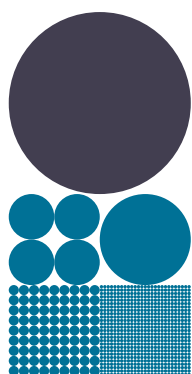




International
Labour
Organization

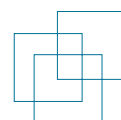


IPEC+ Global Flagship Programme Implementation

Towards a world free from child labour and forced labour



IPEC+
International Programme on the Elimination
of Child Labour and Forced Labour



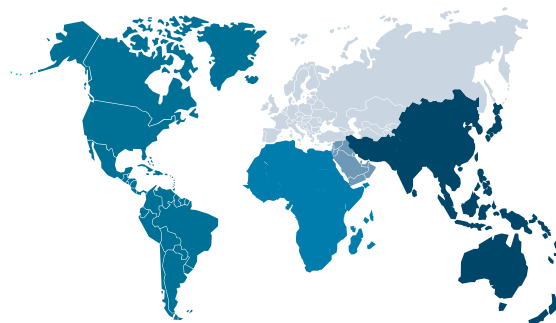
Today, 152 million children are still in child labour



- 152 million children are in child labour
- Of which, 73 million children are in hazardous work

REGIONAL PREVALENCE OF CHILD LABOUR

■ Africa	19.6%
■ Americas	5.3%
■ Arab States	2.9%
■ Asia and the Pacific	7.4%
■ Europe and Central Asia	4.1%

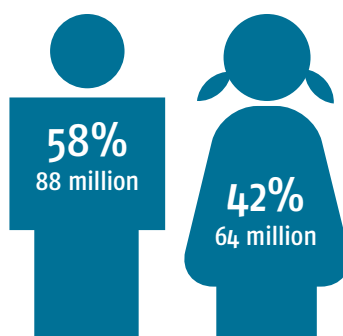


Of the 152 million children in child labour

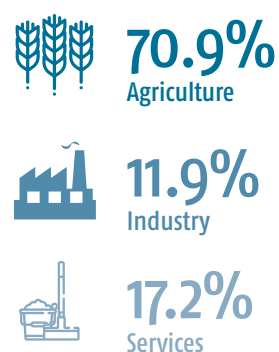
AGE



GENDER



ECONOMIC ACTIVITY



and 40 million people are in modern slavery of which 25 million are in forced labour



40 million people are victims of modern slavery.

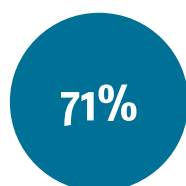
This includes:

- 25 million people in forced labour
- 15 million people in forced marriage

PREVALENCE

In the world, there are:

- 5.4 victims of modern slavery for every thousand people
- 5.9 adult victims of modern slavery for every 1,000 adults
- 4.4 child victims of modern slavery for every 1,000 children



GENDER

Women and girls account for 71 per cent of modern slavery victims



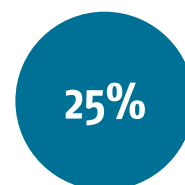
DEBT BONDAGE

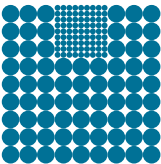
Debt bondage affect half of all victims of forced labour imposed by private actors



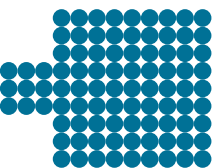
CHILDREN

One in four victims of modern slavery are children

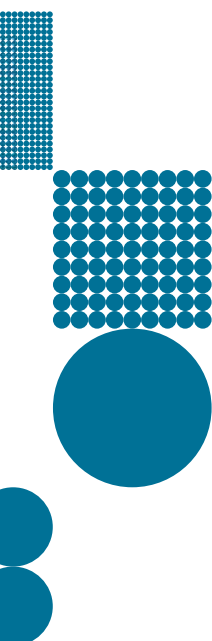




Who we are

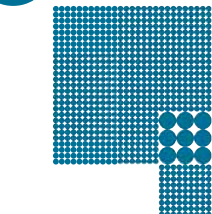


The International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour and Forced Labour (IPEC+) brings together two leading ILO technical cooperation programmes – the International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC) and the Special Action Programme to combat Forced Labour (SAP/FL) – to establish a major new force in the fight against child labour, forced labour and human trafficking. It recognizes that these unacceptable forms of work deny workers their basic human rights at work and that, while their overlap concerns 4.5 million children trapped in contemporary forms of slavery, they share root causes of poor governance, discrimination and social exclusion, family and community poverty and lack of access to decent work and to the rights of freedom of association and collective bargaining.



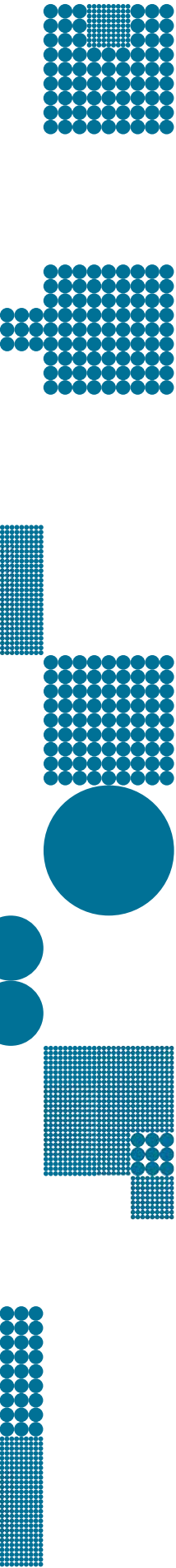
The objective of the IPEC+ Global Flagship Programme – in line with target 8.7 of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda, adopted by the United Nations in 2015 – is to provide ILO leadership in global efforts to eradicate all forms of child labour by 2025 and all forms of contemporary slavery and human trafficking by 2030. It also aims to ensure that all people are protected from – and can protect themselves against – these gross human rights violations.

IPEC+ Global Flagship Programme works, from the village to the global stage, with the ILO's tripartite social partners (governments, employers' and workers' organizations), as well as with enterprises and small producers' organizations, NGOs and civil society organizations, to promote the eradication of child labour and forced labour and the realisation of all fundamental rights at work, with a focus on:

- 
- the rural and informal economies;
 - enterprises and global supply chains;
 - countries in crisis and fragile situations.
- 

The IPEC+ Global Flagship Programme will pursue those aims by supporting the constituents in:





The ILO's normative framework on child labour and forced labour

The IPEC+ Global Flagship Programme is built on the foundations of SDG 8.7, the ILO Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and the corresponding instruments dealing with child labour and forced labour.

IPEC+ fundamental Conventions

(Year of adoption and number of ratifications of the Conventions)

- Convention No. 138 on minimum age (1973)
 - 171 ratifications
- Convention No. 182 on the worst forms of child labour (1999)
 - 182 ratifications
- Convention No. 29 on forced labour (1930)
 - 178 ratifications
- Convention No. 105 on the abolition of forced labour (1957)
 - 175 ratifications
- Protocol to Convention No. 29 – Forced Labour (2014)
 - 26 ratifications

(Conventions No. 138 and No. 182 and Convention No. 29 and its Protocol have accompanying recommendations)

Together, these instruments provide members with the necessary policy framework to understand and fight child labour and forced labour. Regardless of ratification of the Conventions and the Protocol, all ILO member States, simply by virtue of membership, are obliged to respect, promote and realize, in good faith, the rights contained in these instruments.

Our impact

Public policies and governance

The ILO has helped some 115 countries combat child labour. Hundreds of laws, national action plans and policies have been enacted and implemented.

Employers' and workers' organizations and enterprises have played a critical role by integrating child labour in their policies, actions and business practices and by contributing to the implementation of national action plans.

Significant reduction of child labour

The results have been significant. The 16-year period starting in 2000 saw a net reduction of 94 million in children in child labour.

Prevention, prosecution and awareness raising on forced labour and human trafficking

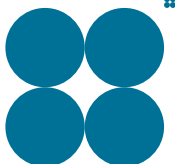
The ILO has also provided technical support on forced labour through more than 60 field projects, thereby developing effective ways to prevent and prosecute forced labour and human trafficking, assist victims, raise awareness and support the development, strengthening or implementation of new laws. This has led to many governments adopting new legislation and policies outlawing forced labour, and efforts are being made to increase prosecutions of traffickers and unscrupulous employers who use forced labour.

Knowledge and data

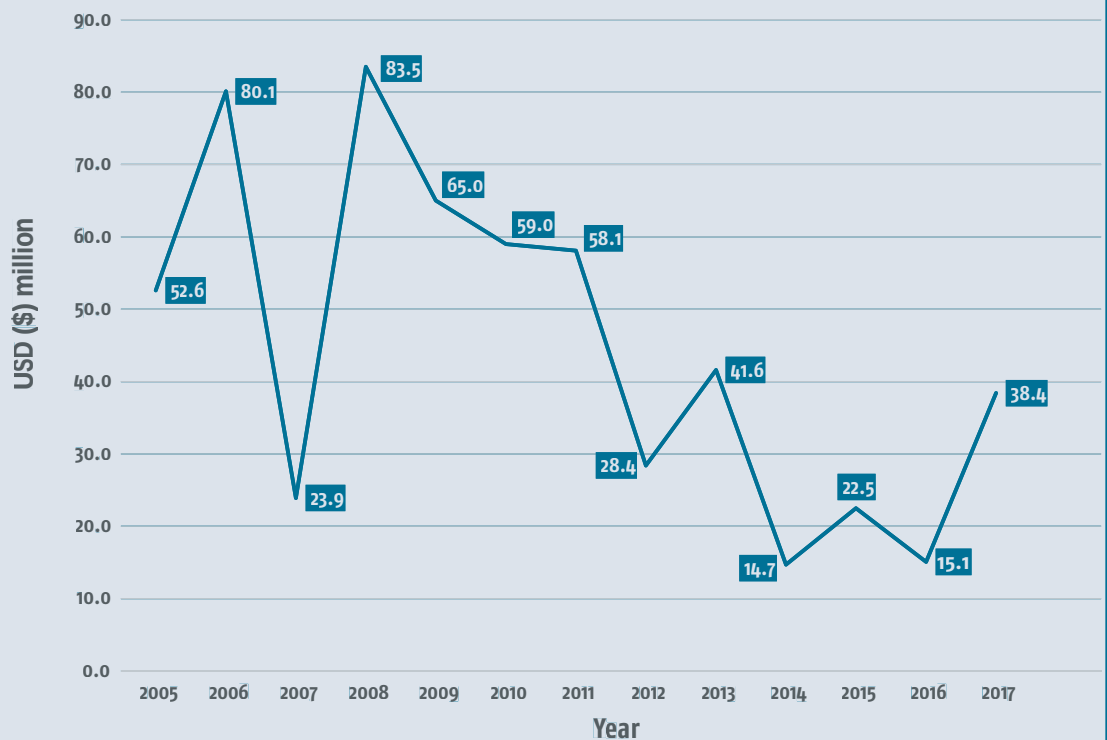
A range of practical products have also been developed, including handbooks and training tools for business, legislators, judges and labour inspectors; and e-learning modules for law enforcement on the identification and investigation of forced labour cases. In 2005, 2012, and 2016 the ILO produced global estimates of forced labour and trafficking and through this process, developed and implemented a methodology using indicators to measure forced labour at the national level.

Partnerships

To achieve further progress, the ILO is bringing together constituents and a wide range of partners to chart a road map to achieve SDG target 8.7. "Alliance 8.7" will allocate key responsibilities among relevant stakeholders, facilitate partnerships, identify and fill knowledge gaps, share knowledge and good practices, and establish new, robust mechanisms to monitor progress.



Evolution of approvals for child labour and forced labour projects, 2005-2017

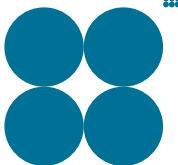


Financing IPEC+: Using resources strategically to reach our goal

Meeting the objectives of IPEC+ and SDG 8.7 requires significant acceleration of past progress towards the elimination of all forms of child labour by 2025 and the eradication of forced labour, modern slavery and human trafficking by 2030.

Strong political will, better designed and integrated policies and more concerted action have already led to a marked acceleration of progress against child labour, especially from 2008-2012. But the pace of change must be faster still if the global community is to live up to these commitments.

The ILO will need to raise additional resources to fulfil its technical and leadership role in these endeavours.



AFRICA

BURKINA FASO
CÔTE D'IVOIRE
EGYPT
GHANA
MADAGASCAR
MALAWI
MALI
MAURITANIA
MOROCCO
NIGER
NIGERIA
TANZANIA
TUNISIA
UGANDA
ZAMBIA

AMERICAS

ARGENTINA
BRAZIL
CHILE
COSTA RICA
COLOMBIA
EL SALVADOR
GUATEMALA
HAITI
HONDURAS
JAMAICA
PANAMA
PERU
SURINAME

ARAB STATES

JORDAN
LEBANON
OMAN
QATAR
SYRIA

ASIA AND
THE PACIFIC

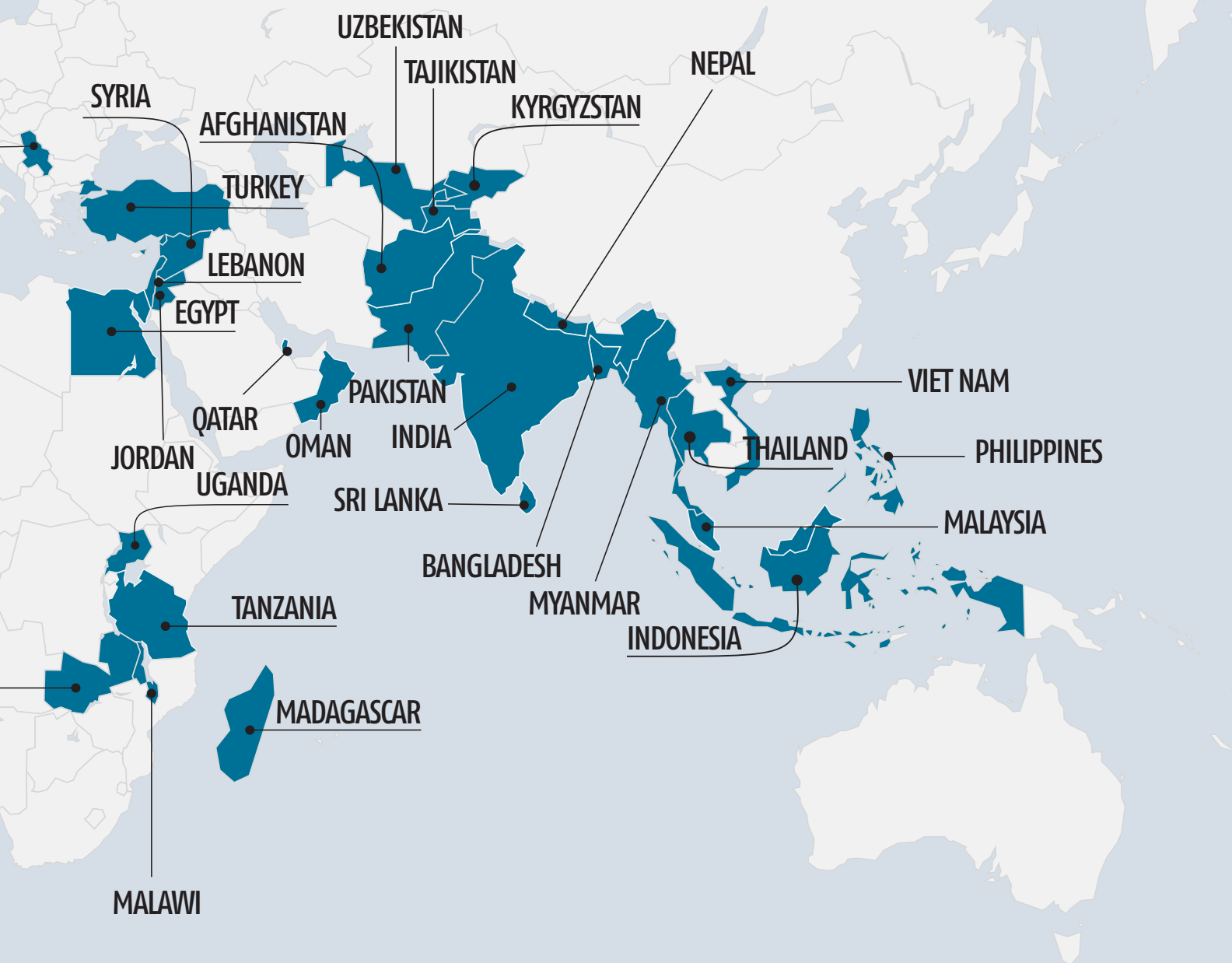
AFGHANISTAN
BANGLADESH
INDIA
INDONESIA
MALAYSIA
MYANMAR
NEPAL
PAKISTAN
PHILIPPINES
SRI LANKA
THAILAND
VIET NAM

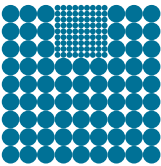
EUROPE AND
CENTRAL ASIA

KYRGYZSTAN
SERBIA
TAJIKISTAN
TURKEY
UZBEKISTAN

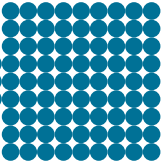


IPEC+ is operating in 51 countries





IPEC+ is currently working in 51 countries with governments, social partners and a variety of actors to promote the eradication of child labour and forced labour



AFGHANISTAN

Support the formulation of a National Action Plan on child labour, including its worst forms.

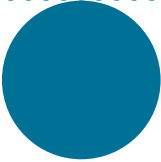
ARGENTINA

Development of local child labour vulnerability maps at the municipality level for each of the 24 provinces through the application of the Child Labour Risk Identification Model.



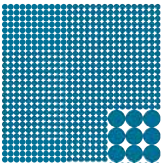
BANGLADESH

Building institutional capacities of government, workers' and employers' organizations and supporting the implementation of the National Child Labour Elimination Policy 2010 and the National Action Plan 2012–2016, with the view of eliminating hazardous child labour from Bangladesh by 2021 and all forms of child labour by 2025.



BRAZIL

Development of local child labour vulnerability maps in each of the 26 states and Federal District through the application of the Child Labour Risk Identification Model. Establishment of a Forced Labour Digital Observatory with information on 5,570 municipalities to contribute to the implementation of public policies for the prevention and eradication of forced labour.



BURKINA FASO

Technical assistance to eliminate child labour and forced labour in the cotton, textile, and garments value chains through an integrated approach.

CHILE

Development of local child labour vulnerability maps at the municipality level for each of the 15 regions through the application of the Child Labour Risk Identification Model.



COLOMBIA

Development of local child labour vulnerability maps for each of the 23 Departments at the municipality level through the application of the Child Labour Risk Identification Model.



COSTA RICA

Development of local child labour vulnerability maps at the municipality level for each of the 7 provinces through the application of the Child Labour Risk Identification Model.

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

Technical assistance to the government and the stakeholders to improve the Child Labour Monitoring System and reinforce its sustainability through the adoption of an appropriate funding mechanism.

EGYPT

Sharing good practices and strengthening the capacity of government, employers' and workers' organizations to combat child labour, and assisting the government and social partners in finalizing the National Action Plan on combating child labour and supporting families (2018–2025).

EL SALVADOR

Development on a study on the worst forms of child labour related to gangs and violence.

GHANA

Building the capacity of local, national and inter-Regional Stakeholders to reduce child labour and improve working conditions in Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining (ASGM) operations (through strengthening the enforcement of laws and the implementation of effective policies, monitoring of the gold supply chain, improving access to social protection services for rural mining communities and strengthening global Networks against child labour in ASGM).

GUATEMALA

Strengthening of departmental tripartite committees for child labour prevention and eradication through the implementation of the Guide for departmental committees with a cultural approach. Development of quantitative research on the link between child labour and the migration route, in collaboration with IOM.

HAITI

Actions towards adoption of a national plan of action on child labour and the hazardous child labour list such as the empowerment of 70 young boys and girls who took the lead to elaborate their own hazardous child labour list and advocated to the Minister of Labour and Social Affairs for its validation.

HONDURAS

Actions towards the development of a strategy to prevent and eradicate child labour in the coffee supply chain together with the employer's organization and the Honduras National Coffee Institute.

INDIA

Strengthening the institutional capacity to implement the national child labour project, through state action plans and research, survey and mapping on child labour analysis and tools. Promote fundamental principles and rights at work in cotton supply chains. Integrated approach to reduce vulnerability to trafficking of women and girls in South Asian countries of origin (Bangladesh, India and Nepal) and in selected destination countries (India, Jordan and Lebanon); and improving regulations and practices of recruitment with Ministry of Labour and Employment, trade unions and recruitment agencies.

INDONESIA

Strengthening of institutional capacities at national and local levels to develop and implement the National Action Plan for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour 2002, which has been transformed into a Road Map toward Indonesia Free of Child Labour by 2022. Implementation of programmes to enhance the knowledge base, raise awareness on child labour as well as for the withdrawal and prevention of child labour in specific sectors.

JAMAICA

Implementation of the Youth Activity Survey and dissemination of results.

JORDAN

Roll out of the National Framework on Eliminating Child Labour to municipality level, focussing on Syrian refugees and host communities and bringing government and civil society actors to work together in addressing child labour. Focused strategy on the promotion of measures preventing unacceptable forms of work for both Syrian refugees and host communities.

KYRGYZSTAN

Innovative interventions to strengthen the impact of national policies with regard to linkages between child labour and social protection.

LEBANON

Art and culture initiatives to raise awareness on and advocate against child labour; launch of the National Choir against Child Labour. Focused strategy on promotion of measures preventing unacceptable forms of work for both Syrian refugees and host communities.

MADAGASCAR

Reduce the prevalence of child labour in the vanilla growing areas of the Sava region.

MALAWI

Reducing child labour through improvements in education services and opportunities, economic empowerment and social mobilization of tobacco growing communities, and through an improved regulatory framework, capacity building and institutional development and the promotion of social dialogue among workers', employers' and farmers organisations.

MALAYSIA

Increase knowledge and awareness on the ILO Protocol and Recommendation on forced labour and strengthen the capacity of the Ministry of Human Resources in implementing the law to regulate the recruitment procedures and fees to reduce vulnerabilities of forced labour; support workers' and employers' organizations to actively support the fight against forced labour; awareness-raising on child labour; developing National Action Plans on Forced Labour and on Child Labour.

MALI

Technical assistance to eliminate child labour and forced labour in the cotton, textile, and garments value chains through an integrated approach.

MAURITANIA

Support for the implementation of Law 2015-31 on the criminalization of slavery and the punishments of slavery practices. Provide protection and appeal procedures to the identified victims by strengthening institutions, employers' and workers' organizations, and civil society. Setting up a digital multimedia platform on child labour.

MEXICO

Development of local vulnerability maps at the municipality level for each of the 32 Federal entities through the application of the Child Labour Risk Identification Model and design of follow-up phase in Chiapas.

MOROCCO

Measurement, awareness-raising, and policy engagement to accelerate action against child labour and forced labour.

MYANMAR

Development of a National Action Plan on the elimination of child labour and hazardous work and of a National Action Plan on forced labour.

NEPAL

A new Labour Act 2017 defining forced labour as a criminal offence and including provisions to protect the victims as well as to punish the perpetrators. Drafting of the second National Master Plan on Child Labour (2018-2028).

NIGER

Strengthen the communication around the initiatives to tackle traditional slavery through media and academia.

NIGERIA

Development of a comprehensive reporting template to evaluate the implementation of the National Action Plan on the elimination of child labour. Capacity building for staff of the National Child Labour Unit.

OMAN

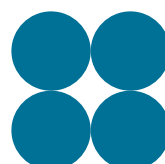
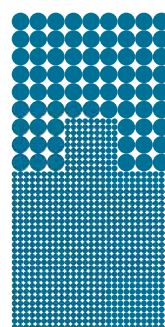
Fair recruitment and decent work for women migrant workers.

PAKISTAN

Since 1994, strengthening institutional and technical capacities to prevent and eliminate child labour at federal, provincial and district levels in sectors such as soccer ball, carpet weaving, deep sea fishing, domestic work, coalmining and rag-picking, and in earthquake-affected areas. Eliminating child labour and bonded labour in integrated programmes in the brick kiln sector at provincial and district levels. Building institutional capacities to eliminate forced labour through policies, programmes, effective law enforcement, strengthening the knowledge base and support to adult and children victims.

PANAMA

Development of innovative methodologies to prevent and eradicate child labour at the municipal level such as local monitoring systems including a smart phone monitoring application.



PERU

Development of local child labour vulnerability maps at the Municipality level for each of the 25 departments through the application of the Child Labour Risk Identification Model.

PHILIPPINES

Building the capacity of local, national and inter-Regional Stakeholders to reduce child labour and improve working conditions in Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining (ASGM) operations (through strengthening of laws and implementation of effective policies, monitoring of the gold supply chain, improving access to livelihood and social protection services for rural mining communities and strengthening global Networks against child labour in ASGM).

QATAR

Implementation of a dedicated pillar on forced labour and human trafficking, as part of the first technical cooperation programme on labour related matters.

SERBIA

Creation of the first National Roadmap for the Elimination of Child Labour (2018–2022). Development of a hazardous child labour list.

SRI LANKA

Revision of the hazardous work list; support to the implementation of the National Child Labour Policy; and development and dissemination of a methodology for local coordination for Child Labour-Free Zones, based on an existing model for child labour-free districts. Equipping Sri Lanka to Counter Trafficking in Persons.

SURINAME

Establishment of a National Committee for the prevention and eradication of child labour and actions for the development of national action plan.

SYRIA

Protecting children affected by the conflict from the worst forms of child labour through the integration of child labour concepts into Child Friendly Spaces; by training government officials and child protection actors and by providing vocational training opportunities to adolescents.

TAJIKISTAN

Supporting tripartite constituents for the elimination of child labour, forced labour and human trafficking.

TANZANIA

Policy support and technical assistance to ILO tripartite constituents and other key stakeholders to address hazardous child labour and OSH in agriculture (national level and Tabora Region).

THAILAND

Technical assistance to combat forced labour and child labour in targeted sectors including Thai fishing and work towards the ratification of the Forced Labour Protocol (P29). Development and implementation of policies to manage migration, protect migrant workers and combat human trafficking. Institutional capacity building at the national, provincial and local levels to eliminate child labour, including support for the first national child labour survey in 2018.

TUNISIA

Revising the legal framework and improving institutional coordination mechanisms in the framework of the National Action Plan for the Fight Against Child labour. Support to constituents, mainly public employment services and trade unions, for better protection of the rights of migrant workers, from and to Tunisia, throughout the migratory process.

TURKEY

2018 declared by the Government as the «Year to combat Child Labour in Turkey».

UGANDA

Raising country level engagement and strengthening social dialogue to combat hazardous child labour in selected tobacco growing districts (Hoima, Arua and Gulu).

UZBEKISTAN

Leveraging rights for development: assured monitoring of child labour and forced labour during the cotton harvest.

VIET NAM

Supporting the country and building institutional capacity to implement the National Plan of Action on the Prevention and Reduction of Child Labour 2016–2020 and move towards the ratification of Convention No. 105 on the Abolition of Forced Labour.

ZAMBIA

Reducing child labour through improvements in education services and opportunities, economic empowerment and social mobilization of tobacco growing communities, and through an improved regulatory framework, capacity building and institutional development.

REGIONAL

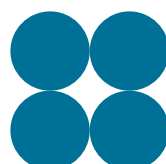
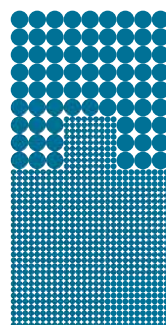
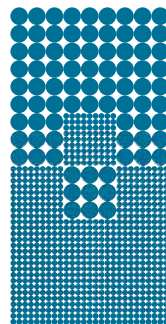
ECONOMIC COMMUNITY OF WEST AFRICAN STATES (ECOWAS)

Reviewing the ECOWAS Child policy and training stakeholders on the use of the guidelines for the implementation of the ECOWAS Strategic framework on child protection. Development of training modules on Trafficking in Persons (TIP), Child Labour and Forced Labour for use in the ECOWAS region.

REGIONAL INITIATIVE LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN FREE OF CHILD LABOUR

(Tripartite cooperation platform of 30 countries)

Design and validation of a Child Labour Risk Identification Model, a statistical tool that identifies territories vulnerable to child labour and estimates the relevance of risk factors, in cooperation with the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean.





International Labour Office
4, route des Morillons
1211 Geneva 22 – Switzerland

www.ilo.org/fundamentals

Copyright © International Labour Organization – October 2018
Cover photo © ILO