



Regional - Ensuring continuous, timely and relevant production of data



Responds to the following criteria

- ▶ Responsiveness
- ▶ Relevance
- ▶ Replicability
- ▶ Sustainability
- ▶ Efficiency



Main stakeholders

Ministries of Labour; National Statistical Offices; employers' and workers' organizations; other relevant national and private statistical institutions.

▶ Description

Data collection on child labour is commonly carried out either through standalone **National Child Labour Surveys (NCLS)**, or through integrating questions on child labour in ongoing national surveys such as the **National Labour Force Surveys (NLFS)** or **Household Living Conditions Surveys (HLCS)**. In addition, the ILO also carries out baseline surveys for project intervention planning. These last are commonly area- and/or sector-specific. Moreover, the ILO also carries out the more complex **value chain analysis (VCA)**,¹ which analyses every activity within a given value chain, from the lowest tiers of work at the field level to the producer and exporter companies. Value chain analysis tries to investigate the prevalence and nature of child labour in different steps of a selected value chain to give reliable figures of the content of child labour in final goods and/or sectors. Information from VCAs is critical to respond to where?, how? and why? child labour occurs along the value chain; to make prevention and removal of children in child labour more relevant, precise, effective and sustainable.

ACCEL Africa carried out several VCAs to collect as much data and information as possible on the nature and prevalence of child labour at national levels as well as in selected areas and value chains. It also worked to introduce ILO-produced child labour modules into the NLFS of Mali and Uganda. As a result, for the first time, these two countries were able to produce and develop annual and timely child labour data which could continuously inform relevant national policies, legislations, programmes and budgets.

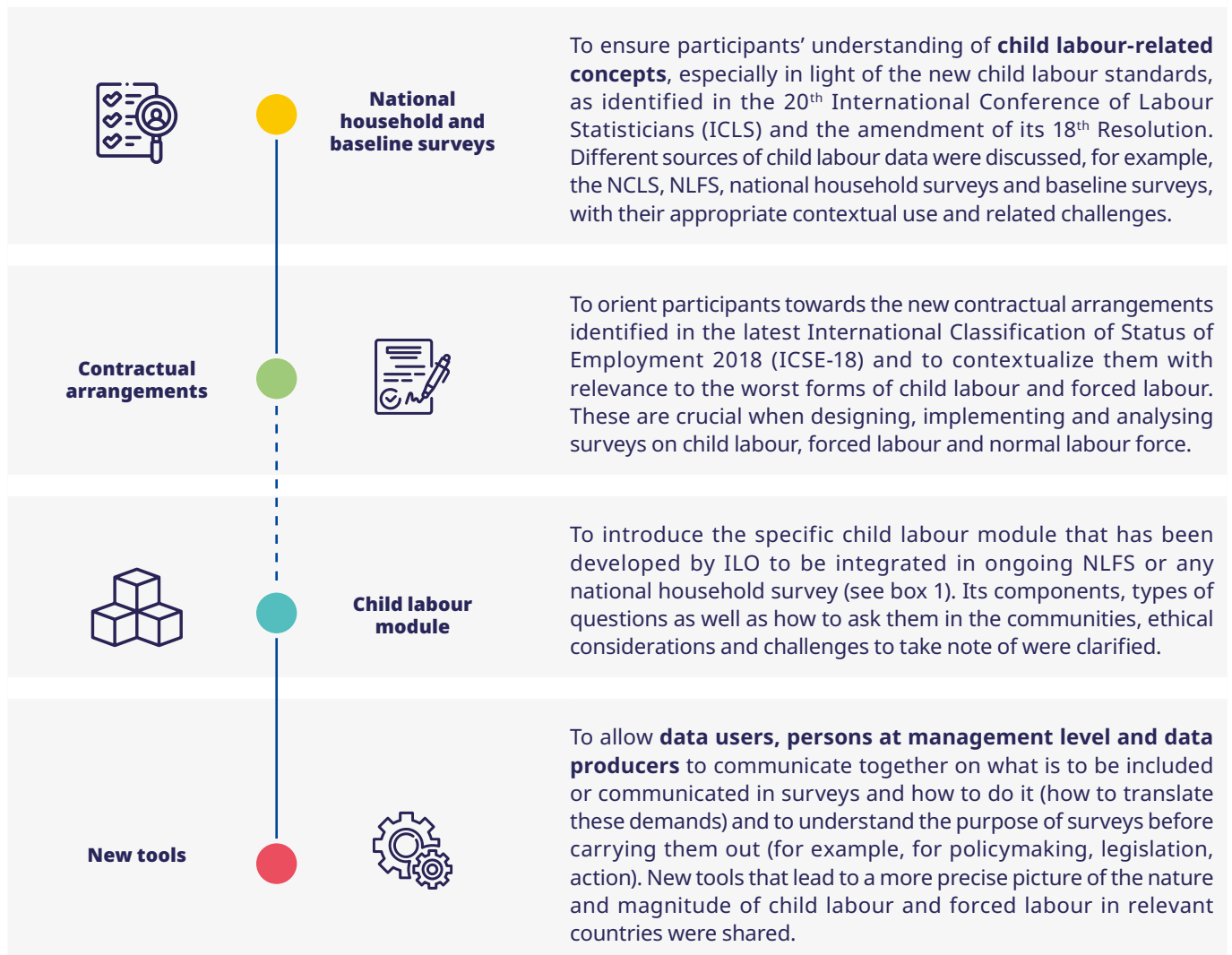
The project also carried out baseline surveys along with VCA in the cotton sector in Egypt and the artisanal gold mining sector in Mali. In addition, standalone and more detailed VCAs were carried out in Nigeria (cocoa and artisanal gold mining sectors) and Uganda (tea and coffee sectors).

Undertaking NCLS regularly may be a significant expense to national budgets, which is why ACCEL Africa has advocated for integrating child labour modules in ongoing NLFSs, which is more cost-effective.

¹ Value chains describe how value is created from the conception of a product or service to its final consumption, including the different stages of input supply, design, production, distribution and retail. The term value chain is more often used with a developmental connotation, addressing issues of value capture and distribution across the chain. Value chain can also be used sometimes interchangeably with the term supply chain, which refers to the organisation of activities required to produce goods or services and bring them to consumers through inputs and various phases of development, production and delivery. Global and regional supply chains involve cross-border organization. A supply chain perspective usually considers the process of bringing products and services to markets from the point of view of a main buyer or lead firm. See: ILO (2021): [Value Chain Development for Decent Work - A systems approach to creating more and better jobs](#), third edition.

► Process

To support the countries to produce their own data, the ACCEL Africa worked on the organization of **two regional trainings** (in Egypt for English-speaking countries² and in Côte d'Ivoire for French-speaking countries³) for representatives of national statistical offices, ministries of labour, and employers' and workers' organizations. The aim of the trainings included the following:



² Egypt, Eritrea, Gambia, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda.

³ Algeria, Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Senegal, Togo and Tunisia.

► **Box 1. Child labour modular surveys: Model questionnaire**

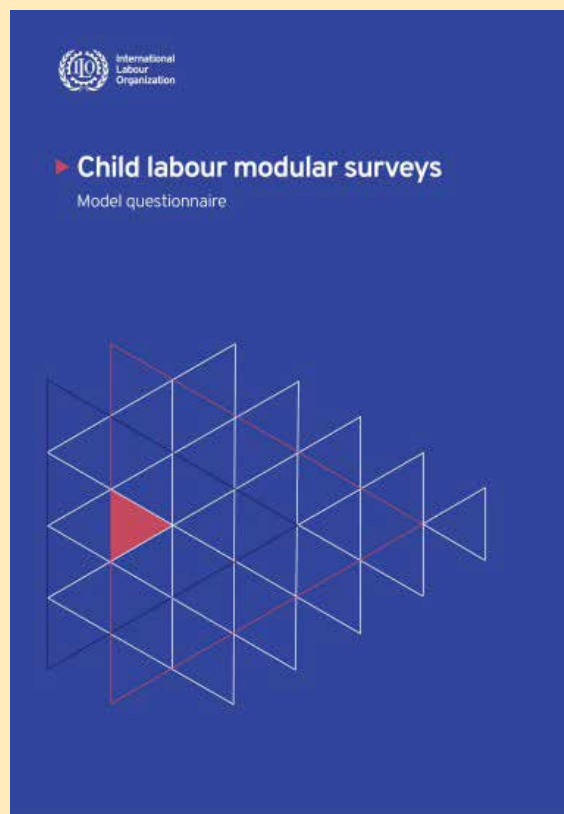
The Child labour modular surveys questionnaire is intended to measure child labour according to the amended international standards adopted by the 20th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (2018). It is designed to have a limited number of questions so that it can be incorporated as a module in surveys on more general topics such as NLFS or HLCS.

The questionnaire is structured in five parts as follows:

1. Demographic and education characteristics
2. Employment work by children
3. Own-use production of goods
4. Hazardous work by children
5. Unpaid household services (household chores)

The changes that need to be made when integrating the ILO child labour module into NLFS or HLCS are:

- Expand the age bracket of the employment module to include children aged 5-17 years old.
- Add a module on unpaid trainee work by children and own-use production of goods.
- Add a module on hazardous work by children.
- Add a module on unpaid household services in the child's household (household chores) if not yet included in the NLFS.



Source: ILO (2022). *Child labour modular surveys: Model questionnaire*, Fundamentals Principles and Rights at Work Branch (FUNDAMENTALS).

The regional trainings were followed up with national orientation sessions within each country supported by ACCEL Africa to ensure that information taken from the trainings was confirmed and adapted to the local context as needed. These local orientation sessions were supported by local ILO statisticians available in selected countries in addition to regional ACCEL Africa-relevant specialists who supervised all the sessions. In these sessions, in-depth information, know-how, tools and experiences were shared with national statistical offices so that they can carry out different kinds of surveys by themselves (for example, LFS including child labour modules or baseline surveys) and VCA within selected industries and sectors.

Special attention at country level was given to the child labour modules that could be integrated into ongoing NLFS. Therefore, further orientation sessions took place for those countries which showed interest in carrying out this process:

Mali and Uganda national statistical offices decided to go ahead with the preparation for NLFS that include the child labour module. As mentioned above (box 1), the main steps taken to do so included the following:

- Expanding the age bracket of the employment module to include children aged 5-17 years old.
- Adding a module on unpaid trainee work by children and own-use production of goods.
- Adding a module on hazardous work by children.
- Adding a module on unpaid household services in the child's household (household chores) if not yet included in the NLFS.

All these steps were closely supervised by ILO local or regional statisticians.

Moreover, in-depth information and data were produced on the selected sectors identified by the ACCEL Africa project in the respective countries. This took place through the organization and implementation of a mixture of baseline and value chain analysis as in Egypt (cotton) and Mali (gold), whilst two more countries had worked specifically on value chain analysis: Nigeria (gold and cocoa) and Uganda (tea and coffee) .

► **Figure 1. Uganda: Example of a National Labour Force Survey data collection**

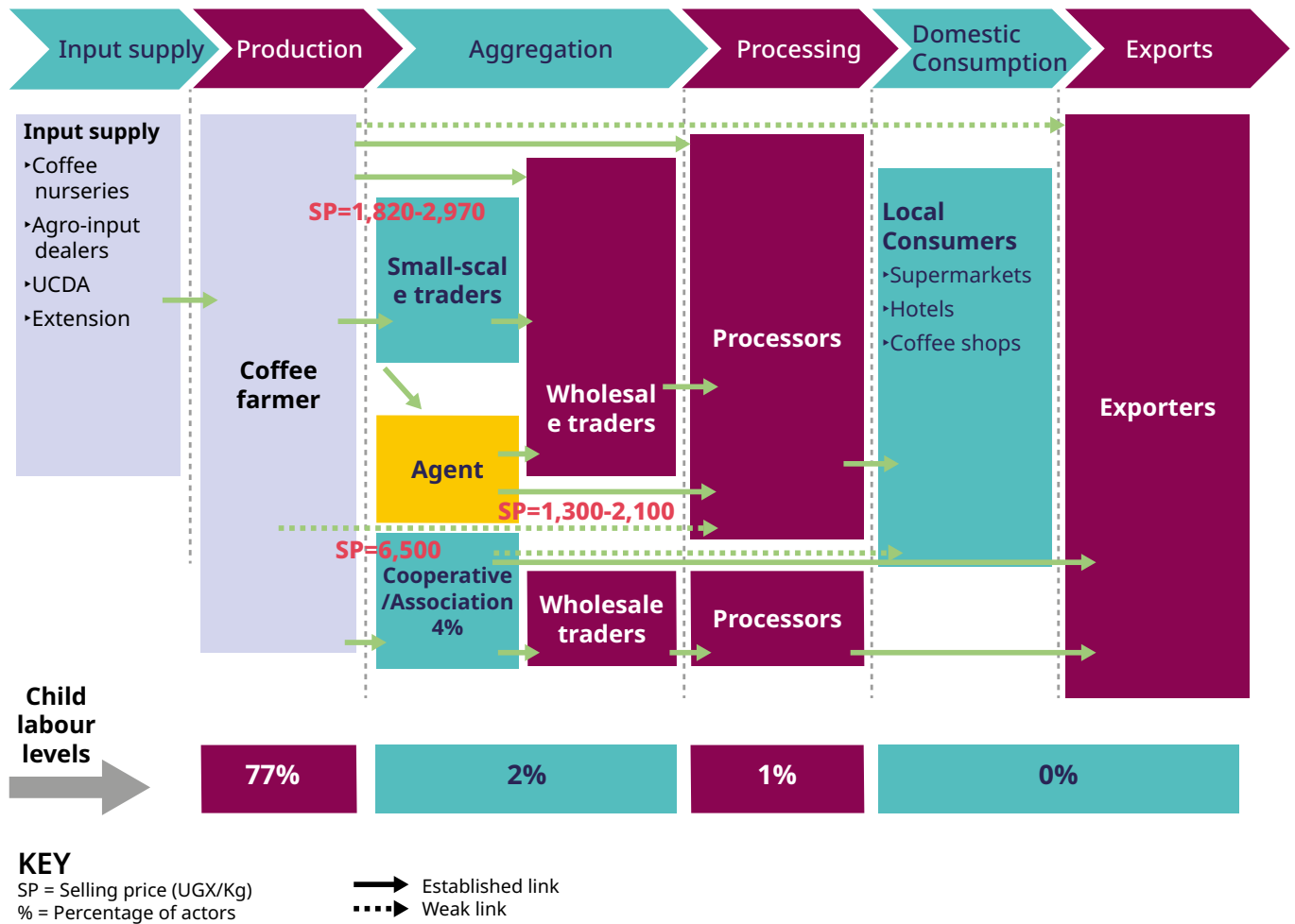
NATIONAL LABOUR FORCE SURVEY 2021					
	Batch Number: UGANDA BUREAU OF STATISTICS	 THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA			
PART A1: Identification particulars and eligibility					
HA1	Stratum (Sub-region)				
HA2	District/City				
HA3	Sub-Stratum (1=Rural 2=Urban)				
HA4	Municipality/County				
HA5	Sub-county / TC/Division				
HA6	Parish / fWard				
HA7	LC I/Village/Zone/Cell				
HA8	Enumeration Area				
HA9	Structure Number				
HA10	Household number				
HA11	Sample number				
HA12	Household head	a: Name	b: Telephone No.:		
HA13	Respondent	a: Name	b: Telephone No.:		
HA14	HHD alternate contact	a: Name	b: Telephone No.:		

► Figure 2. ACCEL Africa sub-regional training on building national capacities in data analysis for policy development regarding child labour and forced labour (Cairo, 23-27 February 2020)

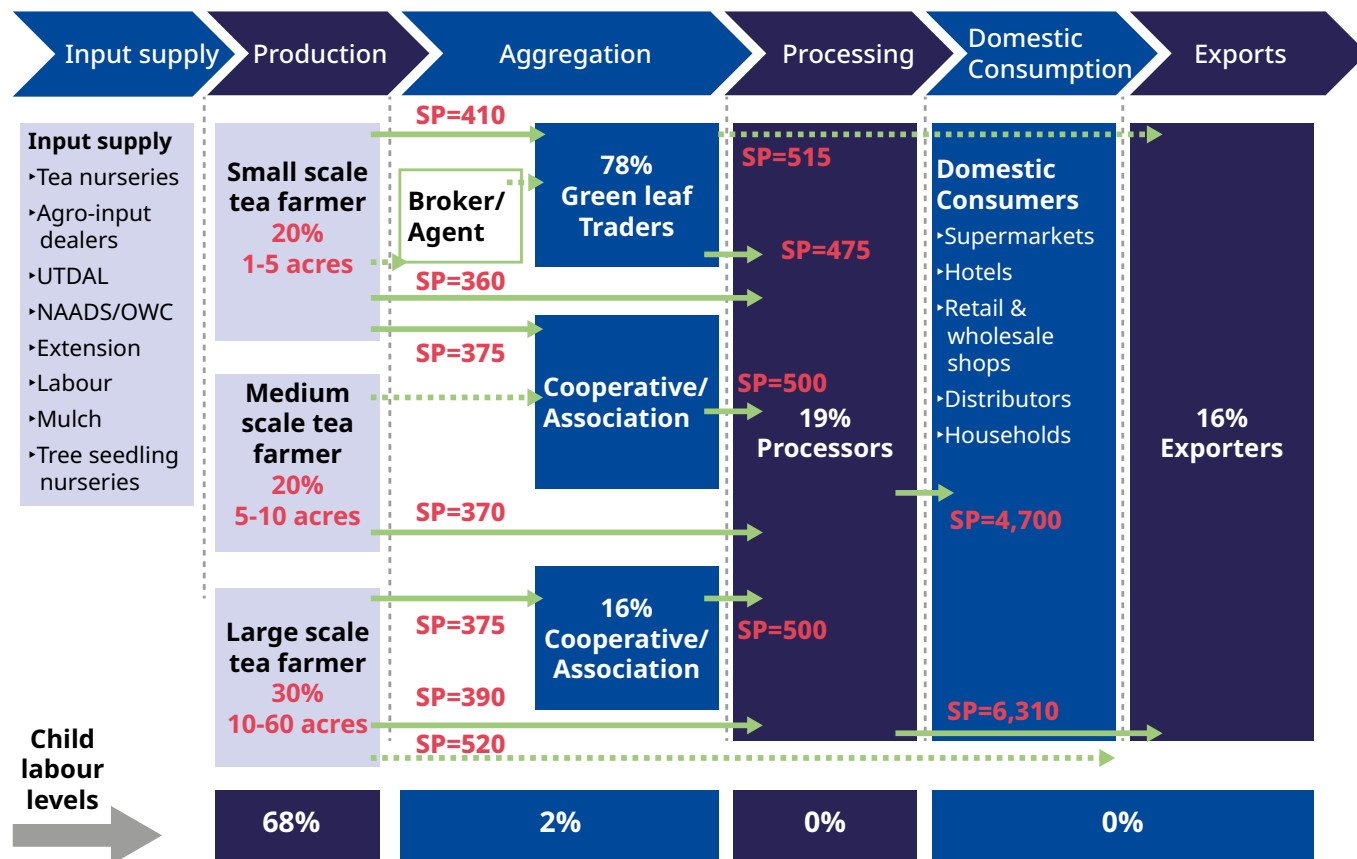


► Figure 3. Uganda: Significant results of VCA in the tea and coffee sectors, showing a higher prevalence of child labour in the coffee sector

The coffee value chain map: Functions, actors and supporters



The tea value chain map: Functions, actors and supporters



KEY

SP = Selling price (UGX/Kg)
 % = Percentage of actors

→ Established link
 Weak link

► Figure 4. ILO tools and guides for Value Chain Analysis



Sources: ILO (2020). *Market Systems Analysis for Decent Work: A User-friendly Guide*; ILO (2021). *Value Chain Development for Decent Work: A systems approach to creating more and better jobs*.

► Enabling factors

Enabling factors that contributed to being able to carry out detailed research on child labour in general and in selected supply chains specifically within the framework of the ACCEL Africa project included the following:

- 1 Most of the countries had statistical offices that already carry out annual NLFS and therefore just needed know-how and financial support to introduce the child labour module.
- 2 Most countries involved had research agencies (governmental as well as private) that were knowledgeable of the cycles of selected supply chains, from growing or mining to production and selling. The selected crops or minerals that are widely prevalent in those countries are an important source of exports as well as income and are widely researched. However, ACCEL Africa added significant research information and tools to ensure high-quality and credible research and results.
- 3 The tools shown in figure 4 included already developed and tested relevant ILO guides and modules.

In brief

Having data producers, such as national statistical offices, at the same table as data users, such as relevant ministries, employers' and workers' organizations, from the onset of the idea of research saves time, promotes smoother research processes, builds ownership, and supports the production of more relevant data and research.