mobilization of all stakeholders.

The process of developing and implementing TBPs is still at an early stage, with key strategic assumptions and approaches yet to be tested on the ground. Nonetheless, the programme development exercises completed so far have helped to give a more concrete form to the approach, beyond the initial generalized characterizations. For example, the various data-gathering, analysis, policy dialogue and programme formulation activities have contributed to the further development and clarification of the TBP concept in terms of content, emphases and relationships with ongoing interventions in areas such as macroeconomic policy, poverty reduction and education. This has helped refine TBP methodologies on such aspects as coordinating mechanisms in building knowledge, impact assessment and child labour monitoring. These issues have an important bearing on the nature of coalitions and partnerships to be developed with government agencies, NGOs, community groups and donors. A number of lessons that can be drawn from the

BOX 9. BUILDING SOCIAL ALLIANCES IN MONITORING CHILD LABOUR

The IPEC project on prevention and elimination of child labour in small-scale mining in South America (Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru) is a good example of extended partnerships in monitoring child labour.

While the Ministry of Labour assumes the central responsibility for the system and coordinates with other related Ministries in the appointment and functions of the monitoring team, national commissions, national/local monitors, local institutions, families, children, cooperatives, and employers in the mining communities actively participate in ensuring that their societies are free of child labour. Monitoring teams visit the workplaces of children (including the mines, dumping areas and processing sites), homes of working children, as well as schools and health centres in the communities, to verify the situation of child labour, enforcement of standards applicable to child labour, and compliance with agreements by the stakeholders.

The monitoring system generates regular information on the situation of child labour in the mining industry, its incidence, causes and effects; makes families and communities aware of the harmful effects of working in the mines; provides feedback to those responsible for management of policies and programmes addressed to working children in the mining industry; and provides evidence of the country's progress or setbacks in its struggle for the eradication of this extreme form of child labour.

experience gained so far, in particular with regard to the strategies and operational modalities, are summarized below.

The process of building the knowledge base for programme development is inevitably expensive and time-consuming, thus alternative methods should be explored and considered.

In the three pilot TBPs, considerable effort was put into the preparatory data-gathering activities using the Rapid Assessment methodology, which was designed to economize on both time and money. The studies provided some valuable information on the nature of many of the worst forms of child labour. However, the quantitative information thus collected tended to be difficult to interpret and could not adequately meet important programme formulation needs, such as the establishment of a baseline. Although the exploratory and qualitative approaches subsumed under the Rapid Assessment methodology are useful for estimating the extent of the child labour problem and for understanding the context in which it takes place, they must be supplemented with more traditional data collection approaches based on probability sampling and include intervention level (e.g. district, sector) data. In fact, it is more cost-effective to opt for a properly designed baseline study from the start than to go for short-cut approaches that, in the end, necessitate the conduct of additional surveys for baseline data.

Mobilization and coalition building are gradual processes.

The organization of sectoral and regional workshops leading to a national round-table meeting was built into the methodology for preparing TBPs as a means of enhancing stakeholders' participation in programme formulation and securing early buy-in by major potential partners. Originally, it was expected that potential partners could make concrete commitments at the national round-table meetings. However, although key partners from government departments, NGOs and the donor community did participate in the programme development exercise, the process of coalition building and resource mobilization turned out to be slower and more difficult than originally anticipated. Much time and a considerable amount of dialogue are required to enable potential partners to review findings, proposed TBP approaches and resource requirements before they could commit themselves.

The approach eventually adopted in the first three TBPs was the broad-based development of a national strategic framework that incorporates strategies for scaling up interventions and a process of resource mobilization as a key output of the TBP itself. This approach allows more time for dialogue on issues such as shared objectives, niches and comparative advantages, gap filling, mutual reinforcement, programming and funding strategies, geographical coverage, implementation modalities, information-sharing mechanisms, monitoring, evaluation and attribution, etc. Nevertheless, it presupposes that programme formulation had occurred in a broad-based and participatory manner. In other words, mobilization and coalition building must start at the beginning of the programme development process.

Strengthening national capacity and promoting the active participation of local partners in programme development require resolving tensions between skills-transfer approaches and tight deadlines.

In line with the obligations assumed by member States in ratifying Convention No. 182, the primary responsibility for the development of TBPs rests with government and the social partners. IPEC's role is one of catalyst. Even though the existence of significant local capacity and experience in implementing child labour interventions was considered as an important prerequisite for proceeding with TBPs in the pilot countries, many national partner institutions still lack technical capacity for programme design, implementation and evaluation.

The TBP development exercise is by itself a process for transferring skills to national institutions. However, while much effort has been made in using local expertise in the TBP studies and in programme formulation, the direct impact in terms of capacity building in partner institutions depends on how the trade-off between the intentional transfer of skills and the time constraints imposed by the intensive nature of programme formulation (and associated deadlines) is handled. From the outset, it is essential to develop a work schedule that accommodates trade-offs between tight deadlines and capacity building through learning-by-doing. In some country situations, it may also be essential to make provisions for strengthening national capacity for data collection and research on child labour issues, as this turned out to be weak in a number of instances.

Capacity building is a more sustainable role for IPEC in the long term.

The preceding point about accommodating trade-offs will become all the more important as more and more member States develop and implement Time-Bound Programmes. The TBP preparation process has been intensive, requiring enormous investments by IPEC in terms of staff time from the field and at headquarters. Even more such effort will be required at the implementation stage. Clearly, IPEC does not have enough staff resources to invest in like manner in an ever-growing number of countries. Member States need to truly assume full responsibility for programme development and implementation, with IPEC supporting them with tools, guidelines, documentation on the experiences of other countries, and occasional direct technical assistance.

3.1.4 Addressing the worst forms of child labour: Focus on the future

Securing resources and ensuring sustainability

The experience gained in the pilot TBPs underscores the fact that their development requires significant amounts of time, human resources and funds. IPEC must be in a position to estimate the amount of resources needed by a member State to develop and implement a TBP (including the initial baseline studies), as well as the time it will take, taking into account factors such as local capacity and the need to ensure sustainability. A viable option is the use of the mechanism of country programme evaluations to examine key aspects in moving from a country programme approach to a TBP approach. Such a review at the outset will facilitate and speed up discussions with governments of prospective TBP countries, the implementing agencies and potential donors. For their part, key implementing partners need to assume their responsibilities by making the requisite staff available for programme development and implementation.

However, the core concern for IPEC is the effectiveness and impact of its interventions. In other words, do target children and families truly benefit from IPEC initiatives? Furthermore, are the initiatives sustainable, so that countries can prevent and eradicate the worst forms of child labour and eventually eliminate all forms of child labour? Combating such highly complex problems as children in prostitution, child trafficking, bonded labour, and children in domestic service will require the competencies of many key actors in the country, and solutions will take time. Indeed, IPEC faces the challenge of assisting countries to identify necessary resources and to increase their technical capacities to implement the policy frameworks for combating the worst forms of child labour.

Building the knowledge base on the various target groups and strategies for intervention

IPEC-participating countries are at different stages in combating the worst forms of child labour. Some have worked on the subject for years; others are just starting. IPEC has a major task in the coming years in carrying out data collection and analysis. While the knowledge about vulnerable groups in general is still limited, the extent and nature of the problem of hazardous child labour has been relatively well documented through numerous surveys, studies, evaluations and action. The challenge now is to consolidate, analyse and make this knowledge accessible to potential users. Together with highly targeted action-research to fill in the gaps, this data collection and analysis will yield important knowledge about the most hazardous occupations and the situations in which they occur, and how child labour in specific hazardous occupations and industries can be most effectively dealt with.

Strengthening national capacity and providing policy guidance

As indicated above, building national capacity is important for IPEC going forward. Action against the worst forms of child labour requires a broad alliance of stakeholders at all levels. The role of the main actors in the country as well as the role of the ILO constituents will have to be identified and strengthened. IPEC needs to develop appropriate methodologies to transfer knowledge and experience effectively. IPEC's new thematic structure is an effort to organize its work to develop tools, policy and operational guidelines, document experience and good practices that will assist governments, ILO constituents and civil society in the development of effective policies and programmes.

A large area of policy guidance that concerns hazardous child labour is to support implementation of Convention No. 182. This Convention stipulates that "the types of work … shall be determined by national laws or regulations or by the competent authority" and that the competent authority "shall identify where the types of work so determined exist." As more and more countries ratify this Convention and move into implementation, IPEC is being asked to assist in this process of defining what is hazardous. This process is not only one of legal definition, but cultural, economic, and other matters must be factored in as well.

Coordinating international cooperation

The scale of action needed to protect vulnerable groups and children in hazardous work, to develop Time-Bound Programmes and to eradicate child labour in general requires a global consortium of effort. Fortunately, the ILO and its constituents are not alone in the fight against the exploitation of children. Many international organizations are spearheading campaigns and action targeting vulnerable groups (children in armed conflicts, children in prostitution and trafficking), namely UNICEF, UNCHR, UNHCR, UNAIDS, IOM and Interpol.

Several networks of international NGOs are concentrating their work on specific vulnerable groups, i.e. ECPAT International (sexual exploitation of children, child trafficking) Anti-Slavery International, Global March (child domestic labour, bonded child labour, slavery practices), International Catholic Child Bureau (commercial sexual exploitation of children) International Coalition on Child Soldiers (children in armed conflict). IPEC will continue to collaborate with these agencies based on the strength and comparative advantages of the agencies concerned. The ILO actively supported and participated in the World Congress against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children, held in Yokohama, Japan in December 2001.

IPEC can now draw on its substantial body of programme experience in dealing with hazardous child labour and meeting new challenges. Nonetheless, it is clear that IPEC alone cannot meet the growing demand for technical assistance and must continue to foster enhanced collaboration among its many types of partners. For example, some countries have excellent institutions and professionals with the necessary technical capability (particularly in occupational health and safety) for action against hazardous child labour, but they operate in isolation from others in the field of child labour. Little is known of their potential. IPEC will allocate resources in 2002-03 to create effective national and regional networks that will identify national institutions, bringing them into contact with each other, supporting their interest in child labour through seminars and publications, encouraging their involvement in child labour work on the ground through participation in evaluation missions and research. In this way, IPEC can multiply the range and intensity of technical support that can be provided to grassroots-level work and national policy.

3.2 SHARING KNOWLEDGE AND SCALING UP IPEC'S WORK THROUGH NETWORKING WITH NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Given the complexity and magnitude of child labour IPEC will obviously not be able to meet the demand for assistance requested by the member States. To enhance impact and ensure sustainability, IPEC must also be creative in forging alliances and mobilizing domestic resources to reach the critical mass of working children, particularly those in the worst forms of child labour. To this end, IPEC introduced specific initiatives during the biennium to improve the management of IPEC's knowledge base and to promote networking. It should be noted that these two programmes are complementary – IPEC's knowledge base is essential to the development and successful functioning of national, regional and global networks, and an effective network is vital for the generation and sharing of knowledge on child labour, and to take child labour action to scale.

Managing IPEC's knowledge base

In IPEC knowledge is generated in several different ways, including:

- implementation of action programmes and technical assistance projects;
- evaluations and review of operational experiences;
- research and policy studies undertaken by IPEC projects, including comparative analyses of national law and practices;
- global and national data collection efforts of SIMPOC;
- global research on topical themes and worst forms of child labour.

Structuring and managing knowledge and experiences

The IPEC knowledge base consists of three components: good practices, the research knowledge base, and statistical data and information. The management goal is to ensure effective sharing and dissemination of a knowledge base, which is accessible and up to date.

Good practices: The experience that IPEC and its partners accumulated over the last ten years is a rich source of knowledge. Many IPEC programmes and projects have been considered examples of useful approaches. These examples are currently being classified by type of intervention and categories of lessons learned to facilitate sharing. Evaluations at all levels continuously identify lessons learned.

During 2000-01, IPEC focused on more systematically identifying and documenting good practices through a process that will allow partners working against child labour to identify, document and share good practices emerging from a range of experiences and application. Joint review process, guidelines and databases will ensure that all partners can contribute to the development and identification of good practices.

Some recent publications have compiled examples of interventions, for example, IPEC's recent publication *Action against child labour* (Geneva 2000). Another example is the series of case studies based on selected IPEC projects, which were presented at the joint US Department of Labor and ILO/IPEC conference in Washington in May 2000. Evaluations undertaken by IPEC have identified various lessons on good practices, based on seven country studies undertaken in 1997-98.[1] Additional compendiums are planned in areas such as trafficking and sexual exploitation, education and child labour, mining, scavenging, working with employers' organizations, national policies and programmes on combating girl child labour; and gender mainstreaming in child labour. As described in Chapter 4, IPEC has also set up a Programme Database with information on programmes and projects – including lessons learned through evaluations.

The research knowledge base: The research knowledge base intends to present the best of recent and current thinking and research on child labour in an integrated and up-to-date manner so it can be used for making sound policy decisions and programme design. The initiative will have the following outputs: a selected annotated bibliography; a combined textbook-reader for university-level students in many different countries who are studying child labour issues and a Web-enabled child labour research network, to be established for the continued exchange of ideas as a long-term vehicle for increased communication.

Statistical data and information (SIMPOC) database: The considerable data and information on the quantitative and qualitative dimensions of child labour on a global scale have been made available through a web-driven electronic data repository. It currently contains country reports (Nepal, Pakistan, Portugal, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Turkey, and Zimbabwe); official ILO/IPEC publications; and micro data from Namibia, Philippines, South Africa, Ukraine, and Zimbabwe. Qualitative and quantitative information from Rapid Assessments in Guatemala, Nepal, Lebanon, The United Republic of Tanzania and Turkey, as well as micro data from Kenya are being processed. They are expected to be available for general use by the end of the biennium. The growing interest generated by SIMPOC is quantified by an increasing visitation of its Web site totalling over 20,000 during the year 2001.

The process of developing the IPEC Knowledge Base involves extensive interactions among IPEC staff and with external partners at different levels, through sharing of knowledge and experiences and research collaboration. These interactions also provide IPEC feedback for its knowledge and help shape its research agenda. Some examples of the forums in which IPEC participated or will participate include the Lisbon Conference on "Policies to fight Child Labour Exploitation in Europe" (1-3 February 2001) – the first regional conference on the issue of child labour convening representatives of Western and Eastern European countries. IPEC will also provide technical support to a planned international conference on child labour, "Combating Child Labour: building alliances against hazardous work", which the Government of the Netherlands is organizing for February 2002 (The Hague). IPEC collaborated with the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) to prepare a joint publication, *Handbook for Parliamentarians- Eliminating the worst forms of child labour: A practical Guide to Convention No. 182* and with the Commonwealth Secretariat (CWS) a manual entitles *Protecting children from exploitation – Good practice guidelines and the way forward*" was

[1] Good practices in action against child labour – A synthesis report of seven country studies by independent researchers – Brazil, Indonesia, Kenya, Philippines, the United Republic of Tanzania, Thailand, Turkey.

produced for wide dissemination among its member States. Another venue is, of course, the increasing use of the IPEC web site as the largest online centre of information on child labour, with its extensive survey data, reports and publications.

Another example of sharing and disseminating information is the joint ILO-UNICEF-World Bank project "Developing New Strategies for Understanding Children's Work and Its Impact, also known as the Florence project. Its objectives are to (i) improve child labour research, data collection and analysis; (ii) enhance capacity in child labour data collection and research, especially at local and national levels; and (iii) improve impact assessments of interventions against child labour. During the first ten months of its existence, the project mainly concentrated on collecting child labour data from the ILO, UNICEF and the World Bank, tabulating these in a standardized fashion and making them publicly available at its own web site www.ucw-project.org. The project is currently compiling a structured database of key child labour interventions from the three agencies.

Networking: multiplying and sustaining action against child labour

In the past, IPEC has focused on developing and supporting "direct action" programmes that would reach as many children as possible. As these action programmes now mature, policy-level dialogue and the sustaining of action against child labour within national priorities and plans becomes increasingly important. There is now a crucial need to enable relevant institutions to support each other and to expand the capacity of partners at all levels. The initiative encourages national institutions to work on particular areas of child labour and then exchange their work through the network. In order to reach the critical mass and to ensure sustainability, it is necessary to develop a network of institutions working together for common goals. To facilitate the use of this new modality, a guideline for networking has been developed.

The Networking Initiative represents a new strategic direction in IPEC's aim to bring action against child labour to scale by strengthening in-country and regional programmes. National institutes will be supported in undertaking research for the identification of hazardous work in selected sectors employing child labour, and through tripartite consultation the criteria for hazardous work will be determined. By drawing on national technical capacities already developed, it is hoped that a tripartite action plan will be designed for withdrawing children from hazardous work in the countries concerned. The action plans will consist of measures related to legislative reform, staff training, awareness campaigns and concrete steps to remove children from hazardous work. The role of IPEC in networking is mainly that of catalyst in providing technical guidelines and modest funding.

Under the ILO/DFID Partnership Framework Agreement, IPEC has begun creating networks with the following common goals:

- high priority for the elimination of hazardous child labour through policies and programmes, enhanced by networking between occupational safety and health institutes and experts from child labour organizations;
- child labour targeted in national poverty reduction plans and programmes by promoting networking between influential development policy institutes, ILO and its partner agencies;
- more gender-sensitive child labour policy dialogue, by ensuring a gender perspective in the previous two types of networking goals.

In practical terms, two technical networks are expected to be operational: one linking occupational health and safety institutions and/or "sectoral" institutions, and the other linking development policy institutions in countries where IPEC is operational. Gender mainstreaming policy will be high on the network's agenda, and a gender perspective will permeate the planning and execution of programmes and activities of the two programmes.

Some progress was made during the second half of 2001. The network on occupational safety and health has got off the ground in collaboration with the InFocus Programme on SAFEWORK. A consultative meeting was held in the Philippines in November 2001, and is to be followed by similar events in other regions. The goal is to develop a global network, including institutions from developed countries, to promote research and the implementation of programmes for withdrawing children from hazardous work. Contacts have already been established with some 20 national institutes worldwide.

3.3 THE CHALLENGES OF ELIMINATING CHILD LABOUR IN LDCS

The least developed countries pose a particular challenge for IPEC, as they are not only among those countries where the practice of child labour is most rampant and entrenched, but also among those where resources and the technical capacity to combat child labour are severely lacking. The Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries (LDC III), held in Brussels from 14 to 20 May 2001 agreed that greater commitment to providing increased and more effective international support for LDCs is essential for helping these populations. The Programme of Action adopted at the Conference recognizes employment as a priority issue, together with poverty eradication, gender equality, sustainable development, governance and capacity building. The specialized agencies and the organizations of the UN system were also urged to mainstream the implementation of the Programme of Action within their programmes of work.

Factors contributing to child labour in the LDCs

The UN currently designates 49 of the world's poorest countries as least developed countries. Thirty-one of these are in Africa. LDCs, home to over 600 million people, are characterized by severe internal and external constraints on development. The widespread extreme poverty found in LDCs makes the challenge of eliminating child labour especially difficult. For too many families living in these countries, the choice between sending a child to work or to school is simply a question of survival. The scarcer a family's resources, the more it depends on children's income to help pay for basic needs: school fees and materials are unaffordable luxuries. In several African LDCs in particular, increased economic hardship in recent years has been exacerbated by the increasing incidence of HIV/AIDS.

LDCs are also the preferred hunting grounds for traffickers of children. IPEC sponsored studies in West Africa and Asia show a clear pattern of trafficking from the poorest countries in those regions to or through higher-income neighbouring countries. In West Africa, children from Burkina Faso, Benin and Mali are often trafficked to better-off countries in the region, such as Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire and Gabon. In Asia, thousands of girls from Nepal are trafficked to India while Cambodian and Laotian children often end up in Thailand.

The impact of the AIDS Pandemic on child labour

Compounding the problems of poverty and underdevelopment in LDCs is the impact that the HIV/AIDS pandemic continues to have on their economies and social fabric. With the economically active adult population most affected, children are often forced or drawn into the labour market. When an adult family member falls ill or dies, often one or more children are sent away to extended family members to ensure that they are cared for. However, as the number of orphans grows and the number of potential caregivers shrinks, traditional coping mechanisms are stretched to their breaking points. Children are therefore often forced to drop out of school, become heads of the household and enter the labour market to contribute to the family income or to take care of their own survival.

The number of AIDS orphans in eastern and southern Africa is staggering and has led to increased child poverty and child labour as well as stresses on already inadequate social infrastructure. In the United Republic of Tanzania, for example, the AIDS epidemic has not only created over a half a million orphans, but has also placed an enormous burden on an already strained educational system, including increased teacher turnover, the loss of experienced teachers, more children with special needs and social ostracism in the classroom. An IPEC study now underway in four countries in southern Africa – South Africa, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe – is exploring the direct links between HIV/AIDS and child labour (table I.9) and possible strategies for dealing with this difficult issue.

ILO/IPEC's interventions in the LDCs

IPEC works in 21 LDCs, 16 of which have signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the ILO and are implementing country programmes to eliminate child labour, and five of which are implementing individual IPEC-sponsored projects. Of the total, 14 countries are in Africa; five are in Asia, and one each in the Middle East and the Caribbean.

Most IPEC programme countries have ratified both Convention No. 138 on the minimum age for work and No. 182 on the worst forms of child labour and are therefore committed to developing and implementing sustainable programmes to achieve the goals set out under these Conventions, the elimination of child labour and its worst forms in particular.

LDCs and Time-Bound Programmes

It is encouraging that two LDCs, Nepal and the United Republic of Tanzania, are among the first three countries (with El Salvador) that have committed themselves to implementing a Time-Bound Programme, aiming at the eradication of the worst forms of child labour within a defined period of time. In the United Republic of Tanzania, the Government has set the ambitious target of reducing the involvement of children in prostitution, mining, domestic work and commercial agriculture by 75 per cent by the year 2005 and eradicating the worst forms of child labour completely by the year 2010. Children in these sectors were selected as priority target groups for the TBP initiative, as it was agreed that these sectors harbour some of the most intolerable forms of child labour. In the context of the Programme of Action of the UN Conference on the LDCs, the need to establish meaningful links between the TBP and the Poverty Reduction Strategy was emphasised, thus universal primary education, a reduction of absolute poverty and the reduction of unemployment rates to less than 10 per cent were also cited as important goals.

To achieve the TBP targets, the project will follow a dual strategy aimed at mobilizing the largest possible coalition of partners and resources. The first component of this strategy is the creation of essential capacity and an enabling environment for effective action against the worst forms of child labour. The second component is direct action at the sectoral, district and community levels with a view to rapid demonstration of results. At least 30,000 children are expected to benefit directly from the programme.

In Nepal, six categories of the worst forms of child labour have been targeted, including ragpicking, portage, domestic labour, carpet weaving, mining and sexual exploitation. In addition, the IPEC/DECLARATION Project on Sustainable Elimination of Bonded Labour in Nepal will contribute to the IPEC Core TBP Project by working to eliminate child labour associated with the *Kamaiya* system of bonded labour. The Core TBP project firmly links to the educational component of the PRSP, providing transitional education or other meaningful alternatives to a total of 39,500 working or at-risk children.

Table I.9. Overview of ongoing IPEC activities in 21 LDCs

	Budget Allocation 2000/2001* in US$	Ratified C. 182	Ratified C. 138	PRSP
LDC-IPEC programme countries having signed an MoU				
Bangladesh	7 629 608	×		
Benin	460 626		Min. age: 14	×
Burkina Faso	484 707	×	Min. age: 15	×
Cambodia	1 042 114		Min. age: 14	×
Haiti	1 050 785			
Lao People's Dem. Rep.	254 407			×
Madagascar	360 740		Min. age: 15	×
Mali	292 943	×		×
Nepal	2 297 179		Min. age: 14	
Niger	259 357	×	Min. age: 14	×
Senegal	794 928	×	Min. age: 15	×
The United Republic of Tanzania	1 480 198		Min. age: 14	×
Togo	111 520	×	Min. age: 14	
Uganda	1 393 508	×		×
Yemen	541 586	×	Min. age: 14	×
Zambia	713 129		Min. age: 15	×
LDC-IPEC associated countries				
Burundi			Min. age: 16	
Dem. Rep. of Congo		×	Min. age: 14	
Ethiopia	180 000		Min. age. 14	×
Malawi	304 704	×	Min. age. 14	×
Rwanda		×	Min. age. 14	×

* Allocation includes programming support costs.

4. ORGANIZATIONAL AND MANAGEMENT ISSUES

This chapter describes the changes that IPEC has introduced in its organizational structure and management during the last two years. These changes touch the areas of design, evaluation and database development; personnel, finance and programme management; staff training; and relate to programme recommendations made by the ILO's External Auditor in his report to the Director-General in 1999.

4.1 DESIGN, EVALUATION AND DATABASE DEVELOPMENT

The Design, Evaluation and Database Unit is now fully operational. During 2000-01 the implementation of IPEC's evaluation strategy continued with the further development of guidelines and measures aimed at improving design, monitoring, reporting and evaluation. Work on the IPEC Programme Database also advanced considerably, and the Database became available for staff use via the ILO Intranet in 2001.

Evolution of design and evaluation methods

IPEC's design and evaluation approach continues to evolve to ensure that it provides utility for partners, donors, IPEC and others. Several initiatives were taken during the biennium. Guidelines on indicators and project preparation were issued and an internal review process was initiated to ensure that all project proposals are reviewed for methodological consistency. The introduction of individual Programme Monitoring Plans, which set targets and indicators and identify the means of their verification, have proved to be a useful management tool in monitoring the implementation of programmes and projects and in signalling possible necessity for a revision of targets and indicators. During 2001, targets and indicators for all projects were subject to a specific review to ensure feasibility in implementation.

Evaluations are now managed through a planning module in the IPEC Programme Database. This allows for timely preparation and implementation of evaluations as well as consistency in follow-up of the recommendations of evaluation reports. A system is being developed for tracking the implementation of recommendations and sharing lessons learned (box 10). To further strengthen design, monitoring and evaluation (DME) work in the regions, including support to national capacity building and networking in these areas, three national DME officers will be recruited.

In the context of the increasing IPEC emphasis on Time-Bound Programmes, efforts will be made to refine impact assessment methodology for measuring higher-level, but less direct, impacts on beneficiaries, especially on the policy-reform and capacity-building aspects of IPEC programmes. One of the first steps will be a meeting of experts to review current experiences and suggest elements of the methodology.

IPEC has begun to organize evaluation-cum-identification missions for projects that it expects to extend. Based on the background reports with findings by an independent evaluation team, IPEC convenes workshops involving stakeholders to review achievements and lessons learned and to identify elements and priorities for future strategies. This approach facilitates transition between phases and makes the evaluation outcome of direct relevance to the development of new phases. Many mid-term self-evaluations also use this stakeholder workshop approach to improve mutual understanding and obtain commitment to identified corrective actions.

Evaluations carried out

During the biennium, IPEC implemented a comprehensive evaluation plan. This is summed up in table I.10. In the last quarter of 2001, IPEC launched two ex-post evaluations of completed projects, one in Brazil and the other in Thailand. These evaluations will assess the sustainability of

BOX 10. SOME KEY LESSONS LEARNED FROM EVALUATIONS IN 2000-01

- Social protection programmes need to be in place before child workers are identified for withdrawal (Bangladesh).
- Broader awareness raising and social mobilization on specific child labour issues, and broader labour and social standards (Bangladesh).
- The importance of institutional and organizational aspects, such as clarifying the role of a steering committee (Bangladesh).
- Synergies and sharing of experiences between implementing agencies needs to be cultivated and supported (Nepal).
- The need for community-based approaches to prevention and protection for child domestic workers (CDWs) to be taken up and brought to scale by governments (CDW study).
- The need to develop stronger policies and strategies for working in specific thematic areas and to establish an organization-wide approach that is firmly rooted in the overall IPEC country strategy (CDW study).
- IPEC can contribute to major shift in attitudes at national level by linking to processes already in place, by initiating activities to be incorporated into work of other actors and by creating and participating in strategic alliances (Brazil).
- Interventions dealing with children forced into prostitution often require a longer time-frame than other interventions (Central America).
- Transitional education measures such as literacy courses, levelling courses or special rooms made available for working children, combined with support through school packages, are effective in mainstreaming working children into schools (Central America).
- The creation of a national committee on child labour can be an effective tool to introduce the issue of child labour on the national agenda, to elaborate a national strategic plan and to push for ratification of Convention 182 (Nicaragua).
- A partial withdrawal strategy of working children joining rehabilitation centres and learning centres at the workplace as part of a process of initially reducing the working hours of the children and then either mainstreaming the children to formal schools or referring them to pre-vocational training has proven successful (Pakistan).

Table I.10. Type and number of evaluations in IPEC 2000-01 and 2002-03

Type of evaluation	Implemented in 2000-01	Currently planned for 2002-03
Global level		
Thematic evaluations	4	3
Global programmes		2
Country programme/project level		
Country programme evaluations	4	4
Independent project evaluations (both final and mid-term)	9	38
Mid-term self-evaluations	18	19
Annual self-evaluations	Compulsory annual reports for all projects	
Ex-post	2	Not yet scheduled
Action programme level (sub-project or sub-country programme level)		
Independent evaluations	Minimum 5	Not yet scheduled
Mid-term self-evaluations	491	Estimated to be similar number
Final self-evaluations	200	as for 2000-01 [2]

[1] Only action programmes of a duration over 18 months or with a budget exceeding US$100,000 are subject to compulsory mid-term self-evaluations.
[2] Exact number will depend on timing of action programmes still under development.

their immediate objectives. These evaluation reports will offer valuable information on the long-term effects of IPEC interventions. The findings are particularly useful for project development. This experience will be reviewed in order to improve the ex-post evaluation methodology. An overview of the independent evaluations undertaken during 2000-01 is provided in table I.11.

IPEC Programme Database

The IPEC Programme Database became operational in 2001 with access provided to all IPEC staff at headquarters and in the field through the ILO Intranet. It has been enhanced and restructured to include a complete list of projects and action programmes. It is now possible to obtain information on operational activities by country and by theme. There are also new links providing more information on implementing agencies and full contact information for ILO staff in the field and headquarters. The link to the financial systems of the ILO provides up-to-date financial information on allocations and budget changes. As the new data entry requirements are implemented, full texts of all project documents, action programme outlines, progress reports, evaluation reports and other documents are also being made available through the IPEC Programme Database.

With additional funding, additional modules can be added, including: a database of lessons learned and recommendations from evaluations; an online progress-reporting completion module, an expanded database of publications, studies and other products; and an expanded database on partners working with IPEC. These modules on products and partners would provide support to the Networking Initiative. The database will be developed as part of the broader IPEC knowledge base and will include appropriate links to the IPEC public Web site and the further development of the ILO and IPEC Intranet.

4.2 PERSONNEL, FINANCE AND PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT

During 2000-01, IPEC has built on the momentum created in implementing changes in organization and management structures in the last biennium. Some of these changes were necessary to address the issues raised by the External Auditor in 1999, and at the end of this chapter there is a detailed response to the audit report. The rapid expansion of the Programme has had significant impacts on its working methods and administrative support systems. Throughout this period of adjustment, delivery of quality outputs remains a

Table I.11. Independent evaluations 2000 – 2001

2000	Nepal	Country programme evaluation of Nepal
	Guatemala	Child labour in stone quarries Retalhuelue, Guatemala
	Bangladesh	Child labour verification and monitoring system in garment factories (BGMEA – project second phase – ILO Component)
	Philippines, Pakistan, The United Republic of Tanzania, Kenya	IPEC interventions on child domestic worker
	Cambodia, Philippines, Thailand, Colombia, Costa Rica, Nicaragua	IPEC interventions against trafficking and sexual exploitation
2001	Brazil	Country programme evaluation (draft)
	Nicaragua	Country programme evaluation (draft)
	Central America	Combating child labour in Central America and the Caribbean
	Pakistan	Combating child labour through education and training (draft)
	Brazil	Ex-post evaluation of the project "Combating child labour in the shoe industry of the Vale dos Sinos, Brazil "
	Thailand	Ex-post evaluation of the "North and north-eastern programme to prevent child labour and forced child prostitutions" – Phases I and II (Thailand)
	Mongolia	Mongolia National Programme 1999-2001 (final project evaluation)
	Indonesia Philippines Thailand	South-East Asia Fishing and Footwear Project 1999-2001 (final project evaluation)
	Nepal	Joint ILO-UNICEF project -Italian Social Partners' Initiative (final project evaluation)

constant priority. Staff capacity was further reinforced at headquarters and in the field as shown in table I.12. With the introduction of new staff and other changes, it has been necessary to intensify training efforts both in headquarters and in the regions.

During the biennium, a professional from the Human Resources Development Department (HRD) was brought on board by IPEC, and was later joined by an Associate Expert. This allowed many functions related to recruitment and personnel administration to be decentralized to IPEC and also streamlined processes and increased the speed of administrative actions. It has also allowed IPEC to play a significant role in the introduction of a new contract for its national professional staff. This contractual category was approved by the March 2001 Session of the Governing Body and put an end to the existing precarious situation of IPEC's national professional staff in the field.

Procedure improvements

In a changing environment, there is also a constant need to ensure that procedures, structures and working methods evolve to meet the Programme's needs. The following are examples of improvements made during the biennium.

A financial reporting system is now fully operational, producing donor reports and the first generation of new financial management reports. Based on these reports, new procedures for monitoring delivery have been implemented to identify projects with low delivery rates and take corrective action at an earlier stage. Work began on new financial reporting systems, and IPEC technical officers in Geneva were provided access to existing ILO financial systems.

Many steps were taken to reduce the time required to approve and subsequently administer IPEC activities. For example, the approval of action programmes of less than US$20,000 was decentralized from PROCUREMENT to IPEC management. Responsibility for financial and personnel administration of projects was also decentralized to ILO area offices, and new projects are being established on this basis. New procedures were established to comply with the competitive bidding requirements for action programmes with the help of ILO's Finance Department. Simplified procedures were put in place for the processing of External Payment Authorizations for action programmes of centralized projects. And finally, new procedures were also created for the processing of project budget revisions, with tighter controls for revisions that could increase overheads.

IPEC's financial and technical reports, which must be completed by all implementing agencies, were simplified. The financial and technical reporting cycle for action programmes was also reduced from four to three reports per annum. It was felt that this would not significantly reduce the controls over money spent by implementing agencies, provided local IPEC staff continued to carry out regular, and often unannounced, site monitoring visits.

Efficiency and priority setting: Country Programme Management Reviews

As part of the work programme for IPEC operations, at the start of the 2000-01 biennium, IPEC senior management initiated Country Programme Management Reviews (CPMRs) to review and set priorities for the programmes. Since then, 21 CPMRs have taken place. The results of the CPMRs were reviewed in June 2000, and again in early 2001. Consequently, many of the recommendations made by the External Auditor related to IPEC activities in the field have now been fully

Table I.12. Evolution of the IPEC staffing situation – by funding source

	1992		1996		2001	
	RB funded*	TC funded	RB funded*	TC funded	RB funded*	TC funded
Professional staff – HQ	1	4	1	8	12	32
Professional staff – Field	-	7	-	21	-	111
Support staff ** – HQ	-	1	-	5	13	-
Support staff ** – field	-	6	-	30	-	106
Totals	**1**	**18**	**1**	**64**	**25**	**254**

* Includes staff funded from PSI, RBTC. ** Financial, administrative and secretarial support

addressed and significant progress has already been made in many countries, including:

- *Closure of many overdue action programmes*: IPEC systematically closed all action programmes begun prior to 1998 and work began on closing those programmes that were due to be completed in 1999. This has enabled local IPEC staff to concentrate on current and future activities.
- *Faster programming*: This entailed accelerating the programming of the current biennium's country allocations.
- *Implementation of improved financial monitoring procedures*: Field staff received guidance on how to monitor and review implementing agency financial reports, which has resulted in improved financial controls over money spent by the implementing agencies.

Restructuring and decentralization of IPEC operations

A major restructuring of IPEC/OPS became effective as from 1 January 2001. Three technical teams with specific thematic functions covering vulnerable groups, education and social partner consultations, and children involved in hazardous labour were set up. Each team is responsible for providing technical support to IPEC operational activities in the field on their specific area of expertise and for developing new products and product packages. Each product line is being complemented by the creation of a technical network for promoting exchanges of information and sharing of experience.

A Planning, Reporting and Programme Support Section was established to handle reporting and support services to IPEC operational activities at all levels. This section also assisted in the formulation of major policy issues concerning field operations and donor relations.

The authority for technical approval of action programmes was also decentralized to the field. The Subregional Advisers now approve action programmes under the country programmes, after taking into account the comments from IPEC headquarters. In addition, the CTAs of country and inter-country projects now approve their own action programmes, after taking into account comments from headquarters and the Subregional Advisers concerned.

4.3 DEVELOPMENT OF IPEC'S HUMAN RESOURCES

Development of IPEC's human resource base is of fundamental importance to the overall performance of the Programme**.** To this end, several workshops were organized for headquarters and field staff to enhance competencies. In many IPEC projects, particularly larger projects of a subregional nature, training is designed and implemented for project level staff and adapted to the specific situation. National-level training in DME is also a core element of IPEC work and, in most countries, it is a recurrent element as new implementing agencies and partners join.

Revised IPEC training manuals are under development, based on the IPEC Operations Manual and covering additional aspects such as participatory methods, tracking systems and impact assessment. These will come in two, modular versions – one for IPEC staff, which will include IPEC management and operational aspects and focus on the role of IPEC, and one for national and regional partners, which will focus both on DME of child labour projects in general and in working with IPEC in particular.

Workshops for IPEC staff at the global and regional levels

Design, monitoring and evaluation: During 2000-01 IPEC organized three global-level workshops for newly recruited field level staff — National Programme Managers (NPMs) and Chief Technical Advisors (CTAs) — on design, management and evaluation of IPEC programmes and projects. These covered: child labour issues and policies; IPEC strategies and approaches; design, monitoring and evaluation of country programmes, projects and action programmes; budgeting, reporting, management and personnel issues; and awareness raising and campaigning. Subregional workshops were organized for existing and new NPMs on selected issues. The direct learning from more experienced peers and the sharing of experiences have proven to be particularly useful for new NPMs. Four workshops for IPEC staff were organized in order to reinforce particular aspects of IPEC work such as setting targets, identifying indicators and preparing monitoring plans, and to introduce new topics such as participatory methods and broader strategic programming. A staff seminar was held in September 2000 with participation of all IPEC headquarters staff, subregional staff, selected NPMs and CTAs. It discussed issues such as delivery, decentralization, information sharing, advocacy and knowledge; campaigning and media, resource mobilizations and partnership with the UN system. The evolution of IPEC country programmes was also discussed, and a special session focused on the initial development of the TBP methodology. Strategic regional plans were created as part of the seminar.

Media and communications: An IPEC-wide staff media training programme was developed, aimed at building working relations with the media and increase interest in the subject of child labour. Between September 2000 and April 2001, seven media workshops were held in Asia, Africa, Eastern and Western Europe and the Arab States. So far, 118 IPEC officers and directors of MDTs and area offices have benefited. A workshop in Latin America will take place in early 2002. IPEC foresees the extension of this training to other relevant partners, in particular National Steering Committee members and selected local media professionals.

Project level workshops

In many IPEC projects, particularly larger projects of a subregional nature, training is designed and implemented for project staff and adapted to the specific situation. An example is the project on "Combating Trafficking in the Greater Mekong Sub-region" which carries out training using a project-specific operations manual based on existing ILO and IPEC manuals, with the addition of elements on participatory methods.

National level workshops for implementing agencies and national partners

In some countries the IPEC training manual has been adapted to the national context and some national implementing agencies have been given the task of providing continuous support to other partners in the use of DME methodologies. As part of a training-of-trainer approach, IPEC headquarters staff have occasionally delivered such training.

4.4 IPEC'S RESPONSE TO THE 1999 EXTERNAL AUDIT REPORT

In 1999 the Director-General requested a review of the International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour by the ILO's External Auditor to examine the extent to which IPEC has achieved its objectives and to make recommendations to that effect. The audit examination took place between February and May 1999. The auditors reported their findings to the Director-General in May 1999. The Director-General decided to implement all of the auditors' recommendations. Accordingly, IPEC prepared an action plan, with target dates set for the implementation of the recommendations.

The External Auditor gave a presentation to the International Steering Committee in November 1999 on progress at that time, and submitted a revised report to the PFAC in 2000 to reflect progress. The report concentrated on six areas:

i. strategic management of the programme;
ii. operational management;
iii. adequacy of internal controls over IPEC funds;
iv. monitoring and evaluation of programme activities;
v. administration costs of the programme; and
vi. the future direction of IPEC.

The External Auditor's report noted that there were still areas with scope for improvement. The key elements of the recommendations still to be implemented were:

- clear definition of the roles and responsibilities of IPEC staff and organizational units;
- review of roles and responsibilities of staff in headquarters and the field to eradicate overlapping functions and to increase delegation of responsibility to the field;
- revise IPEC working procedures;
- establish measures to reduce administration costs;
- design appropriate management information systems and reports to provide management with the means to oversee programme implementation; and
- develop an evaluation strategy to ensure the independent evaluation of programmes and the dissemination of lessons learned.

With reference to IPEC's management structure, IPEC enhanced its human resource management capacity by recruiting a HRD specialist in November 2000 to work on the type of personnel issues raised by the External Auditor. Work was completed to create standard job descriptions; improve IPEC's recruitment procedures; streamline contracts of employment for different categories of IPEC staff, especially field teams; and develop performance assessment reports. This work will be carried out in close cooperation with ILO's HRD to ensure that the personnel policies adopted by IPEC are consistent with the rest of the Office. By restructuring the operations side of its work, IPEC further clarified the roles and responsibilities of all staff, as well as increasing the delegation of responsibility to the field.

IPEC has also significantly revised its working procedures, as shown in detail in the section above on finance and administration. IPEC has updated its procedures manual and has worked with the Technical Cooperation Department (CODEV) to ensure that IPEC guidelines are consistent with the rest of the Office.

Regarding administrative costs, the monitoring of all expenditure has increased significantly. IPEC's Finance Officer monitors all annual budget requests from each field office to ensure a level of consistency in budget lines of an administrative nature. On management information needs, the External Auditor commented on IPEC's project database and also on the lack of financial reports available to IPEC senior management. IPEC employed a consultant to update the database, which became fully operational and web-enabled during 2001. IPEC has also recruited a member of staff to prepare financial management reports, which are prepared on monthly basis using database software.

Finally, as mentioned earlier in this chapter, regarding the monitoring and evaluation of the programme, IPEC has developed a comprehensive evaluation strategy that was approved by the management, including a work plan through to the end of 2001. Adequate resources have been mobilized to implement the workplan and to improve design and evaluation methodology.

5. CHALLENGES AHEAD

The biennium 2000-01 has been a crucial period for IPEC, marked by unprecedented international support for the cause of child labour. This was reflected in both the remarkable pace of ratification of ILO Convention No. 182 and growing donor support. The transformation of IPEC into an In-Focus Programme was expected to lead to improved efficiency, impact and coherence among research, advocacy, technical cooperation and dissemination of information. As this report has demonstrated, IPEC was generally able to meet these expectations.

Drawing on the groundswell of support for ILO Conventions Nos. 138 and 182, future strategy will continue to focus on completing the transformation of IPEC from a technical cooperation programme to one that deals with all aspects of child labour. This strategy is meant to reinforce the linkage between the promotion of ratification and implementation of the Conventions with the technical assistance provided through projects and advisory services. Nevertheless, IPEC's goals will continue to be the progressive elimination of child labour, with priority given to the urgent elimination of its worst forms. Building on the experience of nearly ten years of direct action, the Programme will continue to move beyond the broad mobilization of support and experimental action at country level to interventions that lead to a tangible reduction of child labour.

The next step will be to increase assistance to constituents in the effective implementation of Convention No. 182 through the development of national Time-Bound Programmes that formulate concrete policies and programmes to eradicate the worst forms of child labour within a determined period of time. The implementation of these Time-Bound Programmes will demonstrate the impact that a significant reduction of these worst forms can have on sustainable development: this experience can help generate wider financial and political support so that child labour elimination is mainstreamed into regular government programmes and budgets. To do this, advocacy, research and action will be necessary at the global level as well as at regional and national levels.

Many of the forms of child labour targeted by Convention No. 182 are hidden from public view and difficult to locate. National quantitative and qualitative studies will be undertaken for the identification of priority areas for action and the preparation of global trends and indicators on child labour. Studies of child labour problems and improved monitoring and evaluation of experience in addressing the issue at all levels – disaggregated with respect to gender – will further contribute to the translation of the *Decent Work Agenda* into practice. IPEC campaign-related communications will make a transition into a longer-term effort to support the implementation of Conventions Nos. 138 and 182 into national development policy and legislative frameworks. The 2002 Global Report on child labour will provide the occasion for crystallizing this approach. The resulting technical cooperation and quadrennial global reports on child labour will provide benchmarks for progress achieved and recommendations for further action needed.

Part II of this report provides a presentation of the Programme and Budget for 2002-03. It sets out the main directions and priorities for the 2002-03 biennium and provides an overview of the resources expected to be available to the programme during that period.

PART II
Programme and Budget 2002-03

1. INTRODUCTION

The Programme and Budget for 2002-03 for the InFocus Programme on Child Labour is presented here within the ILO's strategic budgeting framework. The ILO's Governing Body and subsequently the International Labour Conference in June 2001 adopted the ILO's Programme and Budget for the period 2002-03.

IPEC's workplan follows the operational objectives, indicators and targets as outlined in the ILO's Programme and Budget for 2002-03. It should be noted that as a multi-donor programme, the allocation of resources under IPEC needs to take into account several important factors, such as requirements and absorptive capacity of recipient countries, donor priorities and availability of new funds to support core activities.

The figures presented in this document represent the Office's estimates of total resources from all sources available to IPEC and should be considered as indicative planning figures. While support from the donor community remains high, there are no contractual obligations on the donors to continue to provide new and/or additional funds for operational activities.

The following tables are presented in this Programme and Budget for 2002-03.

Table II.1 provides an overview of the regular budget strategic resources devoted to the achievement of the operational objective "the progressive elimination of child labour". Comparative figures are presented for 2000-01.

Table II.2 reflects the operational budget of the InFocus Programme. It shows the regular budget as well as other sources to be allocated to the operational unit of the InFocus Programme. Table II.2A shows the regular budget resources, while table II.2B shows the extra-budgetary technical cooperation resources.

Table II.3 provides an overview of the extra-budgetary resources already provided within approved project proposals for use during 2002-03. The information is shown by donor (table II.3A) as well as by recipient country (table II.3B).

Table II.4 shows the core resources that will be made available for programming new activities during the 2002-03 biennium. It shows resources devoted to management and operational activities.

Table II.5 presents the current estimate of future pledges that might reasonably be expected to be approved during 2002-03. The availability of these resources will only be guaranteed once negotiations between IPEC and the donor have been concluded and actual funding agreements approved.

2. STRATEGIC OVERVIEW

Table II.1 shows regular budget resources at headquarters and in the regions devoted to the achievement of the progressive elimination of child labour. The figures shown for the technical programmes correspond to the resources allocated to the InFocus Programme plus a portion of the resources of the Sector's executive director's Office. The resources shown under the regions are based on two criteria; namely the proportion of child labour specialists in multidisciplinary advisory teams in the regions and the volume of IPEC technical cooperation in relation to the rest of the Office. The resources shown in the regions have increased significantly following the creation in 2002-03 of five new child labour specialist posts. The resources shown for the support services have been pro-rated according to the operational objectives.

Operational objective
Progressive elimination of child labour:
"Child labour is progressively eliminated, priority being given to the urgent elimination of its worst forms and to the provision of alternatives for children and families"

IPEC expenditure on extra-budgetary technical cooperation activities is expected to reach US$60 million during 2002-03. The strategy will be to continue to develop national capacity and collaborate with other international organizations in order to maximize the impact of ILO's efforts to eliminate child labour. Information dissemination and the advocacy campaign will be global as well as regional and national. Technical cooperation will continue to target specific groups and sectors, with national Time-Bound Programmes aiming at the elimination of the worst forms of child labour. Countries in South Asia, with the bulk of child labour in the world, will account for more than half of the allocation of IPEC's technical cooperation programme, while the remainder will be channelled into the continuing expansion of the programme into many member States in other regions.

INDICATOR 1

Member States that ratify: (i) the Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138); (ii) the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182).

Target

(i) 30 additional member States;
(ii) 65 additional member States.

Strategy

Promotional efforts for both Conventions will concentrate on regions where fewer countries have ratified. Ratification targets for 2000-01 are set at 105 member States for Convention No. 138 and 87 member States for Convention No. 182. Ratification targets for 2002-03 are thus set at a total of 135 for Convention No. 138 and 152 for Convention No. 182. IPEC campaign-related communications will make a transition into a longer-term effort to support the implementation

Table II.1. Regular budget strategic resources for the operational objective: Progressive elimination of child labour

	2000-01	2002-03	2002-03
	(in constant 2000-01 US dollars)		(revalued at 1.77 SFr./US$)
Technical programmes	3 890 787	4 098 145	3 771 133
The regions	14 667 228	17 870 862	17 277 659
Support services	3 481 846	3 946 037	3 594 426
Total	**22 039 861**	**25 915 044**	**24 643 218**

of C. 182 and C. 138 into national legal frameworks, national policies and national programmes. Positive experiences of countries that have ratified the Conventions will be used to overcome governments' concerns about the requirements of the Conventions and the demands of the supervisory processes. The work on advocacy to increase awareness of child labour in communities, schools and workplaces will be enhanced. IPEC shall focus attention and resources on information dissemination and information exchange via an increasingly large and sophisticated IPEC public web site and IPEC Intranet.

INDICATOR 2

Member States that carry out national quantitative and/or qualitative studies on the extent of child labour.

Target

32 additional member States (or studies).

Strategy

The Statistical Information and Monitoring Programme on Child Labour (SIMPOC) will combine expertise within the ILO and external resources to carry out national surveys and empirical studies. It will build on the experience of studies already completed in 30 member States to refine methodologies. The focus will be on countries that have ratified one or both of the Conventions and most need comprehensive information. Such information will enable an improved understanding of child labour trends and underlying factors and the special situation of the girl child. It will indicate linkages with other development issues such as education and training, adult employment, crisis and conflict management, and health questions, including HIV/AIDS. These studies will lead to an expanded IPEC database, positioning the ILO as a global clearinghouse for best practices in the compilation and publication of statistics on child labour.

Research networks, databases, bibliographies, publications and trend reports will be key to this clearinghouse function. Networking and dissemination of information, analysis and statistical data will be Web-driven to ensure easy access, wide outreach and low cost. Many research activities will be carried out with partners inside and outside the UN system, including UNICEF and the World Bank

INDICATOR 3

Member States that formulate policies and programmes specifying time-bound targets for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour, taking into account the special situation of the girl child.

Target

20 additional member States.

Strategy

Experience gained through the first national Time-Bound Programmes and National Plans of Action will be used to help member States and their constituents specifically address the elimination of child labour in their economic and social development programmes. To support that, the sectors with the worst forms of child labour will be identified among countries that are signatories of a Memorandum of Understanding and have ratified Convention No. 182. Priority activities will then be developed. Advice of the Social Dialogue Sector, employers' and workers' organizations in particular sectors, as well as gender specialists will be sought. The emphasis on the time-bound elimination of the worst forms of child labour requires resources far beyond the current capacity of IPEC. IPEC recognizes fully the necessity to mobilize many different groups, including governments, employers' and workers' organizations, NGOs, UN agencies, international financial institutions and the donor countries to achieve its goals.

INDICATOR 4

Children who benefit from ILO action, in particular in regard to the worst forms of child labour and the girl child.

Target

One million[1].

Strategy

The indicator relates to a target group that includes:

- children who benefit directly through withdrawal and rehabilitation from child labour; and

[1] One million units of service will be provided to children. The eight categories of service are described in Part I, Chapter 2.

- children prevented from entering the labour market, by means of raised awareness among parents and the community, and IPEC programmes to provide alternative sources of household income.

IPEC will continue to emphasize that eradicating the worst forms of child labour is primarily the country's own responsibility. Its main tasks are promoting the transfer of knowledge, training of national personnel and mobilizing extra-budgetary resources. Continuous efforts will be made to improve the monitoring and evaluation system, including setting targets and designing indicators for the assessment of the impact, cost effectiveness and sustainability of the national Time-Bound Programmes. Best practices will be documented and shared widely.

SIMPOC work will improve measurement and understanding of the complex subject of child labour. Additional information will also be available from reports on Convention No. 182 from ratifying countries, annual reports under the Declaration follow-up from non-ratifying countries, and the 2002 Global Report. The information, along with contact with other ILO programmes, will enable targeted actions at the national level to eliminate child labour, as the Time-Bound Programmes also begin to produce results.

Because child labour is more common in some economic sectors in particular regions and subregions, achievement of the indicator may also be demonstrated in different ways. For example, measurement may be sector-based, or refer to benefiting children as a per centage, or in terms of sample surveys following the outcome of programme implementation. Similarly, stronger advocacy and support for international and national actions in favour of universal education will help prevent children from entering into premature and inappropriate employment.

3. OPERATIONAL BUDGET OVERVIEW

Table II.2A below details the distribution of resources between the three subprogrammes of the InFocus Programme for 2002-03 with comparison figures provided for 2000-01.

Table II.2B summarizes the distribution of extra-budgetary technical cooperation resources between the three subprogrammes.

Table II.3 reflects the resources already made available from approved agreements/projects for use during the 2002-03 biennium. Most of the resources shown in this table refer to project-specific resources. A smaller portion of the resources shown in relation to core donors reflects operational activities that have been programmed during 2000-01 but for which activities will continue into 2002-03. Table II.3A shows the resources by donor and table II.3B by recipient country.

Table II.2A InFocus Programme on Child Labour – operational budget: regular budget and other sources[1] by subprogramme

Subprogramme	2000-01 (in 2000-01 US dollars)	2002-03 [1]	2002-03 (revalued at 1.77 SFr./US$)
Knowledge and advocacy	784 288	809 478	734 200
Operations	2 742 912	2 281 294	2 075 786
Management and support	1 594 984	2 362 202	2 126 158
Total	**5 122 184**	**5 452 974**	**4 936 144**

[1] Figures for 2002-03 include staff support services as well as evaluation services

Table II.2B InFocus Programme on Child Labour – operational budget: extra-budgetary technical cooperation by subprogramme – comparison of estimated approved allocation levels

Subprogramme	2000-01 (in 2000-01 US dollars)	2002-03 (revalued at 1.77 SFr./US$)
Knowledge and advocacy	9 212 000	15 391 300
Operations	54 888 750	103 945 000
Management	–	–
Total	**64 100 750**	**119 336 300**

Table II.3A Approved level of allocations for 2002-03 by donor (US dollars)

Donor	Recipient	Approved Allocations 2002-03
Austria	African Regional	210 000
	Total	210 000
Ayuntamiento Alcalá de Henares	Paraguay	62 000
	Total	62 000
Belgium	Benin	56 000
	Morocco	326 000
	Total	382 000
Canada	Inter-American Regional	1 837 000
	Interregional	1 561 000
	Total	3 398 000
Comunidad Autónoma de Madrid	Ecuador	64 000
	South American Regional	82 000
	Total	146 000
Denmark	Cambodia	195 000
	Egypt	305 000
	Sri Lanka	366 000
	Total	866 000
European Economic Community	Pakistan	397 000
	Total	397 000
Finland	Interregional	739 000
	Philippines	285 000
	Russian Federation	267 000
	Total	1 291 000
France	African Regional	330 000
	Benin	498 000
	Burkina Faso	436 000
	Lao People's Democratic Republic	459 000
	Lebanon	519 000
	Madagascar	292 000
	Mali	132 000
	Morocco	571 000
	Niger	332 000
	Togo	383 000
	Total	3 952 000
Germany	Bangladesh	251 000
	Brazil	233 000
	India	1 677 000
	Indonesia	741 000
	Interregional	958 000
	Kenya	598 000
	Nepal	316 000
	Pakistan	553 000
	Philippines	176 000
	Thailand	346 000
	Turkey	729 000
	United Republic of Tanzania	452 000
	Total	7 030 000
Hungary	Interregional	16 000
	Total	16 000
Italian Social Partners' Initiative	Bangladesh	181 000
	Nepal	46 000
	Pakistan	70 000
	Total	297 000
Italy	Albania	180 000
	Ethiopia	96 000
	Interregional	635 000
	Nepal	311 000

Donor	Recipient	Approved Allocations 2002-03
Italy	Pakistan	48 000
	Total	1 270 000
Japan	Asian Regional	166 000
	Total	166 000
Japanese Trade Union Confederation	Philippines	31 000
	Total	31 000
Netherlands	Bangladesh	4 615 000
	Interregional	216 000
	Senegal	235 000
	Total	5 066 000
New Zealand	Interregional	41 300
	Total	41 300
NORAD	Bangladesh	294 000
	Total	294 000
Norway	Interregional	2 255 000
	Total	2 255 000
PCMEA	Pakistan	172 000
	Total	172 000
Poland	Interregional	9 000
	Total	9 000
Spain	Central American Regional	405 000
	Inter-American Regional	370 000
	South American Regional	555 000
	Total	1 330 000
Sweden	India	177 000
	Interregional	431 000
	Total	608 000
Switzerland	Pakistan	193 000
	Total	193 000
United Kingdom	Asian Regional	2 887 000
	India	3 614 000
	Interregional	4 301 000
	United Republic of Tanzania	29 000
	Total	10 831 000
United States	African Regional	8 962 000
	Asian Regional	1 802 000
	Bangladesh	5 740 000
	Brazil	597 000
	Cambodia	659 000
	Central American Regional	1 398 000
	Colombia	768 000
	Costa Rica	439 000
	Dominican Republic	2 234 000
	El Salvador	3 427 000
	Ghana	549 000
	Guatemala	2 967 000
	Haiti	576 000
	Honduras	1 130 000
	India	9 100 000
	Inter-American Regional	7 100 000
	Interregional	11 389 000
	Jamaica	430 000
	Malawi	319 000
	Mongolia	157 000
	Nepal	5 769 000
	Nicaragua	2 392 000
	Nigeria	500 000
	Pakistan	1 712 000

Donor	Recipient	Approved Allocations 2002-03
United States	Philippines	223 000
	Romania	620 000
	South Africa	122 000
	South American Regional	1 115 000
	Uganda	812 000
	Ukraine	603 000
	United Republic of Tanzania	3 274 000
	Viet Nam	454 000
	Yemen	1 316 000
	Zambia	368 000
	Total	79 023 000
Total		**119 336 300**

Table II.3B Approved level of allocations for 2002-03 by recipient (US dollars)

Recipient	Donor	Approved Allocations 2002-03
African Regional	Austria	210 000
	France	330 000
	United States	8 962 000
	Total	9 502 000
Albania	Italy	180 000
	Total	180 000
Asian Regional	Japan	166 000
	United Kingdom	2 887 000
	United States	1 802 000
	Total	4 855 000
Bangladesh	Germany	251 000
	Italian Social Partners' Initiative	181 000
	Netherlands	4 615 000
	NORAD	294 000
	United States	5 740 000
	Total	11 081 000
Benin	Belgium	56 000
	France	498 000
	Total	554 000
Brazil	Germany	233 000
	United States	597 000
	Total	830 000
Burkina Faso	France	436 000
	Total	436 000
Cambodia	Denmark	195 000
	United States	659 000
	Total	854 000
Central American Regional	Spain	405 000
	United States	1 398 000
	Total	1 803 000
Colombia	United States	768 000
	Total	768 000
Costa Rica	United States	439 000
	Total	439 000
Dominican Republic	United States	2 234 000
	Total	2 234 000
Ecuador	Comunidad Autónoma de Madrid	64 000
	Total	64 000
Egypt	Denmark	305 000
	Total	305 000

Recipient	Donor	Approved Allocations 2002-03
El Salvador	United States	3 427 000
	Total	3 427 000
Ethiopia	Italy	96 000
	Total	96 000
Ghana	United States	549 000
	Total	549 000
Guatemala	United States	2 967 000
	Total	2 967 000
Haiti	United States	576 000
	Total	576 000
Honduras	United States	1 130 000
	Total	1 130 000
India	Germany	1 677 000
	Sweden	177 000
	United Kingdom	3 614 000
	United States	9 100 000
	Total	14 568 000
Indonesia	Germany	741 000
	Total	741 000
Inter-American Regional	Canada	1 837 000
	Spain	370 000
	United States	7 100 000
	Total	9 307 000
Interregional	Canada	1 561 000
	Finland	739 000
	Germany	958 000
	Hungary	16 000
	Italy	635 000
	Netherlands	216 000
	New Zealand	41 300
	Norway	2 255 000
	Poland	9 000
	Sweden	431 000
	United Kingdom	4 301 000
	United States	11 389 000
	Total	22 551 300
Jamaica	United States	430 000
	Total	430 000
Kenya	Germany	598 000
	Total	598 000
Lao People's Democratic Republic	France	459 000
	Total	459 000
Lebanon	France	519 000
	Total	519 000
Madagascar	France	292 000
	Total	292 000
Malawi	United States	319 000
	Total	319 000
Mali	France	132 000
	Total	132 000
Mongolia	United States	157 000
	Total	157 000
Morocco	Belgium	326 000
	France	571 000
	Total	897 000
Nepal	Germany	316 000
	Italian Social Partners' Initiative	46 000
	Italy	311 000

Recipient	Donor	Approved Allocations 2002-03
Nepal	United States	5 769 000
	Total	6 442 000
Nicaragua	United States	2 392 000
	Total	2 392 000
Niger	France	332 000
	Total	332 000
Nigeria	United States	500 000
	Total	500 000
Pakistan	European Economic Community	397 000
	Germany	553 000
	Italian Social Partners' Initiative	70 000
	Italy	48 000
	PCMEA	172 000
	Switzerland	193 000
	United States	1 712 000
	Total	3 145 000
Paraguay	Ayuntamiento Alcalá de Henares	62 000
	Total	62 000
Philippines	Finland	285 000
	Germany	176 000
	Japanese Trade Union Confederation	31 000
	United States	223 000
	Total	715 000
Romania	United States	620 000
	Total	620 000
Russian Federation	Finland	267 000
	Total	267 000
Senegal	Netherlands	235 000
	Total	235 000
South Africa	United States	122 000
	Total	122 000
South American Regional	Comunidad Autónoma de Madrid	82 000
	Spain	555 000
	United States	1 115 000
	Total	1 752 000
Sri Lanka	Denmark	366 000
	Total	366 000
Thailand	Germany	346 000
	Total	346 000
Togo	France	383 000
	Total	383 000
Turkey	Germany	729 000
	Total	729 000
Uganda	United States	812 000
	Total	812 000
Ukraine	United States	603 000
	Total	603 000
United Republic of Tanzania	Germany	452 000
	United Kingdom	29 000
	United States	3 274 000
	Total	3 755 000
Viet Nam	United States	454 000
	Total	454 000
Yemen	United States	1 316 000
	Total	1 316 000
Zambia	United States	368 000
	Total	368 000
Total		**119 336 300**

Table II.4 shows those core resources to be made available for programming new activities during 2002. The table shows how the resources will be used to support management and to fund operational activities.

Table II.5 provides additional information about the estimated future pledges that might reasonably be expected to be approved during the 2002-03 biennium. The availability of these resources will only be guaranteed once negotiations between IPEC and the donor have been concluded and actual funding agreements approved.

Table II.4. Core Resources available for programming new activities in 2002 (US dollars)

Donor	Recipient Country	Total	Management 2002	Operations 2002
Germany [1]	Asian Regional	–	–	–
	Bangladesh	52 000	52 000	–
	Brazil	92 200	92 200	–
	India	91 800	91 800	–
	Indonesia	80 400	80 400	–
	Interregional	188 000	188 000	–
	Kenya	94 200	94 200	–
	Nepal [2]	–	–	–
	Pakistan	59 500	59 500	–
	Philippines	75 935	75 935	–
	Thailand	67 799	67 799	–
	Turkey	53 700	53 700	–
	United Republic of Tanzania[2]	–	–	–
	To be decided	690 000	–	690 000
		1 545 534	**855 534**	**690 000**

[1] The figures shown for Germany represent the remainder of the German core contribution. No new resources are expected during 2002. Negotiations for new core contributions for 2003 are currently under way. [2] The management costs associated with the programmes in Nepal and the United Republic of Tanzania have been absorbed into the Time–Bound Programmes of those countries.

Table II.5. Estimate of future pledges and the effect on allocation levels for 2002-03 (US dollars)

Donor [1]	Total estimated pledge 2002-03	Estimate of allocations within the period 2002-03
Belgium	200 000	200 000
Canada	3 500 000	3 500 000
France	2 600 000	2 000 000
Italy	4 000 000	2 550 000
Japan	300 000	150 000
Netherlands	2 400 000	2 400 000
Norway	350 000	350 000
Spain	6 300 000	4 500 000
United Kingdom	8 100 000	7 850 000
United States	72 000 000	32 000 000
	99 750 000	**55 500 000**

[1] Negotiations for new pledges from the following countries/donors are currently under negotiation: Australia, Austria, Comunidad Autónoma de Madrid, Denmark, European Economic Community, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Italian Social Partners' Initiative, Japanese Trade Union Confederation (RENGO), New Zealand, NORAD, Poland, Sweden, and Switzerland.

ANNEXES

Annex A. Ratifications of C. 182 and C. 138 registered at 31 December 2001

	Convention No. 182	Convention No. 138 (minimum age declared)
AFRICA		
Algeria	√	√ (16)
Angola	√	√ (14)
Benin	√	√ (14)
Botswana	√	√ (14)
Burkina Faso	√	√ (15)
Burundi		√ (16)
Cameroon		√ (14)
Cape Verde	√	
Central African Republic	√	√ (14)
Chad	√	
Congo		√ (14)
Democratic Rep. of Congo	√	√ (14)
Egypt		√ (14)
Equatorial Guinea	√	√ (14)
Eritrea		√ (14)
Ethiopia		√ (14)
Gabon	√	
Gambia	√	√ (14)
Ghana	√	
Kenya	√	√ (16)
Lesotho	√	√ (15)
Libyan Arab Jamahariya	√	√ (15)
Madagascar	√	√ (15)
Malawi	√	√ (14)
Mali	√	
Mauritania	√	√ (14)
Mauritius	√	√ (15)
Morocco	√	√ (15)
Namibia	√	√ (14)
Niger	√	√ (14)
Rwanda	√	√ (14)
Senegal	√	√ (15)
Seychelles	√	√ (15)
South Africa	√	√ (15)
United Rep. of Tanzania	√	√ (14)
Togo	√	√ (14)
Tunisia	√	√ (16)
Uganda	√	
Zambia	√	√ (15)
Zimbabwe	√	√ (14)
ARAB STATES		
Bahrain	√	
Iraq	√	√ (15)
Jordan	√	√ (16)
Kuwait	√	√ (15)
Lebanon	√	
Oman	√	
Qatar	√	
Saudi Arabia	√	
Syria		√ (15)
United Arab Emirates	√	√ (15)
Yemen	√	√ (14)

	Convention No. 182	Convention No. 138 (minimum age declared)
ASIA PACIFIC		
Bangladesh	√	
Cambodia		√ (14)
China		√ (16)
Indonesia	√	√ (15)
Republic of Korea	√	√ (15)
Malaysia	√	√ (15)
Mongolia	√	
Nepal		√ (14)
Pakistan	√	
Papua New Guinea	√	√ (16)
Philippines	√	√ (15)
Singapore	√	
Sri Lanka	√	√ (14)
Thailand	√	
Viet Nam	√	
LATIN AMERICA and CARIBBEAN		
Antigua and Barbuda		√ (16)
Argentina	√	√ (14)
Bahamas	√	√ (14)
Barbados	√	√ (15)
Belize	√	√ (14)
Bolivia		√ (14)
Brazil	√	√ (16)
Chile	√	√ (15)
Colombia		√ (14)
Costa Rica	√	√ (15)
Cuba		√ (15)
Dominica	√	√ (15)
Dominican Republic	√	√ (14)
Ecuador	√	√ (14)
El Salvador	√	√ (14)
Guatemala	√	√ (14)
Guyana	√	√ (15)
Honduras	√	√ (14)
Mexico	√	
Nicaragua	√	√ (14)
Panama	√	√ (14)
Paraguay	√	
Saint Kitts and Nevis	√	
Saint Lucia	√	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	√	
Uruguay	√	√ (15)
Venezuela		√ (14)
EASTERN EUROPE and CENTRAL ASIA		
Albania	√	√ (16)
Azerbaijan		√ (16)
Belarus	√	√ (16)
Bosnia and Herzegovina	√	√ (15)
Bulgaria	√	√ (16)

	Convention No. 182	Convention No. 138 (minimum age declared)
EASTERN EUROPE and CENTRAL ASIA		
Croatia	√	√ (15)
Cyprus	√	√ (15)
Czech Republic	√	
Estonia	√	
Georgia		√ (15)
Hungary	√	√ (16)
Kazakhstan		√ (16)
Kyrgyzstan		√ (16)
Lithuania		√ (16)
Republic of Moldova		√ (16)
Poland		√ (15)
Romania	√	√ (16)
Russian Federation		√ (16)
Slovakia	√	√ (15)
Slovenia	√	√ (15)
Tajikistan		√ (16)
The Former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia		√ (15)
Ukraine	√	√ (16)
Yugoslavia		√ (15)

	Convention No. 182	Convention No. 138 (minimum age declared)
INDUSTRIALIZED MARKET ECONOMY COUNTRIES and ISRAEL		
Austria	√	√ (15)
Belgium		√ (15)
Canada	√	
Denmark	√	√ (15)
Finland	√	√ (15)
France	√	√ (16)
Germany		√ (15)
Greece	√	√ (15)
Iceland	√	√ (15)
Ireland	√	√ (15)
Israel		√ (15)
Italy	√	√ (15)
Japan	√	√ (15)
Luxembourg	√	√ (15)
Malta	√	√ (16)
Netherlands		√ (15)
New Zealand	√	
Norway	√	√ (15)
Portugal	√	√ (16)
San Marino	√	√ (16)
Spain	√	√ (16)
Sweden	√	√ (15)
Switzerland	√	√ (15)
Turkey	√	√ (15)
United Kingdom	√	√ (16)
United States	√	

Annex B. Financial tables

IPEC's actual expenditure in 2000 and 2001 compared with the planned allocations for 2000-01, by recipient (US dollars)

Recipient	Donor	Planned allocations 2000-01	Expenditure 2000	Expenditure 2001	Expenditure 2000-01
African Regional	Austria	190 500	6 066	10 928	16 994
	France	689 500	247 495	195 511	443 006
	United States	200 000	168 456	615 466	783 922
	Total	1 080 000	422 017	821 905	1 243 922
Albania	Italy	133 000	4 114	35 403	39 517
	Total	133 000	4 114	35 403	39 517
Arab Occupied Territories	Canada	0	54 240	0	54 240
	Total	0	54 240	0	54 240
Asian Regional	Japan	146 000	223 996	109 611	333 607
	United Kingdom	2 313 000	526 956	1 066 913	1 593 869
	United States	3 909 000	908 281	1 716 936	2 625 217
	Total	6 368 000	1 659 233	2 893 460	4 552 693
Bangladesh	Finland	0	54 150	0	54 150
	Germany	797 500	319 257	359 804	679 061
	Italian Social Partners' Initiative	543 000	105 815	156 855	262 670
	Netherlands	2 193 000	0	271 014	271 014
	NORAD	239 000	53 341	168 410	221 751
	United States	186 000	306 619	1 103 165	1 409 784
	Total	3 958 500	839 182	2 059 248	2 898 430
Benin	Belgium	49 500	14 345	0	14 345
	France	309 500	55 117	43 253	98 370
	Total	359 000	69 462	43 253	112 715
Brazil	Germany	879 300	412 818	410 941	823 759
	United States	1 297 500	41 889	869 819	911 708
	Total	2 176 800	454 707	1 280 760	1 735 467
Burkina Faso	Belgium	8 500	0	0	0
	France	440 500	57 192	91 902	149 094
	Total	449 000	57 192	91 902	149 094
Cambodia	Denmark	584 000	212 936	240 045	452 981
	Netherlands	0	39 550	294 270	333 820
	United States	0	0	3 252	3 252
	Total	584 000	252 486	537 567	790 053
Central American Regional	Spain	1 165 100	1 564 129	456 330	2 020 459
	United States	7 422 000	1 609 288	997 293	2 606 581
	Total	8 587 100	3 173 417	1 453 623	4 627 040
Colombia	Comunidad Autónoma de Madrid	24 000	0	0	0
	Spain	0	0	70 984	70 984
	United States	0	0	2 987	2 987
	Total	24 000	0	73 971	73 971
Costa Rica	United States	0	79 129	275 145	354 274
	Total	0	79 129	275 145	354 274
Dominican Republic	Spain	0	0	8 068	8 068
	United States	0	45 041	317 382	362 423
	Total	0	45 041	325 450	370 491
Ecuador	Comunidad Autónoma de Madrid	0	22 600	14 235	36 835
	Total	0	22 600	14 235	36 835
Egypt	Denmark	459 500	100 701	130 704	231 405
	Italy	57 500	0	36 767	36 767
	Netherlands	4 000	4 459	0	4 459
	Norway	0	25 267	0	25 267
	Total	521 000	130 427	167 471	297 898

Recipient	Donor	Planned allocations 2000-01	Expenditure 2000	Expenditure 2001	Expenditure 2000-01
El Salvador	United States	0	63 786	158 100	221 886
	Total	0	63 786	158 100	221 886
Ethiopia	Italy	0	26 971	77 385	104 356
	Total	0	26 971	77 385	104 356
European Regional	Finland	70 000	0	0	0
	Poland	17 000	0	0	0
	Total	87 000	0	0	0
Ghana	United States	749 000	175 908	277 046	452 954
	Total	749 000	175 908	277 046	452 954
Guatemala	Spain	0	250 898	62 133	313 031
	United States	1 101 000	0	812 900	812 900
	Total	1 101 000	250 898	875 033	1 125 931
Haiti	United States	1 047 000	263 059	260 998	524 057
	Total	1 047 000	263 059	260 998	524 057
Honduras	Spain	0	0	13 447	13 447
	United States	0	47 440	105 950	153 390
	Total	0	47 440	119 397	166 837
India	Finland	237 500	0	67 042	67 042
	Germany	1 855 250	323 022	375 638	698 660
	Sweden	96 500	405 987	435 863	841 850
	United Kingdom	3 934 500	572 245	663 915	1 236 160
	Total	6 123 750	1 301 254	1 542 458	2 843 712
Indonesia	Germany	918 000	418 844	257 922	676 766
	Total	918 000	418 844	257 922	676 766
Inter-American Regional	Canada	0	0	238 272	238 272
	Spain	0	242 236	114 506	356 742
	United States	0	10 552	766 509	777 061
	Total	0	252 788	1 119 287	1 372 075
Interregional	Belgium	73 000	0	7 835	7 835
	Canada	353 000	66 761	1 112 312	1 179 073
	Denmark	37 000	0	0	0
	Finland	67 000	892 958	179 097	1 072 055
	France	743 000	0	0	0
	Germany	1 501 000	814 464	96 990	911 454
	Hungary	0	0	11 043	11 043
	Italy	398 000	273 345	521 171	794 516
	Netherlands	475 000	158 115	106 969	265 084
	Norway	2 165 000	558 383	579 995	1 138 378
	Poland	0	0	12 066	12 066
	Spain	134 000	0	0	0
	Sweden	898 000	162 204	18 264	180 468
	United Kingdom	764 000	244 191	1 050 351	1 294 542
	United States	885 000	979 444	4 152 105	5 131 549
	Total	8 493 000	4 149 865	7 848 198	11 998 063
Jamaica	United States	0	0	11 227	11 227
	Total	0	0	11 227	11 227
Kenya	Canada	0	0	8 043	8 043
	Germany	995 000	413 025	303 565	716 590
	Norway	0	62 150	121 848	183 998
	Total	995 000	475 175	433 456	908 631
Lao People's Democratic Republic	France	248 000	1 735	98 364	100 099
	Total	248 000	1 735	98 364	100 099
Lebanon	France	248 000	0	96 158	96 158
	Total	248 000	0	96 158	96 158

Recipient	Donor	Planned allocations 2000-01	Expenditure 2000	Expenditure 2001	Expenditure 2000-01
Madagascar	France	240 000	57 324	93 093	150 417
	Total	240 000	57 324	93 093	150 417
Malawi	United States	240 000	57 324	93 093	150 417
	Total	0	0	39 664	39 664
Mali	France	0	0	39 664	39 664
	Total	375 000	124 665	101 094	225 759
Mongolia	United States	375 000	124 665	101 094	225 759
	Total	458 000	159 802	288 858	448 660
Morocco	France	458 000	159 802	288 858	448 660
	Total	503 000	20 159	77 148	97 307
Nepal	Australia	32 000	34 519	3 355	37 874
	Denmark	15 500	10 086	798	10 884
	Germany	639 000	232 657	310 419	543 076
	Italian Social Partners Initiative	122 500	98 818	40 498	139 316
	Italy	0	33 580	117 548	151 128
	United States	21 000	6 178	24 312	30 490
	Total	830 000	415 838	496 930	912 768
Nicaragua	Spain	0	0	57 767	57 767
	United States	0	127 032	522 010	649 042
	Total	0	127 032	579 777	706 809
Niger	France	162 000	0	141 030	141 030
	Total	162 000	0	141 030	141 030
Nigeria	United States	915 000	202 995	205 449	408 444
	Total	915 000	202 995	205 449	408 444
Pakistan	EEC	289 000	181 476	55 667	237 143
	Finland	125 000	0	0	0
	Germany	841 000	204 777	251 662	456 439
	Italian Social Partners' Initiative	239 000	88 704	64 859	153 563
	Italy	71 000	0	22 329	22 329
	PCMEA	0	145 472	250 700	396 172
	Sialkot C.C.I.	26 000	0	0	0
	Switzerland	326 000	212 196	138 190	350 386
	United States	2 380 000	701 288	731 111	1 432 399
	Total	4 297 000	1 533 913	1 514 518	3 048 431
Paraguay	Ayuntamiento Alcalá de Henares	0	0	16 950	16 950
	Total	0	0	16 950	16 950
Philippines	Finland	330 500	48 158	137 227	185 385
	Germany	796 500	688 085	447 562	1 135 647
	Japanese Trade Union Confederation	10 500	23 275	52 756	76 031
	United States	17 500	14 171	150 559	164 730
	Total	1 155 000	773 689	788 104	1 561 793
Portugal	Portugal	0	0	1 803	1 803
	Total	0	0	1 803	1 803
Romania	United States	736 000	104 277	198 749	303 026
	Total	736 000	104 277	198 749	303 026
Russian Federation	Finland	218 000	56 515	84 199	140 714
	Total	218 000	56 515	84 199	140 714
Rwanda	France	29 000	0	0	0
	Total	29 000	0	0	0
Senegal	Netherlands	143 000	197 920	488 428	686 348
	Total	143 000	197 920	488 428	686 348
South Africa	United States	75 000	322 996	45 675	368 671
	Total	75 000	322 996	45 675	368 671

Recipient	Donor	Planned allocations 2000-01	Expenditure 2000	Expenditure 2001	Expenditure 2000-01
South American Regional	Comunidad Autónoma de Madrid	8 000	124 572	22 814	147 386
	Spain	1 436 200	1 533 785	814 651	2 348 436
	United States	2 655 000	218 530	1 539 250	1 757 780
	Total	4 099 200	1 876 887	2 376 715	4 253 602
Sri Lanka	Denmark	641 000	205 597	183 164	388 761
	Total	641 000	205 597	183 164	388 761
Thailand	Germany	679 500	436 598	346 953	783 551
	United States	39 500	4 129	0	4 129
	Total	719 000	440 727	346 953	787 680
Togo	France	29 000	0	48 398	48 398
	Total	29 000	0	48 398	48 398
Turkey	Germany	1 184 400	342 195	504 731	846 926
	Sweden	0	120 684	28 815	149 499
	Total	1 184 400	462 879	533 546	996 425
Uganda	United States	1 314 000	275 895	365 336	641 231
	Total	1 314 000	275 895	365 336	641 231
Ukraine	Netherlands	0	190 635	9 315	199 950
	United States	0	0	55 831	55 831
	Total	0	190 635	65 146	255 781
United Republic of Tanzania	Germany	931 000	349 160	488 855	838 015
	Norway	0	226 160	48 835	274 995
	United Kingdom	56 000	5 925	31 448	37 373
	Total	987 000	581 245	569 138	1 150 383
Viet Nam	Finland	14 000	32 906	23 883	56 789
	Total	14 000	32 906	23 883	56 789
Yemen	United States	0	0	78 317	78 317
	Total	0	0	78 317	78 317
Zambia	United States	727 000	158 420	278 275	436 695
	Total	727 000	158 420	278 275	436 695
Zimbabwe	Sweden	0	38 985	0	38 985
	Total	0	38 985	0	38 985
Total		**64 100 750**	**23 052 271**	**33 278 762**	**56 331 033**

IPEC's actual expenditure in 2000 and peovisional expenditure for 2001 compared with the planned allocations for 2000-01by donor (US dollars)

Donor	Recipient	Planned allocations 2000-01	Expenditure 2000	Expenditure 2001	Expenditure 2000-01
Ayuntamiento Alcalá de Henares	Paraguay	0	0	16 950	16 950
	Total	0	0	16 950	16 950
Australia	Nepal	32 000	34 519	3 355	37 874
	Total	32 000	34 519	3 355	37 874
Austria	African Regional	190 500	6 066	10 928	16 994
	Total	190 500	6 066	10 928	16 994
Belgium	Benin	49 500	14 345	0	14 345
	Burkina Faso	8 500	0	0	0
	Interregional	73 000	0	7 835	7 835
	Total	131 000	14 345	7 835	22 180
Canada	Arab Occupied Territories	0	54 240	0	54 240
	Inter-American Regional	0	0	238 272	238 272
	Interregional	353 000	66 761	1 112 312	1 179 073
	Kenya	0	0	8 043	8 043
	Total	353 000	121 001	1 358 627	1 479 628
Comunidad Autónoma de Madrid	Colombia	24 000	0	0	0
	Ecuador	0	22 600	14 235	36 835
	South American Regional	8 000	124 572	22 814	147 386
	Total	32 000	147 172	37 049	184 221
Denmark	Cambodia	584 000	212 936	240 045	452 981
	Egypt	459 500	100 701	130 704	231 405
	Interregional	37 000	0	0	0
	Nepal	15 500	10 086	798	10 884
	Sri Lanka	641 000	205 597	183 164	388 761
	Total	1 737 000	529 320	554 711	1 084 031
EEC	Pakistan	289 000	181 476	55 667	237 143
	Total	289 000	181 476	55 667	237 143
Finland	Bangladesh	0	54 150	0	54 150
	European Regional	70 000	0	0	0
	India	237 500	0	67 042	67 042
	Interregional	67 000	892 958	179 097	1 072 055
	Pakistan	125 000	0	0	0
	Philippines	330 500	48 158	137 227	185 385
	Russian Federation	218 000	56 515	84 199	140 714
	Viet Nam	14 000	32 906	23 883	56 789
	Total	1 062 000	1 084 687	491 448	1 576 135
France	African Regional	689 500	247 495	195 511	443 006
	Benin	309 500	55 117	43 253	98 370
	Burkina Faso	440 500	57 192	91 902	149 094
	Interregional	743 000	0	0	0
	Lao People's Democratic Republic	248 000	1 735	98 364	100 099
	Lebanon	248 000	0	96 158	96 158
	Madagascar	240 000	57 324	93 093	150 417
	Mali	375 000	124 665	101 094	225 759
	Morocco	503 000	20 159	77 148	97 307
	Niger	162 000	0	141 030	141 030
	Rwanda	29 000	0	0	0
	Togo	29 000	0	48 398	48 398
	Total	4 016 500	563 687	985 951	1 549 638
Germany	Bangladesh	797 500	319 257	359 804	679 061
	Brazil	879 300	412 818	410 941	823 759
	India	1 855 250	323 022	375 638	698 660

Donor	Recipient	Planned allocations 2000-01	Expenditure 2000	Expenditure 2001	Expenditure 2000-01
Germany	Indonesia	918 000	418 844	257 922	676 766
	Interregional	1 501 000	814 464	96 990	911 454
	Kenya	995 000	413 025	303 565	716 590
	Nepal	639 000	232 657	310 419	543 076
	Pakistan	841 000	204 777	251 662	456 439
	Philippines	796 500	688 085	447 562	1 135 647
	Thailand	679 500	436 598	346 953	783 551
	Turkey	1 184 400	342 195	504 731	846 926
	United Republic of Tanzania	931 000	349 160	488 855	838 015
	Total	12 017 450	4 954 902	4 155 042	9 109 944
Hungary	Interregional	0	0	11 043	11 043
	Total	0	0	11 043	11 043
Italian Social Partners' Initiative	Bangladesh	543 000	105 815	156 855	262 670
	Nepal	122 500	98 818	40 498	139 316
	Pakistan	239 000	88 704	64 859	153 563
	Total	904 500	293 337	262 212	555 549
Italy	Albania	133 000	4 114	35 403	39 517
	Egypt	57 500	0	36 767	36 767
	Ethiopia	0	26 971	77 385	104 356
	Interregional	398 000	273 345	521 171	794 516
	Nepal	0	33 580	117 548	151 128
	Pakistan	71 000	0	22 329	22 329
	Total	659 500	338 010	810 603	1 148 613
Japan	Asian Regional	146 000	223 996	109 611	333 607
	Total	146 000	223 996	109 611	333 607
Netherlands	Bangladesh	2 193 000	0	271 014	271 014
	Cambodia	0	39 550	294 270	333 820
	Egypt	4 000	4 459	0	4 459
	Interregional	475 000	158 115	106 969	265 084
	Senegal	143 000	197 920	488 428	686 348
	Ukraine	0	190 635	9 315	199 950
	Total	2 815 000	590 679	1 169 996	1 760 675
NORAD	Bangladesh	239 000	53 341	168 410	221 751
	Total	239 000	53 341	168 410	221 751
Norway	Egypt	0	25 267	0	25 267
	Interregional	2 165 000	558 383	579 995	1 138 378
	Kenya	0	62 150	121 848	183 998
	United Republic of Tanzania	0	226 160	48 835	274 995
	Total	2 165 000	871 960	750 678	1 622 638
PCMEA	Pakistan	0	145 472	250 700	396 172
	Total	0	145 472	250 700	396 172
Poland	European Regional	17 000	0	0	0
	Interregional	0	0	12 066	12 066
	Total	17 000	0	12 066	12 066
Japanese Trade Union Confederation	Philippines	0	0	1 803	1 803
	Total	0	0	1 803	1 803
Sialkot C.C.I.	Pakistan	10 500	23 275	52 756	76 031
	Total	10 500	23 275	52 756	76 031
Spain	Central American Regional	26 000	0	0	0
	Colombia	26 000	0	0	0
	Dominican Republic	1 165 100	1 564 129	456 330	2 020 459
	Guatemala	0	0	70 984	70 984
	Honduras	0	0	8 068	8 068
	Inter-American Regional	0	250 898	62 133	313 031
	Interregional	0	0	13 447	13 447

Donor	Recipient	Planned allocations 2000-01	Expenditure 2000	Expenditure 2001	Expenditure 2000-01
Spain	Nicaragua	0	0	57 767	57 767
	South American Regional	1 436 200	1 533 785	814 651	2 348 436
	Total	2 735 300	3 591 048	1 597 886	5 188 934
Sweden	India	96 500	405 987	435 863	841 850
	Interregional	898 000	162 204	18 264	180 468
	Turkey	0	120 684	28 815	149 499
	Zimbabwe	0	38 985	0	38 985
	Total	994 500	727 860	482 942	1 210 802
Switzerland	Pakistan	326 000	212 196	138 190	350 386
	Total	326 000	212 196	138 190	350 386
United Kingdom	Asian Regional	2 313 000	526 956	1 066 913	1 593 869
	India	3 934 500	572 245	663 915	1 236 160
	Interregional	764 000	244 191	1 050 351	1 294 542
	United Republic of Tanzania	56 000	5 925	31 448	37 373
	Total	7 067 500	1 349 317	2 812 627	4 161 944
United States	African Regional	200 000	168 456	615 466	783 922
	Asian Regional	3 909 000	908 281	1 716 936	2 625 217
	Bangladesh	186 000	306 619	1 103 165	1 409 784
	Brazil	1 297 500	41 889	869 819	911 708
	Cambodia	0	0	3 252	3 252
	Central American Regional	7 422 000	1 609 288	997 293	2 606 581
	Colombia	0	0	2 987	2 987
	Costa Rica	0	79 129	275 145	354 274
	Dominican Republic	0	45 041	317 382	362 423
	El Salvador	0	63 786	158 100	221 886
	Ghana	749 000	175 908	277 046	452 954
	Guatemala	1 101 000	0	812 900	812 900
	Haiti	1 047 000	263 059	260 998	524 057
	Honduras	0	47 440	105 950	153 390
	Inter-American Regional	0	10 552	766 509	777 061
	Interregional	885 000	979 444	4 152 105	5 131 549
	Jamaica	0	0	11 227	11 227
	Malawi	0	0	39 664	39 664
	Mongolia	458 000	159 802	288 858	448 660
	Nepal	21 000	6 178	24 312	30 490
	Nicaragua	0	127 032	522 010	649 042
	Nigeria	915 000	202 995	205 449	408 444
	Pakistan	2 380 000	701 288	731 111	1 432 399
	Philippines	17 500	14 171	150 559	164 730
	Romania	736 000	104 277	198 749	303 026
	South Africa	75 000	322 996	45 675	368 671
	South American Regional	2 655 000	218 530	1 539 250	1 757 780
	Thailand	39 500	4 129	0	4 129
	Uganda	1 314 000	275 895	365 336	641 231
	Ukraine	0	0	55 831	55 831
	Yemen	0	0	78 317	78 317
	Zambia	727 000	158 420	278 275	436 695
	Total	26 134 500	6 994 605	16 969 676	23 964 281
Total		**64 100 750**	**23 052 271**	**33 278 762**	**56 331 033**

Annex C. Impact on children, parents and communities

IMPACT ON CHILDREN

CATEGORIES
1. Children withdrawn from work/rescued/intercepted from being trafficked
2. Children with safer working conditions and shorter working hours (temporary solution)
3. Children supplied with non-formal or basic literacy education
4. Children supplied with vocational, pre-vocational or skills training
5. Children mainstreamed to formal education system
6. Children (younger siblings) prevented from entering work
7. Children supplied with counselling/health services/nutrition
8. Children supplied with legal aid

	CATEGORY							
Programme	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Africa								
Burkina Faso	19	0	100	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	571	100	186	165	100	380	1 030	0
Kenya	4 277	0	408	2 352	3 218	711	4 492	4
Madagascar	80	1 027	707	650	305	0	1 800	720
Mali	413	6 605	3 500	3 010	550	0	1 000	253
Niger	80	0	30	50	0	0	0	0
Senegal	450	21 200	10 730	10 730	0	0	7 900	3 830
Tanzania, United Rep. of	926	0	66	120	165	1 802	0	0
Uganda	1 666	72	77	266	1 327	0	1 757	1
Zambia	596	0	194	50	296	0	200	0
Asia								
Bangladesh	2 905	737	2 435	1 017	74	934	1 270	500
Cambodia	96	135	660	298	140	500	96	0
India	19 068	0	11 200	215	7 748	11 673	11 200	0
Indonesia	819	371	570	516	685	0	877	742
Lao PDR	0	0	0	840	0	0	0	0
Mongolia	90	33	1 085	264	205	205	1 288	188
Nepal	1 066	1 447	5 530	185	2 089	1 866	2 898	378
Pakistan	134	7 921	8 898	420	298	1 137	1 363	0
Philippines	251	1 742	1 479	129	1 748	50	1 774	3 483
Sri Lanka	0	0	1 719	0	547	0	0	256
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	324
Commonwealth of Independent States and Middle East								
Albania	0	0	300	0	0	0	0	0
Lebanon	50	50	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russian Federation	600	0	0	100	600	250	850	0
Turkey	900	4 000	750	4 000	2 000	1 100	5 000	0
Latin America								
Argentina	100	0	0	100	100	300	300	100
Bolivia	600	350	230	230	600	800	600	150
Colombia	716	100	0	450	366	0	816	0
Costa Rica	295	164	77	121	425	232	590	7
Dominican Republic	382	0	0	240	1 242	1 140	142	0
Ecuador	450	1 150	507	0	11 525	800	1 405	130
El Salvador	226	441	351	116	412	62	525	4
Guatemala	0	497	220	12	921	602	1 969	0
Nicaragua	1 266	900	319	432	1 907	870	2 119	160
Panama	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paraguay	95	575	170	0	170	1 100	3 725	130
Peru	0	180	595	60	366	165	272	0
Venezuela	100	0	0	100	100	300	300	100
Total by category	39 428	51 539	54 272	27 316	41 677	27 029	58 382	11 465
Overall total	**311 108**							

IMPACT ON PARENTS AND COMMUNITIES

CATEGORIES
1. Mothers/fathers benefiting from vocational training
2. Mothers/fathers benefiting from income generating activities and/or credit schemes
3. Mothers/fathers benefiting from basic literacy training
4. Mothers/fathers benefiting from medical check-ups
5. Female headed households benefiting from above services
6. Parents' groups formed
7. Self-help groups formed
8. District/city/vigilance groups and boards and task forces formed (total)

	CATEGORY							
Programme	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Africa								
Burkina Faso	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Egypt	0	40	15	0	0	20	0	16
Kenya	155	407	0	0	500	20	5	500
Mali	350	200	300	350	0	700	50	200
Madagascar	360	360	0	0	0	0	0	0
Senegal	0	2 860	0	0	0	3 500	0	52
Tanzania. United Rep. of	0	120	0	0	50	0	0	138
Uganda	0	123	7	0	0	0	0	0
Zambia	50	0	0	0	0	50	1	0
Asia								
Bangladesh	592	696	280	1 072	145	78	67	46
Cambodia	0	490	0	525	0	0	0	0
China	0	0	0	1 075	0	0	0	0
India	0	2 560	100	0	0	228	128	5
Indonesia	0	159	0	0	0	350	132	1
Lao PDR	0	0	0	0	300	0	0	0
Mongolia	284	46	1 085	1 158	3	0	0	3
Nepal	0	812	370	493	11	143	294	15
Pakistan	0	0	0	11	0	146	170	7
Philippines	42	1 534	15	178	5	45	69	26
Thailand	0	0	0	0	550	0	0	0
Commonwealth of Independent States and Middle East								
Russian Federation	127	0	0	0	56	0	0	0
Turkey	90	88	300	500	0	3	1	21
Latin America								
Argentina	40	25	40	40	40	0	0	0
Bolivia	150	180	150	135	150	0	0	0
Costa Rica	13	67	0	0	69	0	0	11
Dominican Republic	0	40	0	0	43	7	5	5
Ecuador	165	165	165	372	165	1	0	1
El Salvador	78	54	0	119	111	103	282	32
Guatemala	140	306	0	923	0	28	0	7
Nicaragua	119	394	113	12	314	10	3	8
Panama	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paraguay	220	220	220	220	180	0	0	0
Peru	75	70	976	0	30	896	718	9
Venezuela	40	25	40	40	40	0	0	0
TOTAL	**3 090**	**12 041**	**4 176**	**7 223**	**2 762**	**6 328**	**1 925**	**1 105**
Total parents:	29 292							
Total groups:	9 358							