



**Building regional efforts for eliminating the worst forms of child labour
and trafficking in Pacific Island Countries**



**Report of the Samoa
National Child Labour and Trafficking Forum**

**Hotel Millennia, Apia
22nd to 24th July 2014**

The latest [ILO global child labour estimates](#), released in September 2013, indicate that the number of child labourers has declined by one third since 2000, from 246 million to 168 million. The number of children in hazardous work stands at 85 million, down from 171 million in 2000. Most of this advance was achieved between 2008 and 2012, when the global number fell by 47 million, from 215 to 168 million, and the number of children in hazardous work fell by 30 million, from 115 to 85 million.

Despite this progress, the 2016 target set by the international community for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour, as a priority within the global fight for the eradication of all child labour, will not be met. To have any chance of reaching that goal soon, we need to accelerate and intensify our efforts substantially.

We are moving in the right direction but progress is still too slow. If we are serious about ending the scourge of child labour in the foreseeable future, we need a substantial stepping-up of efforts at all levels. There are 168 million good reasons to do so."

Guy Ryder, ILO Director-General

In Pacific Islands Countries (PICs), there is clear evidence that children are susceptible to the worst forms of child labour and trafficking. ILO child labour research studies¹ in some PICs found children in the worst forms of child labour, including hazardous work (agriculture, scrap metal scavenging and construction), commercial sexual exploitation and illicit activities such as drug trafficking, begging and pick pocketing. Children were also identified working below the minimum age of employment, particularly in the urban informal economy as street vendors, loaders or carriers, scavengers, and in back yard garages and supermarkets.

¹ The ILO-EU funded TACKLE project coordinated Child Labour research studies (Rapid Assessments) in Fiji (2009), PNG (2010), Tuvalu and Kiribati (2011-2012)

Since 2008, Fiji and PNG have benefitted from the European Commission funded and ILO implemented child labour project called TACKLE-tackling child labour through education, implemented in 12 countries (including eight countries in Africa, two in the Caribbean and Fiji and Papua New Guinea in the Pacific).

In the Pacific, the TACKLE project strengthened the capacity of the Fiji and PNG governments, social partners and civil society groups to implement policies and strategies to address child labour issues, including conducting research and structured technical training, implementing legislative reviews, coordinating resource sharing platforms, raising awareness and advocacy with tri-partite partners, establishing child labour inspections, and implementing direct actions with children in child labour, children at risk, families, schools and communities.

“Building regional efforts for eliminating the worst forms of child labour and trafficking in Pacific Island Countries” is an ILO Pacific sub-regional child labour and trafficking project that expands on the actions of the ILO-EU TACKLE project by sustaining and furthering the initiatives supported by TACKLE in Fiji and PNG. The project also extends technical support to Solomon Islands, Kiribati and Samoa to assist these countries to formulate and implement strategies and programmes to combat child labour, to conduct child labour research; and to draft National Action Plans to eliminate the worst forms of child labour, including determining hazardous child labour lists.

The Forum on Child Labour and Trafficking in Samoa, and also planned for Solomon Islands and Kiribati, is a step towards achieving these goals. **See Annex 1: Information Brief**

FORUM OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the forum were to:

- o Understand the concepts of child labour, trafficking, hazardous work
- o Review the international and national legal frameworks, policies and programmes on child labour and trafficking
- o Determine what the issues are and to plan for action

FORUM PROGRAMME

Time	Day 1 Tuesday 22 nd July	Day 2 Wednesday 23 rd July	Day 3 Thursday 24 th July
8:30-9:00	Registration	Recap of Day 1	Recap of Day 2
9:00-9:30	Welcome Official Opening - Prayer	Session 1: An overview of child protection issues in Samoa UNICEF	Session 1: Issues, lessons learnt and guidelines for dealing with children Samoa Victim Support Group
9:30-10:00	Opening Speech by Chief Guest, Aumua Isaia Lameko	Session 2: Existing laws, policies and programmes on child protection MWCSD	Session 2: Issues, lessons learnt and guidelines for dealing with children Pasefika Mana
10:00-10:30	Workshop overview Introduction of participants	Session 3: Education laws and policies and related issues faced in the school system MOE	Session 3: Mapping risks and vulnerabilities/ guidelines to working with children (Group work)
	MORNING TEA	MORNING TEA	MORNING TEA
11:00-11:40	Session 1: Child Labour: nature, causes, trends & International legal framework (ILO)	Session 4: Existing child labour laws and compliance MCIL	Session 4: Experiences of interventions from other countries (ILO)
11:40-13:00	Session 2: Developing a Child Labour Profile (Group work)	Session 5: Identifying gaps in the legal and policy framework (Group work)	Session 5: Planning for action & Presentations of Action Plans (Group work)
	LUNCH	LUNCH	LUNCH
14:00-15:00	Session 3: Hazards & Risks - Determining a hazardous child labour list (ILO)	Session 6: Conducting child labour research and inspections: techniques and lessons learnt (ILO)	Session 6: Roundtable: Next Steps & Evaluation
15:00-16:00	Session 4: Identifying hazards and risks (Group work)	Session 7: Research and investigations/ inspections and definitions (Group work)	Closing Ceremony & Presentation of Certificates END
16:00-16:30	AFTERNOON TEA	AFTERNOON TEA	AFTERNOON TEA

FORUM OPENING AND INTRODUCTIONS

The National Child labour and trafficking forum in Samoa was facilitated from the 22nd to 24th July in Apia by the Pacific Sub-Regional Child Labour and Trafficking Programme Coordinator, Marie Fatiaki, assisted by the Child Labour Officer, Ahmad Ali and ILO National Coordinator for Samoa, Tomasi Peni.

The Forum was attended by representatives from Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Labour, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Women, Community and Social Development, Ministry of Justice, Police, Members from Samoa Workers Congress, PSA and Teachers Union, Samoa Chamber of Commerce & Industries, representatives from Samoa Victims Support Group, Pasefika Mana, National University of Samoa and the Media. **See Annex 2: Participant list**

The Forum was officially opened by the ACEO, Aumua Isaia Lameko from the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Labour. In his opening address, the ACEO provided a brief overview of the Child Labour Conventions and the role of the government in addressing the issues. Marie Fatiaki, on behalf of the ILO, thanked the participants for attending the forum, and provided a brief background of the ILO's work on child labour and trafficking in the region that has developed from the initiatives of the EU funded TACKLE project.

In the introductory session, participants introduced themselves and identified their expectations of the forum, one child labour issue in Samoa and one priority action needed to address the issue. The results from the introductory session were then organized in clusters and presented back to the participants and used in group exercises and discussions further on into the forum programme. The participant expectations, issues and actions in the introductory session are presented below.

A. PARTICIPANT EXPECTATIONS

- Have a clearer understanding of child labour, effects on children, child trafficking and issues globally, and how this applies to Samoa
- Learn how to address child labour and trafficking- examples, lessons learnt, best practices from the Pacific countries/ globally
- Understand the role of the ILO in Pacific- resources, training, funds, support

- Understand ILO Conventions on CL; How the Conventions are applied to address CL
- Learn about Samoan national legislation on child labour and trafficking and how to enforce the law to prevent/ address child labour
- Understand how Samoa is doing regarding child labour and child trafficking
- Find out about the tools to determine hazardous child labour
- Learn more about the work of the government and other organisations in Samoa on child labour issues
- Come up with a resolution at the end with all parties concerned to do something about child street vendors

B. ISSUES

- Children in street vending
- Children used by businesses to sell their products
- Children scavenging on the streets and at the local dump sites
- Out- of school children/ children not attending school
- Lack of enforcement of the laws

C. ACTIONS

- Need for training and awareness
- Improve enforcement and compliance
- Strengthen legislation and policies
- Conduct research/ gap analysis
- Provide resources
- Improve coordination and partnerships
- Provide alternative solutions for parents
- Establish agency/ department for care of children in WFCL
- Address violence against children

FORUM OUTCOMES AND RESOLUTIONS

The forum provided the platform for participants to learn the concepts and laws on child labour and trafficking and identify issues and actions to address child labour and trafficking in Samoa. A main outcome of the forum was the action plans developed by participants to progress the agenda of combating child labour and trafficking in the Samoa. Participants identified visions for these actions in Samoa, for example:

- ***Free children from exploitation of their rights***
- ***For every Samoan child to be educated, safe, happy and healthy***
- ***Education opportunities for all children in preparation for appropriate future employment***
- ***Protect the right for children to receive education***

Participants also constructed definitions of child labour that could be used in the local context. Two definitions were selected as being easily understood:

- ***“Child labour is work that is mentally, physically, socially or morally dangerous and harmful to children and interferes with children’s education, health and cultural values”***
- ***“Child labour is work that exploits children, that causes hardships and results in bad health and unhealthy lifestyles”***

The forum was also widely covered by the media- Samoa Observer and Samoa TV 1 and TV 3, Samoa Radio and Radio Australia’s Pacific Beat programme- creating awareness of the issue with the wider public. **See Media annexes attached.** The forum closed with the following resolutions:

- To conduct a rapid assessment on child labour in Samoa focused on child street vendors.
- To support the documentation of a monitoring and referral system for enforcing compulsory education and ensuring children are not exploited or put at risk on the streets. The task force for compulsory education with Ministry of Education and committee for the UNCRC with Ministry of Women, Community and Social Development, were highlighted as ‘starting points’ for progressing this effort.
- To undertake further training on strategies and approaches to child labour, including child labour inspection, CLMS, and guidelines for working with children.
- To submit the forum report and recommendations to stakeholders and follow up with developing a National Action Plan and Hazardous Child Labour List.

Day 1: Understanding child labour concepts and the international legal framework

Day 1 focused on clarifying the international legal frameworks of child labour and trafficking, in particular the ILO Conventions on Minimum Age and Worst Forms of Child Labour, and the Trafficking (Palermo) protocol. Determining the list of hazardous child labour was also examined, and group exercises on profiling child labour and hazards and risks were conducted on Day 1. **See Annex 3 & 4: ILO Presentations for Day 1.** These group exercises assisted participants to understand the application of the Minimum age and WFCL standards, and also assisted participants understand and identify hazards and risks in regards to working children.

To profile child labour, groups selected photo cards that could showed a child in light work, working under the minimum age, child in the worst forms of child labour (articles 3 a to c) and in hazardous child labour. Groups were then required to construct a profile using the following as guidelines:

- *Name of child/ Country/ place or origin/ Location*
- *Age/ Gender*
- *Type of work/ nature of work*
- *Working conditions- working environment, hours of work, type of contract, payment, etc.*
- *Reasons for work*
- *Education status- is child going to school? Last class attended? Attendance to school*
- *Socio-economic status of the family/ family background*
- *Is this happening in Samoa?*



Groups presenting results of their Child labour profiling. The profiles highlighted whether groups had placed the type of child work into the correct category of light work, child labour under minimum age, hazardous work, and WFCL (article 3 a-c). See yellow highlights in table below.

PARTICIPANT FEEDBACK OF GROUPWORK 1: PROFILING CHILD LABOUR

Name	Country	Location	Age	M or F	Type/ nature of work	Working conditions- hrs, type of contract	Reasons for work	Education status – in sch? Last class?	Socio economic status	In Samoa
Children in Light Work (Not in child labour)										
Enrique Mendoza	Colombia	South America Bogota	13	M	Newspaper vendor	Weekend, part time, after school	Extra income for family, work experience	Still in school, 9 th grade	Low income family	No
Sahad Azar	Nigeria	Farm	13	M	Feeding chickens	Acceptable, before and after school	Help out with family farm	Attending school	Above average	Yes
Mara	China	Market	13	F	Packing Taro leaf	Clean , 1 hr after school	Assist the family	Attend school in class 9	Middle income	Yes
Children working below Minimum Age										
Wenli Shang-Lo	Malaysia	Home, plantation	12	F	Handicraft making	Average	Support themselves- parents died in a plane crash	Last class attended – Year 6	Poor	Yes
Andrew	Nigeria	Town area	6	M	Street vendor <i>Young child, hazardous work</i>	Exposed to the sun During school hours, long hours	Both parents died – HIV/AIDS	No longer in school – dropped out in Year 3	Poor family, unhealthy background	Yes
Akosh	Africa (Ghana)	Family	8	M	Building construction <i>Young child, hazardous work</i>	Carpenter, long hours, overtime hours, self - employed with no wages, volunteer worker	Family commitment uneducated , financial support	Not going to school		No
Hazardous Work										
George and Joseph	India	Workshop	16	M	Repairing and fixing vehicle parts	Exposed, noisy, dirty, (MSD)	Long hours, To support their family	School leavers, Year 10	Low income	Yes
Jao Pong	Vietnam	Ditch	11	M	Rubbish collector	Dirty and dangerous	Work for family	Drop out or never been to school	Very low	Yes
Ajay Singh	India	Asia/ Pacific	10	M	Scavenge	Hazardous, unhealthy	He is bonded	Not in school	Low or poor	Yes – on a small scale
WFCL										
Sen Nguen	Cambodia	Unknown	11-13	M	Child soldier Maybe an orphan, displaced from a village,	Military, maybe military training camp, trained to use the gun, eyes look dead – may have seen other atrocities		Forced to leave school @ CL 6 -7	None	No
Priya Prasad	India	Motel	15	F	Prostitution	Dangerous, day and night time,	Pay debts and support herself	School drop out	Low	Sort of (?)
Ina	India	City	8	F	Illicit activities (begging)	Dangerous environment unsupervised	Debt bondage, poverty, financial constraints	No longer at school	Below income, low standard of living	No

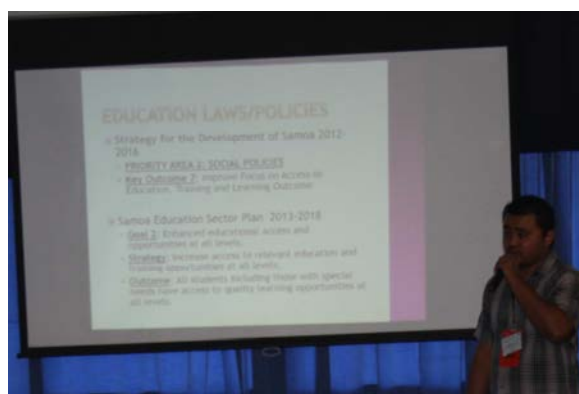
PARTICIPANT FEEDBACK OF GROUPWORK 2: IDENTIFYING HAZARDS AND RISKS

In this group exercise, participants selected photos that showed children in hazardous work relevant to Samoa and completed the table below which shows group feedback on hazards and risks faced by children in their occupations.

Type of work	Tasks involved, loads, working environment	Identified hazards	Identified risks	Actions to eliminate the risks
Night vendor – young boy selling food at night	- carry loads (food) - walking long distances at night - engaging drunk and possibly violent people	- exposed to indecent/abusive behaviour - stray dogs - physical attacks - exposed to alcohol and smoking - sexual predators - unsafe environment - unsuitable for children - health risks – sore back, pneumonia, etc. - may be kidnapped	- become influenced by what he sees - injured or subject to rabies from dog bites - exposed to violence – may lead to becoming mental and/or physically disabled - may become a smoker or alcoholic at a young age - being exposed to sexual activity may lead him to become a sexual predator - becoming sexually active leaves him exposed to health risks – HIV	- Enact or amend laws for child protection - enforcement by who?– identify which agencies will enforce issues of child labour -awareness programs of hazards or risks – although parents may be sending their children out at night, they may not be aware of the risks that the children face and awareness on this will help a lot.
Scavengers (young boy)	- searching for food, valuable items, dishes, clothes, recyclable items - the working environment for the child is the landfill which poses a health risk. The child is exposed to dangerous items, unhealthy, dirty and smelly environment	- health hazards - toxic chemicals - heavy machinery	- injury may occur to the child – has no protective equipment - poison – child may be exposed to toxic chemicals being disposed- off by people.	- High security – ensure that the landfill has higher fencing so that children cannot get in. - law enforcement – ensure that the laws that are in place are actually being enforced.
Street vendor – day time (5 young children)	- selling goods everywhere, e.g. on busses and roads.	- dangerous for them – they are exposed to a lot of risks such as accidents - health issue as they will be smelling the toxic fumes from the busses - not at school – the children are out selling during the day and are missing out on school	- Assault, rape, robbery, theft, break in. - sickness and hygiene issues as they are working in a dirty environment every day - unemployment in the future – children are not in school therefore they miss out on an education which would aloe them to find better jobs.	- enforcement of regulations and do more awareness programs.

Day 2: Reviewing the national legal framework and enforcement and monitoring systems, and identifying issues

Day 2 was focused on exploring the national responses to child labour and trafficking. UNICEF presented a comprehensive overview of child protection issues followed by enlightening presentations on the legal and policy frameworks by MWCSO, MOE and MCIL. See Annexes 5-8 for Presentations.



Presentations from the MoE (above); MWCSO (left) and MCIL (right)



This was followed by a group exercise that required participants to discuss the current gaps in the legal and policy framework- including monitoring and enforcement, and identify actions that could be taken by each stakeholder to address the gaps. Participants were organized into three groups: Government; Social partners, media, academia, UNICEF; and NGOs, CBOs, and Church representatives. Issues and actions discussed included:

Issues	Required actions
Lack of a common acceptable definition of child labour	- Clarification/ contextualize child labour in Samoan context - Contextualise international concepts
Lack of research/ information on child labour	- Main causes of street vending in Samoa - Hazardous child labour - Child labour vs. children's work as part of cultural obligations - Other forms of child labour such as CSEC
Need to strengthen the legal and policy framework	- Conduct gap analysis - Harmonise age of child in all relevant legislation - Mainstream child protection in policies- technical support/ training can be provided by UNICEF. - Develop or amend laws to cover child labour - Determine the hazardous child labour list - Determine conditions for light work - Expand provisions on child labour/ working conditions - Include worst forms of child labour - Simplify the language used in policies

Lack of enforcement/ monitoring of the laws	- o Lack of monitoring and enforcement - o Clear delineation of roles and responsibilities for monitoring and enforcement - o Improve collaboration and coordination/ form partnerships - o Establish taskforce
Lack of awareness on relevant laws / awareness on child labour	- o Other agencies - o Communities & families - o NGOs, CBOs, church groups- providing reports on work that they do to relevant partners/ highlight social issues - o Including partners in awareness forums they organize with families, communities and churches
Improving Education Attendance	- o Out- of school children/ children not attending school - o Working- informal sector; cultural activities - o Not working- parents not sending children to school

In addition, participants highlighted other issues that needed to be addressed, such as:

- o **Alternative solutions for parents**
- o **Specialised agency/ department for the care of children in WFCL**
- o **Violence against children**
- o **Monitoring & Evaluation of efforts or programmes.**



Group presentations of gap analysis exercise (above) from the government sector, and (left) from the civil society sector.

The afternoon sessions on Day 2 reviewed lessons learnt from child labour research and inspections in Fiji and PNG, followed by group work on conducting a child labour inspection, designing a research study and developing an awareness campaign. A key activity of Day 2 was the role play of the joint inspection visit conducted by MCIL, Police and Education which highlighted three important issues:



Group discuss their roles in a scenario involving a child selling goods on the street during a school day.

- The need for a documented monitoring and referral system for children working in the informal sector which specifies the role played by each agency involved and next steps in the system.
- The need for collaboration of different agencies.
- The need to train agencies on child-friendly approaches when conducting inspections and monitoring of activities of children working on the street, at landfills or for small business.

Participants involved in designing a child labour research study identified the focus area of research to be children selling goods at odd hours (street vending) in the Apia urban area. Children between 5 – 17 years old was identified as the research group and research questions discussed included:

- o *Age, village, Bio-data (Religion), school, class*
- o *What are you selling?*
- o *Why are you selling?*
- o *Where do you get your goods from?*
- o *Do your parents know what you are doing?*
- o *Working hours?*
- o *Do you like/enjoy what you are doing?*
- o *Are you in school? If not, why?*
- o *Family Background? (with parents or guardians?)*
- o *Siblings*
- o *Parents- biological or step-parents?*
- o *How much do you make a day?*
- o *How do people treat you on the streets?*
- o *Where do you see yourself in 5 years? (what do you want to be?)*



Day 3: Promoting approaches, strategies and lessons learnt, and planning for actions

Day 3, the closing day of the forum began with presentations of issues and lessons learnt from two leading NGOs in Samoa working with children vending on the streets- Samoa Victims Support Group and Pasefika Mana Samoa Social Services. The presentations revealed that the main issues were children selling on the streets during school and after hours into the night largely from poor disadvantaged households. The lack of importance on education and poor opportunities for children and families were also identified as issues. The Samoa Victims Support Group highlighted a case of child pornography and child trafficking that they had addressed.

The Pasefika Mana research project conducted in Apia, interviewed 194 child street vendors- 142 males and 52 females- using a ‘talanoa’ research method. The survey reconfirmed the findings of previous studies, which described child vendors as being commercially exploited by their parents and families, deprived of academic opportunities, neglected and abused. According to Pasefika Mana, the study raised many issues to be addressed such as:

- o Family attributes-poverty level; parental educational level; level of human and material resources; level of communications; family structure and family type; frequent mobility; negative parenting attitudes and practices
- o Family Processes-family diverse background; parental choice; dysfunctional family; peer pressure
- o Community factors
- o School-family/community partnerships

A presentation on ILO strategies and approaches was made (See Annex 9 for ILO Strategies and Approaches Presentation) before participants began working on the final group exercise to develop an action plan at the end of the forum on key issues that had been highlighted throughout. In addition participants discussed visions and missions for child labour work in Samoa, and appropriate definitions of child labour in the Samoa context.

Example of a group feedback for the visioning exercise which highlights key issues and actions for combating child labour in Samoa

Vision: “Free children from exploitation of their rights”

To be able to show that we have achieved the vision in 20 years, we will showcase that we have:

1. *Completed a gap analysis and research and developed effective laws on child labour*
2. *Reviewed CRC partners involved in child protection issues*
3. *Implemented effective community awareness programmes on child labour*
4. *Established an inter-agency referral system*



Groups in final exercise: Visioning and planning for action.

GROUP FEEDBACK: PRIORITY ISSUES AND RECOMMENDED ACTIONS

Output	Activity	Indication of achievement	Timeframe	Responsibility	Input
Issue – Enforcement and monitoring					
Objective – Improve enforcement and monitoring through effective and collaborative approach					
Enhance the performance of the established taskforce	Expand membership of the taskforce	Active participation of the members	1 year	Ministries involved- MOE, Police, MWYSD, MCIL Immigration Justice	Coordination/ secretariat of taskforce to call meeting
	Review TOR for Taskforce	Workshop for building capacity	1 year		Collect TOR for taskforce
	Raise awareness on activities of the taskforce	Develop pamphlet/ document monitoring system	3 years subject to review		Administrative costs
Issue- Children not attending school and working on the streets					
Objective- Improve education attendance through coordination, advocacy and awareness					
Include the issue in the mandate of the Parliamentary Committee for Child Protection <i>(plays a key coordinating role)</i> PM chairman Patron – HoS Members of parliament and CEO's	Propose formation of inter-agency taskforce	Establishment of inter-agency taskforce	1 st task – 3 months	PCCP	
	Hold meetings to discuss reports from taskforce	Visible reduction on numbers of child vendors on the street	On-going	PCCP	Mobilize funding
	Organise regular spot checks	Increase in number of school enrolment	Quarterly	PCCP	
	Reporting and lobbying to cabinet	Reports presented/ issue highlighted	Every parliamentary sitting	PCCP	
	Conduct awareness programs through the media and community	Reduced numbers of children selling on the streets	Ongoing	PCCP / Media officer	

Issue- Not all children have access to education opportunities to prepare them for appropriate future employment					
Objective- To protect the right for children to receive education					
All children in Samoa should complete full primary education and 3 years of secondary education	Free education policy and practice	- General employment rate (GER) - National Exit Rate (NER) - Completion Rate (CR)	3 years	Workers, government, MESC, school committee (local)	Government budget, policy, private sector investment
Research conducted	Clarify definition of child labour for Samoa	Actual research report dissemination	1 year	Employers and workers (COC)	Funding (COC system)
Child street vendors hours of work regulated	Conduct public awareness campaign on local legislation	Law/legislation to prohibit children vending on streets after 5 pm (tax compliance) subject to age, hours of work and other conditions.	4 years	COC workers	Funding

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the forum was successful in clarifying the concepts of child labour and hazardous work, sharing information on related issues on child labour and child protection, and identifying gaps and recommended actions. The feedback from participants during the forum highlights some priority areas where work should focus on to combat child labour issues in Samoa. These include:

1. Improving monitoring and enforcement of the laws efficient and clear systems of collaboration.
2. Improving collaboration and coordination to address the issues of children out of school and children working on the streets as vendors.
3. Supporting free education for all children to access full primary and three years of secondary education in policy and practice.
4. Conducting public awareness campaigns on related issues and legislation.
5. Improving labour regulations for street children in labour.
6. Conducting research and clarify definition of child labour in the Samoan context.

In addition, participants raised the importance of providing alternative livelihood options for parents and addressing the broader issue of poverty and youth unemployment.

Following the forum, the ILO has since organised:

- o A consultancy to conduct the Rapid Assessment on Child Labour in Apia
- o A consultancy to document the current monitoring and referral system for children's issues in Samoa
- o A mini-programme for workers/ unions to undertake an establishment survey and conduct awareness with members.
- o A resource pocket book produced for Pacific Is Countries titled "Child labour in a nutshell" distributed during SIDs.
- o Technical support for the Samoa Chamber of Commerce and Industry to edit a child labour guide for employers.

It is also noted that the SCCI, in consultation with MCIL, has been working on drafting a hazardous child labour list.

The ILO acknowledges and appreciates the support and commitment of all stakeholders who participated in the first National Child Labour and Trafficking Forum in Samoa from July 22nd to 24th 2014! Thank you!

ANNEXES

- o Annex 1: Information Brief
- o Annex 2: Participant List
- o Annex 3: ILO PPT 1: Child Labour and Trafficking: Concepts and International Legal framework
- o Annex 4: ILO PPT 2: Hazards and Risks
- o Annex 5: UNICEF PPT: Overview of Child Protection Issues
- o Annex 6: Ministry of Women, Community and Social Development PPT: Relevant Policies and Programmes on Child Protection
- o Annex 7: Ministry of Education PPT:
- o Annex 8: Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Labour PPT:
- o Annex 9: ILO PPT: Child Labour Research_Case Study Fiji
- o Annex 10: Strategies and Approaches
- o Annex 11: Report of Participant Evaluation of the Forum
- o Annex 12: CL Forum: ILO Session Guide
- o Media Annexes

Annex 1:

Information Brief

Samoa Child Labour and Trafficking Forum

Building regional efforts for eliminating the worst forms of child labour and trafficking in Pacific Island Countries

Hotel Millenia
22nd to 24th July 2014

Information Brief

1. Child Labour and Trafficking Forum Objectives

- To understand the concepts of child labour, trafficking, hazardous work
- To review the international and national legal frameworks, policies and programmes on child labour and trafficking
- To determine what the issues are and to plan for action

2. Introduction

There is clear evidence that children in the Pacific Islands Countries (PICs) are susceptible to the worst forms of child labour and trafficking. ILO child labour research studies conducted with the support of the TACKLE project in some PICs found children exploited in hazardous work (agriculture, scrap metal scavenging and construction), commercial sexual exploitation and illicit activities such as drug trafficking, begging and pick pocketing.

Since 2008, Fiji and PNG have benefitted from the European Commission funded and ILO implemented child labour project called TACKLE-tackling child labour through education, implemented in 12 countries (including eight countries in Africa, two in the Caribbean and Fiji and Papua New Guinea in the Pacific). In the Pacific, the TACKLE project strengthened the capacity of the Fiji and PNG governments, social partners and civil society groups to implement policies and strategies to address child labour issues, including conducting research and structured technical training, implementing legislative reviews, coordinating resource sharing platforms, raising awareness and advocacy with tri-partite partners, establishing child labour inspections, and implementing direct actions with children in child labour, children at risk, families, schools and communities.

The Pacific sub-regional child labour and trafficking project expands on the ILO-EU actions against child labour in Fiji and PNG. The programme extends technical support to Solomon Islands, Kiribati and Samoa to formulate and implement strategies and programmes to combat child labour, to conduct child labour research; and to draft National Action Plans to eliminate the worst forms of child labour, including determining hazardous child labour lists.

Samoa Child Labour and Trafficking Forum

3. International Legal Framework

The Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138) continues to be the fundamental international standard on child labour which requires ratifying states to: “undertake to pursue a national policy designed to ensure the effective abolition of child labour and to raise progressively the minimum age for admission to employment or work to a level consistent with the fullest physical and mental development of young persons”. The Convention applies to all sectors of economic activity, whether or not the children are employed for wages.

Exceptions are allowed for certain sectors (e.g. non-commercial agriculture in developing countries), for limited categories of work, for education and training, and for artistic performances.

Fixing the minimum age for admission to employment is a basic obligation of ratifying member States, and the Convention establishes three categories for this:

- The minimum age should not be less than the age of completing compulsory schooling, and in no event less than 15 years of age. Countries whose economy and educational facilities are insufficiently developed may initially fix the age of admission to employment at 14.
- A higher minimum age of 18 is set for hazardous work “which by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out is likely to jeopardize the health, safety or morals of young persons”. It is left to the individual countries to determine which these are.
- A lower minimum age for light work, i.e. work which is not likely to be harmful to children’s health or development or to prejudice their attendance at school may be set at 13. For a country that initially sets a minimum age of 14, the minimum age for light work may be set at 12.

• **The ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention No. 182**, calls for “immediate and effective measures to secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour as a matter of urgency.” It applies to everyone under the age of 18 years. Effective, time-bound preventative action is demanded of ratifying states, including the identification of children at special risk and taking into account the special situation of girls. Children in the worst forms of child labour must be removed and rehabilitated, and have access to free basic education or vocational training.

The worst forms of child labour are defined as:

- a. All forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, such as the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom, as well as forced labour, including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict;
- b. The use, procurement or offering of a child for prostitution, for the production of pornography or for pornographic performances;
- c. The use, procurement or offering of a child for illicit activities, in particular for the production and trafficking of drugs as defined in relevant international treaties;
- d. Work, which by its nature or circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children, such harmful work to be determined national authorities.

Child labour is a child rights issue. **The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)** affirms: “the right of the child to be protected from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child’s education, or to be harmful to the child’s physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development.” Article 32

Annex 2: Participant List

SAMOA CHILD LABOUR & TRAFFICKING FORUM

Main Conference Room, Hotel Millenia.

22nd-24th July, 2014

PARTICIPANTS LIST

ORGANISATION	NAME	DESIGNATION	EMAIL CONTACT	PHONE CONTACT
<u>GOVERNMENT</u>				
Ministry of Commerce, Industry & Labour	Aumua Isaia Lameko	Acting CEO	ili.isaia@mcil.gov.ws	20441
	Uputaua Lauvi	Senior OSH Inspector	uputaua.lauvi@mcil.gov.ws	20441extn 164
	Albert Meredith	Principal OSH Inspector	albert.meredith@mcil.gov.ws	23290 / 23292 / 26407
Ministry of Education, Sports And Culture	Leota Valma Galuvao	Sector Coordinator	v.galuvao@mesc.gov.ws	64601 / 64602
	Owen Ah Ching	PEO-Research/Policy	o.ahching@mesc.gov.ws	64601 / 64602
Ministry of Women, Community & Social Dev.	Louisa Apelu	Assistant CEO	lapelu@mwcsd.gov.ws	27752/27753 or 21032
	Seletuta Visessio	Assistant CEO	spita@mwcsd.gov.ws	
	Faafetai Koria	Assistant CEO	fkoria@mwcsd.gov.ws	
	Ana Maria Lamosiotele Sio	Principal Officer-Senior Child Protection Officer	alamositele@mwcsd.gov.ws	
	Seira Samu	Department of Women	ssamu@mwcsd.gov.ws	
	Angharad Toma-Saga	Department of Youth	atoma@mwcsd.gov.ws	
	Tarita T. Sione	DRPPIP	tsione@mwcsd.gov.ws	
Ministry of Justice And Courts Administration	Liusuavai Kerisiano	Principal Probation Officer	l.kerisiano@mjca.gov.ws	25826
Ministry of Police & Prisons	Vitolina Niko	Constable	vitolina.niko@police.gov.ws	22222
	Efo Moalele	Detective Sergeant	efo.moalele@police.gov.ws	22222

ORGANISATION	NAME	DESIGNATION	EMAIL CONTACT	PHONE CONTACT
<u>UNIONS/NETWORKS</u>				
Samoa Workers Congress	Gatoloai Tili Afamasaga	President	tiliafamasaga@yahoo.com	
	Tanya Toailoa	Secretary	tanya@npf.ws	
Public Service Association of Samoa	Sa'u Taupisi Fa'amau	Vice President	taupisi@mcil.gov.ws / samoapsa@samoasonline.ws	22323/24134
	Margaret Fruean	Treasurer	sipo@lesamoa.net	24134
	Karamellie Tuala	Secretary	karamellie.tuala@audit.gov.ws	24134(w) 23533 (h)
Teachers Union	Alaifea Laititi Belford Su'a	President	laititi@lesamoa.net	
	Fa'alatu Ula	Lotopa/MED	not provided	64601 / 64602
	Lagi Keresoma	Talamua/MED	lkeresoma@gmail.com	64601 / 64602
	Tulifau Auvaa	Talamua/MED	not provided	64601 / 64602
<u>EMPLOYERS</u>				
Chamber of Commerce	Ane L. Moananu	Chief Executive Officer	ceo@samoachamber.ws	31090
	Osana Liki	Policy Analyst	policyanalyst@samoachamber.ws	31090
	Hobart Va'ai			31090
<u>NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATION</u>				
Samoa Victims Support Group	Papalii T. Tinai	Coordinator SVSG	not provided	25392/27904 8007874/7244355
Pasefika Mana Samoa Social Services	Namulauulu Maria Levi	Director	pasefika.mana@samoasonline.ws	29679
	Saasaai Iteli	Community Officer	babymaualii@gmail.com	29679
	Elama Ama	Community&Youth Work Officer	elder_ama@yahoo.com	29679
	Tasileta Aukilani	Community Officer	not provided	29679
Youths for Christ	Fonofa'avae Sesega		not provided	22665 or 22663

ORGANISATION	NAME	DESIGNATION	EMAIL CONTACT	PHONE CONTACT
<u>CHURCHES</u>				
St Joseph's Parish	Rev Selulo Faasootauloa	Reverend	not provided	
Faleasiu Catholic Church	Selesa Valasi Salamina Ah Tong	Reverend	not provided	
Faataua le Ola (Shrine of the Three Hearts)	Papali'i Carol Ah Chong	Papali'i/Director	carolpaulahchong@gmail.com flosamoalifeline@samoasonline.ws	311
<u>ACADEMIC</u>				
National University of Samoa	Tuiloma Susana Taua'a	HOD & Senior Lecturer	s.tauaa@nus.edu.ws	31135(h) 30609 (w)
<u>MEDIA</u>				
Samoa Television and Radio	Taualogomai Roebeck	TV Producer/Graphic Artist	tv1productions@sbcl.ws mairoebeck@yahoo.com	24790
Samoa Observer	Sophie Budvietas	Journalist	sophiejprice@gmail.com	23078/26977/31958/ 31959
Samoa Today	Aigaifetu Leiauaa	Sales	leiauaa.aigaifetu64@gmail.com	
	Autagavaia Tipi		autagavaiai@gmail.com	
<u>INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES</u>				
EU Technical Office	John Stanley	Head of EU Delegation	John.Stanley@eeas.europa.eu	20070
UNICEF	Tupepepa Esera - Aumua	Child Protection Officer	teseraaumua@unicef.org elsa711@gmail.com	23756
International Labour Organisation	Tomasi Peni	National Coordinator	peni@ilo.org	7578221
	Cherelle Jackson	SIDs Coordinator	cjackson@ilo.org	7576397
	Marie Fatiaki	Programme Coordinator	fatiaki@ilo.org	3313866 xt 130
	Ahmad Ali	Child Labour Officer	ahmadali@ilo.org	3313866 xt 139

Annex 3:
ILO PPT 1:
Child Labour and Trafficking:
Concepts and International
Legal framework



Session Aims

- Introduce the ILO and child labour trends
- Introduce the international legal framework on child labour

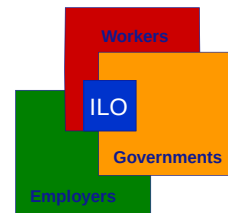
About the ILO

- Established in 1919
- Became a United Nations Agency when the UN was founded after World War II in 1945.
- Official languages: English, French and Spanish
- Mandate: Improve the world of work
- Members: Governments, employers, workers



Tripartite Structure

- Employers' and workers' representatives are called "social partners" All three have an equal voice in shaping ILO's policies and programmes.
- Mirrored throughout ILO governance structure



Governance Structure



Four strategic objectives of ILO's work

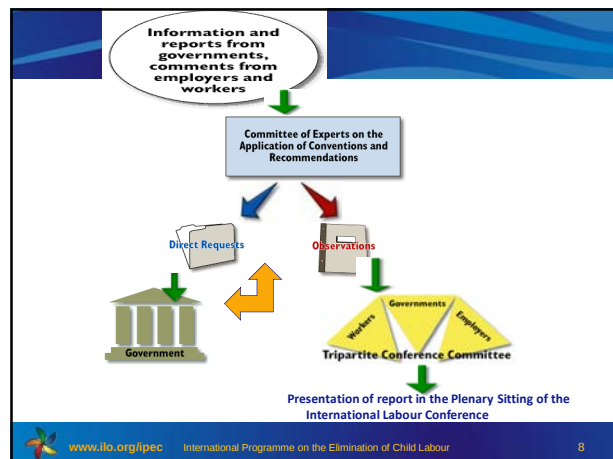


ILO Conventions and Recommendations

- Conventions are international treaties
- When ratified, are legally binding
- If not ratified, they are a useful benchmark
- 189 Conventions

Recommendations

- Are not open to ratification
- Are not legally binding, and provide technical or general guidelines on national policy and practice
- 202 Recommendations



ILO Core Conventions

- 87-Freedom of association and the right to organise
- 98 -Right to organise and collective bargaining
- 105 -Abolition of forced labour
- 29 -Forced labour
- 100 -Equal remuneration
- 111 -Discrimination (Employment and occupation)
- 138 -Minimum age of employment**
- 182 -Worst forms of child labour**



The ILO in the Pacific

- 9 member states: Solomon Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Tuvalu and Vanuatu
- We take a tripartite approach to our work.
- We work with Ministries of Labour, Trade Union Organisations and Employers' Federations in all member States.



Our Work

- Enterprise and Entrepreneurship
- Labour law reform
- Occupational Safety and Health
- (Youth) Employment Policy
- Maritime Labour Convention
- Migration
- Child labour
- Social security
- HIV AIDs policy



Child Labour Global Picture, Nature & Causes



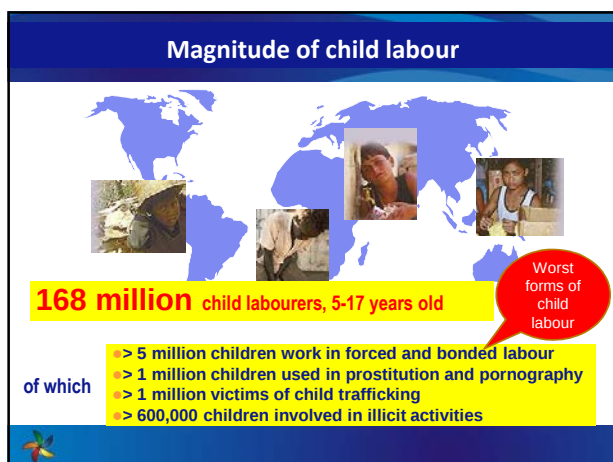
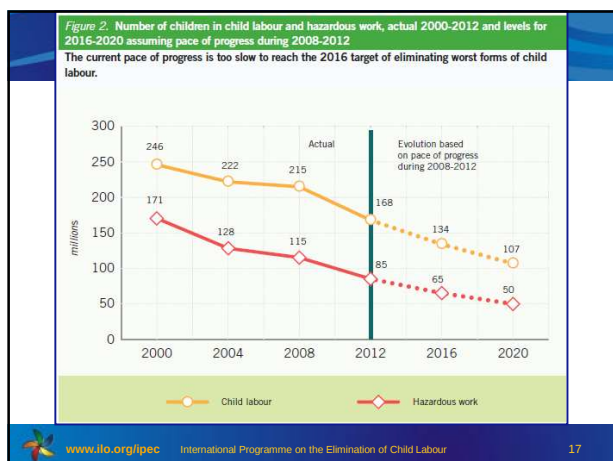
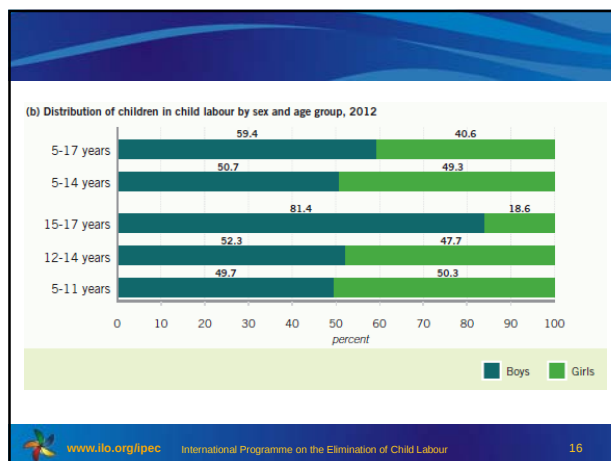
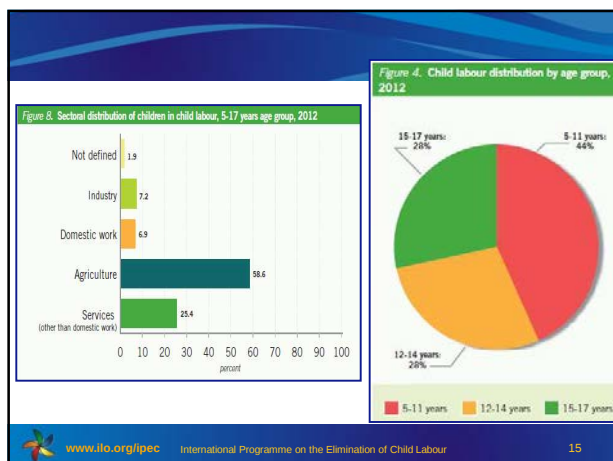


Table 1. Children in employment, child labour and hazardous work, 5-17 years age group, 2000-2012

		Children in employment		Child labour		Hazardous work	
		('000)	%	('000)	%	('000)	%
World	2000	351,900	23.0	245,500	16.0	170,500	11.1
	2004	322,729	20.6	222,294	14.2	128,381	8.2
	2008	305,669	19.3	215,209	13.6	115,314	7.3
	2012	264,427	16.7	167,956	10.6	85,344	5.4

Over 85 million children still in hazardous work, 5-17 years old

www.ilo.org/pec International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour 14



What is child labour?

- Child labour refers to work that:
 - is mentally, physically, socially or morally dangerous and harmful to children;
 - interferes with children's schooling by:
 - depriving them of the opportunity to attend school;
 - obliging them to leave school prematurely; or
 - requiring them to attempt to combine school attendance with excessively long and heavy work.

Child- person under the age of 18 years

www.ilo.org/pec International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour 18

Forms of child labour

- Child labour exists in many forms
 - As the formal sector shrinks and informal sector expands, new forms of child labour develop
 - Easily observed vs. hidden/ underground



www.ilo.org/pec

International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour

19

Forms of child labour

- Agriculture, fishing, forestry
- Domestic service
- Mines and quarries
- Manufacturing processes
- Slavery and forced labour
- Commercial sexual exploitation
- Informal unorganized sector



www.ilo.org/pec

International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour

20

Vulnerability Factors

Financial problems

- Attending school a 'financial burden' for the family
- Family need manual labour of children to survive
- Unable to pay wage labourers

Family problems

- Death of a parent
- Separation/ divorce
- Parental neglect
- Unsupervised children

Child sexual abuse

Children living away from home with extended family

Remoteness of schools/ poor roads and transport

Problems at school
Bullying, poor academic performance

No other available jobs for youths

Peer Pressure
Attractiveness of goods/ consumerism

School drop out



www.ilo.org/pec

International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour

21

Location-Rural areas

- 82% of out of school primary aged children are in rural areas
- 60 % of child labour in agriculture
- Rural sector characterised by lack of schools, schools of poor quality, problems of retaining teachers in remote rural areas, lower standards of educational achievement.



Location-Urban areas

- Urban population today 44%
- By 2050 estimated to be 66%
- Poverty in urban areas, particularly urban 'squatters' is a significant factor behind high rates of child labour
- Children who migrate with families may face problems accessing education



Ethnic minorities, Indigenous and Tribal Groups

- Groups within society already subject to discrimination and exclusion see high rates of child labour.
- In Ecuador, nine out of 10 indigenous children work compared to one out of three in the general population.
- These children are some of the hardest-to-reach and often lacking citizenship
- The lack of birth registration and citizenship rights compound social exclusion.



Girls

- Latest ILO estimates indicate that girls make up 40.6% of all child labourers.
- Does not include girls working in domestic work in their own households, many of whom spend long hours at work, often not attending school.
- In many cultures less value is placed on the education of girls than of boys
- In many cultures girls are more susceptible to exploitation

HIV/AIDS

- Has added a new dimension to the problem of child labour in many countries
- UNAIDS estimates 12 million children have lost one or both parents as a result of AIDS in Sub-Saharan Africa.
- Many drop out of school and look for work to survive.
- Children often have to provide care and assume other household responsibilities when a parent becomes ill or dies.

Impacts of child labour

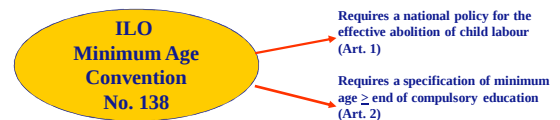
- Stolen childhood
- Economic exploitation- lowest paid or not at all
- Work under the worst conditions
- Exposure to risk and injury, poor health, permanent disability
- Psychological damage
- Obstacle to children's physical, emotional and social development
- Child labourers deprived of education or healthy physical development = adults with low earning prospects

International Legal Frameworks

International Principles and Rights



Convention No. 138



	General	Exceptions for developing countries
Basic Minimum Age (Art. 2)	15 years	14 years
Hazardous work (Art. 3)	18 years	NO EXCEPTION
Light work (Art. 7)	13-15 years	12-14 years

Child Labour under the minimum age is work performed by children that have not reached the minimum age established by national law at which children can enter into different kinds of employment/ work

PICs: Minimum Age

Ratification of Convention 138: PNG (2000), Fiji (2003), Samoa (2008), Kiribati (2009)

- Fiji – declare 15 years (ERP s.92, 15 years)
- Kiribati – declare 14 years (EO, s.85)
- PNG – declare 16 years (EA, ss.18 and 103(1) = 16 years but per s.103(4) 14 or 15 years ok if not in school: CEACR request to revise)
- Samoa – declare 15 years (LEA s.32 = 15 years)

PNG- The Committee of Experts has noted that section 103(4) of the Employment Act provides that a child of 14 or 15 years may be employed during school hours if the employer is satisfied that the child is no longer attending school- has asked PNG to revise this provision in light of its declaration of a minimum age of employment of 16 years.

Hazardous work

- **Minimum age = 18 (under C138)**
 - *Exceptional authorization with strict conditions*
- **Work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to jeopardize/harm the health, safety and morals of children**
- **Determine hazardous work at national level after tripartite consultation**
- **Similar to C182 Articles 3(d) and 4**



www.ilo.org/pec

International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour

32

C138: Light work

- **From 13 years of age (or 12 years of age, if the general minimum age is 14) where:**
 - **work is not likely to interfere with schooling**
 - **nor to harm their health or development**
- **National authority must determine permissible activities, hours and other conditions**



www.ilo.org/pec

International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour

33

Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182)

& Recommendation 190

Ratification of Convention 182: PNG (2000), Fiji (2002), Vanuatu (2006), Samoa (2008), Kiribati (2009), Solomon Is (2012)

Convention No.182

ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention No. 182 and its Recommendation No. 190

PRE-AMBULE OF CONVENTION:
«...child labour is to a great extent caused by poverty and (...) the long-term solution lies in sustained economic growth leading to social progress, in particular poverty alleviation and universal education...»

A new global cause

Calls for immediate action to eliminate the worst forms of child labour as a matter of urgency

Ratification by 174 States as of March 2012



www.ilo.org/pec

International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour

35

C 182: coverage

- **All sectors of economic activity**
- **Girls and boys under 18 years**
- **Special attention for most vulnerable e.g. minority groups, very young and girls**
- **Worst forms of child labour as priority target for action**



www.ilo.org/pec

International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour

36

Worst Forms of Child Labour

C182, Article 3 (a-c)

- (a) all forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery,
 - such as the sale and trafficking of children,
 - debt bondage and serfdom and
 - forced or compulsory labour, including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict;
- (b) the use, procuring or offering of a child for **prostitution**, for the **production of pornography** or for **pornographic performances**; (CSEC)
- (c) the use, procuring or offering of a child for **illicit activities**, in particular for the production and trafficking of drugs ;

In most country's laws, these are criminal offences

Worst Forms of Child Labour

C182, Article 3 (d)

- (d) Work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to **harm the health, safety or morals of children**, such harmful work to be **determined by national authorities**

Hazardous child labour is work in dangerous or unhealthy conditions that could result in a child being killed, or injured and/or made ill as a consequence of poor safety and health standards and working arrangements.

Recommendation 190

- **Factors to consider when determining list of hazardous work:**
- Work which **exposes children to physical, psychological or sexual abuse**;
- Work underground, underwater, at dangerous heights, and in confined spaces;
- Work with dangerous machinery, equipment, and tools, or which involves the manual handling or transport of heavy loads;
- Work in an unhealthy environment which may, for example, expose children to hazardous substances, agents or processes, or to extreme temperatures, noise levels, or vibrations damaging to their health; and
- Work under particularly dangerous conditions including long hours, night work, or work where the child is unreasonably confined to the premises of the employer.



Child Trafficking: a WFCL

UN (Palermo) Protocol to prevent, suppress and punish trafficking in persons, especially women & children to the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (2000)

3 components:

A) The **recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt** of persons;

Implies some movement/transaction

B) By means of threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, deception, of the **abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability** or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person;

'Means' or methods

FOR CHILDREN UNDER 18, 'B' IS IRRELEVANT!!!

C) for the purpose of **exploitation** (shall include, at a minimum the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour, or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs);

End result is exploitation



C182: Obligations (Article 7(2))

Art. 7
(para. 2)

Develop effective and **time-bound** measures



- a. **PREVENT** children from engaging in worst forms of child labour
- b. Provide direct **ASSISTANCE** for removal, rehabilitation and social re-integration
- c. Ensure access to free basic **EDUCATION** and, if appropriate, vocational training
- d. Identify and reach out to children at **SPECIAL RISK**
- e. Take account of the special situation of **GIRLS**



Not all work done by children is child labour!

- Participation in work that does not affect their health, personal development or interfere with their schooling.
 - *such as helping their parents around the home, assisting in a family business or earning pocket money outside school hours and during school holidays.*
- Provides them with skills and experience, and help prepare them to be productive members of society during their adult lives.



Acceptable Work or Child Labour?

- Child's age
- Type of work performed/ Nature of work
- Hours of work
- The conditions under which the work is performed
- National policies/ laws



www.ilo.org/pec

International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour

43

What is child labour to be abolished?

18 years				
Children between the minimum age and 18	14/15/16 <minimum working age>			
Children between 12/13 and the minimum age				
12-13				
Children below 12/13 years of age				
	Work excluded from minimum age legislation	Light work	Non-hazardous, non-light work	Hazardous work and other worst forms of child labour

Shaded area = child labour for abolition

C138

C182



www.ilo.org/pec

International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour

44

Thank you



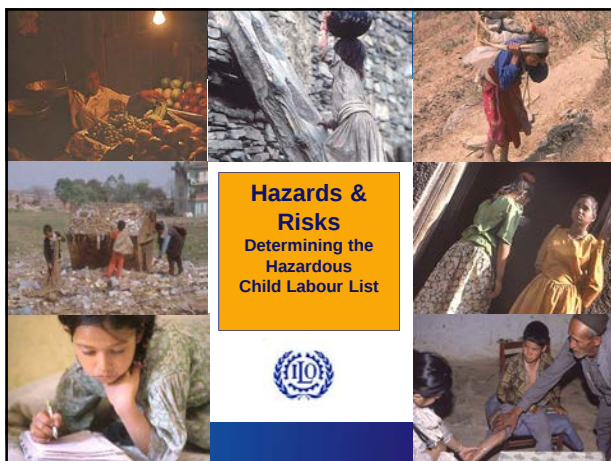
www.ilo.org/pec

International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour

45

Annex 4:

ILO PPT 2: Hazards and Risks



Defining Hazard

Hazard
Hazard = anything that can cause harm

e.g. stairs = a hazard

people walking up and down = hazardous situation (person interacting with the hazard)

trip or slip = hazardous event (exposing person to harm)

www.ilo.org/pec International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour

Defining Risk

- Risk is the chance, whether big or small, of such harm actually occurring due to this hazard.

Hazard and Risk

HAZARD: ANYTHING THAT CAN CAUSE HARM

RISK: THE CHANCE, THAT SOMEONE WILL BE HARMED BY THE HAZARD

For example, a can of chemical solvent high up on a shelf is a hazard if the solvent is toxic or flammable, but entails very little risk. The risk increases when it is taken down and poured into a bucket as harmful vapour is given off and there is a danger of spillage. The chance of harm, that is the risk, is then high.

www.ilo.org/pec International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour

What is "hazardous child labour" (HCL)?

- Work in **dangerous or unhealthy conditions** that could result in a child being **killed**, or **injured** (often permanently) and/or **made ill** (often permanently) as a consequence of **poor safety and health standards** and working arrangements.
- Both ILO Conventions 138 and 182 state that **hazardous work should not be carried out by anyone under 18 years**

www.ilo.org/pec International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour

HAZARDS IN THE WORKPLACE

- Biological hazards** include exposure to bacteria, parasites, viruses, dangerous animals, insects and plants.
- Physical hazards** include exposure to extreme heat or cold, noise, vibration and radiation.
- Chemical hazards** include exposure to toxic substances such as solvents, flammable or explosive substances and agro-chemicals e.g. pesticides, herbicides and fungicides.
- Ergonomic hazards** include carrying heavy loads, fast or repetitive movements, badly designed workplaces resulting in awkward working positions

www.ilo.org/pec International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour

HAZARDS IN THE WORKPLACE

- Psychological hazards** include isolation, threats, overwork, the lack of control or choice, abuse and harassment (sexual or otherwise).
- Working conditions** involving long hours, night-work, low pay or lack of adequate contracts.
- Working environment** involving work underground, underwater, at dangerous heights or in confined spaces, or working in places that are badly maintained, unsafe because of dangerous machinery, equipment or tools.

www.ilo.org/pec International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour

Special risks to children

- When speaking of **child labourers** it is important to go beyond the concepts of work hazards and risks as applied to adult workers
- Children are much more vulnerable to hazards and risks in the workplace:
 - Physically
 - Mentally
 - Emotionally



Recommendation 190

- ...exposes children to **physical, psychological or sexual abuse**;
- ...**underground, underwater, at dangerous heights**, and in **confined spaces**;
- ...**dangerous machinery, equipment, and tools**, ... **manual handling or transport of heavy loads**;
- ...**unhealthy environment** ... **expose** children to **hazardous substances**, agents or processes, or to **extreme temperatures, noise levels**, or **vibrations** damaging to their health;
- ...under **particularly dangerous conditions** including **long hours, night work**, or work where the child is **unreasonably confined to the premises of the employer**.

Steps to determining HCL list

- C138 & C182- countries must undertake a process of determining hazardous child labour.
- The process involves
 - making a list of hazardous work that will be prohibited to children under the age of 18,
 - identifying where this hazardous work is found
 - putting the list into law as well as into action.

Step 1 Create a structure

- Determine who will manage the process
- Involve employers and workers and others with special expertise

Step 1: Possible Actions

- MCIL nominates a coordinator and invites organizations to form the technical committee to determine the list of hazardous work.*
- Social partners nominate representatives to be part of the committee to bring expertise and practical insight to developing the list and to ensure there is a good basis for reaching consensus when list is being finalised.*
- Other technical experts are added to the committee- OHS and industrial safety experts, Medical professionals, child welfare experts...*

Step 2 Get existing and new information

- Review international standards
- Take stock of current laws and regulations
- Gather information on risks, hazards and locations

Step 2: Possible Actions

- Review of legislation
- Check Committee of Experts report
- Collect all relevant research reports
- Consultations with district Labour officers & other government/ non-government officials
- Technical support from ILO



www.ilo.org/pec

International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour

13

Step 3 Compile the list of hazardous occupations prohibited to children under 18 years of age

- Identify criteria for selecting items for the list
- Determine hazardous occupations, activities and conditions
- Decide how to protect youth who are old enough to work legally



www.ilo.org/pec

International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour

14

Step 3: Possible Actions

- Consultative workshops held at district/ provincial level; also with children for their perspectives on what should be prohibited work for children and young people.
- Lists of hazardous work are formulated at district level workshop and then brought to a National forum where provincial/ district lists are reviewed and a National HCL list is formulated.
- The list should be practical; should have some detail; should not be too difficult for labour inspectors to enforce; employers should understand the rules



www.ilo.org/pec

International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour

15

Step 4 Formalize the list

- Consult the social partners
- Have the “competent authority” give the list legal force



www.ilo.org/pec

International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour

16

Step 4: Possible Actions

- List developed by technical committee, then presented tri-partite committee for endorsement
- MCIL may enact list, and following approval of parliament can issue a regulation and publish this in the official gazette



www.ilo.org/pec

International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour

17

Step 5 Promote and use the list

- Use the list for awareness raising
- Set a timetable for action
- Check how this activity may fit into the development of a national plan of action for the elimination of child labour or child-related programmes



www.ilo.org/pec

International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour

18

6 Review the list periodically

- Update the list and laws
 - *does the list still respond to the actual situation in the country?*
 - *is it in line with scientific and technological developments?*
 - *have new hazardous forms of child labour arisen following changes in the economy which were not foreseen when the list was originally drawn up?*

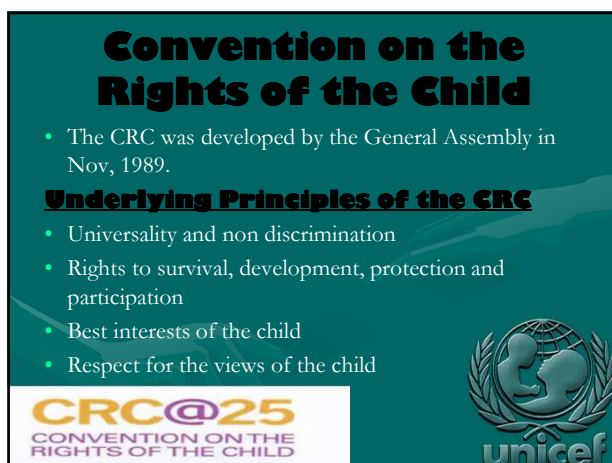
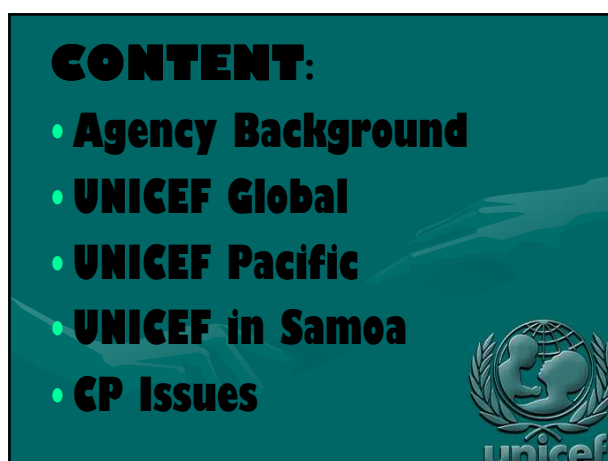
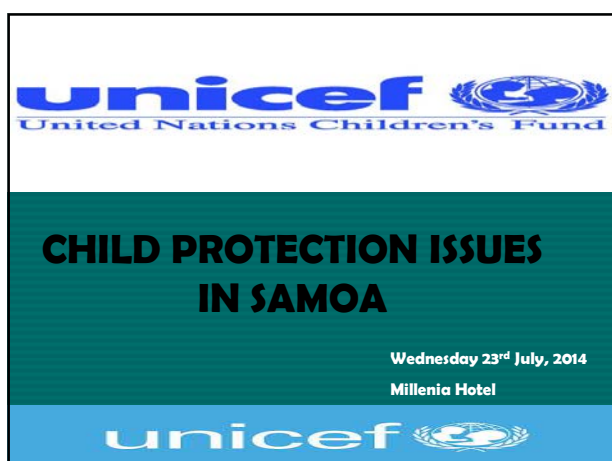


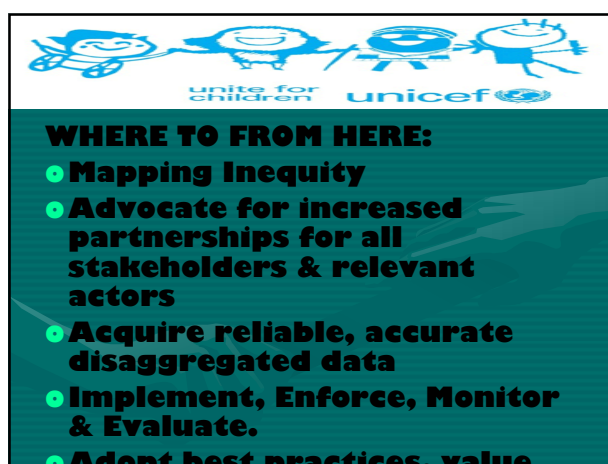
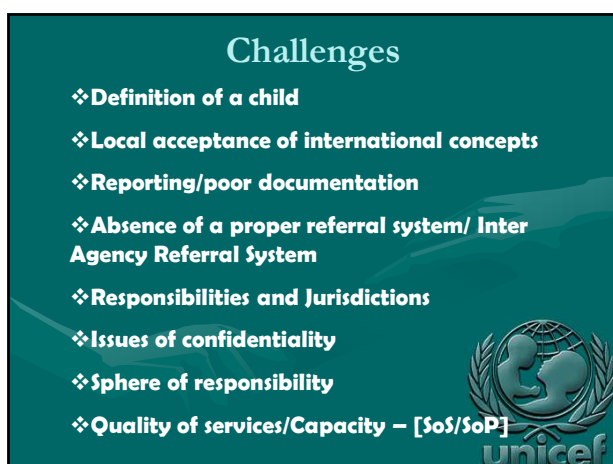
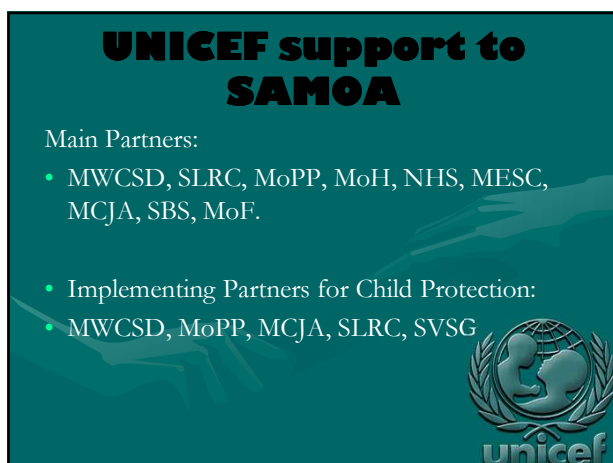
Thank you.



Annex 5:

UNICEF PPT: Overview of Child Protection Issues





THANK YOU!



Children and young people are the greatest asset of every family, community, country and region. He is my child, she is yours together we are responsible for their safety & well being!

Annex 6:
Ministry of Women,
Community and Social
Development PPT: Relevant
Policies and Programmes on
Child Protection

Samoa Child Labour and Trafficking Forum, 23rd July 2014



EXISTING LAWS POLICIES & PROGRAMS ON CHILD PROTECTION

PREPARED BY: DIVISION FOR WOMEN

Outline

- Population – Children under 18 years (Samoa Census 2011)
- MWCSD – mandates and legislations, policies and International Conventions, relating to children
- Research Reports prepared by MWCSD
- Child Protection programs targeting parents and children below 18 years

Population overview

- 187,820 Samoa's total population
- Total Population of Children (0-18) = 88,193
 - 45,912 male
 - 42,281 female
- Samoa Census 2011

Ministry of Women Community and Social Development Mandates/ Legislations

- Ministerial and Departmental Arrangements Act 2003
- Ministry of Women Affairs Act 1990 Amendments Act 1998
- Ministry of Youth Sports and cultural Affairs Act 1993 (provisions pertaining to youth)
- Ministry of Internal Affairs Act 1995
- Public Service Act 2004
- Public Finance Management Act 2001

International Conventions

- Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) – ratified by Samoa Government 1994
- Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) ratified by Samoa Government 1992
- Proposed – Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)

CRC Reporting Obligations

- Samoa's initial report 2005
 - Delegation responded to the comments of the initial report in 2007
- Samoa's second report on the Implementation of the Rights of the Child 2013 –
 - Endorsed by Cabinet – February 2014
 - Submitted to UNCRC – March 2014

CRC Articles

- Article 19 – Protection of children from all forms of physical or mental violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation
- Article 24 – Right of the child to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standards of health and facilities for treatment & rehabilitation
- Article 28 – Right of the child to education
- Article 32 – Right of the child to be protected from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's education or be harmful to the child's health.

Ministry of Women Community and Social Development Mandates/ Legislations

- Child Care and Protection Bill 2014
 - Provisions
 - Administrative Arrangement
 - Arrangement for the Protection of children
 - Approval of Careers and Care Service Providers
 - **Protecting Children under the Law**
 - Investigations and court procedures where children are involved

Protecting Children under the Law

- S52 – minimum age of Marriage both male and female, legal age 18 years
- S53 – duty to report sexual abuse or exploitation of children
- S54 – prohibition on the sale of children
- S55 – restrictions on the use of children to sell goods on the streets
 - NO child who is below the age requiring compulsory attendance in school (5-14 years) is permitted to sell goods on the streets or any public place **after 5:00 pm**

Protecting Children under the Law

- S56 – Children not to be used for the purpose of research
- S57 – Obligations of employers of children - a person that employs a child must provide proof of the Child's age if required by authorization officers

MWCSD – Policies

- National Policy for Women 2010-2015
- **National Policy for Children 2010-2015**
- National Policy for Youth 2011-2015
- National Policy for Persons with Disability 2011-2016 (review)

National Policy for Children 2010-2015

- Applies to relevant individuals, organizations, both government, institutions whose involvement relations or actions may impact on children between the age of 0-18 years
- The NPC is an overarching framework that provides direction for care, protection and development of children from birth to 18 years
- The NPC document shall direct/ assist the work of all government stakeholders and its partners on child development and child protection

National Policy for Children 2010-2015 – (5 Policy Outcome)

- ⦿ Enabling mechanism to promote healthy lives for all children.
- ⦿ Advancement of children's legal and human rights
- ⦿ Improved children's access to services
- ⦿ Promotion and provision of quality education
- ⦿ Protection against abuse, exploitation and violence

Research Documents

- ⦿ 2005 – Child Vendor Pilot Survey
 - 10 child vendors (9 male and 1 female)
 - **Age range** – (7- 16 years of age)
 - **Villages** – Tufuiopa, Vaitele Uta, Palisi, Vaialele, Tufulele, Sogi and Mulifanua
 - **Education Background** – 7 attended school and 3 not in school.
 - **Family Background** – 8 were staying with parents and 2 were not staying with parents
 - **Employment of parents** – 4 stated yes, and 6 responded that parents do not work

2005 Child Vendor Pilot Survey (MWCSD)

- ⦿ Reasons why they sold goods on the streets (6 responded)
 - 3 – to get money to help family finances
 - 1- pay school fees
 - 1 – pay for school fees and family food
 - 1 – pay for school fees and Lunch for school

Research Documents

- ⦿ Child Protection Baseline Report for Samoa 2013 (funded by UNICEF)
 - Social protection measures/ issues
 - Corporal Punishment
 - Children's awareness on Inappropriate Behavior
 - Children in conflict with the Law
 - Birth registration



Source of Funding

- ⦿ Local Budget – Samoa Government
- ⦿ UNICEF
- ⦿ Ministry of Social Development (NZ, Wellington)

Child Protection Programs

- ❖ Health Awareness Program
 - Immunization, Birth Registration, Nutrition, Vector Borne and NCDs
- ❖ Disaster Risk preparedness programs.



Child Protection Programs

- ❖ Awareness on the CRC (Parents and Children)
- ❖ Positive Parenting Program
 - Brain development, different type of parenting style, 6 principles child needs for development, CRC articles



Child Protection Programs

- ⦿ Sexual Violence Awareness programs (Parents and Children)
 - Inappropriate and appropriate Touching
- ⦿ Teen mums Programs
 - CRC, CEDAW, Communication skills, SRH issues, Positive Parenting issues.
- ⦿ Mothers and Daughters Programs



Child Protection Programs in partnership with NGOs

- ⦿ Samoa Victim Support (UNICEF)
- ⦿ Aoga Fiamalamalama School
- ⦿ Loto Taumafai Society
- ⦿ Samoa Family Health Association
- ⦿ ADRAH
- ⦿ Youth Base Groups

Child Protection Unit – MWCSO 2014

THANK YOU FOR YOUR
ATTENTION

Annex 7:

Ministry of Education PPT

EDUCATION LAWS AND POLICIES AND RELATED ISSUES FACED IN THE SCHOOL SYSTEM

Day 2: Session 4: Wednesday 23rd July
2014

EDUCATION LAWS/POLICIES

- ◉ **Compulsory Education Act 1991/92**
 - Ages 5 - 14 years old
 - Child must be enrolled in a school appropriate to the child's educational needs

EDUCATION LAWS/POLICIES

- ◉ **Education Act 2009**
 - **Part II: Division 1- Enrolment**
 - ◉ *Career of a compulsory school-aged child must enrol the child as a student in a school appropriate to the child's educational needs*
 - ◉ *Failure to do so, carer is liable to a fine not exceeding 50 penalty units*
 - **Division 4: Employment of compulsory school-aged children**
 - ◉ *Employment of compulsory school-aged*
 - ◉ *Carers not to permit employment of compulsory school-aged child*

EDUCATION LAWS/POLICIES

- ◉ **Strategy for the Development of Samoa 2012-2016**
 - **PRIORITY AREA 2: SOCIAL POLICIES**
 - **Key Outcome 7:** Improve Focus on Access to Education, Training and Learning Outcome
- ◉ **Samoa Education Sector Plan 2013-2018**
 - **Goal 2:** Enhanced educational access and opportunities at all levels.
 - **Strategy:** Increase access to relevant education and training opportunities at all levels.
 - **Outcome:** All students including those with special needs have access to quality learning opportunities at all levels.

WORK TO ELIMINATE AND PREVENT CHILD LABOUR

- ◉ **Compulsory Education**
 - ◉ **Awareness Programmes:**
 - ◉ Workshops
 - ◉ Radio talk back shows
 - ◉ Television (Lali & E te Silafia Programs)
 - ◉ Community consultations
 - ◉ **Compulsory Education Taskforce**
 - ◉ Comprised of Key Stakeholders - MWCSD, MCIL, Ministry of Police;
 - ◉ Assists with implementation of the Act
 - ◉ Attendance Officers - monitor town area and nearby villages for children not at school during school hours

WORK TO ELIMINATE AND PREVENT CHILD LABOUR

- ◉ **Education Act 2009**
 - ◉ Enforces compulsory education
 - ◉ Imposes fines if parents and carers do not adhere
 - ◉ Imposes fines for individuals and business who engage compulsory-aged children in street trading or any other forms of child labour
- ◉ **Samoa School Fee Grant Scheme (SSFSGS)**
 - ◉ Launched 2010 (Primary Schools) and in 2013 (Secondary Schools)
 - Assists parents in reducing the financial burden of schooling
- ◉ **Close working relationships with the Ministry of Women, Community and Social Development (Pulenu'u, Enforcement of CRC and CEDAW conventions)**
- ◉ **Close partnerships with school committees**
 - ◉ School Management Manual

CHALLENGES/ISSUES

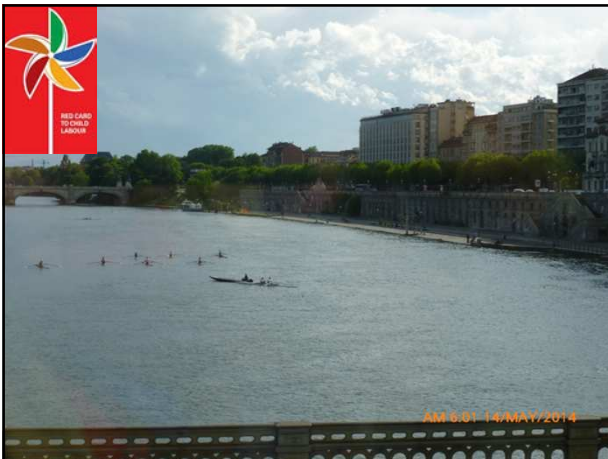
- ◉ Legislation/Laws - lack of public awareness on these
- ◉ Lack of community (parents) support;
- ◉ Lack of official studies on child labor and education;
- ◉ Data/Information sharing
- ◉ Absence of a Child Protection Policy
- ◉ Funding \$\$\$

RECOMMENDATIONS

- ◉ Strengthen inter-agency partnerships
- ◉ Conduct child-labour survey(s) targeting compulsory school-aged child
- ◉ More social programmes/interventions;
- ◉ Continued awareness raising eg; workshops & media;
- ◉ Education regulations to be in place
- ◉ Support from Australia to develop a Child Protection Policy

FA'AFETAI TELE LAVA!

Annex 8:
Ministry of Commerce,
Industry and Labour PPT



SAMOA'S RATIFICATION OF ILO'S CONVENTIONS

- ✦ C138: This fundamental convention sets the general minimum age for admission to employment or work at 15 years (13 for light work) and the minimum age for hazardous work at 18 (16 under certain strict conditions). It provides for the possibility of initially setting the general minimum age at 14 (12 for light work) where the economy and educational facilities are insufficiently developed - 29th October 2008 & In force



SAMOA'S RATIFICATION OF ILO'S CONVENTIONS

- ✦ C182: This fundamental convention defines as a "child" a person under 18 years of age. It requires ratifying states to eliminate the worst forms of child labour, including all forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, such as the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom and forced or compulsory labour, including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict; child prostitution and pornography; using children for illicit activities, in particular for the production and trafficking of drugs; and work which is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children.



SAMOA'S RATIFICATION OF ILO'S CONVENTIONS

- ✦ C182: The convention requires ratifying states to provide the necessary and appropriate direct assistance for the removal of children from the worst forms of child labour and for their rehabilitation and social integration. It also requires states to ensure access to free basic education and, wherever possible and appropriate, vocational training for children removed from the worst forms of child labour - 30th June 2008 & In Force



APPLICATIONS TO NATIONAL LAWS

- ✦ S.51. LERA2013:
- ✦ **Employment of children-(1)** A person must not employ a child under the age of 15 years of age in a place of employment except in safe and light work suited to his or her capacity, and subject to such conditions as may be determined by the CEO.



APPLICATIONS TO NATIONAL LAWS

✖ S.51. LERA2013:

- ✖ **Employment of children-(2)** A person must not employ a child under the age of 18 years on dangerous machinery or in any occupation or in any place under working conditions injurious or likely to be injurious to the physical or moral health of such child.



APPLICATIONS TO NATIONAL LAWS

✖ S.51. LERA2013:

- ✖ **Employment of children-(3)** A person must not employ a child under the age of 15 years as an employee upon a vessel unless such vessel is under the personal charge of the parent or guardian of the child.



177 ILO Member States (Countries) have ratified the ILO Convention 182 (Worst Forms of Child Labour) in which Samoa is a party thereof since 2008

THE LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT RELATIONS ACT 2013, LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT REGULATIONS BILL 2014, OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH REGULATIONS 2014 PROHIBIT THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOUR. THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOUR OFTEN TAKE PLACE IN ILLEGAL AND EXPLOITATIVE SETTINGS AND ALSO IN HAZARDOUS LABOUR.

WAY FORWARD

- ✖ Sustainable solutions must include efforts to address the underlying causes of child labour, poverty, inequality, entrenched social attitudes, absence of social protective systems
- ✖ Samoa need to review and consider the ratification of the following ILO Conventions to protect the child from violence, abuse and exploitation:
- ✖ Convention 129 – Labour Inspection in Agriculture
- ✖ Convention 184 – Safety and Health in Agriculture
- ✖ Convention 189 – Decent Work for Domestic Workers
- ✖ Convention 102 – Minimum standards of social security
- ✖ Convention 202 – National Protection Floors

THE BRASILIA DECLARATION ON CHILD LABOUR

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

THE BRASILIA DECLARATION ON CHILD LABOUR

- ✖ Convinced that the goal of eradicating child labour unites all countries since child labour impairs the realisation of children's rights and its eradication constitutes an important issue for development and human rights
- ✖ Keeping in mind the dimension and complexity of the challenges faced by countries in fighting child labour, such as the impact of natural disasters, conflict and post-conflict situations

THE BRASILIA DECLARATION ON CHILD LABOUR

- ✦ Aware that eliminating the worst forms of child labour by 2016 as well as eradicating child labour can be best realised through enhanced cooperation among countries and enhanced coordination among governments, employers' and workers' organizations, NGOs, civil society, and regional and international organizations

THE BRASILIA DECLARATION ON CHILD LABOUR

- ✦ Bearing in mind that children facing any form of discrimination deserve particular attention in our efforts to prevent and eliminate child labour
- ✦ Considering that the respect, promotion and realization of the Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, which include the effective abolition of child labour, is one of the pillars of the ILO Decent Work Agenda;

THE BRASILIA DECLARATION ON CHILD LABOUR

- ✦ Welcoming the progress made by States in the ratification of the International Labour Organization (ILO) Conventions No. 138, on Minimum Age for Admission to Employment, and No. 182, on the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour,

THE BRASILIA DECLARATION ON CHILD LABOUR

- ✦ Acknowledging the relevance of internationally recognised principles and guidelines on business and human rights, such as the UN Guiding Principles on business and human rights and the ILO Tripartite Declaration of Principles Concerning Multinational Enterprises and Social Policy

THE BRASILIA DECLARATION ON CHILD LABOUR

- ✦ Recognizing the continued efforts made by the ILO, and in particular its International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC), to provide technical assistance and cooperation to governments, workers' and employers' organizations to eradicate child labour;
- ✦ Welcoming the ILO report "Marking progress against child Labour";

THE BRASILIA DECLARATION ON CHILD LABOUR

- ✦ We also acknowledge that measures to promote decent work and full and productive employment for adults are essential, so that families are enabled to eliminate their dependence on the income generated by child labour.
- ✦ In addition, measures are needed to extend and improve access to free, compulsory and quality education for all children, as well as for the progressive universalization of social protection, in line with inter alia the ILO Convention 102, concerning minimum standards of social security, and ILO Recommendation 202, concerning national social protection floors

THE BRASILIA DECLARATION ON CHILD LABOUR

- ✘ We stress that education, health and social workers should be entitled to decent working conditions and relevant initial and continuous training, and that related policies should be developed with workers' organizations through social dialogue
- ✘ We recognize that strengthening these public services and policies is key for the sustained eradication of child labour, in particular its worst forms by 2016, as well as for sustainable development

THE BRASILIA DECLARATION ON CHILD LABOUR

- ✘ We urge governments to ensure access to justice to children affected by child labour, guarantee their right to education and provide rehabilitation programs, as a means to promote and protect their wellbeing and dignity and fulfil their rights, with focus on children who are particularly exposed to the worst forms of child labour due to discrimination in any form

THE BRASILIA DECLARATION ON CHILD LABOUR

- ✘ We encourage states to establish and further improve, as appropriate, the legal and institutional frameworks to prevent and eliminate child labour.
- ✘ We also encourage national law enforcement agencies to advance accountability of perpetrators in child labour cases, including the enforcement of appropriate sanctions against them.
- ✘ We recognise the importance of labour administration and in particular labour inspection in the eradication of child labour, and we will seek to develop and strengthen, as appropriate, our labour inspection systems

THE BRASILIA DECLARATION ON CHILD LABOUR

- ✘ We encourage, where appropriate, the competent authorities that have the responsibility to enforce the law and regulations regarding child labour, including labour inspection services, to cooperate with each other, in the context of the application of penal sanctions or, as appropriate, other sanctions in cases of child labour, especially its worst forms

THE BRASILIA DECLARATION ON CHILD LABOUR

- ✘ We will continue to promote the engagement of all sectors of society in creating an enabling environment to prevent and eliminate child labour.
- ✘ The engagement of ministries and state agencies, parliaments, justice systems, employers' and workers' organizations, as well as regional and international organizations and civil society actors plays a key role in this regard.
- ✘ We will promote social dialogue as well as concerted action between the public and private sectors around the eradication of child labour

THE BRASILIA DECLARATION ON CHILD LABOUR

- ✘ We resolve to take appropriate steps to assist one another in respecting, promoting and realising international labour standards and human rights, particularly through enhanced international cooperation, including South-South and Triangular cooperation
- ✘ We stress the need to provide support to and build capacities in conflict and post conflict countries, particularly among Least Developed Countries, to combat child labour, including through rehabilitation and reintegration programmes, where appropriate

CHILD LABOUR IN AGRICULTURE

- ✖ The presence of children and adolescents working in agriculture may be related to the economic vulnerability of families, lower access to public services, absence or inadequacy of agricultural technology in the field, lack of food security and reduced availability of job opportunities for adults. The nature and the conditions under which work activities are undertaken by children and adolescents can be unhealthy and unsafe. It is emphasized that most of the child labour occurred in family enterprises which further hinders the elimination of child labour due to difficulty in granting access to inspection professionals to households.

VIOLATIONS OF THE RIGHTS OF CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS

- ✖ The Global data showed that 168 million children are engaged in child labour, in which 85 million of whom in its worst forms, which include all forms of forced or compulsory labour, commercial sexual exploitation, illicit activities and hazardous activities. The worst forms of child labour constitute a clear violation of the basic rights of children and adolescents granted by a number of international treaties and instruments. The Convention on the rights of the Child states that children and adolescents must be protected from all forms of physical or mental violence, abuse, neglect or negligent treatment, maltreatment or exploitation.

CHILD LABOUR IN DOMESTIC WORK AND GENDER ISSUES

- ✖ Children and adolescents are involved in domestic work in other people's households, either paid or unpaid, where they perform tasks such as cleaning, ironing, cooking, gardening, collecting water, caring for the children and other children, caring for the elderly. It is envisaged that many work in conditions that are dangerous, hazardous and tantamount to slavery. Domestic child labour favours extreme vulnerability conditions, possibly leading to isolation, dependence and violation of rights, as well as long and heavy working hours

CHILD LABOUR AND MIGRATION

- ✖ Migration often offers the opportunity for a better life and protection against immediate threats such as forced marriage, conflict and natural disasters. However, migrant and refugee children may face serious challenges during the migratory process, both domestically and abroad, especially when they move without documentation, separation from their families and thus prevented children from accessing basic services such as education and health. In these situations, migrant and refugee children are exposed to various risks of exploitation, child labour and human trafficking

URBAN CHILD LABOUR

- ✖ It is highlighted that child labour in urban areas has increased due to the involvement of children and adolescents in informal activities, especially in trade and services sectors. On one hand, this fact is related to school evasion and lack of alternatives offered by the labour market for adult family members. On the other hand, it relates to the current demands of consumer society and the process of building identity through the acquisition of products, a scenario that leads children and adolescents to join the labour market in search of economic autonomy.

URBAN CHILD LABOUR

- ✖ Unemployment of the heads of the household has also aggravated the problem. The most popular of cases involved family businesses in small-to-medium enterprises, in which the use of child labour is often caused by the cost of formalization of these businesses, unemployment of the heads of the household, low salaries, lack of access to quality public services and difficulties of having these businesses inspected by the competent authorities.

CHILD LABOUR IN SUPPLY CHAINS

- ✗ The presence of child labour in supply chains has been an increasingly pressing concerns for companies, since it represents an inconsistency with the values they represent and a threat to their corporate image. It also compromises greater productivity and the establishment of better relationships. It is clear that child labour can be found in all stages of the production chain – including agriculture, manufacturing, retail and wholesale sectors. In its efforts to eliminate child labour in supply chains, international pressures impose trade restrictions to these companies.

EDUCATION MODELS AND SCHOOLS

- ✗ It is emphasized that formal education is a crucial component of any effective effort to eliminate child labour, forced or compulsory child labour, as it is key for the development of the child and it offered the skills required for the appropriate insertion at the labour market. Compulsory and free education for a child between the ages of 5-14 years of age, provides a platform for the child to access its basic needs

PRODUCTION OF STATISTICS

- ✗ The availability of information and related statistics with gender, age, ethnicity and social class comparisons are essential to enable a better understanding of child labour, and the development of better public policies for fighting it. Information and more accurate data also enable the use of awareness campaigns aimed at groups with different levels of vulnerability and cultural approaches.

THE ROLE OF JUSTICE SYSTEMS IN THE ERADICATION OF CHILD LABOUR

- ✗ The Justice System and law operators play a fundamental role in the prevention and elimination of child labour. There is a diversity of experiences worldwide at different Justice Systems. It is based on normative experiences of the different states, their experience in working on the field and its social impact, and the need to identify the strategies that are required to encourage and strengthened the role of the national justice systems in the struggle for the elimination of child labour

LESSONS LEARNED AND A WAY FORWARD

- ✗ Not all children in employment are considered as child labour. Each member states provided different definitions of Child Labour. Thus, the international standards define the target population for measuring child labour as 'all persons in the age group from 5 – 17 years, where age is measured as the number of completed years at the child's last birthday'. Child labour is a subset of children in employment. Child labour also includes hazardous unpaid household services. i.e., unpaid household services performed:
 - ✗ For long hours;
 - ✗ In an unhealthy environment, involving unsafe equipment or heavy loads
 - ✗ In dangerous locations

THANK YOU

- ✗ Questions?
- ✗ Email to me
- ✗ ili.isaia@mcil.gov.ws

Annex 9:
ILO PPT: Child Labour
Research - Case Study Fiji

Child Labour in Fiji

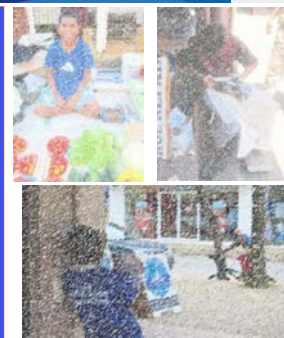


www.ilo.org/pec International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour

1

TACKLE

- Remove children from child labour and prevent children at-risk from falling in to child labour
- Strengthen relevant legal and policy frameworks and enforcement mechanisms
- Build capacity for concrete action to fight child labour
- Promote awareness, advocacy, dialogue and networks on child labour and education



www.ilo.org/pec International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour

2

5 Fiji Child Labour Research Surveys

- Child Labour in Rural Agricultural Communities Survey- **Live & Learn**
- Street Children in Child Labour Survey- **Foundation of the People of the Pacific International**
- Children's work in Informal and Squatter Communities Survey- **Development Studies, USP**
- School-based Survey- **Fiji Trades Union Congress/ Fiji Teachers Union**
- Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children Survey- **Save the Children Fiji**



www.ilo.org/pec International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour

3

Child Respondents

Sector/ Age & Gender		Agric.	School	Street	CSEC	Informal	TOTAL
Age group	≤10	173	72	21	-	148	414
	11	22	41	10	-	31	104
	12	29	42	12	-	22	105
	13	32	53	14	1	42	142
	14	20	75	26	2	28	151
	15	29	79	27	10	27	172
	16	19	91	39	22	36	207
	17	19	135	65	69	28	316
	TOTAL	343	588	214	104	362	1611
Gender	M	157	395	171	23	170	916
	F	181	193	43	81	192	690
	Not specified	5	-	-	-	-	5



www.ilo.org/pec International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour

4

Child Labour in Fiji

- Worst Forms of Child Labour**
 - Commercial Sexual Exploitation
 - Illicit Activities- Drug Trafficking, Begging
 - Hazardous work
- Child Labour**
 - Working children below 15 years who were not in school
 - Working children below 15 years in school BUT working very long hours or in working conditions having a negative impact on their education
- Children at risk of entering in to child labour!**



www.ilo.org/pec International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour

5



- Sugarcane, yagona, dalo, copra, rice, vegetable farms & Fishing sector
- Majority in school children- combine household chores with work on farm and school work
- Some activities conducted by very young children were 'location-specific'- cutting cane in Ba, Nadi and Lautoka
- Seasonal labour is common
- Mobile gangs
- Hazards**
- Harsh weather conditions, use cane knives to work, weed and spray using chemicals and without wearing any protective gear
- Handling agro-chemicals and explosives
- Working long hours especially during harvesting season e.g. 5am to 6pm cutting cane and loading/ stacking cane on trucks/ harvesting fruits and vegetables
- Ploughing land using bullocks/ hoe & spray fertilisers in tobacco, dalo and yagona farms
- Carrying heavy loads to feed cattle, chicken and pigs; sacks of fertilisers/ produce
- Working in copra plantations
- Repeated insults; Beaten/physically hurt; Sexually harassed
- Steering outboard motors (night) and deep sea diving
- Work in makeshift workshops on farms doing welding and tyre repairs



www.ilo.org/pec International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour

6



Children in Informal Sector

- > 300 children
- Majority between **15-17 years**
- Majority **males**
- Majority live at home with parents in **informal/ squatter settlements**- sometimes live on the streets during peak hours/ periods
- Majority **not in school**
- Majority **dropped out at Class 8 level**
- Start work at an early age- many **start work before 12 years old**

TYPES OF WORK

- Street vendors/ market vendors; preparing food for sale
- Scrap metal scavenging
- Wheel barrow
- Begging
- Construction; painting
- Domestic work
- Work at service stations
- Shoe shine
- Garage workers
- Work at electrical and auto repair shops; in fish factories, saw mills
- Repairing tools, equipment; washing boats
- Row boys; sales boys; loading/ unloading
- Garbage truck workers; street cleaners

www.ilo.org/pec International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour 7

Identified hazards

- Long hours of work: **> 50% work 8-12 hours**
- Carry heavy loads: **50 kg sacks**
- Work in harsh weather conditions: stand in **rain/ sunshine** for hours
- Handle heavy metals; batteries**
- Operate machinery/equipment; use heavy tools
- Work in dangerous environments- **rubbish dumps** to scavenge for scrap metal or **dive off-shore** where **dumps/ industrial areas**
- Work at **heights**
- Exposure to **dust, fumes, chemicals**
- Exposed to **insults, verbal abuse and ridicule** from the general public
- Many are chased and **harassed**
- Get involved in **criminal activities**
- Common activities include **selling drugs, 'choking', robbing and pick pocketing**
- DRUG TRAFFICKING**

www.ilo.org/pec International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour 8

SC Attitudes towards work

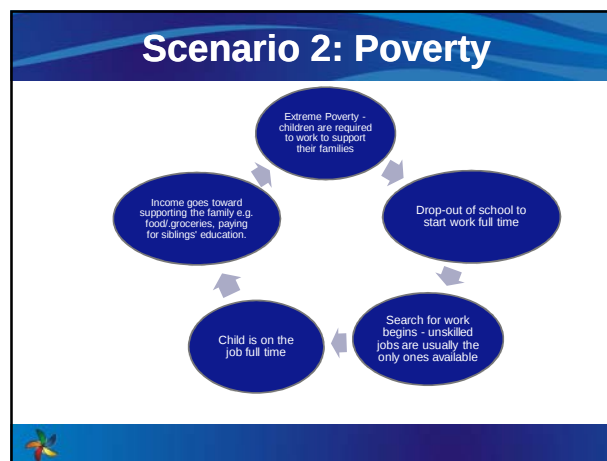
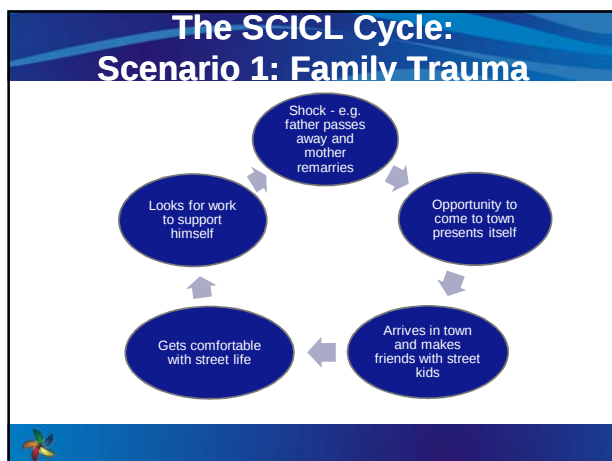
- The Street Child in CL is not 'the victim'.
 - See CL as the **solution** or as a coping mechanism
 - School, Home or Family seen as the **problem**
- 69.8% enjoy working on the street (46% for income for family and self; 40% due to 'easy' money, 14% for the freedom and independence)

www.ilo.org/pec International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour 9

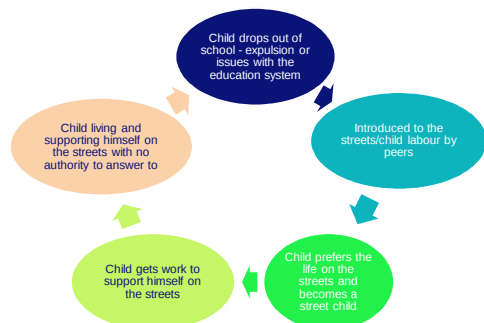
Impact of CL on SC

- CL exposes street children to risks (crime, substance abuse, STDs)
- SCICL are stigmatised and unaware of social services
- Struggle to enter formal systems
- The CL 'Cycle' sees SCICL start as seasonal and progress to be street dwellers when family push factors (poverty and breakdown) combine with the lure of the street
- SCICL move into criminal behaviour (41% have been arrested by police of these 51% for stealing in some form)

www.ilo.org/pec International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour 10



Scenario 3: Education System



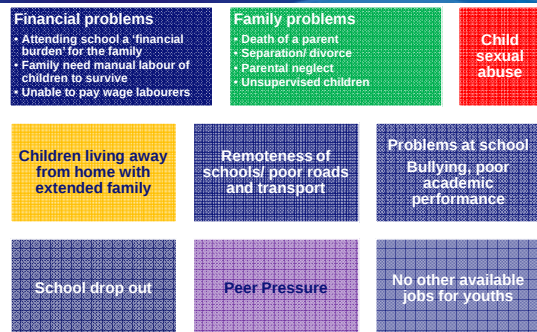
Root Causes, Risks and Vulnerabilities

- Understand risk factors & vulnerability at different levels
- To target the target group – i.e. those most at risk - and reduce their risk
- Without reducing risk & vulnerability- no lasting solutions
- Prevention**

Poverty PLUS



Vulnerability Factors



Lessons learnt

- Multi- sectoral research committee**
 - Government agencies, NGOs, workers, employers, Police, Statisticians
- Team should understand the concepts of CL and the standards**
- Semi- structured interviews**
- Snowball sampling technique**
- Conduct interviews at child's convenience**
 - Before, after work, lunch time, night
- Consent from child and adult/ parent is necessary**
- Have a counsellor on the team**
- May need immediate referral (at child's request)**
- Confidentiality and sensitivity of information- child is more than just a number**

Case Study 1

Jack is 14 years old and is in Form 3. Every year Jack takes time off from school to harvest sugarcane during the peak harvesting season. He moves with his father and other labourers to different areas as part of a cane gang. Whatever Jack earns goes towards supporting the family income.

According to his teachers, Jack will be repeating Form 3 as he has not completed his tasks to be able to move up. They stated that the only thing they can do is to encourage him to stay in school.

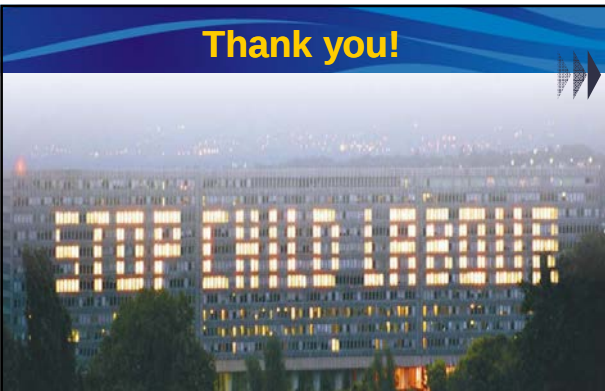
Case Study 2

Francis is a 16 year old child in CSE. She dropped out of school after class 8. She stays home with her parents in a squatter settlement. Her parents do not know what she is involved in. She says that she has been involved in this business over the last two years. She started getting involved in the business through her peers and she states that the main reason for doing this is because she needs money. Francis gets her clients through calls or text messages to her mobile. Her clients are mainly local businessmen, although occasionally she gets a call from the bouncer at X nightclub to pick up a tourist client. Francis works mainly in motels and hotels.

Case Study 3

James is a 12 year old student. Last year on his way back from school he was picked up by a man who offered to give him a ride home in a taxi. On their way home the taxi stopped at a home and James was told to deliver a package to the lady in the house, the lady gave him a parcel in return. For the last year this has become a **regular job** for James. The package they exchange are drugs and money. James is now working with another child to traffic drugs. The two children are paid \$20.00 for every package they deliver. James spends the money on games, DVDs, and watching movies.

Thank you!



Marie Fataki,
International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC),
Tackling Child Labour through Education Project
ILO Office for Pacific Island Countries
Suva or phone: 679-3313866

Annex 10:

Strategies and Approaches



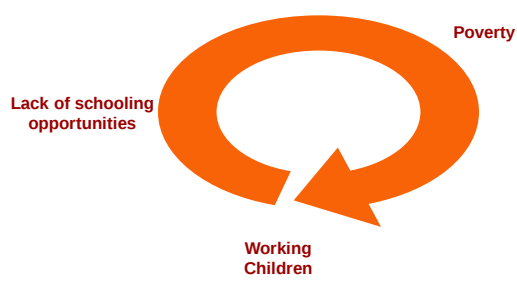
IPEC

International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour

Strategies & Approaches

www.ilo.org/ipecc International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour 1

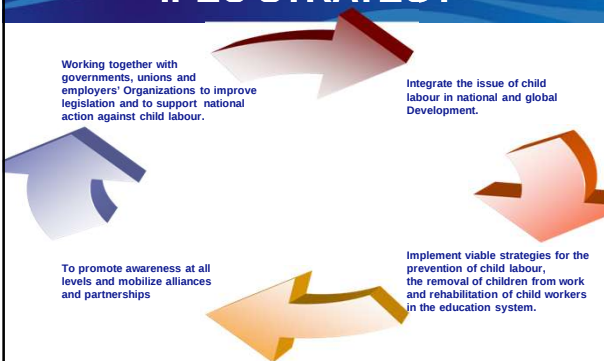
IPEC EXPERIENCE



Purpose: Break the Cycle

www.ilo.org/ipecc International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour 2

IPEC STRATEGY



- Working together with governments, unions and employers' Organizations to improve legislation and to support national action against child labour.
- Integrate the issue of child labour in national and global Development.
- To promote awareness at all levels and mobilize alliances and partnerships
- Implement viable strategies for the prevention of child labour, the removal of children from work and rehabilitation of child workers in the education system.

www.ilo.org/ipecc International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour 3

Holistic Approach

- Work at the policy level crucial
- Build links between Ministries
- Get child labour into education sector plans, poverty reduction strategies etc.
- Awareness & Advocacy
- Build capacity
- Establish national/ local monitoring mechanisms

www.ilo.org/ipecc International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour 4

Direct Intervention Strategies

- PREVENTION**
 - from entering into child labour
 - from starting hazardous work
 - work with children, parents, service providers to retain girls and boys in school
- WITHDRAWAL & REFERRAL**
 - from worst forms of child labour & hazardous workplaces
 - from child labour for children below the minimum age
 - getting children into school or skill training
- PROTECTION**
 - for 15-17 year olds who can legally work
 - raise workplace health and safety standards to protect both adult workers and young workers

www.ilo.org/ipecc International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour 5

Direct Intervention Strategies



Children are targeted for prevention when they are:

Not working –below the age of 18 **subject to** one or more “**high-risk**” factors, to make the child likely to fall into child labour or WFCL if not provided services to prevent this from happening

❖ **Prevent a child from entering the labour force and to remain in or return to an education setting**

www.ilo.org/ipecc International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour 6

Direct Intervention Strategies

Removal

Children are targeted for removal when they are:

Working – in child labour if below minimum age of employment **or** if below 18 **in a Worst Form of Child Labour**;

❖ **Withdraw a child from a child labour situation and provide the child with an opportunity of education or skills training**



www.ilo.org/pec International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour

7

Direct Intervention Strategies

Protection

Children are targeted for protection when they are:

Young workers – above the legal minimum age for employment (**above 15 years**), may be at risk in the workforce and need to be better protected.

❖ **Raise workplace health and safety standards to protect both adult workers and young workers**



www.ilo.org/pec International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour

8

Strategies & Approaches

EDUCATION INTERVENTIONS



www.ilo.org/pec International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour

9

Strategies to reduce family's education costs

Some typical interventions include:

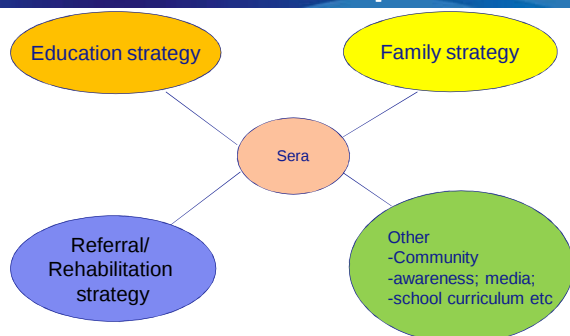
- Programmes to cover the costs of school books;
- provide free school uniforms;
- assist with transport to school;
- cover costs of various school fees;
- *Important to build a dialogue with the local community & Government to see how the support provided by the project can be sustained on a long- term basis*
- *No direct payments to children.*



www.ilo.org/pec International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour

10

For example



www.ilo.org/pec International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour

12

Non- formal & transitional education

- Wherever possible NFE should be 'transitional' and part of process of re-integration into formal education
- Bridging schools or programmes aim to help former working children catch up for the years they have not attended school
 - *Low operational costs. MOE assumed the financing of the centres at end of project*
 - *Curriculum- tutoring in reading, maths, educational computer games & recreational activities.*



www.ilo.org/pec International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour

12

Non formal and transitional education

Some of the key issues to consider:

- The experience and quality of the provider
- The relationship between the NFE provider and the formal education system – do the systems link?
- Is the education being provided based on a **clear curricula**, with expectations of **regular attendance** (*whilst some flexibility may be good too much flexibility may not provide the required learning outcomes*)
- What are the attendance requirements, and duration?
- Is there a way to monitor learning outcomes?



www.ilo.org/pec

International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour

13

CLC or Multi-Purpose Centres

- Established in or near a community in which CL is a particular problem
- Bring education, training & service delivery closer to the children, their families and communities
- Literacy/ numeracy skills; recreational opportunities for children in a safe environment; centre for meetings; various activities for children/ community
- Can become centres for learning & social interaction within the community
- **Establish proper quality standard, with clear structured programmes, set course times, regular attendance requirements, monitoring of learning outcomes, community maintenance of the centres**



www.ilo.org/pec

International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour

14

Vocational and Skills training programmes

- For children who are at or above the legal minimum age of employment.
- Prepare children for entry in gainful employment
- Where formal training institutions are available, develop partnerships with such facilities
- In the absence of formal training providers, other organisations utilized to provide skills training.
- Important that there is a quality control process to ensure training is of real benefit to the participants



www.ilo.org/pec

International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour

15

Informal Apprenticeship Schemes

- For children at or above the minimum age of employment,
- Trainees provided a placement in a local workshop or business enterprise
- Training consists of the business owner or master craftsman showing the apprentices what to do and then allowing them to replicate the action.



www.ilo.org/pec

International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour

16

Some Concerns

- Children might be treated as cheap labour without really learning any skills
- Might be put to work in a hazardous environment.
- Schemes rarely provide formal assessment of trainee progress. **If supporting apprenticeships:**
- *Minimum age laws must be respected*
- *Apprenticeships should be based on a written contract*
- *Regular monitoring arrangements needed*
- *Workshops should be carefully chosen*
- *Training for the workshop owners in training skills, OHS etc*



www.ilo.org/pec

International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour

17

Child Labour Monitoring

- CLM involves repeated direct observations to:
- **Identify** child labourers and to determine the risks to which they are exposed
- **Refer** these children to appropriate services
- **Verify** that they have been removed
- **Track** them afterwards to ensure their situation has improved



www.ilo.org/pec

International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour

18

Child Labour Monitoring

- The actual monitoring i.e. the identification and referral of children to services is conducted through multi- sector teams.
 - E.g. Labour inspectors, local government officials, employer and worker representatives, social workers, teachers, community and village committee members, CBOs etc
- CLM complements and does not substitute national labour inspection systems



www.ilo.org/pec International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour

19

School-based child labour monitoring

- School inspection systems can monitor school entry, attendance and completion of children;
- Formal/ informal mechanisms to monitor absenteeism, identify children at risk of dropping out and responding to this risk;
- Link to larger CLMS initiative



www.ilo.org/pec International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour

20

Some examples from Turkey

- Employers developed steps to improve the Working Conditions of Children in Small-scale Enterprises in the Metal Sector
- Developed activities to raise the awareness level of Employers on the issue of Child Labour
- Established a Child Labour Unit with the Employers of Small and Medium Size Enterprises in the Metal Sector in Istanbul



Examples from Pakistan

- Employers and workers carried out consultations to draft a list of hazardous occupations.
- TUs developed a joint plan to address CL in sports goods, deep sea fishing, furniture manufacturing and tanneries
- All employers and workers groups developed strategies to respond to natural disasters, including on the ground monitoring, referral services



Some examples from the Pacific (Fiji):

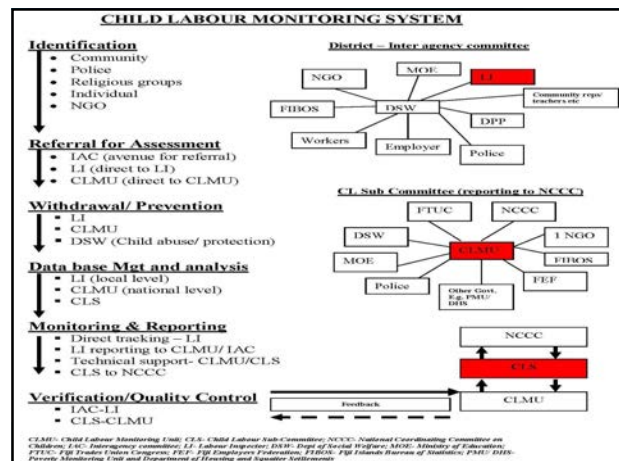
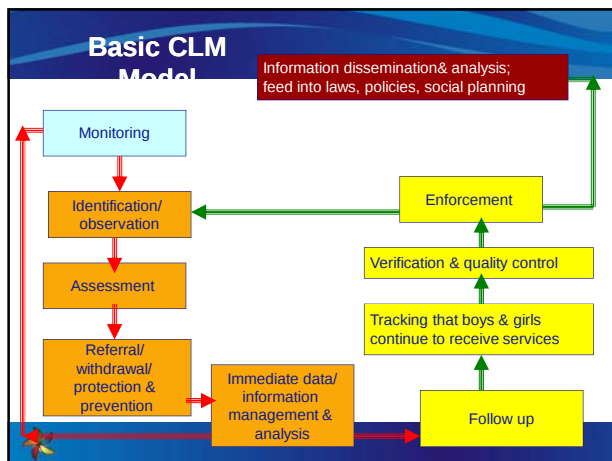
- MOL established CLU and child labour inspection systems & processes
 - Centralised CL database
- Trade Union Congress and Teachers Union conducted a school-based survey
 - Established child labour focal points among member unions around the country



Fiji examples cont.

- MOE integrated SYOB and KAB in formal education curriculum
- NGOs
 - Implemented action programmes to prevent children at-risk from engaging in CL and to build the capacity of poor families through income-generation and skills training
 - Bridging programme to link out-of-school children to education
- Extensive advocacy by CL Champions in the media





ELIMINATION OF CHILD LABOUR IS POSSIBLE THROUGH SO MANY WAYS!

WE ARE ALL RESPONSIBLE!

THANK YOU

Annex 11:
Report of Participant
Evaluation of the Forum

Samoa Child Labour and Trafficking Forum
Main Conference Room, Hotel Millenia Samoa
22ND-24TH July, 2014

EVALUATION REPORT

1. WORKSHOP GOALS RATING

		Not at All	Very successful	Successful
a	To provide essential information on child labour and the elimination of the worst forms of child labour	0%	60%	40%
b	To strengthen awareness and understanding of child labour, trafficking and hazardous work	0%	50%	50%
c	To review the international and national legal frameworks and programmes on child labour and trafficking	0%	45%	55%
d	To determine the child labour issues and explore local actions or strategies to combat child labour	0%	45%	55%

Comments on any goals

Elimination of Child Labour and Stop Engaging Child to Exploitation
Government Agencies need to work together. Their harmonization is crucial to the success.
It would be nice to include video clips during the session so that participants can see the reality of child labour(documentaries about CL) from other parts of the world
Have Pacific data available on child labour
Collaborations of Ministries to act together and enforced child labour issue.
Reduce child labour/street vendors/ help these kids effectively/ sustainable ways.
All good realistic goals for the time duration.
Understood the first 2 but would like further clarification of the last 2
Excellent for parts A-D

Overall rating of workshop

	1 POOR	2	3	4 EXCELLENT
Overall Results	0%	0%	30%	60%

2. WORKSHOP LOGISTICS

		1 POOR	2	3	4 EXCELLENT
a	Workshop Materials	0%	0%	15%	85%
b	Food	0%	10%	30%	60%
c	Workshop Venue (location and meeting room)	5%	0%	25%	70%

3. WORKSHOP AGENDA & FLOW

		1	2	3	4
a	Structure of the workshop	0%	0%	30%	70%
b	Facilitation	0%	0%	20%	80%
c	Groupwork	0%	0%	15%	85%
d	Resource Persons/ presentation <i>*low response was due to an error in the evaluation table</i>	0%	0%	5%*	5%*
	Comments				

4. SPECIFIC BENEFITS ATTAINED FROM THE WORKSHOP

Yes. To know the difference of child's ages in legislation, therefore to suggest considering the legislation of child labour. To guide every Ministry in the execution of their duties & the rights of the child.
Yes workshop provided insight into key issues and scopes of child labour, thus advising on specific tasks for partners to focus on
Yes, continue on and work together as a team
Broaden my knowledge re: CL Issues worldwide
Workshop clarified many issues regarding child labour. SUGGESTION: ½ day training
I've got a better understanding of Child Labour, Child Trafficking and Child Protection
Networking with all relevant stakeholders. Without this Forum we will never see NGO, CBOs, Chamber and government network together
Yes. Understood the different meanings and perspectives about child labour, the bodies involved in eliminating child labour and the different types of work children engage themselves to, etc.
Explanation of child labour and the examples
Review Ministries Regulations on child labour and enforced the legislations if its there, but if not then task force for the Ministries if enforced SUGGESTION: Increase allowance to \$50/day
Yes, so many policies/bills that exist in Samoa, that only people involved in these bills are aware of but public not informed.
Gained excellent knowledge base of the field as well as approaches for effective training in the area
All ministries attended concerned must now work together to enforce all regulations, Acts & Policies on CL issue in Samoa. Street vending, etc. Awareness programme, etc and Enforcement of law/monitoring
Yes, getting better understanding of connecting issues, and the need to improve on definitions.
Know what has/should be done for child labour in Samoa
Learnt a lot about ILO and its work in the Pacific
After the workshop, we managed to realise the importance of working in partnership with other government institutions and NGOs.
Capacity to understand child labour and articulate issues relating to it
Inspections specifically for children
Yes, this forum benefitted me a lot in terms of learning International Legal Framework on Child Labour

5. RELATED AREAS THAT FURTHER TRAINING IS NEEDED

'Trafficking of Children' – needs to be explored more. 'Child Labour in Informal sector'- needs more understanding to refine scopes of focus.
Awareness in Schools and Organisations
Children's rights
Awareness Programme for the Business community
Invite all members from other ministries or organisation e.g private sectors
Yes- Someone to stand up and say yes, we are responsible for street vendors, etc. It's a 'gray area' still.
Proper regulation apart from Child Protection Law/Act be in place or Amendment should be fitted in some area.
Lack of enforcement/monitoring of laws
Database management would be a great area to explore in another training in terms of managing data on child labour

6. GROUP ID INFO.

Trade Union	3
Employer Organisation	1
Government Agency	9
NGO	3
Other	2
Not listed	2
TOTAL RESPONDENTS	20

Annex 12:

CL Forum: ILO Session Guide



IPEC

Samoa National Child Labour Forum

July 22nd to 24th 2014

Hotel Millenia Conference Room

ILO Pacific Sub-Regional
Child Labour and Trafficking Programme

www.ilo.org/ipecc International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour 1

Objectives

- To understand the concepts of child labour, trafficking, hazardous work
- To review the international and national legal frameworks, policies and programmes on child labour and trafficking
- To determine what the issues are and to plan for action

www.ilo.org/ipecc International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour 2

Resource Folder

- Forum Information Brief
- Programme
- Reading materials- relevant international conventions, child trafficking and hazardous child labour, extracts from national laws, draft handbook for inspectors, PPTs
- Resource CD with presentations

www.ilo.org/ipecc International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour 3

Housekeeping

- Time
- Meals- morning tea, lunch, afternoon tea
- Mobile phones
- Wash rooms
- Car park
 - Hotel
 - Workshop
- Other?

www.ilo.org/ipecc International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour 4

Introduction of Participants

- 4 cards each
- Name, Position, Organization.... (cream)
- 1 expectation..... (blue)
- 1 child labour issue in Samoa is(red)
- 1 priority/ important action is (green)
- *Exchange the cards and introduce each other...*

www.ilo.org/ipecc International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour 5

Session 1: Child labour: nature, causes, trends & international legal framework

- Guiding questions
- What is child labour?
- What are the causes and trends of child labour?
- The ILO's role and child labour and trafficking international legal framework

◆ ILO

www.ilo.org/ipecc International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour 6

Session 2: Profiling Child Labour and Child Trafficking

Group work & plenary:

- Each group select 4 photos- one each for:
 - Child in light work
 - Child labour below minimum age
 - Worst forms of child labour (a-c)
 - Hazardous work



Profile

- Name
- Country/ place or origin
- Location
- Age
- Gender
- Type of work/ nature of work
- Working conditions- environment, hours, type of contract etc.
- Reasons for work
- Education status- is child going to school? Last class attended? Attendance to school etc.
- Socio-economic status
- Is this happening in Samoa?



Session 3: Hazards and Risks

- Guiding questions
- What is hazardous child labour?
- Why children are more vulnerable than adults to hazardous work?
- How do we determine hazardous child labour?



Session 4: Identifying Hazards and Risks

- Group work and plenary
- Select two HCL photos, complete the table & present findings

Type of work	What the tasks involve? Loads? Working environment?	Identified hazards	Identified risks	Actions to take to eliminate the risks?



Session 4: Identifying hazards and risks

- Factors to consider when determining hazardous work for children:
 - (a) work which exposes children to **physical, psychological or sexual abuse**;
 - (b) work **underground, under water**, at **dangerous heights** or in **confined spaces**;
 - (c) work with **dangerous machinery, equipment and tools**, or which involves the **manual handling or transport of heavy loads**;
 - (d) work in an **unhealthy environment** which may, for example, expose children to **hazardous substances, agents or processes**, or to **temperatures, noise levels, or vibrations** damaging to their health;
 - (e) work under particularly **difficult conditions** such as work for **long hours** or **during the night** or work where the child is **unreasonably confined** to the premises of the employer.



DAY 1 END

- **Reminder- start 9am tomorrow!**
- **Thank you!**





IPEC

Samoa National Child Labour Forum

July 22nd to 24th 2014

Hotel Millenia Conference Room

ILO Pacific Sub-Regional
Child Labour and Trafficking Programme

www.ilo.org/ipecc International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour 13

Day 2: WELCOME!!

RECAP

- Main points from Day 1

www.ilo.org/ipecc International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour 14

Participant expectations

- Clearer understanding of child labour, effects on children, child trafficking and issues globally
 - How this applies to Samoa
- How to address child labour and trafficking- examples, lessons learnt, best practices from the Pacific countries/ globally
- Understand role of the ILO in Pacific- resources, training, funds, support
 - ILO Conventions on CL; How the Conventions are applied to address CL
- Learn about Samoan national legislation on child labour and trafficking
 - How to enforce the law to prevent/ address child labour
- Understand how Samoa is doing regarding child labour and child trafficking
- Tools to determine hazardous child labour
- Learn more about the work of the government and other organisations in Samoa on child labour issues
- Come up with a resolution at the end with all parties concerned to do something about child street vendors

www.ilo.org/ipecc International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour 15

Issues

- Street vending
- Children used by businesses to sell their products
- Scavenging
- Out- of school children/ children not attending school
- Lack of enforcement of the laws

www.ilo.org/ipecc International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour 16

Actions

- Training and awareness
- Enforcement and compliance
- Legislation and policies
- Research/ gap analysis
- Resources
- Coordination and partnerships
- Alternative solutions for parents
- Agency/ department for care of children in WFCL
- Address violence against children

www.ilo.org/ipecc International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour 17

Session 1: Child Protection: Country Brief

- **Guiding questions**
- What is child protection?
- An overview of child protection issues in Samoa

◆ **UNICEF**

www.ilo.org/ipecc International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour 18

Session 2: Child Protection laws & policies

- **Guiding questions**
- What does relevant child protection legislation say about child labour?
- What relevant programmes are being implemented that can address child labour issues?

◆ Ministry of Women, Community and Social Development



www.ilo.org/pec International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour

19

Session 3: Child Labour and Education

- **Guiding questions**
- What education policies and programmes are available to improve children's access to education?
- What are some of the challenges?

◆ Ministry of Education



www.ilo.org/pec International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour

20

Session 4: The national legal framework: Labour laws

- **Guiding questions**
- What are the relevant provisions in the labour laws that protect the exploitation of children at work?
- What is Samoa's minimum age of employment? What does this involve?

◆ Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Labour



www.ilo.org/pec International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour

21

Session 5: Gaps in the legal and policy framework

- **Group work & plenary:**
- Identify the current gaps in the legal and policy framework- including monitoring and enforcement.
- What actions can be taken by each stakeholder to address each of the gaps identified?
 - Government
 - Social partners, media, academia, UNICEF
 - NGOs, CBOs, Church reps, ILO



www.ilo.org/pec International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour

22

Session 6: Child labour research and inspections

- **Guiding questions**
- What types of child labour exists in the Pacific? Case Study: Fiji
- What are some lessons learnt from conducting child labour research and inspections?



www.ilo.org/pec International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour

23

Session 7: (1) Research, inspection & awareness

- **Group work & plenary:**
- **Group 1: Designing a child labour research study**
 - Types of child labour; location
 - Key questions
- **Group 2: Role play: conducting a child labour investigation**
 - MCIL (1), Police (1), Justice (1), Immigration (1), MWCSO (1), MOE (1)
- **Group 3: Conducting an awareness programme**
 - Key messages



www.ilo.org/pec International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour

24

Session 7: (2) Defining child labour

Group work & plenary:

- Taking into consideration legal frameworks and local contexts, construct a 'local definition' of child labour



Child Labour definitions

- "... work that deprives children of their childhood, their potential and their dignity; is harmful to their physical and mental development; or interferes with their schooling by depriving them of the opportunity to attend school; or obliging them to leave school prematurely; or requiring them to combine school with excessively long and heavy work."



More Child Labour Definitions

- "...economic activities that deny a child the possibility of developing into a responsible adult"
- "work that is mentally, physically, socially or morally dangerous and harmful to children...and denies them access to education"



DAY 2: END

- RECAP



DAY 3: WELCOME!!!

Logistics

- Any announcements?

Recap

- Moving from issues to actions



People bingo

1. Someone who had breakfast this morning____
2. Someone who works for a trade union____
3. Someone who works for Gov't____
4. Someone who is vegetarian____
5. Someone who you hope to work with in combating child labour____



Session 1: Experiences in working with children

● Guiding questions

- What are the issues faced by children?
- What are some lessons learnt and guidelines when working with children?

◆ Samoa Victim Support Group



Session 2: Experiences in working with children

● Guiding questions

- What are the issues faced by children?
- What are some lessons learnt and guidelines when working with children?

◆ Pasefika Mana



Session 3: Other country experiences

● Guiding questions

- What are some of the approaches and strategies to address child labour?
- Best practices and lessons learnt?

■ ILO



From Visions to Action!

A vision without a plan is just a dream.

A plan without a vision is just drudgery.

But a vision with a plan can change the world!



Issues & Proposed Actions

● Child labour in Samoa

- Street vending
 - Children used by businesses to sell their products
- Begging
- Scavenging

● Lack of a common acceptable definition of child labour

- Clarification/ contextualize child labour in Samoan context
- Contextualise international concepts

● Lack of research/ information on child labour

- Main causes of street vending in Samoa
- Hazardous child labour
- Child labour vs. children's work as part of cultural obligations
- Other forms of child labour such as CSEC



Issues & Proposed Actions

● Need to strengthen the legal and policy framework

- Conduct gap analysis
- Harmonise age of child in all relevant legislation
- Mainstream child protection in policies
 - ◆ Technical support/ training (UNICEF)
- Develop or amend laws to cover child labour
 - ◆ Determine the hazardous child labour list
 - ◆ Determine conditions for light work
 - ◆ Expand provisions on child labour/ working conditions
 - ◆ Include worst forms of child labour
- Simplify the language used in policies



Issues & Proposed Actions

- Lack of enforcement/ monitoring of the laws
 - Lack of monitoring and enforcement
 - ◆ Clear delineation of roles and responsibilities for monitoring and enforcement
 - Improve **collaboration and coordination/ form partnerships**
 - ◆ Establish taskforce
- Lack of awareness on relevant laws / awareness on child labour
 - Other agencies
 - Communities & families
 - ◆ NGOs, CBOs, church groups- providing reports on work that they do to relevant partners/ highlight social issues
 - ◆ Including partners in awareness forums they organize with families, communities and churches



Issues & Proposed Actions

- Improving Education Attendance
 - Out- of school children/ children not attending school
 - ◆ Working- informal sector; cultural activities
 - ◆ Not working- parents not sending children to school
- Alternative solutions for parents
- Agency/ department for the care of children in WFCL
- Address violence against children
- Monitoring & Evaluation



Session 4: Visioning & Planning for Action

- Group work & plenary:
- Part 1: Developing a common vision and mission for eradicating child labour



Session 4: Visioning & Planning for Action

- Visioning Exercise
 - The year is 2020
 - Imagine that Samoa is being hailed as a resounding success in addressing child labour
- Showcase:
 - the work that your organisations are doing, and
 - the impacts you have made to address child labour (i.e. **how has your work made a difference?**)



Session 4: Visioning & Planning for Action

- Part 2:
 - Critique, provide feedback, revise, contribute to plan
 - ◆ Identify other priority issue/ action required
 - ◆ Link to existing programmes
 - ◆ SMART- specific, measurable, applicable, relevant, time-bound



ISSUE					
OBJECTIVE					
Output	Activity	Indicator of achievement	Timeframe	Responsibility	Input
1.					
2.					



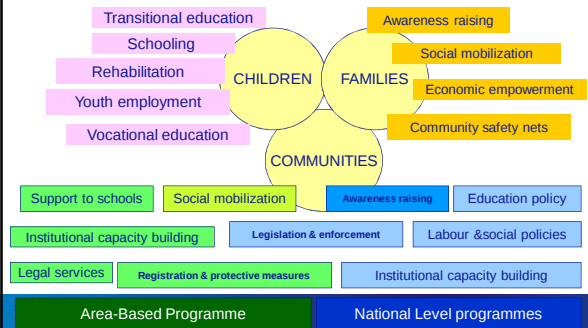
Defining child labour

Part 3:

- Taking into consideration legal frameworks and local contexts....
 - **construct a 'local definition' of child labour**



Multi-sectoral approach



Session 5: What Next?

Roundtable Discussion

- Views?
- Key items for immediate action?
- Other?



CLOSING

- Course Evaluation
- Official Closing Remarks
- Certificate Presentations



THANK YOU!

