

DECENT WORK

A better world starts here.

Solomon Islands Child Labour & Trafficking Forum

Heritage Park Hotel, Honiara, Solomon Islands
26th - 28th August, 2014



International
Labour
Organization



Report of the Solomon Islands National Child Labour & Trafficking Forum

Heritage Park, Honiara, 26th to 28th August 2014

International Labour Organization

Introduction

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. Despite this progress, the 2016 target set by the international community for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour will not be met. To have any chance of reaching that goal soon, the international community, all countries, stakeholders, partners will need to accelerate and intensify efforts substantially.

In the Pacific, research conducted by the ILO in some Pacific Islands Countries found children in the worst forms of child labour and trafficking, 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 found 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.

Since 2008, Fiji and PNG have benefitted from a global Tackling Child Labour through Education (TACKLE) programme funded by the EU, which strengthened the capacity of governments, social partners and civil society groups to implement policies and strategies to address child labour issues, including research and legislative reviews, resource sharing platforms, awareness and advocacy, child labour inspections, and direct actions with children in child labour, at risk, families, schools and communities.

The ILO sub-regional programme, “Building regional efforts for eliminating the worst forms of child labour and trafficking in Pacific Island Countries” extends technical support to other countries in the region by capitalizing on the experiences gained in Fiji as a ‘child labour hub’. Under this banner, the ILO continues to support actions in Fiji and PNG to prevent child labour and improve employment opportunities for youth through ensuring formal education, vocational training and apprenticeships, as well as enhancing the integration of entrepreneurship education in school curriculums and supporting careers education.

The ILO also extends technical support to Solomon Islands, Kiribati and Samoa to assist countries develop and implement child labour policies and strategies and enhance the knowledge base on child labour and trafficking through national forums and research.

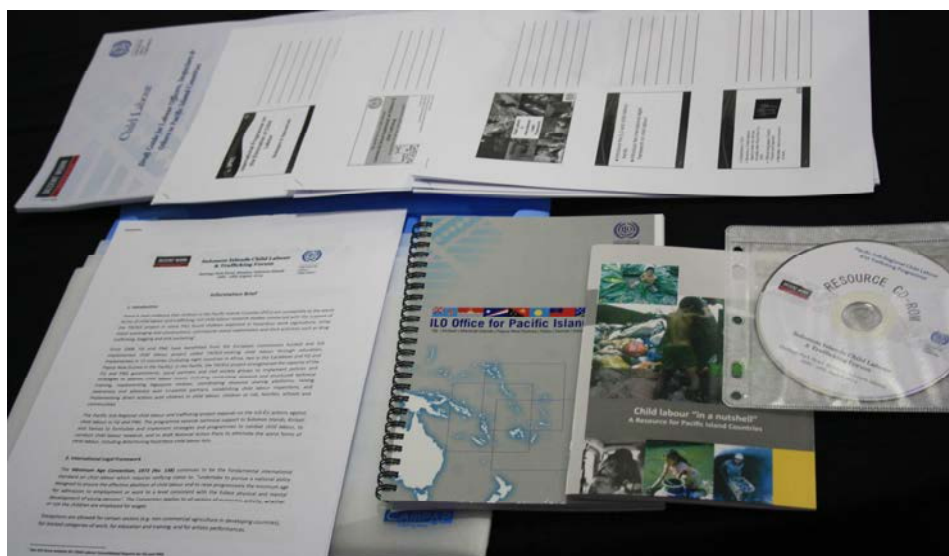
The Solomon Islands government ratified the Child Labour Conventions on Worst Forms of Child Labour, C182, in 2012 and the Minimum Age Convention, C138 in 2013. The first National Child Labour and Trafficking Forum is expected to build the capacity of constituents and partners to understand child labour concepts and international laws, and more importantly to provide them with a platform to discuss child labour issues and to identify, prioritise and plan for actions that will provide children with a better future and decent work opportunities by keeping them out of the workplace and focusing efforts on improving children's access to education.

Forum Objectives

The National Child Labour and Trafficking forum had the following objectives:

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

To meet the objectives, the forum was organised into 6 sessions over a period of 3 days, which firstly explored the international context and legal framework of child labour and trafficking, before 'unpacking' the national legal and policy framework, gaps and issues and finally constructing concrete actions that could be taken to address the issues of child labour and trafficking. **See Annex 1: Forum Information Brief and Programme**



Resource Kit for participants

Forum Opening and Introductions

The National Child labour and trafficking forum was facilitated from the 26th -28th August by the Pacific Sub-Regional Child Labour and Trafficking Programme Coordinator, Marie Fatiaki and the Finance & Administrative Assistant, Mere Corerega.

The Forum was attended by representatives from Ministry of Commerce, Industry, Labour and Immigration, Ministry of Education and Human Resources-Education Department, Ministry of Women & Youth and Children's Affairs-Department of Women, Children and Youth, Ministry of Justice and Legal Affairs, Ministry of Police, National Security and Correctional Services, Solomon Islands National Union of Workers including representatives from the SI National Teachers Association (SINTA) and Honiara City Council, Solomon Islands Chamber of Commerce & Industries- Solomon Islands Tuna, Live & Learn Environmental Education, World Vision, Save the Children Fund, Oxfam International, Homes of Hope Peace & Empowerment, Development Services Exchange, Solomon Islands Development Trust, Australian Federal Police, representatives from other UN agencies (UNWOMEN, UNICEF) and the Media. **See Annex 2: Participant list**

The Forum was officially opened by the Permanent Secretary, Mr. Hans Vaekesa from the Ministry of Commerce, Industry, Labour and Immigration. Other invited guests for the opening included the Head of the UN Joint Presence in Solomon Islands/UNDP Deputy Resident Representative, Ms. Akiko Suzuki and the Specialist on Strategies for Decent Work, Mr. Satoshi Sasaki.



In his opening address, the Permanent Secretary reminded participants of the value of children, and the responsibility the community and society had to protect and nurture them. He emphasised the important role each participant had to play, and the need for each participant to learn as much as possible about the issues of child labour and trafficking, and determine what needs to be done to address the issues in the Solomon Islands.

Mr. Satoshi Sasaki, on behalf of the ILO, thanked the participants for attending the forum, and provided a background of the ILO's work on child labour and trafficking, particularly in the region from the growth of the EU funded project. He wished participants well on their deliberations and in developing action plans to move forward in addressing the issues in Solomon Islands.



Satoshi Sasaki, ILO Strategies for Decent Work Specialist (above) and Participant introductory cards (below)

In the introductory session, participants introduced themselves and identified their expectations of the forum, one child labour issue in Solomon Islands 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.



Feedback from the group introductions

A. PARTICIPANT EXPECTATIONS

1. *To learn*

- o To learn more about child labour and trafficking, and child rights issues
- o Discover what the child labour issues and trafficking issues are in Solomon Islands
- o To learn about the experiences of other Pacific countries and whether the country has a strategic plan to address child exploitation and trafficking
- o To learn from the experiences of other participants
- o Learn more about the policies and international law

2. *To act*

- o Understand how to deal with the issues that contribute to child labour
- o For all participants to develop a way forward to address the issue in Solomon Is
- o To become better equipped to deal with the issue
- o Learn more about the issues and the media's role in exposing the issue
- o Learn to develop a company policy on child labour and trafficking
- o Learn about restraining measures taken on non-compliant countries

B. CHILD LABOUR ISSUES IDENTIFIED IN SOLOMON ISLANDS

Types of child labour in Solomon Islands

- o Children pick-pocketing
- o Children or young people involved in industrial work/ working long hours
- o Children scavenging
- o Children in prostitution
- o Children forced to do hard labour in agriculture
- o Children forced to buy cigarettes and alcohol
- o Young children as house girls or babysitters, especially relatives
- o Children working in logging camps

Issues around adoptions/ orphans

- o Selling of unwanted babies- an emerging issue
- o Children who are orphans or from broken families

Lack of awareness

- o Lack of knowledge around what is ok or not ok with children, parents and the law
- o Lack of understanding of child labour among teenagers

Out of school children/ School drop-outs

- Children not attending school-have to help out to look after young siblings
- Children making shell money and not going to school

Working students

- Students finding temporary employment for school fees and expenses

Children in crisis situations

- o Impact of natural disasters e.g. the floods negative coping mechanism for families- forces children to work to support the family

C. ACTIONS

Awareness, advocacy and research

- o Conduct research on child labour in Solomon Is
- o To raise awareness of the issue and how it affects our children's future and communities- in every community and school, and around town
- o To raise awareness on CSEC
- o Use the media to expose the issues/ advocate so that authorities take action- but consider code of ethics

Capacity building, institutional strengthening, structures & systems

- o Build the capacity of national stakeholders to address child labour and trafficking
- o Establish a working group of relevant authorities/ all stakeholders to address the issues in Solomon Is

Partnerships, networking

- o To work in partnership to address the issue

Laws, policies and resources

- o Child labour and trafficking to be cross-cutting issues so that all developing partners must help eliminate
- o Government to increase the budget for the relevant Ministry to address the issue
- o To provide compulsory education for all children in Solomon Is
- o Develop a child labour policy
- o For authorities to develop policies to address the issue
- o Identify ways that negative coping mechanisms can be dealt with/ addressed

Monitoring and enforcement

- o To ensure all children go to school to get good education
- o To stop parents and others from using children for buying cigarettes

Forum 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 Solomon Islands. A main outcome of the forum was the 'concrete action' commitments made by participants to progress the agenda of combating child labour and trafficking in the SI. Participants identified visions for these actions in the SI, for example:

- *Happy, healthy, wealthy, confident pikinini for a brighter future*
- *Protection of children's welfare as part of the working conditions*
- *Trade unions empowered to address child labour issues*
- *Saying No to Child Labour is Everyone's Business*
- *Working in partnership with all stakeholders to promote awareness and education of people at grassroots level and the public*
- *To eradicate the Worst forms of child labour in SI by 2025*

The forum closed with the following resolutions:

- o To conduct a rapid assessment on child labour in Solomon Islands focused on commercial sexual exploitation of children and children working in the informal sector in Honiara- **ILO lead.**
- o To undertake further training on strategies and approaches to child labour, including child labour inspection, CLMS, and guidelines for working with children- **ILO lead.**
- o Individual organisational 'concrete action' commitment to combat child labour and trafficking largely focused on awareness and advocacy led by individual agencies.

Examples of these concrete action commitments include:

- Identify the number of children who are employed in Honiara through labour inspection using the CL inspection form
- Conduct awareness through the media on cybercrimes and involve mobile/ telecom and internet companies in community awareness programmes
- Review National Action Plan for Children and develop child labour and child trafficking IEC materials for distribution
- Liaise with stakeholders to provide professional development training on child protection to Correction Officers
- Integrate issue in workshops, staff week and during Temotu awareness workshops.
- Include child labour discussion in SINTA meeting of women's wing
- Make direct payment of school fees for up to 4 dependent children to educational institutions attended by children of employees
- Circulate information on child labour and trafficking through email and radio programmes
- Include information on child labour and trafficking in awareness programmes/ workshops to be conducted in Renbel, Makira and Isabel
- Share information through awareness sessions organised with 10 communities and 5 schools
- Sponsor 20 students with school fees, uniforms and stationeries
- Share information on child labour and trafficking at Volunteer training workshop
- Make links to social media
- Include in newspaper street talk
- Produce documentary
- Archive child labour, trafficking and related articles
- Request ILO to work closely with Media Association of Solomon Islands to provide training workshops on child labour and trafficking to the media
- Conduct drama during 16 Days Activism Campaign
- Contribute to development of CSEC and Trafficking in a nutshell

- o The individual actions are presented on Day 3 summary of the report, Table 3.

Forum Summary

Day 1: Concepts and International Legislation

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 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. The results of the group exercise on Child Labour Profiling is included in the report as **Appendix 1: Child Labour Profiling.**

CHILD IN LIGHT WORK

Name: Wendy Age: 12 yrs Gender: Female
Country: Papua New Guinea
Nature of Work: Light Work
Working Environment: OK and safe
Hour of work per day: 1-2 hours
Type of Contract: None
Reasons For Work: Support Family
Education Status: Class 6/Grade 4
Attendance To School: Yes
Family Background: Subsistence Farming
Is This Happening in the Solomon Islands? Yes

CHILD LABOUR BELOW MINIMUM AGE

Name: Luka Age: 8 yrs Gender: Male
Country: Africa
Nature of Work: Child Labour Below Minimum Age
Working Environment: Not safe working conditions
Hour of work per day: 4 hours
Type of Contract: Informal (part-time)
Reasons For Work: For survival. Parents Died
Education Status: None
Attendance To School: None
Family Background: Orphan
Is This Happening in the Solomon Islands? No

WORST FORM OF CHILD LABOUR

Name: Tom Age: 16 yrs Gender: Male
Country: Solomon Islands/Malaysia
Nature of Work: Worst Form of Child Labour
Working Environment: Underground mining Not safe
Hour of work per day: 8 hours
Type of Contract: 4-year contract
Reasons For Work: Support his family to earn income for school fees.
Attendance To School: Not

HAZARDOUS WORK

Name: Ken Age: 14 yrs Gender: Male
Country: Philippines
Nature of Work: Hazardous work
Working Environment: Dangerous/Not safe
Hour of work per day: 6-7 hours
Type of Contract: 4-year
Reasons For Work: For survival
Education Status: Nil
Attendance To School: Nil

UNDER AGE

- JOHN
- 8 yrs old
- Male
- INDIA
- BEGGING
- NO WORKING CONDITIONS
- SUPPORTING SALLAGE
- NO EDUCATION
- SUPPORTS THIEVES (DETHAL)
- NO

LIGHT WORK

- JUNE, BEYCE GENE (PAPUA)
- HOUSE CHORES
- NO CONTRACT, UNDER PRESSURE (UNEMPLOYED)
- SCHOOL, POOR B, HELP ELDERLY
- NO (LAST HUSBAND)

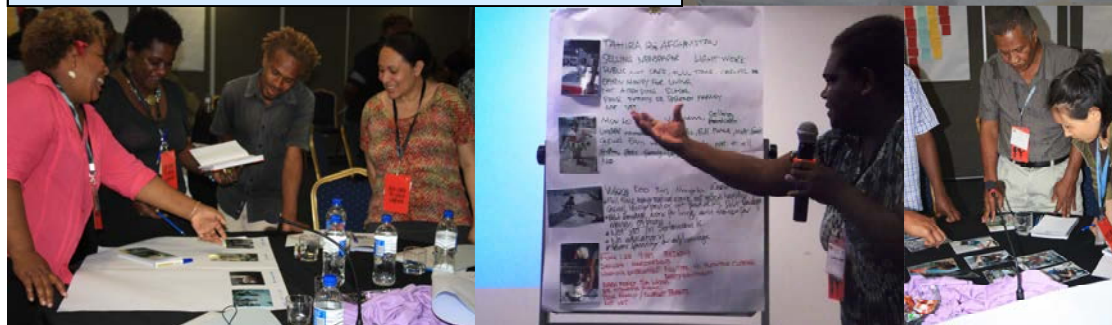
DANGEROUS WORK / SLAVERY LIKE CONDITIONS - ARMED FORCES

- AYO, 12 yrs, Male
- NORTH KOREA
- CHILD SPOILER
- UNDER PRESSURE, LONG HOURS
- EARNED LITTLE OR NONE
- SUPPORT COUNTRY OR PEOPLE
- NO EDUCATION
- SUPPORTS SUBJECT (IN CHARGE, UNDER PRESSURE)
- NO

HAZARDOUS

- JABU
- AGE 14 yrs 8-12 yrs (safe)
- AFRICA
- SEARCHING FOR GOLD
- VERY DANGEROUS
- DAILY EARN 10-15 SUPPORT FARMER
- NO SCHOOL
- UNDEREMPLOYED
- YES (GOLD RIDER)

Results from the Profiling Child Labour Group exercises which assesses whether participants are able to apply the Child Labour Convention standards to correctly identify or profile the type/ category of children's work into child labour under minimum age, light work, hazardous work and worst forms of child labour (C182, article 3 a-c)



A matrix on the types of child labour in the SI was completed through these exercises, and is included below.

TABLE 1: GROUP FEEDBACK ON TYPES OF CHILD LABOUR, INCLUDING HAZARDOUS CHILD LABOUR THAT EXISTS IN SOLOMON IS

Example of type of child labour	Where? Location?	Estimated numbers?	Age & gender of children	Vulnerabilities? Reasons	Description of work/ tasks	Identified hazards & risks/ consequences	Actions to take to eliminate the risks/ address the issue
Agriculture Sector							
Harvesting and collecting palm oil fruits	Guadalcanal Plains Plantation Limited; East Guadalcanal	4- 7 children per family are involved in collection	Both gender; children from 5- 17 years	If a family needs to harvest an area of palm, the whole family including the children are involved in the harvesting/ collection of fruits	Collecting palm oil fruits as part of a family's work contract.	Thorns, bending, insects and animal bites, exposure to extreme weather temperature	Make it illegal or conditional for children under 18 years to be engaged in working on palm oil plantations i.e. with certain conditions
Use of agro-chemicals to spray on palm oil plantations (pesticides, insecticides)	Guadalcanal Plains Plantation Limited; East Guadalcanal	4- 7 children per family are involved in collection	Both gender; children from 5- 17 years	To help the family; out growers contract type	Children use chemicals to do the spraying (T45 was used before, now use gramozone)	Exposure to toxic chemicals e.g. gramozone	Prohibit children under 18 years to handle toxic chemicals/ agro-chemicals
Fishing sector							
Harvesting of beche-de-mer	Rural villages e.g. Ngongosila Island, Malaita Province	4-7 children per family involved	Mainly male; 8- 17 years	To support family income, pay school expenses and other basic needs, good money, high demand	Diving in deep water; sorting; loading and transporting catch	Extreme temperature; exposed to sharks or crocodiles; infections from polluted water; illegal activities	Promote awareness on ILO standards on child labour
Forestry & Mining							
Domestic work in logging camps	Most logging camps in SI	2-4 per family involved	Mainly females; 11-16 years	Source of income for the family For individual needs	Laundry, housekeeping, cooking	Working odd hours; working in isolation	Develop policies to address this; ILO to support implementation/ enforcement
CSEC in logging camps	Most logging camps in SI	Not sure (6-12 per camp?)	Mainly females; 9-16; also males	Source of income for the family & individual needs	Sexual activities	HIV/ STI; Teenage pregnancy; high mortality rate	
Mining							
Alluvial mining	Goldridge Koloula	Not sure	Both female and males; 5- 18 years	Source of income for the family	Digging of soil from mountain to the stream; carrying rocks; panning	Landslide disaster; exposed to chemicals; skin disease; health issues	Develop policies to address this; ILO to support implementation/ enforcement

Construction & associated industries							
Furniture making (unregulated informal operators)	Honiara; Ranadi	10	15-17 years; males	Develop skills No other income source	Plane timber; timber dressing; using electrical machines; nailing timber; sanding of timber; varnishing timber/ furniture	Inhaling dust- asthma, breathing difficulties; loud noise- hearing problems; punctures from nails- injuries; back injuries from bending/ lifting heavy weight	Develop safety regulations for all workplaces; provide training for young workers and protective gear, for example, helmets, masks, gloves, footwear
Making bricks; road construction; building construction	Honiara; Ranadi	10	15-17 years; males and some females	Very little income No alternative opportunity Get pocket money to hang out with friends	Painting; tiling; plastering; load lifting	Inhaling dust- asthma, breathing difficulties; loud noise- hearing problems; punctures from nails- injuries; back injuries from bending/ lifting heavy weight	
Domestic sector							
Caring for young children/ infants (parenting role); House girl	Both rural and urban areas	Not sure	Female; 8-12 years	Where mothers are income earners, for example working in Sol Tuna factory or selling in the market/ street vendor- girls are needed to babysit	Washing; cleaning; feeding; carrying babies; playing with children; collecting water	Exposed to household chemicals; long working hours- fatigue/ lack attentiveness; sharp objects; unable to react to emergencies; consequences to baby- not enough attention; ergonomic hazard	Awareness raising to communities; advocate for keeping children in school; develop mechanism for child protection and referral; establish safety and security policy in school
Food preparation; water or firewood collection	Both rural and urban areas	Not sure	Males 14-15 years; Females 5-17 years	Where mothers are income earners, girls are needed to babysit	Climbing up coconut trees; collecting and chopping firewood; collecting water	Walking long distances to carry water; heavy load; physical injuries from falling from tree; burns; drowning in the river; cuts; risk of abuse or harassment- isolation or separation from family	
Children/ youths involved in building/ recovery work after disaster	Disaster affected communities	Not sure	Mostly males; 12-16 years	Cheap/ no-cost labour; pressure from family; as part of family contracts	Carry timber; digging wells	no school attendance/ drop-out; carry heavy loads; infections; cuts from sharp objects	

Services sector and street activities							
Buying smokes and alcohol for adults/parents	Homes, markets, streets	Many	Any child, gender	Ignorance of the law; cultural beliefs	Going alone to the shops; sometimes at night	Not safe; drunks around; may be assaulted or molested; may start smoking and drinking at young age	Awareness in communities, with families; encourage sellers to send child back- not to sell to children
Children pick-pocketing	Markets; Point Cruz; Chinatown	Not sure	9-12 years; males; older children/ youths also	Poverty Unemployment	Steal from people on buses, pedestrians, at markets, in church, at nightclubs; breaking in & entering homes	Beaten up; arrested; take drugs; addicted to easy money	Good parenting training; community policing; regular checks; identify problems in communities and work with them
Scavenging for cans, metals, food	Ranadi dump/ Burns Creek; streets; streams	Many	5-17 years; any gender	Poverty; displaced families during the crisis/ before; makeshift 'houses' (broken down trucks etc.) established at the site	Look for things in the dump to recycle	Illness; exposure to toxic wastes, batteries, heavy metals, fires, explosions; cuts from sharp objects; flies/ mosquitoes; dust, fumes; tetanus, injuries	Educate parents and families; Honiara City Council to enforce regulations to protect children/ seal off dumps
Nightclub, motel and casino workers- Solfish	Honiara; fishing boats; Asian clientele in homes; taxi drivers	Not sure	Teenage girls and boys?	School dropouts Lack of opportunities Poverty For money	Employers use girls for sex with clients to make money- part of employment contract	Disease, pregnancy, abuse, drugs and alcohol, death, violence. Sexual harassment/ CSEC	Community policing to enforce law
Selling kwaso, betelnut, marijuana	Honiara streets, at stalls; from homes; squatter settlements	Not sure	Children under 18 years; males and female	To help family income Family contract	Selling for money for someone else	Physical abuse; mental illness; addicts; risk of using drugs/ alcohol; sexual abuse; theft	Enforce the law; pass law to make it compulsory for all children to attend school; establish youth recreational centres or hubs; organise sports activities for youths; set up Home for the homeless children/ youth



Participant from the Ministry of Women, Youth, Children and Family Affairs (left) and Development Services Exchange (right) presenting on types of child labour existing in the service sector and street activities in Solomon Is



Day 2: National legal and policy frameworks

Day 2 was focused on exploring the national responses to child labour and trafficking through presentations on legal and policy frameworks from the Ministry of Education and Human Resources Development (MoEHRD) and the Ministry of Women & Youth and Children's Affairs. The Ministry of Education presented an overview of the Education vision, current trends and policies for SI. This presentation was greatly appreciated by the participants as not many were aware of the education initiatives and recommended that the MoEHRD make this information more widely assessable to the general public.



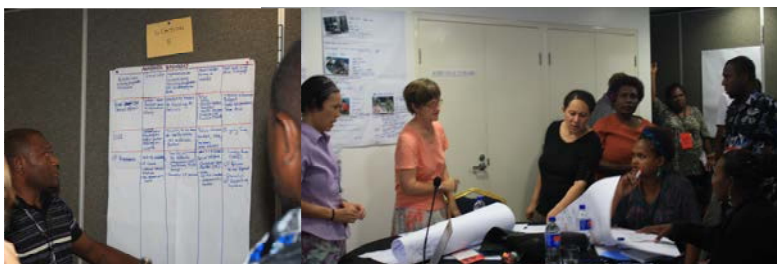
Mr. Selu Maezama, Communications Officer, from the Ministry of Education, Human Resources and Development. See Annex 5: MoEHRD Presentation

A very comprehensive presentation was made by Anika Kingmele of UNICEF on behalf of the Ministry of Women & Youth, Children and Family Affairs on related national laws in the SI. In particular, Ms. Kingmele clarified the relevant provisions in the Constitution, the Penal Code, the Labour Act, the Immigration and Child Protection Policies. For many participants, the presentation of the laws was an 'eye opener' and this was followed by discussions on the gaps in laws and policies, in particular on enforcement.



Ms. Anika Kingmele, Child Protection Officer, UNICEF SI, presenting on related laws, policies and programmes in SI. See Annex 6: National Laws Presentation

Participants then conducted a group gap analysis 'train station' exercise highlighting gaps in legislation, monitoring and enforcement, coordination and partnerships, existing livelihood and family support programmes, CSR, NFE, and awareness and advocacy. An overview of participant feedback on this exercise is presented below.



Participants providing feedback at the train stations for the gap analysis exercise

TABLE 2: PARTICIPANT FEEDBACK ON GAP ANALYSIS 'TRAIN STATION' EXERCISE

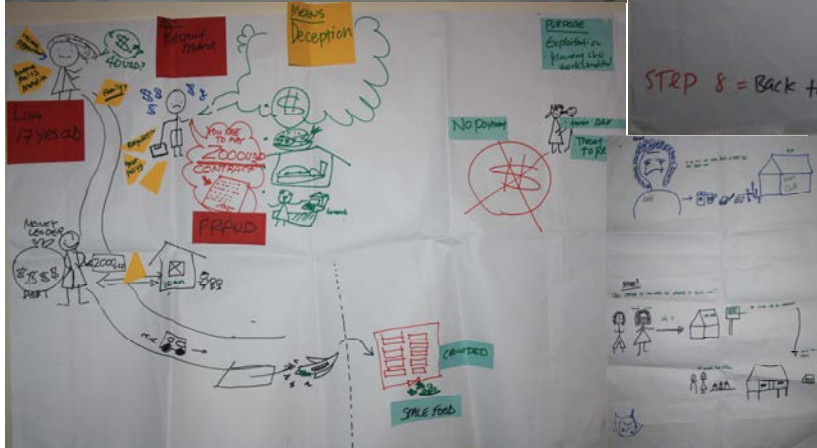
Policies, laws, structures, systems, programs	What are the issues, gap?	What are the opportunities for actions using existing programs or developing new ones	Who are the stakeholders who may be involved	What needs to be done to engage with stakeholders and get the proposed actions underway?
Strengthen laws and policies				
Penal Code	- Not in line with child protection laws - Penalties are weak - Definitions lacking - Provisions on trafficking in persons - Emerging crime type- cybercrimes- internet stalking etc.	- Submit input to Law Reform Commission- from Ministries - Awareness of the law at the community level - Develop Anti- corruption policy with enforcement agencies/ authorities - Set up system for monitoring & evaluation of CSEC	- MWYCFA - MoEHRD - UNICEF - MJLA - MPNSE	- Consultations with the key stakeholders - Lobbying - Dialogue forums
Education laws & policies	- No focal point for child protection/ child intervention focal point - Lack of awareness of MoEHRD laws, policies, programmes to teachers, children, parents, community	- SWAP - Awareness through SINTA?	- MoEHRD - SINTA - UNICEF - MJLA - Media - MOF - Development partners	- Consultations with the key stakeholders- all education authorities, donors, private sector, statutory commissions & NGOs - Lobbying - Dialogue forums - Establish committee
Labour Act	- Review Labour Act to align with Conventions 182/ 138 - Include mandatory reporting of child labour cases to MLHRD - Lack of resources/ HR - Remoteness	- Capacity building/ training of Labour Inspectorate with HMA - Empowering labour inspectors through the law - Recruit officers	- MCILI - MJLA - HMA - ILO & social partners - MWYCFA - Police, HCC	- Establish tri-partite advisory board to advise stakeholders - Joint agency approach
Family Law Protection Bill	Lack of awareness of agencies of the Family Law Protection Bill provisions	Capacity building and training of authorities, teachers, NGOs etc.	- MWYCFA - UNICEF - NACC	
Strengthen monitoring and enforcement				
Tobacco Act	- Non- enforcement - Lack of awareness on who is responsible for enforcement - Lack of Police response and follow up	- Training police & enforcement agencies - Stop selling single cigarettes/ packs to persons under 18 years - Consequences for no actions	- RSIPF - SAO - Domestic Violence Units	Role of NGOs to disseminate information

Penal Code	Need for authorities like Police to be trained	- Train Police, Health officers, teachers and other professionals on monitoring and referral system - Conduct training on Family Law Bill and relevant laws and policies - Use opportunities for training	- MWYCFA - MoEHRD - UNICEF - MJLA - MPNSE - SINTA - NGOs	- Consultations with the key stakeholders - Get training schedules from Police, teacher unions etc. - Dialogue forums - Develop safety net concept paper- identify roles of stakeholders involved
Education laws & policies	Monitoring of school attendance from national to district/ community level	- Establish links to community level - Community/ provincial level education committees?	- MoEHRD - UNICEF - MJLA - Media - MOF - SINTA - Development partners	- Consultations with the key stakeholders- all education authorities, donors, private sector authorities, statutory commissions & NGOs - Lobbying - Dialogue forums
Labour Act	- Strengthen inspection system/ inspectorates - Include mandatory reporting of child labour cases to MLHRD - Lack of resources/ HR - Remoteness	- Proactive enforcement of the regulations - Capacity building/ training of Labour Inspectorate with HMA - Include checklist for labour inspection- how to identify - Child labour inspection tools	- MCILI - MJLA - HMA - ILO & social partners - MWYCFA - Police - HCC	- Establish tri-partite advisory board to advise stakeholders - Develop TOR for joint agency approach - Recruit new officers
Transport	- Review driving age - No knowledge of child protection issues for public transport workers	Train public transport workers	- MCILI - ILO & social partners - MPNSCS - UNICEF - MYWCFA	Collaboration and consultation with stakeholders
Family Law Protection Bill	Lack of awareness of authorities on monitoring and referral procedures for reporting cases of child exploitation, abuse (including child labour/ CSEC/ child trafficking)	Capacity building and training of authorities, teachers, NGOs etc.	- MWYCFA - UNICEF - NACC - SINTA	Collaboration and consultation with stakeholders
Strengthen structures and systems for coordination and partnerships				
NACC: <i>3 working groups i.e. Survival, Development, Protection</i>	- Links between relevant steering committees lacking- NACC, EAW National Taskforce, Health & Education Taskforce, Economic Status Task Force, Gender Mainstreaming Task Force - Link working groups	- Quarterly stakeholders meeting for dialogue and feedback - Strengthen partnerships with MOU - Strengthen provincial sectors and community set up - Include working groups on	Govt- MoH, MWYCFA, Finance, Agriculture, Tourism, Fisheries, Education, Labour, Immigration,	- Increase membership to include agencies working with children's issues and other key stakeholders - Establish links between steering committees such as NACC and EAW- address

EVAW: MoH, RSIPF, FSC, CCC, UNWomen, UNICEF, PSO, MJLA, World Vision, VBM	Not all agencies working on child related issues on NACC	Participation, Prevention, Protection and Prosecution - Strengthen NACC by including other key stakeholders as members - EVAW- supporting actions to address violence against women through training men, coordinating policy and services, rehabilitation, strengthening legal frameworks, enforcement and developing a national commitment to EVAW	Police - NACC - EVAW - Working groups - UNWomen - UNICEF - NGOs - Media	common issue of violence against women/ girls (CSEC is a form of violence against girls) Key stakeholders are other NGOs, FBOs, Caregivers, Children, Media- not yet on working groups
Enhance programmes to provide family support, skills and livelihood training, non-formal education and corporate social responsibility (CSR)				
NDMO- Welfare IDP Cluster JOA National Youth Policy Labour Employment Policy National Children Policy	- Vulnerable children in disasters - Informal Education - Special Needs - Fee-free education - Parents not aware of CRC and not trained to raise children according to the CRC	- Oxfam- working with PWSN - LLEE- livelihood programme - ILO- advocacy - Assist PWDSI to advocate for ratification of CRPWD - NGOs- Provide community based training - Conduct parenting training - Raise awareness on recruitment and employment policies/ laws with certain industries - Develop programmes for unemployed youth - Provide rehabilitation programme - Conduct media awareness	- MCILI - Churches - Youth at Work - SPC - MWYCFA - Informal sector - Private sector - PLWDSI - Ministry of Education - NDMO - WVSI - SCA - Media - SCCI/ WUSI/ SINTA	- Identify and assist PWSN - Provide counselling and care - Review current policies and existing practices - Increase HR budget and budget for logistical support - Collaboration - Dialogue groups/ forums - Conduct mapping of programmes offered by all stakeholders involved
Improve awareness and advocacy, research and knowledge sharing				
Child labour issues & Labour Law provisions on child labour	- Lack of information/ research on child labour in SI - Lack of awareness in communities on the issue	- Conduct child labour research - Include awareness of child issues and labour law in training programmes	All stakeholders	- Logistic and financial support - Establish research team
Sexual offences in the Penal Code	Cultural beliefs and practices are barriers for information delivery	Train community leaders on policies	- Police - NGOs - Church leaders - Teachers - Youth Leaders - MJLA - Provincial Executives	- Logistic and financial support - Good collaboration - Establish task force

Programs addressing commercial sexual exploitation of children	• Culture • Denominations • Regulations stops further dealings on culprits	• Training to be done in communities • Produce IEC materials, posters • NGOs/ churches to support girls at risk- CCC, HOPE Trust	• Police • Church leaders • NGOs • Teachers • Gate-keepers	• Logistic and financial support • Good collaboration • Establish task force
Child protection programmes	• Lack of understanding of child protection issues • Cultural beliefs and practices • No stand-alone laws • Lack of trained authorities on CP- CSSI, Police, teachers	• IEC materials • Integrate child protection issues in current training programmes of organisations • Drama or theatre group to present on the issue • Develop child protection policies for organisations and communities • Increase media advocacy • Involve more families in livelihood programmes	• MWYCFA • NACC • Social Welfare • Christian Care Centre • NGOs • Church leaders • Community leaders	• NACC to coordinate • Develop CP policy at NACC level • Develop CP reporting system • Establish CP inter-agency committees at provincial/ district level
Media	• Public input lacking • Public de-sensitized on violence, sexual abuse	• Work closely with media to sensitize the public on issues of child protection, child labour, CSEC and child trafficking • Tailor media articles to suit audience	• Media • All stakeholders	• Collaboration with media • Set up Media focus group • Media CL Champions
National Children's Policy	• Lack of understanding	• Strengthen inter-agency approach through signing MOUs with partners	• MWYCFA • NACC • All Stakeholders	• Recruit coordinator for children • Develop MOU

Day 2 ended with a presentation on trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation of children, followed by a group activity focusing on mapping the elements of trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation of children, the causes, vulnerabilities and the consequences, and preventative strategies. The exercises assisted participants understand how to identify cases of CSEC and trafficking. A role play conducted by participants also very clearly illustrated the monitoring and referral system that should be in place in SI to identify children in CSE, and ensure they received assistance, and that their exploiters were investigated and prosecuted. **See Annex 7: ILO CSEC & Trafficking Presentation.**



Day 3: Planning for Action

The closing day of the forum (Day 3) began with presentations of issues and lessons learnt from one of the leading NGOs in Solomon Islands working with children at community level- World Vision. This was followed by forum dialogue on the findings of the World Vision study, which revealed many child protection issues at the community level that participants were unaware of.

Child protection issues highlighted through World Vision's Community Level Assessment included child physical and sexual abuse, parental neglect, teenage pregnancy, domestic violence, child labour and prostitution.



Moses Aipuru, National Child Protection Sector Head for World Vision SI, presenting on the World Vision Community Level Assessment Findings on Child Protection. [See Annex 9 World Vision Presentation.](#)

The IPEC experiences and lessons learnt presentation and the TACKLE DVD on Tackling Child Labour through Education in Fiji which was then shown, provided participants with an insight to strategies and approaches that can be taken to address many of the issues that had been raised in the forum. In particular, the DVD highlighted that in Fiji, participants had also begun actions to tackle child labour from a similar forum held in Fiji, and addressed similar issues such as the need to address family poverty, education programmes for school drop outs and shaping formal education for the job market, over a period of time. [See Annex 10: ILO Strategies & Approaches Presentation](#)

The final exercise involved participants constructing local definitions of child labour, highlighting visions and three key national priorities for action to combat child labour, and committing to concrete individual actions to move forward at the end of the forum. Definitions of child labour included:

- **Engaging children in work that will:**
 - ❖ **Keep them away from school and childhood activities**
 - ❖ **Affect their minds and bodies- physically and psychologically**
 - ❖ **Expose them to activities that can be socially and morally harmful and dangerous to children**
- **No spoilem oloketa pikinini. Luk aftam gud pikinini blong iumi!**
- **Pikinini at work at all levels!**

In addition participants discussed visions and missions for child labour work in Solomon Islands. The visions/ missions were as follows:

- ***Happy, healthy, wealthy, confident pikinini for a brighter future***
- ***Protection of children’s welfare as part of the working conditions***
- ***Trade unions empowered to address child labour issues***
- ***Saying No to Child Labour is Everyone’s Business***
- ***Working in partnership with all stakeholders to promote awareness and education of people at grassroots level and the public***
- ***To eradicate the Worst forms of child labour in SI by 2025***

Participants then presented action plans at the end of the forum on issues that had been highlighted throughout. National actions were prioritised and commitments made at the individual organisational level which largely focuses on awareness and advocacy. These are presented below.



Planning for Action exercise.
Above: Workers and Employers Group; UN Group

Planning for Action exercise.
Above: Government group; NGO group; Media Group

TABLE 3: IDENTIFIED NATIONAL PRIORITIES AND PARTICIPANT 'CONCRETE ACTION' COMMITMENTS

Group/ Org	National Priority Actions	Issue we will address over the next 3 months	Objective/ purpose over the next 3 months	Activities to implement over the next 3 months to achieve the objective
Government				
MCILI	- Review of Labour Act and Penal Code - Strengthen structures and systems for coordination and partnership - Improve awareness, advocacy, research and knowledge sharing	Evidence in Honiara of children being employed	To reduce the number of children in child labour in Honiara	- Identify the number of children who are employed in Honiara through labour inspection using the CL inspection form - Decide course of action for the next stage based on findings
Ministry of Police		Cybercrimes such as internet stalking as emerging crime type	To raise awareness of cyber crimes	- Conduct awareness through the media - Involve mobile/ telecom and internet companies in community awareness programmes
MWYCFA		Child Labour and Child Trafficking issues may not be reflected in National Action Plan for Children	Incorporate child labour and child trafficking issues in National Action Plan for Children	- Review National Action Plan for Children - Develop child labour and child trafficking IEC materials for distribution
MoEHRD		TBC	TBC	TBC
Correctional Services		Lack of awareness and knowledge on child protection laws	To conduct child protection training for correctional officers	Liaise with stakeholders to provide professional development training on child protection to Correction Officers
Union/ Employers				
SINTA Honiara City Council	- Review national laws and policies related to child labour - Improve enforcement mechanisms such as inspections and monitoring - Increase the capacity of enforcement authorities to address child labour	Lack of awareness and advocacy on child labour	Increase awareness and advocacy with workers, employers, government with ILO support	Include child labour discussion in SINTA meeting of women’s wing
Solomon Is Tuna (SICCI member)		Improve conditions of families	Payment of school subsidies for school children	Make direct payment of school fees for up to 4 dependent children to educational institutions attended by children of employees
NGOs				
DSC	- Support programmes addressing the commercial sexual exploitation of children - Strengthen and increase child protection programmes	Increase awareness on child labour and trafficking	Share child labour and trafficking information through own offices and networks and during: 16 Days Activism - International Volunteers Day - International Children’s Day	Circulate information on child labour and trafficking through email and radio programmes
LLEE				Include information on child labour and trafficking in awareness programmes/ workshops to be conducted in Renbel, Makira and Isabel
Oxfam Int.				- Share information on child labour and trafficking at Volunteer training workshop - Identify and assist PWSN

HOPE Trust	Increase awareness through the media			- Share information through awareness sessions organised with 10 communities and 5 schools - Sponsor 20 students with school fees, uniforms and stationeries - Share information with HOPE Trust Board
World Vision				- Temotu awareness - Share information - Staff week - Integrate in workshops - Publish on website
SIDT				Conduct drama during 16 Days Activism Campaign
Family Support Centre		- Conduct awareness in Malaita, Isabel, Russel Island - High school talks - Fortnightly radio programmes - Share information to trafficking in Persons Advisory Committee		
ISSI			- Strengthening Areare culture - Integrating information into ISSI materials	
SCA			Share information with Child Protection Officers	
Media				
Solomon Star SI Radio	Strengthen laws and policies. Review the: - Penal Code - Education Act - Labour Act	Lack of awareness on child labour and trafficking	Using media to expose current issues and trends on child labour, trafficking and issues such as: - Smoking, alcohol and drug abuse - Pickpocketing - Scavenging	- Make links to social media - Organise radio talk-back show - Newspaper street talk - Produce documentary - Archiving of child labour, trafficking and related articles - Request ILO to work closely with Media Association of Solomon Islands to provide training workshops on child labour and trafficking to the media
UN				
UNICEF	- Ratification of Optional Protocol for UNCRC - Research on child labour, esp. CSEC - Establishment of Tri-partite Committee		Awareness & advocacy	- Include issue in 16 Days Activism- white ribbon campaign - IEC materials by CP working group- diagram on HT for poster (Day 2) - Support CSEC and Trafficking “in a nutshell”
UNWomen			Awareness & advocacy	- Include issue in 16 Days Activism- white ribbon campaign - Support IEC material development- CSEC and Trafficking “in a nutshell”
ILO			Research	- Coordinate Rapid Assessment in Honiara- children working on the streets and CSEC - Develop CSEC and Trafficking “in a nutshell”

Conclusion & Evaluation

In conclusion, the forum was successful in identifying national priorities for the country in combating child labour and trafficking, identifying the linkages between agencies and the need to collaborate and nurture partnerships, agreeing to actions that could be undertaken to address the issues of child labour and trafficking, and committing to resolutions and concrete individual organizational actions to be completed over the next three months. (See Appendix 2 for forum evaluation). These concrete actions included:

- o To conduct a rapid assessment on child labour in Solomon Islands focused on commercial sexual exploitation of children and children working in the informal sector in Honiara. This will be led by the ILO in consultation with forum partners.
- o To undertake further training on strategies and approaches to child labour, including child labour inspection, CLMS, and guidelines for working with children. This will be planned by the ILO in consultation with MCILI.
- o Individual organisational 'concrete action' commitment to combat child labour and trafficking, largely focused on awareness and advocacy led by individual agencies, as outlined in **TABLE 3: IDENTIFIED NATIONAL PRIORITIES AND PARTICIPANT 'CONCRETE ACTION' COMMITMENTS**. Participants will reconvene within the 3 month period to track progress made on these concrete action commitments.

The ILO acknowledges the support and commitment of all stakeholders who participated in the first National Child Labour and Trafficking Forum in the Solomon Islands, August 26th to 28th 2014. Thank u tumas!

Appendix 1: Child Labour Profiling Group work Feedback

DAY 1_SESSION 4: GROUPWORK AND PLENARY: DEVELOPING A CHILD LABOUR PROFILE									
Name	Age	Gender	Country	Nature of Work	Working Environment	Reasons for Work	Education Status	Family Background	Is this happening in SI
CHILD BELOW MINIMUM AGE									
Betty & Marilyn	6	F	Brazil	Child Labour	Carrying plant like sugarcane back from the field- potentially hazardous	To support the family	None	Farming/ subsistence	Yes, collecting sand at Marawata
Bill	9	M	India	Street Vendor	Alone on the street at night (not safe)- potentially hazardous	Parents are low income earners. Child also from a household of 8 (extended family)	Grade 3		Yes
Mouio	7	F	Vietnam	Selling handicrafts on the street	Public- not safe. Full time hours & casual work- potentially hazardous	Earn money for family	Not stated	Poor family- debt bondage situation	Not at all
Emily	12	F	Peru	Sorting out cabbages/tobacco leaves	Manual	Helping family farm	Primary education- not often attend school	No Income & low education	Sometimes
John	8	M	India	Begging (illicit activities- a WFCL)	No working condition	Support siblings	No Education	Parents deceased (orphan)	No
Luke	5	M	Africa	Stone crushing- hazardous work!	Not safe working condition. Works for 4hours	for survival- parents died	None	orphan	No
CHILD IN LIGHT WORK									
Prema Maeato	14	M	North Malaita, SI	Feeding chicken	Clean environment	Support for school fee & others	In school	Subsistence/ farming	Yes
Linda	below 14	F	India	Light work- collecting cotton	Light work, helping family member to collect cotton from the farm and enjoying the work.	Helping the family to earn income	Grade 5- still attending school and help the family after school	All are well and helping each other with the family farm	Yes
Tahira	12	F	Afghanistan	Selling newspaper	Public- not safe. Full time hours & casual work	Earn money for a living	Not attending school- Not light work	poor family or broken family	not yet
Wendy	12	F	PNG	Light work	Ok and safe. 1-2 hours per day	Support family	Grade 4	Subsistence farming	Yes
Jane	15	F	Cambodia	Home chores	No condition, maybe water pollution (Exposed to health hazards)- potentially hazardous work	Helping parents. Self-employed	Form 3		Yes, most household in Solomon Islands
Neiko	14	F	Guyana	Domestic work	Manual/repetitive work for 4hours a day. No contracts and no payment- potentially not light work	Helping at home share the chores	primary education	low income education- big family to support	yes

WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOUR									
Tamair	16	F	Thailand	Prostitution/ CSEC	Dangerous	Earning family income	Drop-out	Poor	Yes (10-12years going out to the fishing boat)
Mike	13	M	Asia	Army/Child Soldier	Most dangerous/hazardous. Works all hours	Maybe the force is running out of soldiers	The kid was still in school		Yes, some years back (when age of recruitment was 17 years)
Wong Keo	5	M	Mongolia	Slavery	Full time, heavy manual work not safe & healthy, casual, paid at a lower rate or not paid at all.	Debt Bondage-work for a living	No Education	Poor family or orphanage	Not yet
Mao	12	M	North Korea	Child Soldier/ Slavery like conditions-armed forces	Under pressure and long hours & Earn minimum wage	Support country or rebels	No Education	Militant supporter. No choice- under duress	No
Tom	16	M	Malaysia	Slavery and forced labour	Underground mining which is not safe. Works for at least 8hours & on a 1 year contract	Support his family to earn income for school fees	Grade 7	poor and parents not earning enough	No
Yamovani	11	F	Pakistan	Sex work	Not safe. Police officers often threaten her to arrest for prostitution (is a crime in the country) & force her to have sex.	No one takes care of her for survival-street children	No Education-illiterate	Mother was a prostitute. She died when she was young.	Yes
HAZARDOUS WORK									
Mos	12	M	Chili	Hazardous- carrying heavy load	Dusty	Family support	None		Yes
Ranjita	13	F	India	Hazardous- carrying gravel	Hazard to health (weight& breathing)	Orphan/Elders	Grade 3 level and was not able to complete education	mother died & was abandoned by father	sometimes
Fung Lee	9		Beijing	Drilling- hazardous	Full time, no protective clothing & safety equipment	Earn money for a living	Not attending school	poor family, supports parents	Not yet
Imbu	9-12yrs	M/F	Africa	Searching for Gold	not good	Daily earning to support families	No school	unemployed	yes at Gold Ridge
Ken	14	M	Philippines	Hazardous work	Dangerous/not safe and work hours from 6-7	For survival	Nil	Parents died when he was 7years old	Yes
Nathan	11&12	M	Zimbabwe	Repairs & Maintenance	Expose to chemicals (poor health & safety)	Removing metal parts for selling	No education	Low Income	Yes

Appendix 2: Results of Forum Evaluation

Solomon Islands Child Labour and Trafficking Forum
A'hara Conference Room, Heritage Park Hotel
26th-28th August, 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%	77%	23%
b	To strengthen awareness and understanding of child labour, trafficking and hazardous work	0%	80%	20%
c	To review the international and national legal frameworks and programmes on child labour and trafficking	0%	40%	60%
d	To determine the child labour issues and explore local actions or strategies to combat child labour	0%	60%	40%

Comments on any goals

The training is very good
Include more reps from faith based organisations
Very interesting and helpful on knowing about child labour trafficking
It has been achieved
To clearly identify local activities in this forum is worthy because organisations would not duplicate each other's work
CL&Trafficking understood and integrated into Action Plan
Addressing CL issues is fundamental and is quite urgent that needs the quickest response/solution.
Forum is so helpful and I think the media needs more
Goal d: Need the commitment of all stakeholders to have the work going
I think my pre-goals on the expectation of this workshop are met.
Identify existing resources available
Goal b: Strengthen awareness and understanding is a must workplan or action to tackle Child Labour
This workshop had given me a lot of very good information regarding Child Labour. These new information will also be delivered to my family members, colleagues and community.
Strengthen awareness on child labour
One more week needed
The workshop helped me achieve my goals

Overall rating of workshop

	1 POOR	2	3	4 EXCELLENT
				
Overall Results	0%	0%	23%	67%

2. WORKSHOP LOGISTICS

		1 POOR	2	3	4 EXCELLENT
					
a	Workshop Materials	0%	0%	13%	87%
b	Food	3%	0%	30%	67%
c	Workshop Venue (location and meeting room)	0%	0%	10%	90%

3. WORKSHOP AGENDA & FLOW

		1	2	3	4
a	Structure of the workshop	0%	0%	17%	83%
b	Facilitation	0%	0%	10%	87%
c	Groupwork	0%	0%	30%	70%
d	Resource Persons/ presentation <i>*low response was due to an error in the evaluation table</i>	0%	0%	3%*	20%*
	Comments - Group work presentations are clear. - More participants next time. - The presentation was clear and understandable to the participants. Very good presentations. - This workshop is well structured compared to some of the workshop I've attended. Resources are given also. - This workshop really points out what each agency groups should be doing - Need greater participation from employer and government especially the Ministry responsible for CL issues e.g. Labour Dept., Health, etc. - Very strategic and flowing, connected and linked. - The workshop presentation is well presented. The facilitator has great knowledge and style of presentation. - Presentation was helpful as it involves group discussions. - The Ministry/Department responsible for labour should make a presentation on what it has on child labour.				

	• The presentations are very straight forward and also very constructive. • Overall it was a job well done. • Very good-being logistical and well prepared. • Good participatory discussions & facilitation. • Very good because the forum was well represented with stakeholders involved with the issue of child labour shared knowledge. • Would be good to hear stories of victims in Solomon Islands. • The facilitators are very professional and have excellent facilitation skills. Very expert in their presentation. • At least rep from Labour & Immigration and PS from the 2 Ministries to present • All were awesome and very educational.
--	--

4. SPECIFIC BENEFITS ATTAINED FROM THE WORKSHOP

	• Asked all NGOs, governments, trade unions, employers and other agencies, etc. to attend. • Need more funding to hold other training on other Province, e.g. Noro, Western Province • Yes, for my work- the ability to profile CL cases. Toolkits for advocacy training would be good (simple ones) • Yes, child labour is a cross-cutting issue • I am grateful to attend this very vital workshop & forum as I have learnt more on CL and CSEC & looking forward for more similar workshops from ILO or any agency that deals with these issues. • More education and contacts with other organisations for future planning. • Understanding better the concept of the ILO Child Rights was well covered and explained • Yes, because we identified some of the barriers regarding this issue as it will worsen in the near future • Yes, and to invite community leaders to attend similar training like this • Put more group discussions and role play and allow time for participants to speak as they learn more by doing and speaking • This workshop was an eye opener for me and I've learned a lot about the child labour forum • Yes, had more information on child labour in SI and hear experiences from other sectors • Yes, CL&CT was understood well and will be integrated in Government sector to start addressing the issue • Very much so- identifying who and how procedures when dealing with CL/CSEC issues, thing I had no prior knowledge about • This workshop is very well structured and I have broaden my understanding on issues around CL • Attending such important workshop such as this is totally a very good thing especially when different organisations from every stakeholder do attend. Next time to include others who are not on this forum • Yes, able to differentiate what is CL and what is NOT CL. Role play and doing child profiling • It has broaden/expand my understanding of child labour. The input from NGOs is commendable. • Know more about the issue and if is to happen in the future. Could we have a specific training on the issue for the media? • Materials and information presented each day is short, sharp and simple. Makes it easier to grasp the concept. • Yes, this workshop gives me the insight to understand the concept of child labour. The policy makers sector and executive level leaders should attend • Presentation with different learning materials. Mode of dissemination of information. Provide existing (in-country) laws, regulations available in detail.
--	--

- The benefits that this workshop did, is by helping the media to understand more of child labour. Therefore it would be a must do thing to conduct this sort of workshop to media organisations so that we'll have a better understanding tackling the issue.
- Need more company policies and policy issues on CL.
- Good workshop for myself as a government representative. I see my position in helping address the issue
- Understood fully the significance issues about CL
- The workshop should extend for more than 3 days and more examples of cases studies should be given

5. RELATED AREAS THAT FURTHER TRAINING IS NEEDED

- Focus on CSEC
- More in depth training on separate CL issues
- Invite church representatives to be participants at future forums/workshops as they are the main institution of Solomon Islands
- Decentralize to the Province
- CRC simplified to pass to communities
- Labour exploitation in general to cover all age groups
- ILO's area of attachment with Solomon Islands and where they come in
- I think as a whole, it is extremely well done and organised when the focus is on an important issue that we have to prepare for
- Advocacy groups to be trained
- Work closely with the media association of Solomon Islands to host workshops here.
- The child trafficking and the relevant laws that align in the international standards
- Added time
- Areas of educating media to understand issues of child labour and how to handle the issue
- More on how the ILO will involve directly with the stakeholders
- Human rights for the child
- Education, Labour Act and more on Trafficking issues

List of Annexes (Attached to the Report)

Annex 1: Information Brief and Programme

Annex 2: Forum Participant List

Annex 3: ILO PPT 1_CL and Trafficking_International Legal Framework

Annex 4: ILO PPT 2_Hazards and Risks

Annex 5: MoEHRD PPT_Education Policies, Trends and Projections

Annex 6: UNICEF PPT_National Laws, Policies and Programmes in SI related to CL and Trafficking

Annex 7: ILO PPT 3_CSEC and Child Trafficking

Annex 8: Snapshots/ illustrations of CSEC & Trafficking group exercises on risks & vulnerabilities

Annex 9: World Vision PPT_Community Level Assessment of Child Protection Issues

Annex 10: ILO PPT 4_Strategies & Approaches (lessons learnt)

Annex 11: ILO Session Guide for SI CL Forum

Annex 1: Information Brief and Programme



Information Brief

1. 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 pocketing¹.

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.

2. 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.

¹ See ILO Suva website for Child Labour Consolidated Reports for Fiji and PNG



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.

The **United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)** also 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

3. Child Labour and Trafficking Forum Objectives

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

DECENT WORK

A better world starts here.

Solomon Islands Child Labour & Trafficking Forum

Heritage Park Hotel, Honiara, Solomon Islands
26th - 28th August, 2014International
Labour
Organization

4. Training programme

Time	Day 1 Tuesday 26 th August	Day 2 Wednesday 27 th August	Day 3 Thursday 28 th August
8:30-9:00	Registration	Recap of Day 1	Recap of Day 2
9:00-9:30	<u>Session 1: Welcome & Official Opening: Prayer & Opening Speech by the Chief Guest, the Honourable Minister for Commerce, Industry, Labour and Immigration</u>	<u>Session 1: The National legal framework: Labour laws and compliance on child labour</u> MCILI	<u>Session 1: Child protection Community level assessment report: important issues</u> World Vision
9:30-10:00	<u>Session 2: Workshop overview & Introduction of participants</u>	<u>Session 2: Existing laws, policies and programmes on child protection and child labour</u> MWYCA	<u>Session 2: Child Labour Strategies and Approaches</u> ILO
10:00-10:30	<u>Session 3: Child Labour: its nature, causes and the International legal framework</u> ILO	<u>Session 3: Education laws and policies on related issues</u> MOE	<u>Session 3: Groupwork and plenary: Developing child labour research and monitoring frameworks</u>
	MORNING TEA	MORNING TEA	MORNING TEA
11:00-13:00	<u>Session 4: Groupwork and plenary: Developing a Child Labour Profile</u>	<u>Session 4: Groupwork and plenary: Identifying stakeholder roles, issues and gaps</u>	<u>Session 4: Groupwork and plenary: Planning for action</u>
	LUNCH	LUNCH	LUNCH
14:00-15:00	<u>Session 5: Hazards & Risks: Determining a hazardous child labour list</u> ILO	<u>Session 5: Exploring Child Trafficking</u> ILO	<u>Session 5: Roundtable: Next Steps & Evaluation</u>
15:00-16:00	<u>Session 6: Groupwork and plenary: Identifying hazards and risks</u>	<u>Session 6: Groupwork and plenary: Mapping risks and vulnerabilities</u>	<u>Session 6: Closing & Presentation of Certificates</u>
16:00-16:30	AFTERNOON TEA	AFTERNOON TEA	AFTERNOON TEA

Annex 2:

Forum Participant List



Solomon Islands Child Labour and Trafficking Forum
26th-28th August, 2014.
A'hara Conference Room, Heritage Park Hotel
PARTICIPANTS LIST



No.	Stakeholders	Organization	Department	Name	Gender	Designation / Title	Email	Telephone	Mobile
GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS									
1	Government	Ministry of Commerce, Industry, Labour and Immigration	Ministry of Labour	Selsona Fafale	M	Chief Labour Officer	selsonf@gmail.com	23290	7475072
2	Government	Ministry of Education and Human Resources	Education Department	Selu Matasiqala Maezama	M	Communications Officer	communications@mehrd.gov.sb selumani2@gmail.com	28807	7646300
3	Government	Ministry of Women & Youth and Children's Affairs	Children Affairs	Esther Marisi	F	Director of Children's Affairs (Supervisor)	emalisi@mwycfa.gov.sb	23548	7445546
4	Government	Ministry of Women & Youth and Children's Affairs	Children's Affairs Department	Hezilyn Lang	F	Research for Children Affairs	hlang@mwycfa.gov	23549	7412936
5	Government	Ministry of Women & Youth and Children's Affairs	Youth Department	Methodius Iapara	M	Youth Development Officer	methodius.iapara@gmail.com / miapara@mwycfa.gov.sb	23549	7500033
6	Government	Ministry of Justice and Legal Affairs	Justice Department	William Walekwata	M	Human Resources Manager	wwalekwate@mpnslia.gov.sb	20233	7478947
7	Government	Ministry of Police, National Security and Correctional Services	Correctional Services	Alison Salu	F	OIC-Juvenile/ Inspector, Corrections Juvenile Facility	asalu@cssi.gov.sb	23311	7482023
8	Government	Ministry of Police, National Security and Correctional Services	Correctional Services	Xavier Betu	M	Chief of Staff	xbetu@cssi.gov.sb	23812	7798513
9	Government	Ministry of Police, National Security and Correctional Services	Police	Martin Haga	M	Police Constable- OIC Community Policing (Honiara)	N/A	22725	7528721
UNIONS/WORKERS and EMPLOYER ORGANISATIONS									
10	Unions/Networks	Solomon Islands National Union of Workers	Member	Monica Fa'arodo	F	Honiara City Council	N/A	22904	7428947
11	Unions/Networks	Workers Union of Solomon Islands	Member WUSI	Gladis Pae	F	President (Workers Union of SI)- Guadalcanal Province)	N/A	20041	7574755
12	Unions/Networks	Solomon Islands National Teachers Union	SINTA executive member	Hilda Takarobo	F	Womens Wing Chairperson	takarobohilda@gmail.com		7624087
13	Unions/Networks	Solomon Islands National Teachers Union	SINTA executive members	Ellen Gwali	F	President Ag	sintadata@yahoo.com	22826	7874788
14	Employers	Solomon Island Tuna	Business	Cain Kaletti	M	Human Resources Manager	ckaletti@softuna.com.sb ckaletti@gmail.com	61012	7470022
NON-GOVERNMENT ORGANISATIONS									
15	NGOs	Live & Learn Environmental Education	Conservation NGO	Lavenia Baniatawa	F	Livelihood Project Officer	lavinia.baniatawa@livelearn.org	23697 / 23698	7799453
16	NGOs	World Vision	Child Protection	Moses Aipuru	M	National Child Protection sector head	Moses_Aipuru@wvi.org	23092	7458641
17	NGOs	World Vision	Education	Ralph Alezama	M	National Education Coordinator	Ralph_Raggar_Alezama@wvi.org		
18	NGOs	Save the Children Fund	Child Protection	Washington Gatu	M	Program Quality Coordinator	washington.gatu@savethechildren.org.sb	22400/22406	7799141
19	NGOs	Oxfam International	Community Service	June Magasu	F	Protection Monitoring Coordinator	junemagasu@oxfam.org.au	22004/ 23132	7458745
20	NGOs	Homes of Peace & Empowerment	Counselling services	Helen Florence Ferguson	F	Director	helenferguson3@gmail.com	20453	7723934
21	NGOs	Homes of Peace & Empowerment	Counselling services	Betty Lina Gigisi	F	Counsellor	lina_luvusica@yahoo.com	20453	7482541/ 7874802
22	NGOs	Hope Trust Fund	Counselling services	Marilyn Ronia	F	Treasurer	m.ronia@frangipaniice.com	20453	
23	NGOs	Hope Trust Fund	Counselling services	Prema Maeato	F	Board Member	pmaeato@ssec.org.sb ptmaeat@gmail.com	20453	7473376
No.	Stakeholders	Organization	Department	Name	Gender	Designation / Title	Email	Telephone	Mobile
24	NGOs	Family Support Centre	Support Centre	Lynffer Wini-Maltungtung	F	Centre Manager	lmaltungtung.fsc@gmail.com	20619	8620093

25	NGOs	DSE	NGO Umbrella body	Lilly Chekana	F	Officer	lilychkn@gmail.com		7885497
26	NGOs	Ilukim Sustainability of Solomon Island (ISSI)	Community Development	Atkin Kausimae	M	Researcher	ilukimsustain@ymail.com	25322	
27	NGOs	Solomon Islands Development Trust (SIDT)	Community Development	Eddie Pii	M	Volunteer	piipiiverana@gmail.com		7898198
28	NGOs	Solomon Islands Development Trust (SIDT)	Community Development	Jezeriel Fox Foukisi	M	Volunteer		23409	7427848
MEDIA ORGANISATIONS & OTHERS									
29	MEDIA	Newspaper	Solomon Star Limited	Charles Piringi	M	Reporter	cpiringi7@gmail.com	22062	7637779
30	MEDIA	Radio	Star FM (PAOA FM)	Joel Lamani	M	General Manager	staraccounts@solomon.com.sb xlamani@hotmail.com	38984	749 4125
31	MEDIA	Newspaper	Island Sun Newspaper	Esther Nuria	F	Reporter			
32	MEDIA	Newspaper	Solomon Star Limited	Frances Lamani	F	Reporter		22062	
32	MEDIA	Newspaper	Solomon Star Limited	Joy Buaeka	F	Reporter		38984	
33	AUSTRALIA	Police Department	Australia Federal Police (AFP)	Steve Szabu	M	Federal Agent 4799/Advisor TCU Solomon Islands	tcusiadviser@gmail.com	25466	7494612
INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS									
34	International	UNWOMEN	Joint Programme on Ending Gender Based Violence	Ayako (Aya) Ioroi	F	Solomon Islands Joint Programme Coordinator	ayako.ioroi@unwomen.org	27446 (ext.249)	M: 7818209
35	International	UNICEF	Child Protection	Anika Kingmele	F	Child Protection Officer	akingmele@unicef.org	8002/28001	7424304
36	International	International Labour Organization	UNHSTF Project	Jenny F Baura	F	Project Assistant	fugusui@ilo.org	25297	7814748
37	International	International Labour Organization	UNHSTF Project	Roy Fugui	M	Project Officer	fugui@ilo.org	25297	7853732
FACILITATORS									
1	International	International Labour Organization	Sub Regional CL&Trafficking Project	Marie Fatiaki	F	Programme Coordinator	fatiaki@ilo.org	3313866 xt130	7834631
2	International	International Labour Organization	Sub Regional CL&Trafficking Project	Mere Corerega	F	Finance & Admin Assistant	corerega@ilo.org	3313866 xt129	7834594

Annex 3:
ILO PPT 1: CL and Trafficking -
International Legal Framework



Session Aims

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

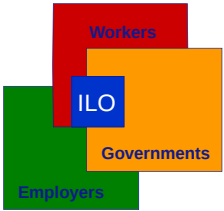
About the ILO

- 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




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




Four strategic objectives of ILO's work

Create opportunities to secure decent employment and income 	Promote and realize FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES and rights at work 	Strengthen governance, tripartism and social dialogue 	Enhance coverage and effectiveness of social protection for all 
--	---	--	--

Gender equality



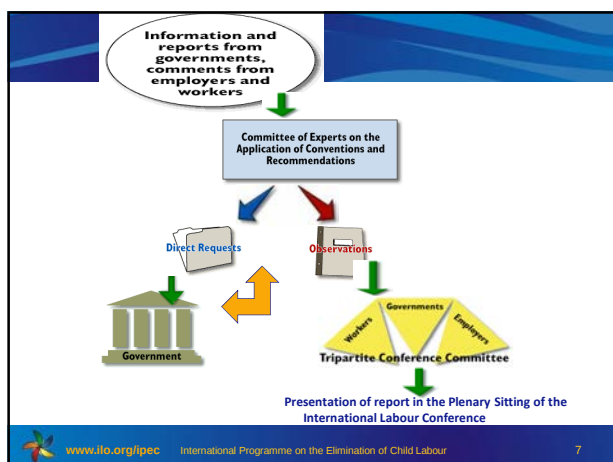
ILO Conventions and Recommendations

- 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**

www.ilo.org/ipecc International Programme on the Elimination 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
- Enterprise and Entrepreneurship
- Labour law reform
- Occupational Safety and Health
- (Youth) Employment Policy
- Maritime Labour Convention
- Migration
- Child labour
- Social security
- HIV AIDs policy

International Labour Organization

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

Child Labour

Global Picture, Nature & Causes

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

Magnitude of child labour

168 million child labourers, 5-17 years old

Worst forms of child labour

of which

- > 5 million children work in forced and bonded labour
- > 1 million children used in prostitution and pornography
- > 1 million victims of child trafficking
- > 600,000 children involved in illicit activities

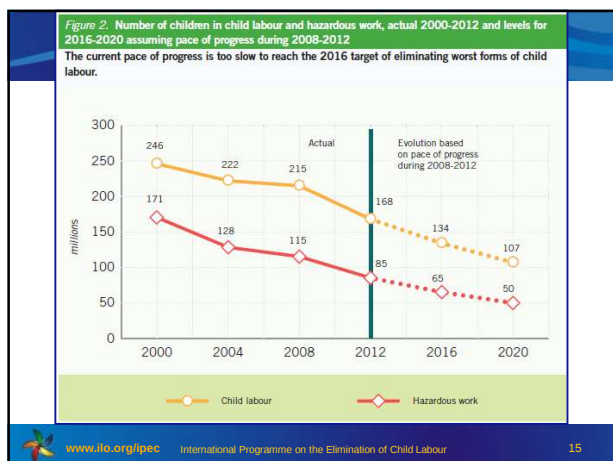
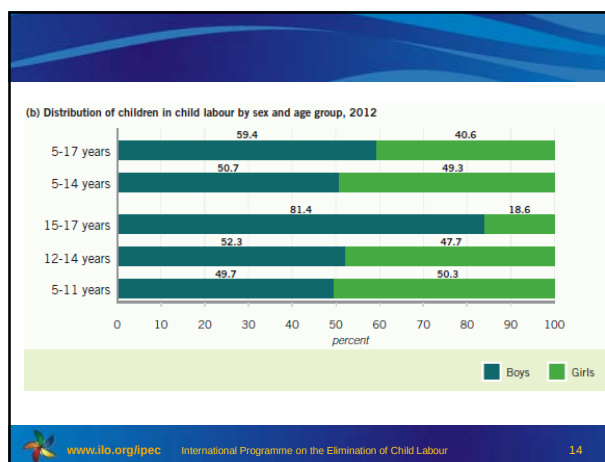
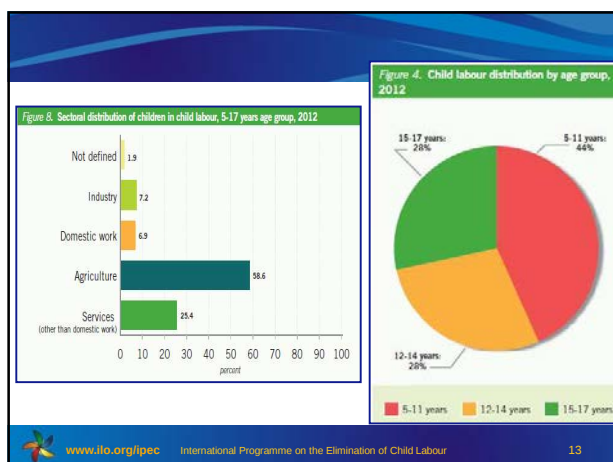
www.ilo.org/ipecc International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour

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/ipecc International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour 12



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 16

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 17

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 18

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

19

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

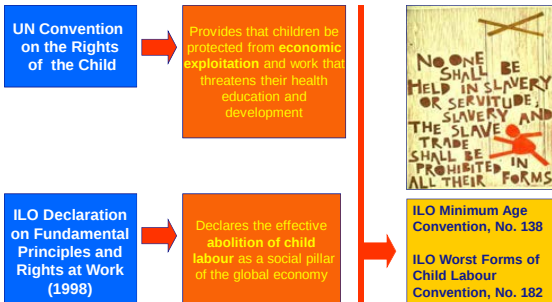
- Stolen childhood
- Economic exploitation- lowest paid or not at all
- Work under the worst conditions
- Exposure to risk and injury, poor health, permanent disability
- Psychological damage
- Obstacle to children's physical, emotional and social development
- Child labourers deprived of education or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



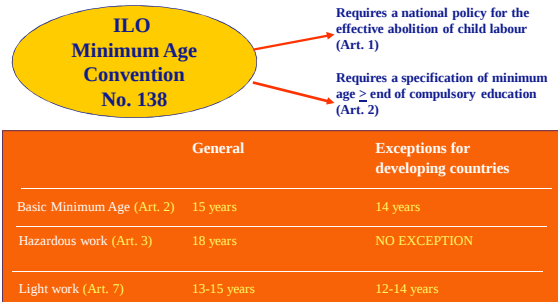
International Legal Frameworks



International Principles and Rights



Convention No. 138



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



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

31

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)

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

33

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

34

Worst Forms of Child Labour

C182, Article 3 (a-c)

- 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;
- the use, procuring or offering of a child for prostitution, for the production of pornography or for pornographic performances; (CSEC)
- 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)

- 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.



www.ilo.org/pec

International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour

37

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



www.ilo.org/pec

International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour

40

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.



www.ilo.org/pec

International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour

39

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

40

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

41

Thank you



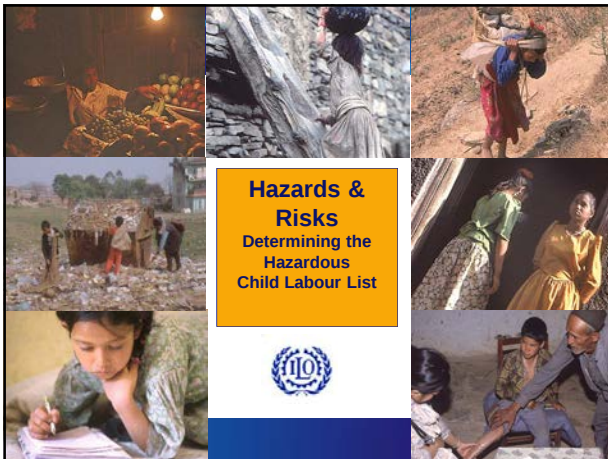
www.ilo.org/pec

International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour

42

Annex 4:

ILO PPT 2: Hazards and Risks



Defining Hazard

Hazard
Hazard = anything that can cause harm

e.g. stairs

people walking up and down

trip or slip

= a hazard

= hazardous situation (person interacting with the hazard)

= hazardous event (exposing person to harm)

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

Defining Risk

Hazard and Risk

HAZARD: ANYTHING THAT CAN CAUSE HARM

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

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

Hazardous child labour

- Is a worst form of child labour
- Over 85 million children are still in hazardous labour
- Hazardous child labour increases among older children aged 15-17 years i.e. young workers
- Children have higher rates of injury and death at work than adults

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

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

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

Children are not little adults!

- Children have thinner skin- **toxins are more easily absorbed**. *Many young farm workers do not know that when they harvest wet tobacco leaves, they are absorbing nicotine through their skin!*
- Children breathe faster and more deeply- **inhale more dust and airborne pathogens**
- Children **dehydrate** more easily
- Children **absorb and retain heavy metals in the brain** more easily- lead, mercury
- Children use more energy when growing- **at higher risk from metabolized toxins**
- Children's **endocrine system** (role in growth and development) can be disrupted by chemicals
- Children's enzyme system- **less able to detoxify hazardous substances**
- Children require **more sleep for proper development**
- Children are **more sensitive to heat and cold**



www.ilo.org/pec

International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour

7

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

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.**



www.ilo.org/pec

International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour

10

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.



www.ilo.org/pec

International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour

11

Step 1 Create a structure

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



www.ilo.org/pec

International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour

12

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*



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



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*



Step 4 Formalize the list

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



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*



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*



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:
MoEHRD PPT: Education
Policies, Trends and
Projections

CHILDREN AND EDUCATION

Ministry of Education and Human Resource Development

Selu M Maezama

VISION FOR EDUCATION

- ▶ All Solomon Islanders will develop as individuals and possess knowledge, skills and attitudes needed to earn a living and to live in harmony with others and their environment.
- ▶ Education for All Perspective.
 - Captured in all education policies.
 - Early Childhood Education Policy
 - Primary Education Policy
 - Secondary Education Policy
 - Technical and Vocational Education and Training Policy
 - Tertiary Education Policy
- ▶ National Education Action Plan 2013 – 2015
 - Sets the strategic direction to achieving educational goals based on the three pillars on which education in Solomon Islands is envisioned: Access, Quality and Management.
- ▶ Review of current Education Act.
 - Not keeping abreast with emerging trends, practices and directions in education with changing pedagogues and technology.
- ▶ Proposed Education Bill
 - Intends to provide a realistic legal framework for the provision of education to embrace and accommodate changing pedagogues and technology.
 - Intends to affirm compulsory education for children between the ages of 6 and 14.
 - Intends to affirm continuing education through Community Education.

CURRENT TREND

ACCESS

- ▶ Emphasizing Basic Education.
 - Age 6 – 14 year olds.
- ▶ Affirming of Fee Free Policy.
 - Age 6 – 14 year olds.
- ▶ Providing of School Grants.
 - Age 6 – 19 year olds.
- ▶ Phasing out of the Standard Six Examination.
 - Education for 6 – 14 year olds.
- ▶ Introducing of Junior Secondary Schools.
 - Education till 14 years old.
- ▶ Upgrading of Technical and Vocational Education and Training Centers.
 - Education for those after 14 years old.

CURRENT TREND

QUALITY

- ▶ National Curriculum Statement
 - Stipulates National Curriculum Offerings and Syllabi for Early Childhood Education, Primary Education, Secondary Education and Technical and Vocational Education and Training.
- ▶ National Examination Statement
 - Stipulates National Examination Guidelines and Specifications
 - Form 3 National Examination
 - Form 5 School Leaving Certificate
 - Form 6 Examination in collaboration with the South Pacific Board for External Examination and Assessment.
- ▶ National Teacher Training and Professional Development Program
 - Teacher Professional and Career Development
 - In-service Training
 - Distance and Flexible Mode
 - In-school Training Mode
 - Residential University Training
- ▶ Human Resource Development Plan
 - Ministry of Education Staff Professional and Career Development.
 - Day Release
 - Residential University Training

CURRENT TREND

MANAGEMENT

- ▶ Education Resource Unit
 - Repository and Distributor of Curriculum Materials and Resources
- ▶ Internal Audit Unit
 - Checks Expenditures
- ▶ Asset Management Unit
 - Sets Standards and Requirements for Classroom Development
- ▶ Finances through Recurrent Budget with components of Donor Budget Support and Development Budget.

SCHOOL AGE – 2012

- ▶ Early Childhood Education

1. 3 – 5 years old	44.4% F	44.4% M (NER)
--------------------	---------	-----------------
- ▶ Primary Education

1. 6 – 12 years old	88.5% F	90.5% M (NER)
---------------------	---------	-----------------
- ▶ Junior Secondary Education

1. 13 – 15 years old	38.5% F	36.6% M (NER)
----------------------	---------	-----------------
- ▶ Senior Secondary

1. 16 – 19 years old	22.5% F	24.6% M (NER)
----------------------	---------	-----------------
- ▶ Technical and Vocational Education and Training

1. Post-secondary		
-------------------	--	--
- ▶ Tertiary Education

1. Post-secondary		
-------------------	--	--

Note : NER : Net Enrolment Rate
(SIEMIS : MEHRD)

EDUCATION COSTS – STUDENT

- ▶ Early Childhood Education
 - Parental Support
- ▶ Primary Education
 - State Support
- ▶ Junior Secondary Education
 - State Support
- ▶ Senior Secondary Education
 - Parental Support
- ▶ Technical and Vocational Education and Training
 - Parental Support
- ▶ Tertiary Education
 - Government Support – Scholarships

POLICY PROJECTIONS – FINANCING

- ▶ Early Childhood Education
 - Community and Parental Support.
 - Fees and Resources
 - State Support
 - Teachers
- ▶ Primary Education
 - State Support
- ▶ Junior Secondary Education
 - State Support
- ▶ Senior Secondary Education
 - Community and Parental Support
 - Fees and Resources
 - State Support – Teachers
- ▶ Technical and Vocational Education and Training
 - Community and Parental Support
- ▶ Tertiary Education
 - Community and Parental Support

FINANCIAL SUPPORT – 2012

TOTAL SIG BUDGET: SRD 3 216 930 519

TOTAL MEHRD BUDGET: SRD 711 331 032

▶ Early Childhood Education	2%
◦ School Grant	
◦ Teachers	
▶ Primary Education	35%
◦ Fee Free Education	
◦ School Grant	
◦ Teachers	
▶ Junior Secondary Education	22%
◦ Fee Free Education	
◦ School Grant	
◦ Teachers	
▶ Senior Secondary Education	
◦ School Grant	
◦ Teachers	
▶ Technical and Vocational Education and Training	3%
◦ School Grant	
◦ Teachers	
▶ Tertiary	25%
◦ University Grant	
◦ Scholarships	

WAY FORWARD

- ▶ Costing the school system.
- ▶ Devising an appropriate cost-sharing arrangement for the school system.
 - Early Childhood Education.
 - Primary Education.
 - Secondary Education.
 - Technical and Vocational Education and Training.
 - Tertiary Education

THANK YOU

▶ QUESTIONS

Annex 6:

UNICEF PPT: National Laws,
Policies and Programmes in SI
related to CL and Trafficking

Solomon Islands Child Labour and Trafficking Forum

Existing Laws, Policies, Programmes on Child Protection and Child Labour

Ministry of Women, Youth, Children and Family Affairs

together with

UNICEF



Existing Laws

There is no stand alone anti-trafficking legislation in the Solomon Islands however trafficking in person offences can be prosecuted under the existing law of Solomon Islands. Likewise, relief or damage claims for victims/survivors may also be sought under the current existing laws.

NATIONAL DEFINITION

Section 70 of the Immigration Act 2012 defines as follows:

- ▶ **People trafficking:** a person engages in people trafficking if the person recruits, transports, harbours or receives another person (the trafficked person) for the purposes of exploitation.
- ▶ **People smuggling:** a person engages in people smuggling if the person arranges or assists another person's (the smuggled person's) illegal entry into any country, including Solomon Islands, of which the smuggled person is not a citizen or permanent resident, knowing that, or reckless as to whether, the smuggled person's entry is an illegal entry.



OFFENCES UNDER SOLOMON ISLANDS LAW RELATING TO TRAFFICKING AND CHILD LABOUR

CONSTITUTION

Slavery, forced labour and in-human treatment

S6 of the Constitution protects individual from slavery and forced labour.

S6 (2) states that no person shall be required to perform forced labour.

Furthermore, s7 of the Constitution protects a person from inhuman treatment.

Exploitation of the prostitution of children (plus other forms of sexual exploitation)

S7. No person shall be subjected to torture or to inhuman or degrading punishment or other treatment.

Prostitution of children or other forms of sexual exploitation is in- human treatment which contravenes s7 of the Constitution.

Harbouring of a child for exploitation

S5-(1) No person shall be deprived of his personal liberty save as may be authorised by law....

A trafficker can be sued for breaching a child's right to personal liberty by harbouring the child for exploitation as provided for under s5 of the Constitution.



PENAL CODE

There is no specific offence under the penal code on Trafficking.

However, several existing offences do address when a girl or a child is being used or obtained for prostitution, unlawful sexual intercourse or unlawful immoral purposes

(a) Recruitment of a child for exploitation

PENAL CODE SECTION	OFFENCE	PENALTY
s144 (1) (a)	Procuring a girl under 18 years of age to have unlawful sexual intercourse	Up to 2 years imprisonment
s144	Procuring a girl to become a prostitute or inmate of a brothel	Up to 2 years imprisonment
s145	Procurement by threats, fraud or administering drugs	Up to 2 years imprisonment
s149	Disposing of minors under 15 years for immoral purposes (e.g. prostitution)	Up to 2 years imprisonment
s153	Living on the earnings of prostitution or aiding prostitution	A misdemeanor
s253	Child stealing	Up to 7 years imprisonment
s169	False pretence of marriage	Up to 10 years imprisonment
s171	Fraudulent marriage	Up to 5 years imprisonment

(b) Transportation and transfer of a child for exploitation

PENAL CODE SECTION	OFFENCE	PENALTY
s254; s139	Abduction of a girl under 15 and a woman of any age against her will	Guilty of misdemeanor
s140	Abduction of a girl under 18 with intent for sexual relations	Guilty of misdemeanor
s151	Unlawful detention of a girl for immoral purposes	Guilty of misdemeanor
s148	Detention of a girl in any premises with intent for her to perform unlawful sexual intercourse or detain in a brothel	Up to 2 years imprisonment
s249	Kidnapping	Up to 7 years imprisonment
s250	Kidnapping to confine	Up to 7 years imprisonment
s251	Kidnapping to cause grievous harm or to enslave	Up to 10 years imprisonment
s252	Wrongfully concealing kidnapped person	Up to 7 years imprisonment

(c) Harbouring of a child for exploitation

ACT	SECTION	OFFENCE	PENALTY
Penal Code	S151	Unlawful detention of a girl for immoral purposes	Guilty of misdemeanor
Penal Code	S250	Confinement of kidnapped person	Up to 7 years imprisonment
Penal Code	S255	Wrongful confinement	Up to 1 year imprisonment or a fine of four hundred penalty units
Constitution 1978	S5	Protection of right to personal liberty	

(d) Receipt of a child for exploitation

ACT	SECTION	OFFENCE	PENALTY
Penal Code	S150	Obtaining a minor for prostitution or unlawful sexual intercourse	Up to 2 years imprisonment
Penal Code	S337(3)(l)	Forgery of documents that supposed to be made by or under the authority of Customs	Up to 7 years imprisonment
Penal Code	S337(3) (m)	Forgery of any other certificates	Up to 7 years imprisonment
Penal Code	S343(1)	Uttering forged documents	Up to 7 years imprisonment
Penal Code	S344	Uttering cancelled document	Up to 7 years imprisonment

Other forms of Commercial Sexual Exploitation

ACT	SECTION	OFFENCE	PENALTY
Penal Code	S136	Rape	Life imprisonment
	S141	Indecent assault	Up to 5 years imprisonment
	S163	Incest by males	Up to 7 years imprisonment
	S164	Incest by females	Up to 7 years imprisonment
	S160	Buggery	Up to 14 years imprisonment
	S142	Defilement of a girl under the age of 13	Life imprisonment
	S143	Defilement of a girl between ages of 13 to 15	Up to 5 years imprisonment
	ss146 and 147	Householder/occupier of premises permitting defilement of a girl on their premises	Life imprisonment (under 13 years of age) Up to 2 years imprisonment (under 15 years of age)

Labour Act**► Prohibition on employment of child under 12**

Section 46 of the Labour Act restricts a child who is under 12 years of age to be employed unless in company with the parents or guardian on work approved by the Commissioner.

► Prohibition on employment of persons under 15

S 47 (1) (Children under 15 years of age are prohibited to work:
(a) In any industrial undertaking unless approved by the Minister
(b) In any ship

Exception: A child under 15 years of age can work in a school ship, training ship or in a technical school or college provided such work is approved and supervised by a public authority.

► Prohibition on employment of child under 16

Section 48 of the Labour Act prohibits the employment of children less than 16 years of age underground in any mine.

► Presumption of age

The magistrate may determine the age of any employee in a proceeding in respect of any offence as provided under s51 of the Labour Act. It is a defense to any charge against an employer or master of a ship if they had reasonable cause to believe the child employed was of age eligible to be employed.

► Penalty

A person who contravenes or fails to comply with **Part VII Employment of children and other young persons (ss45 - 52)** of the Labour Act is guilty of an offence and the penalty of 500 penalty units.

► Employment of persons over 14 and under 16

S54 A parent or guardian of a child over age of 14 or under age of 16 may with consent of such child, apprentice him or her to an employer to train the child for trade or employment which art or skill is required for any term not exceeding 5 years.

► Employment of persons over 16

Section 56 provides that a child over age of 16 may apprentice himself to an employment in which art or skill is required provided the term does not exceed 5 years.

Policy Framework

This policy is the principle instrument for government to address the issues and affecting the rights of any child to enjoy a healthy, secure and happy life, and to ensure that opportunities are provided equally for every child to grow to her/his potential. In so doing, the government and people of Solomon Islands reaffirm their commitment to investing in children as the foundation for nation building. Through the accompanying National Plan of Action, this policy provides an integrated, all-sectors, framework for developing programs and activities for the protection, development, survival, and participation of children in nation building.



Principles And Values

The Solomon Islands National Children's Policy is guided by the principles of *Equality, Healthy Environment, Protection of the Law and Support For Children 'In Harm's Way'*, and the values associated with these principles:

► Children Protected Under the Law:

10. Every child in Solomon Island is entitled to the *protection of fundamental rights and freedoms of the individual* enshrined in our Constitution.
11. Every child shall enjoy *all the rights* in the "Convention on the Rights of the Child", and benefit from the commitment made by the government to implement the Convention. We also value the interconnection of CEDAWs, ICESCRs, and other Human Rights Conventions.
12. We value the *cultural* (including religious) *values* that are essential in the upbringing of the child in accordance with the CRC, our Constitution, the laws of Solomon Islands and this policy.



Protection

Goal: development and safety from all forms of abuse.

► Objectives

1. Legislation compatible with the CRC will be put in place to protect children under the age of 18 from all forms of abuse, neglect and exploitation.
2. The minimum age for criminal responsibility will adhere to internationally accepted standards, and juvenile justice. We will adhere to, develop and implement laws, Conventions, policies, and related, for children's protection will be accorded to all children up to the age of 18. The eligible age for marriage without parental and/or judicial consent will be raised from 15 years to 18 years, and the minimum age for employment will be raised from 12 years to 18 years.
3. An independent and effective national mechanism will be established to monitor the implementation of the CRC, to investigate and deal with complaints from or regarding children, and to provide remedies for violations under the Convention.



Programmes

- Trafficking in persons committee - Immigration
- National Advisory Committee on Children - Optional protocols - MWYCF
- Save the Children - Research on CSEC
- Homes of Peace and Empowerment - Community programmes and Safe house
- Christian Care Center - on going support in providing safe homes
- Law reform commission on the review of Penal Code on sexual offences
- SSEC- shelter Ministry



Annex 7:
ILO PPT 3: CSEC and Child
Trafficking



The worst forms of child labour:
Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children & Child Trafficking
 An overview of concepts and legal frameworks



Marie Fatiaki
 International Labour Organization
 International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC)
 Suva
www.ilo.org/ippec

Session Overview

- What is commercial sexual exploitation of children and child trafficking? How is this related to child labour?
 - Concepts
 - International laws (ILO WFCL , UNCRC Protocol, Trafficking Protocol)
 - Some examples

2

- When you think of **commercial sexual exploitation of children** and **child trafficking**, what is one word that comes to mind?

3

Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC)

- Is the exploitation of any child- male or female- under 18 years old in sexual activities remunerated in cash or in kind
 - Child prostitution
 - Child sex tourism
 - Children trafficked for prostitution/ sex trade
 - The production, promotion and distribution of pornography involving children
 - The use of children in sex shows (public or private)

4

ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention No. 182

- 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;
- the use, procuring or offering of a child for **prostitution**, for the **production of pornography** or for **pornographic performances**;
- the use, procuring or offering of a child for **illicit activities**, in particular for the production and trafficking of drugs ...;
- Work likely to **harm a child's health, safety or morals**

Applies to all children under 18 years old, including children above the minimum age of employment (14, 15 or 16 years)

United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989)

- The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UN CRC) has been ratified by all except two of the United Nation's member States and outlines all the rights that children have as a consequence of being children.
- states that all people up to the age of 18 are considered children unless a ratifying state fixes a different age of majority.

UN CRC

Relevant Articles:

- Right to protection from economic exploitation, hazardous work, work that interferes with education or is harmful (Art.32);
- Right to education (Art.28 and 29);
- Right to be protected from all forms of sexual abuse and exploitation (Art.34);
- Right to be protected from abduction, sale or traffic of children (Art.35);

Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the *sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography* (2002)

- The Protocol defines the sale of children as “any act or transaction whereby a child is transferred by any person or group of persons for remuneration...
 - (i) offering, delivering or accepting, by whatever means, a child for the purpose of
 - (a) sexual exploitation of the child,
 - (b) transfer of organs of the child for profit,
 - (c) engagement of the child in forced labour; or
 - (ii) improperly inducing consent, as an intermediary, for the adoption of a child in violation of applicable international legal instruments on adoption.
- ... the sale of children, attempts to sell, and complicity or participation in the sale of children is a serious criminal offence.

UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (2000)

Protocol to prevent, suppress and punish trafficking in persons, especially women and children

- Known as the Trafficking Protocol or Palermo Protocol
- “*Trafficking in persons*” shall mean the **recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of 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, for the purpose of exploitation.**

• “Smuggling of migrants” ...illegal entry of a person into a State of which the person is not a national or a permanent resident.

Definition of (child)trafficking

3 components or elements:

- **ACT:** The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons; Implies some movement/ transaction
- **MEANS:** 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”
- **PURPOSE:** 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

FOR CHILDREN UNDER 18, THE MEANS IS IRRELEVANT!!!

How trafficking works

1. Child trafficking begins with recruitment

- Family pressure on child to find employment – parents helps to identify recruiter, or might be approached
- Child decides independently to leave home and approaches somebody for help
- Children can be trafficked with their parents as the whole family is recruited and promised opportunities elsewhere
- Children can be kidnapped, particularly in conflict areas
- Relationship of trust
 - **For children: Consent is irrelevant**

How trafficking works

2. Child trafficking involves movement

- Using various form of transport (taxi, bus, private car, train, boat, air) or on foot
- Within a country or across international borders
- When children move away from a familiar and protective environment their vulnerability increases
- NOTE: For prosecution purposes, the USA defines trafficking wider (i.e. movement is irrelevant)

How trafficking works

3. The purpose of child trafficking is exploitation

- **End result: Exploitation**
 - Not just sexual exploitation
 - Also labour related exploitation
- Both boys and girls are trafficked, but their profiles depend on the demands at destination.
- The situation of children who commit criminal offences during the "trafficked situation", or have crossed international borders illegally, is often difficult. YET, they are first and foremost VICTIMS.

Who are the traffickers ?

- Traffickers = people who contribute to child trafficking with the intent to exploit. They can be:
 - recruiters,
 - intermediaries,
 - document providers,
 - transporters
 - corrupt officials
 - Unscrupulous employers
- Most of these people only take part in one element of the whole trafficking process

Who are the traffickers ?

How traffickers organise themselves

- **The Corporate model / highly organised** – involves professional criminal groups organised in pyramid-like structure (often cross-border)
- **The Small-group model** – well organized criminals in small networks
- **The Amateur model** – individuals selling single services, MOST COMMON MODEL!

Children who have been trafficked may:

- Have no access to their parents or guardians
- Look intimidated and behave in a way that does not match behaviour typical of children their age
- Have no friends of their own age outside of work
- Have no access to education and no time for playing
- Live apart from other children and in substandard accommodations
- Eat apart from other members of the "family"
- Be given only leftovers to eat
- Be engaged in work that is not suitable for children
- Travel unaccompanied by adults
- Travel in groups with persons who are not relatives
- The discovery of cases involving illegal adoption may indicate that trafficking could be involved

16

People who have been trafficked for the purpose of sexual exploitation may:

- Be of any age, although the age may vary according to the location and the market
- Move from one brothel to the next or work in various locations
- Be escorted whenever they go to and return from work and other outside activities
- Have tattoos or other marks indicating "ownership" by their exploiters
- Work long hours or have few if any days off
- Sleep where they work
- Live or travel in a group, sometimes with other women who do not speak the same language
- Have very few items of clothing or clothes that are mostly the kind typically worn for doing sex work
- Only know how to say sex-related words in the local language or in the language of the client group
- Have no cash of their own/ Have no access to their own income
- Be unable to show an identity document

17

The following might also indicate that people have been trafficked for sexual exploitation:

- There is evidence that suspected victims have had unprotected and/or violent sex.
- There is evidence that suspected victims cannot refuse unprotected and/or violent sex.
- There is evidence that a person has been bought and sold.
- There is evidence that groups of women are under the control of others.
- Advertisements are placed for brothels or similar places offering the services of women of a particular ethnicity or nationality or providing services to a clientele of a particular ethnicity

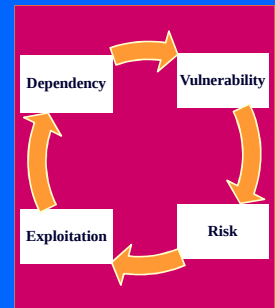
18

Supply of and demand for children

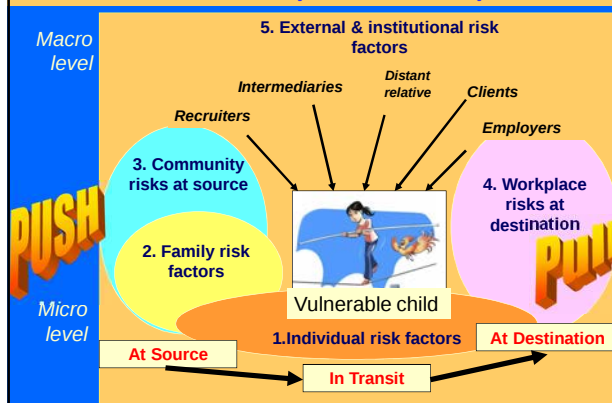
- **Supply** – the trafficked or exploited children / source of young people at risk
- **Demand**
 - Consumer demand – generated by people who buy the products or services of exploited or trafficked children
 - Derived demand – generated by people who make the profit from the trafficking, i.e. pimps and brothel owners, plantation owners or factory owners who exploit trafficked labour to keep their costs down, intermediaries.

Who are the children/ young people at risk of CSE and trafficking?

- Runaways
- Children from dysfunctional families
 - Family trauma
 - Parental Neglect
- Children of sex workers
- Homeless children
- AIDs Orphans
- Migrant children
- Poor, illiterate, unemployed
- Out-of-school children
- Girls in domestic labour, street vending, scavenging



Address vulnerability & risks at many levels



Case 1

- 12 year old Fran lives with her Dad who has taken care of her since her Mum passed away. Her Dad is a Security Guard and is able to pay for her to attend the nearby primary school. She is in Class 6 and is often absent from school (according to her cousins, Fran attends school regularly). Fran likes to hang around with her cousins who are both young sex workers. She has also joined them in the sex trade and works mostly nights, 3 days a week. Fran does not want her father to find out about her work.

22

Case 2

- 17 year old Ili stays in a squatter settlement with his parents and 3 younger siblings. He dropped out of school in Form 4 because his parents could not afford to send him to school. He got involved in prostitution to be able to earn money to support his family. Ili is gay and works mostly at night, 5 days a week. Ili's family is very poor.

23

Case 3

- Sal was living with her subsistence farming parents when she was kidnapped while walking home from school one day. She was 14 years old and in Year 7. Her kidnapper was an Asian male from the logging company, who took her in the logging company truck. She was locked up and sexually abused by the perpetrator and was released four days later from the logging camp. Her family took her to the General Hospital where she received medical care and counselling and her case was then registered at the Family Support Centre at the hospital and referred to the police. Her case was never followed up and to this day the family are not sure whether a case file was even opened by Police.

24

Case 4

- Mate was 10 years old when his teacher introduced him to a male tourist from overseas and told him that he was very lucky as the tourist was going to take care of his education costs. He was told to take the tourist home to meet his parents. The tourist 'Joe' soon became part of the family and months later, Mate's new 'uncle Joe' and his father went into a farming business together.
- When back home, Uncle Joe would call the school regularly to talk to Mate. On Uncle Joe's visits to Fiji, Mate would accompany him to stay at the resort. Soon Uncle Joe was showing him porn movies which he said it was part of his 'growing up'. Mate was too ashamed to tell his parents.
- Later Uncle Joe took Mate for a trip home to meet his own family. While there he threw Mate a welcome party and invited his friends. It was at this party that Mate was propositioned by Uncle Joe for sexual acts which would make his friends 'feel very welcome'. When he came home and told his parents, they said that people make mistakes.

25

Summary of relevant international treaties

- **UN Convention on the rights of the child (1989)**- Defines rights of all children, including to be free from exploitation
- **Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography** - Defines sale of children as *"any act or transaction whereby a child is transferred by any person or group of persons to another for remuneration or any other consideration ... for the purpose of sexual exploitation... transfer of organs... forced labour"*.
- **ILO Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138)** - ratifying states define the age at which a child is legally allowed to work, making it possible to define when a child is exploited in child labour
- **ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182)** - specifies that trafficking is, of itself, a worst form of child labour and helps to define 'exploitation'
- **ILO Forced Labour Convention, 1930, (No. 29)** - defines forced labour as "all work or service which is extracted from any person under the menace of any penalty and for which the said person has not offered himself voluntarily"

Summary of relevant international treaties

- **ILO Migrant Workers Convention, 1975 (No. 143)** – respect the basic human rights of all migrants.
- **UN Convention on the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Their Families, 1990** – enshrines the principle that all people who move for work (legally or illegally), including children, have the same fundamental labour rights as all workers.
- **Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (2000)** – aims to prevent and combat trafficking, protect victims and promote cooperation among State parties.
- **Recommended Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights and Human Trafficking, 2002** – (by OHCHR) do not have the status of an agreed treaty, but are an important complement to the Palermo protocol as focus on areas such as the status of the victims, recovery services, information and accompaniment of victims, confidentiality and privacy and witness protection.

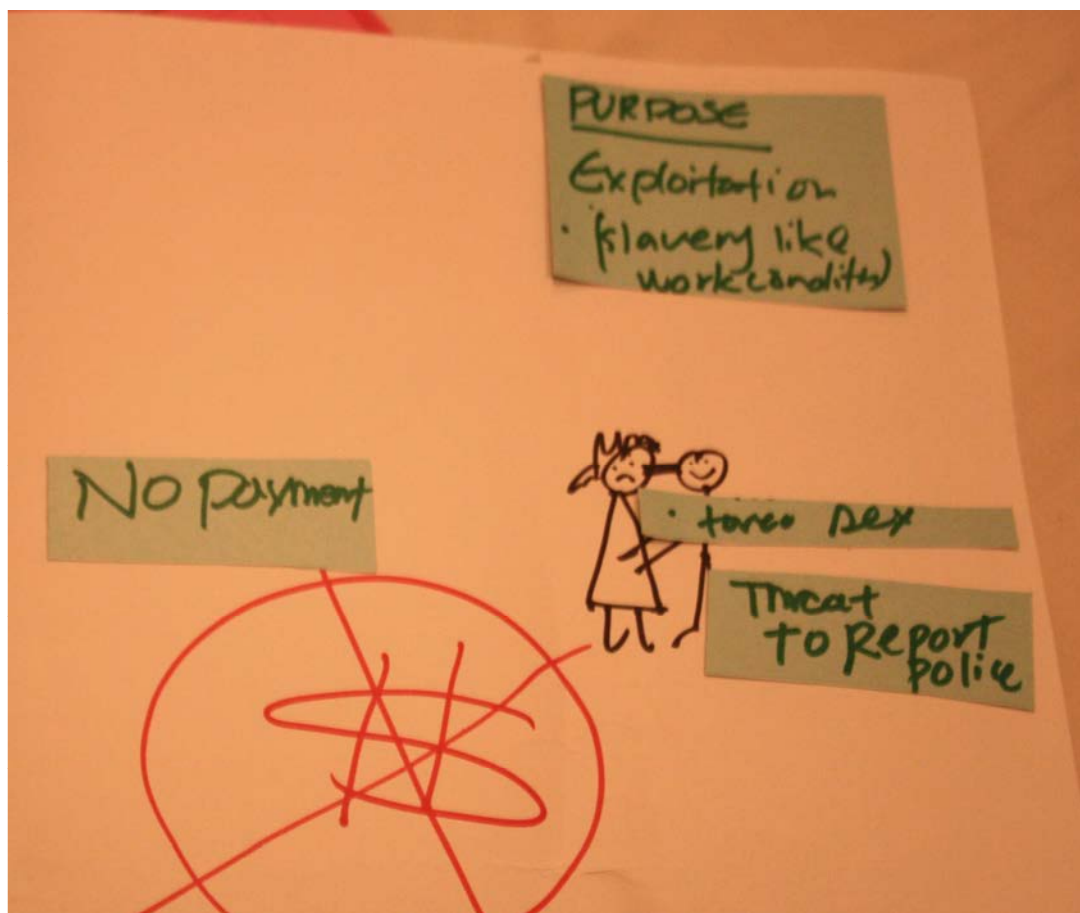
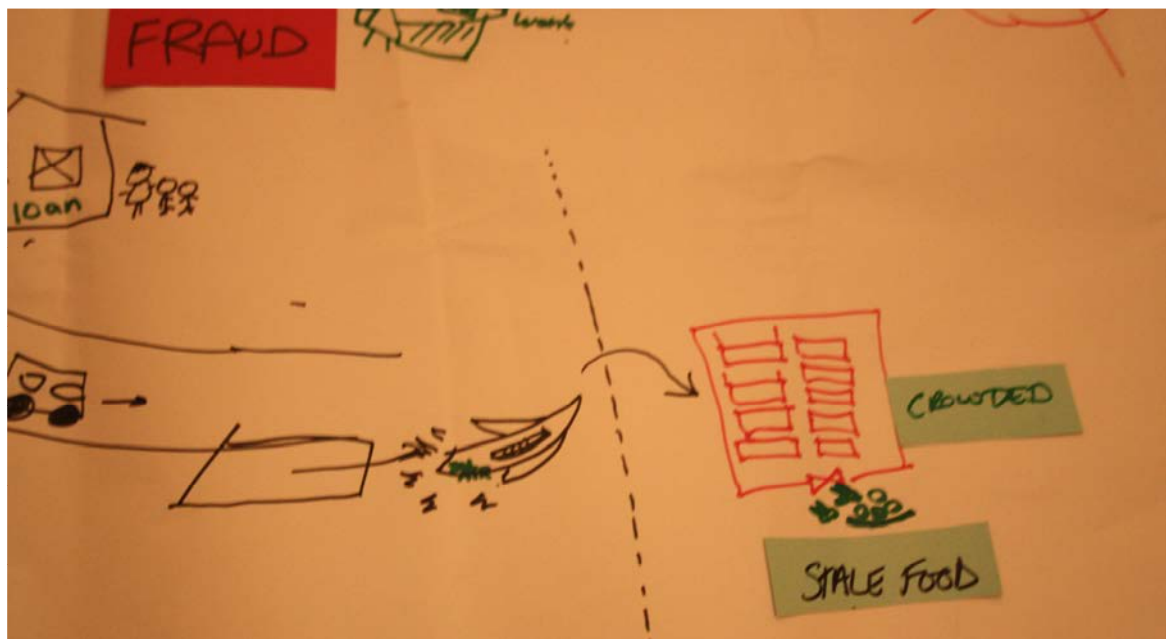
Thank you

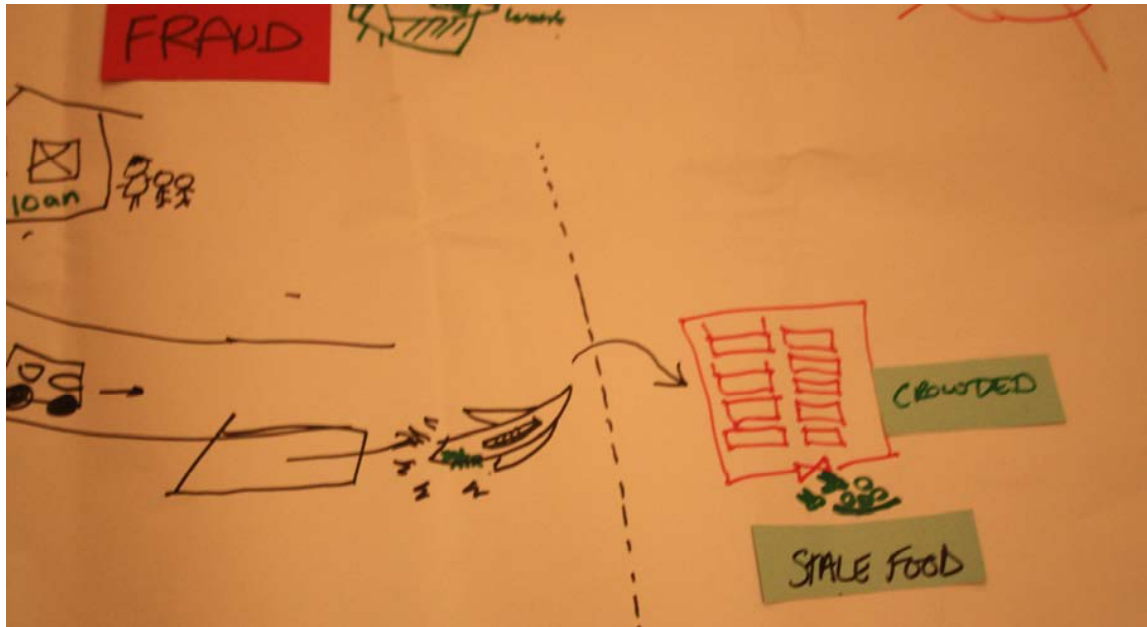
28

Annex 8:
Snapshots/illustrations of
CSEC & Trafficking group
exercises on risks &
vulnerabilities

GROUP 1: Lisa 17years

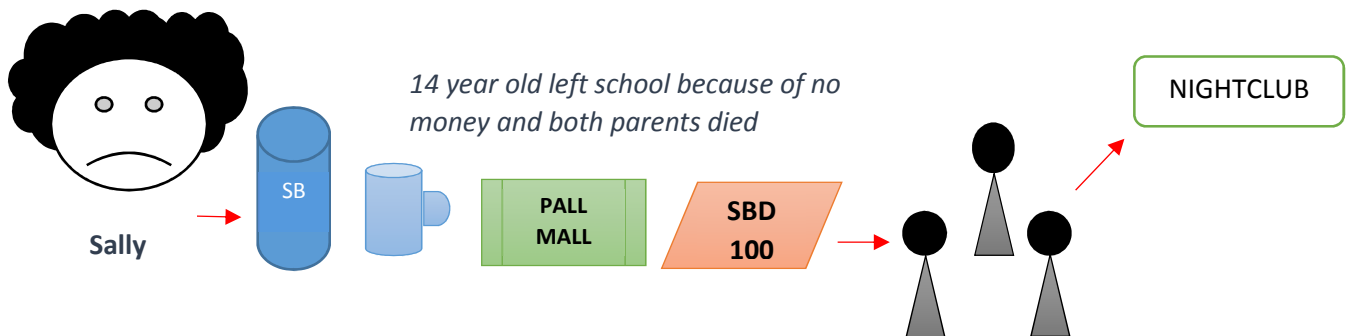




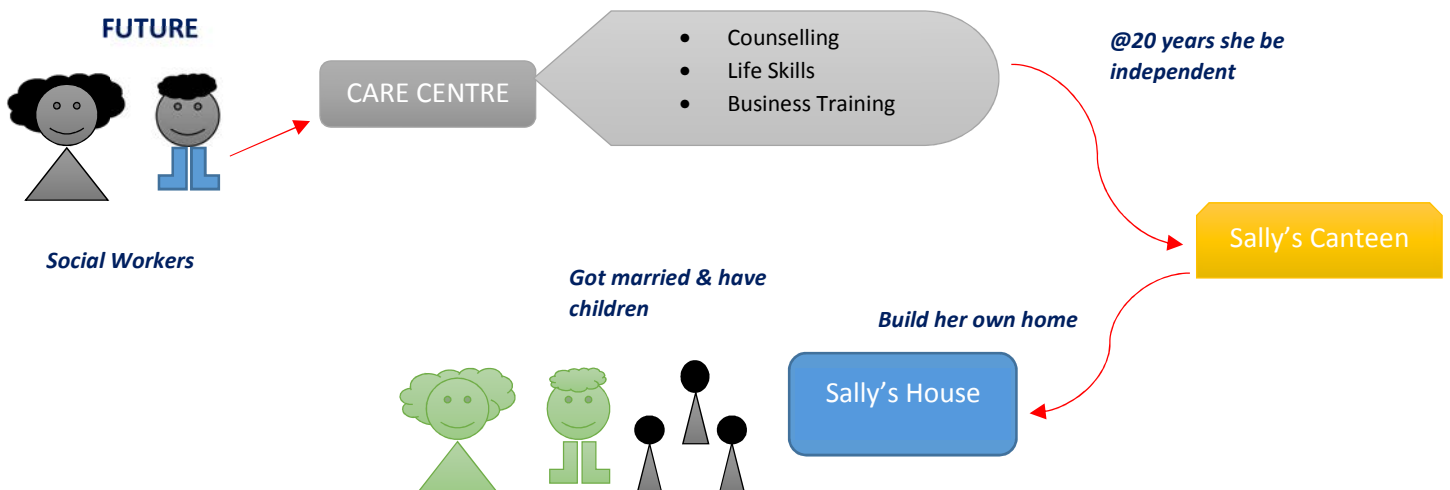


GROUP 2: Sally- 14 years

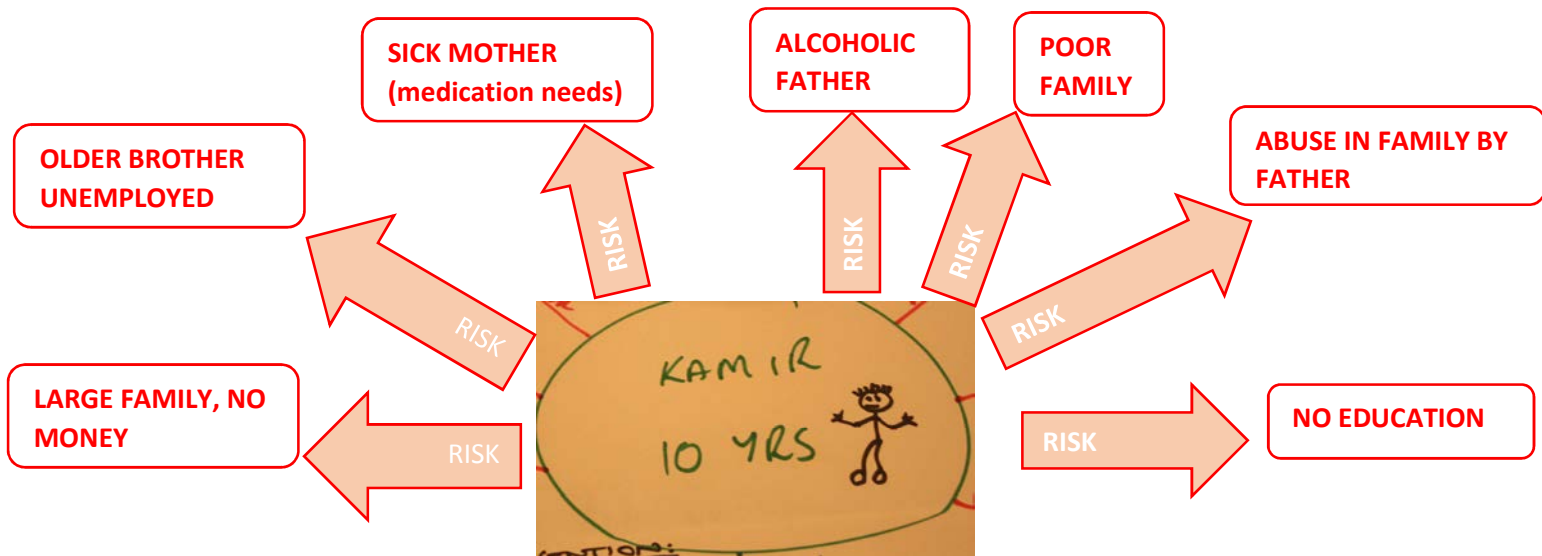
RECENT



FUTURE

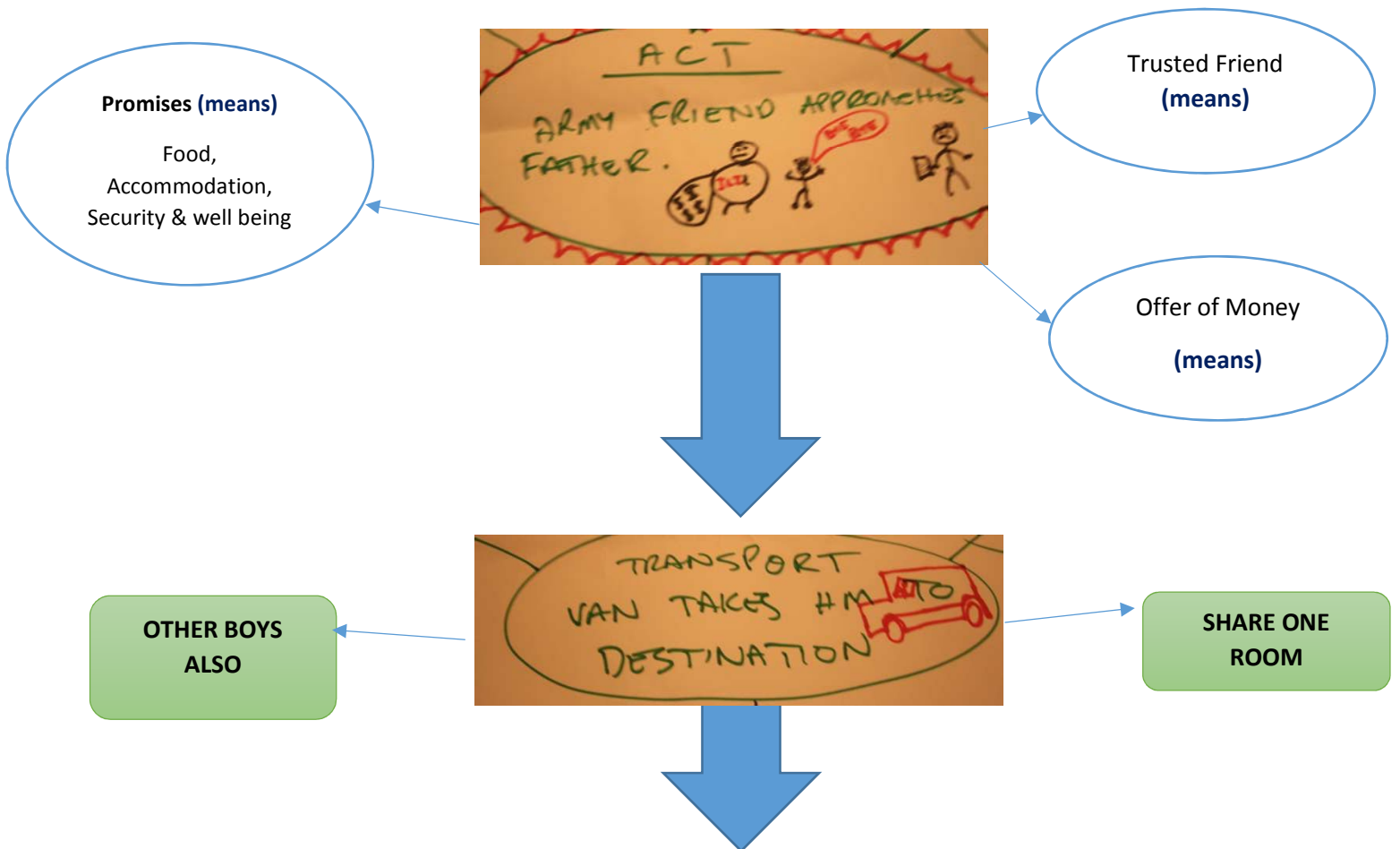


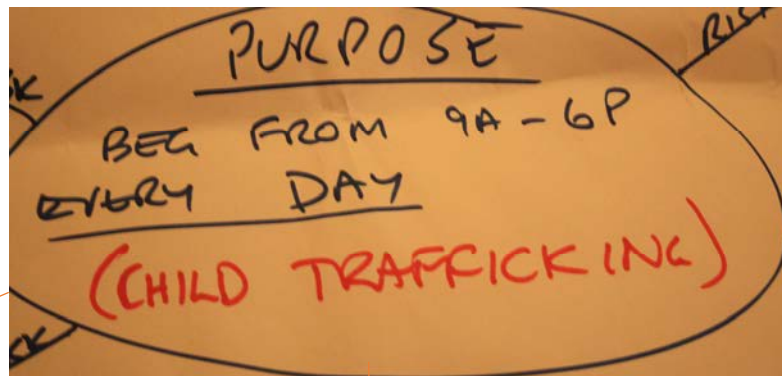
GROUP 3: Kamir, 10 years old



PREVENTION:

- Family Counselling
- Welfare
- Extended Family
- School for Kamir
- Medical Intervention
- Community Involvement





NOT ALLOWED TO
CONTACT FAMILY

OTHER RISKS BY
BEING IN
SITUATION

BEATINGS IF NOT
ENOUGH MONEY

THREATS OF
VIOLENCE
AGAINST

COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISE
PURPOSE

GROUP 4: Sally, 16 years old

STEP 1: SEXUALLY ABUSE

Report to Police

STEP 2: FALSELY ACCUSED AND BEATEN



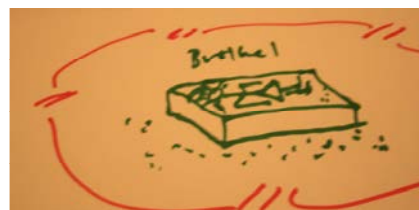
STEP 3: HARRASED BY SCHOOL MATES



STEP 4: LEAVE SCHOOL



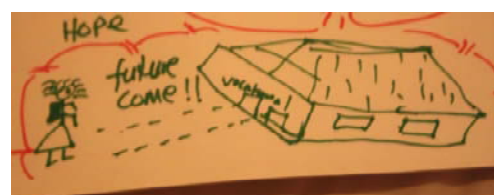
STEP 5: BROTHEL



STEP 6: REFERRAL TO SOCIAL WELFARE



STEP 7: BACK TO SCHOOL



GROUP 5& 6: ROLE PLAY

SCENE 1: CRIME SCENE- Noro Wharf

- Perpetrator
- Victim
- Taxi Driver
- Report to Police

SCENE 2: INVESTIGATION

- Police, Social Welfare
- Sexual Violence Unit
- Nurse & Doctor

SCENE 3: JUDICIARY

- Medical checks
- Social Welfare Report
- Public Solicitor

SCENE 4: COURTS

- Perpetrator
- Victim
- Lawyer/Public Solicitor
- Correctional Services
- Existing Rehabilitation Programmes
 - i. TDF- Think Feel Do
 - ii. AA- Alcohol Anonymous
 - iii. Gender Base Violence
 - iv. Life Skills/Vocational Training
 - v. Pre-Release

KEY MESSAGE: Child Sexual Exploitation and Trafficking is EVERYBODY's BUSINESS

Annex 9:
World Vision PPT: Community
Level Assessment of Child
Protection Issues

World Vision



ADAPT CP COMMUNITY LEVEL ASSESSMENT FINDINGS

28TH August 2014

Moses Aipuru
(WVSI CPC)

Prevent • Protect • Restore

World Vision

Content

- Aim of ADAPT CP community Level Assessment
- Methodology
- Findings from Urban and Rural CP Issues and Root causes
- Lesson Learned
- Questions & Discussion



Keeping children safe from abuse, exploitation and neglect

World Vision

ADAPT CP Community Level Assessment

Objectives

- Identify and prioritize child protection issues within the community
- Identify the most important root causes
- Map the existence and effectiveness of the elements of the child protection system in the community
- To analyze the effectiveness and gaps in the child protection system at the community level
- Identify and analyze the issues and steps forward for community actions and for project identification and design



Keeping children safe from abuse, exploitation and neglect

World Vision

WV Staff and Partners Involvement

- WV Area program staff
- WV Country Office staff
- Our Partner, Social Welfare Officers, Admin Team
- Child Protection Advisor from the WV Asia Pacific Regional Office – Aimyleen Gabriel, and Lorna Andres
- Most importantly, the community members from selected communities



Keeping children safe from abuse, exploitation and neglect

World Vision

METHODOLOGY



Listening to Children (FGDs & KIs)

Listening to Adults (FGDs & KIs)

Learning from Key Stakeholders (KIs)

Analysing and Reflecting (WVSI CP team)

Debriefing with the Community (WVSI CP team)

Keeping children safe from abuse, exploitation and neglect

World Vision

URBAN SETTING CP ISSUES & ROOT CAUSES

Focal Problems	Causes
Neglect	• Low family attachment, • Family alcoholism, • Low education level of parents, • Lack of parenting skills, • Lack of early interventions of at risk families
Not Safe at Home or Domestic Violence	• Alcoholism • Lack of marital counseling • Low status of women • Male dominated society • Family Separation (O2) • Poor communication between wife and husband/spouse
Solo Fish or Prostitute	• No money to meet basic needs of girls (parents cannot afford) • Materialism (increased demand for things such as mobile phones, clothing) • Peer pressure • Lack of knowledge and skills

Keeping children safe from abuse, exploitation and neglect

URBAN SETTING & CP ISSUES	
Focal Problem	Causes
Whipping & Smacking	- Children are lazy and disobey; make mistakes, - Culturally acceptable form of discipline and teaching method - Parents frustrated because of hunger, no food/money/ cigarette/betel nut - Mirroring what they saw from their parents - Lack of anger management - Lack of parental training - Parents lack parental skills and positive discipline practices, thus only know to use violence to educate/discipline children.

URBAN SETTING & CP ROOT CAUSES	
KEY CP ISSUES	ROOT CAUSES
Neglect	- Lack of education & skills for parents - Cultural expectations such as attending weddings, funerals - Lack of access to knowledge about good parenting approaches
Domestic Violence	- Lack of respect for the child - Inter-generational practice - Mental Health - Pressure on parent - No employment - Lack of hope - Lack respect for Christian values, custom norms , family and women - Lack of spiritual guidance
Solo Fish (Prostitute)	- Inter – generational practices - No law enforcement - Lack of collective responsibilities from the community - Lack of quality services to the community

URBAN SETTING & CP ISSUES	
KEY CP ISSUES	ROOT CAUSES
Whipping & Smacking	- Lack of respect for the child - Inter-generational practice - Mental Health - Lots of pressure on parents - No employment - Lack of hope - Lack respect for Christian values, custom norms , family and women - Lack of spiritual guidance

RURAL SETTING & CP ISSUES	
Focal Problems	Causes
Teenage pregnancy & Early Marriage	- Unemployment, - No information on sexual reproductive health or on high risk activities - Want to get married early as it is shameful to be pregnant without marriage. - Low education levels – common for youth to stop school at Class 5 - Girls don't feel supported by family, so want to be married as way of moving out and escaping.
Girls selling sex OR marrying loggers	- Stress and anger children experience because of difficult socio-economic conditions - Desire for money - Children are deprived of parental care and supervision.
Neglect	- Parents do not prioritize spending time with their children or show them much love - Family alcoholism, - Low education level of parents, - Lack of parenting skills, - Lack of early interventions of at risk families

RURAL SETTING & CP ISSUES CONT..	
Focal Problems	Causes
Hard work OR Child Labour	- Low family income - Adults don't go for such low-paid hard labour jobs so they are available for children to do instead - School drop-outs are not supervised or followed up - Legislation regulating involvement of children into labour is not working on the ground - There is no public monitoring on engagement of children into labour activities - Parents have many children in the family and therefore the demands to meet their family basic needs are high
Sexual abuse	- Some men do not control their sexual desires. - Some men trick girls through mobile or by giving them other things - Lack of visits from relevant authorities - No understanding about child protection abuses - Expensive and difficult to travel out from the communities to seek help or advice - Alcohol and midnight dancing - Pornography images exist in communities - Wantok system – if it's my relative, I don't want to report - Police don't respond most time

RURAL SETTING & CP ISSUES CONT..	
Focus Problem	Causes
Sexual abuse	- Some men do not control their sexual desires. - Some men trick girls by giving them things (money/mobile) - Lack of visits from relevant authorities - Lack understanding about abuses (what is wrong or illegal) - Expensive and difficult to travel out from the communities to seek help or advice (can be very rough seas and fuel is costly) - Alcohol and midnight dancing - Pornography images exist in communities – raises interest/ideas, - Wantok system – if it's my relative, I don't want to report - Police don't respond most time
Whipping and smacking	- Culturally acceptable form of discipline or punishment - Frustrated because of no food / money / cigarettes / betel nut - Mirroring what they saw from their parents. - Lack of anger management - No of parental training - Parents don't respect their children, - Lack of spiritual guidance.

World Vision

KEY ISSUES	ROOT CAUSES
Neglect	- No access to market/money - Overpopulated - Lack of parental skills - Not enough job opportunities to earn income - Logging camps – parents are away - Lack of attending church activities / lack of spiritual guidance - Lack of pre-marital counselling - Girls want money – no other way to get money
Heavy Work/Child labour	- Culturally accepted - Low knowledge about dangers and effects on children
Sexual abuse	- Men do not know it's against the law - Weak reporting system - Fear of reporting cases. - Wantok system – if it's my relative, I don't want to report - Police don't respond

Keeping children safe from abuse, exploitation and neglect

World Vision

KEY ISSUES	ROOT CAUSES
Girl selling sex or Marrying Loggers	- Logging is allowed to come into the area with no enough laws to regulate. - Lack of respect for girls - Don't allow girls to make a decision about their own lives. - Cultural norms are no longer working. - Girls used to be punished if they engage in sex with someone who is not their husband, normally a man would pay compensation if they violate. - Parents lack information about children's development, risks and rights.
Whipping & Smacking	- Culturally acceptable - Parents don't respect their children. - Lack of spiritual guidance. - Low level of education. - Working in the gardens take a lot of time to have enough food. - Life is not as simple as before, because more influences. - Way of disciplining children - Some married young ('how can a child manage another child?')

Keeping children safe from abuse, exploitation and neglect

World Vision

Key issue	Root causes
Teenage Pregnancy & Early Marriages	- Not enough education – common for children to stop formal education at Class 5 - Health clinics are far - Girl doesn't feel supported by family, so wants to be married. - Way of moving out and escaping.



Keeping children safe from abuse, exploitation and neglect

World Vision

Lesson Learned
- UNCRC and information concerning CP issues did not received by community - No reporting system in place - CP issues do not reach community level - Social welfare does not active in all province - No stand law for CP

Keeping children safe from abuse, exploitation and neglect

World Vision



QUESTIONS?



Keeping children safe from abuse, exploitation and neglect

Annex 10:

LO PPT 4: Strategies &
Approaches (lessons learnt)



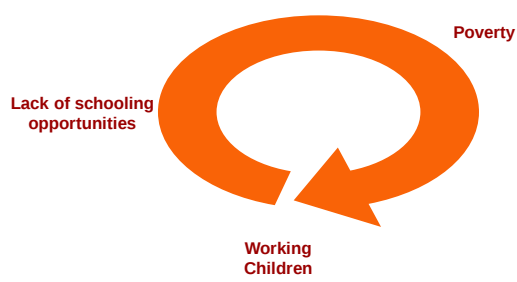
IPEC

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



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

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 4

Direct Intervention Strategies



Prevention 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 5

Direct Intervention Strategies

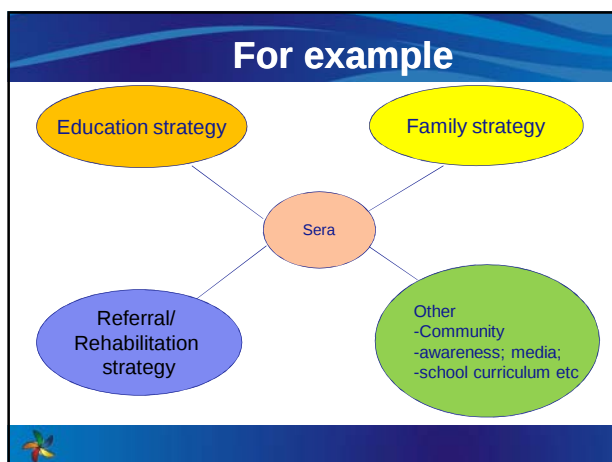


Removal Children are targeted for removal when they are:

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/ipecc International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour 6



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

Improve Access to Education

Strategies to reduce family's education costs:

- Cover the costs of school books;
- Provide free school uniforms;
- Assist with transport to school;
- Cover costs of various school fees

Fiji Commerce & Employers Federation (FCEF)

“Adopt a Child”

- Sponsoring children's education costs- E.g. Westpac
- Follow up with skills training/ job placement

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

Support Quality Education

- **Support the integration of practical courses**
 - Start Your Own Business for TVET students in secondary schools & Know About Business for secondary school students
 - Participating on the SYOB Forums
- **Enhancing school careers education programme**
 - Speakers at school forums
 - Career mentors
 - Career guides

Preventative Strategy: Kiribati Chamber of Commerce

Business training of young unemployed couples with children; business mentoring; linking to business incubation centres & providing some seed funds to start up business (\$300)

KIT/ Min. Labour

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

Address out-of-school issue

- Bridging programmes aim to help children catch up for the years they have not attended school
 - Low operational costs.
 - Curriculum- tutoring in reading, maths, educational computer games, lifeskills, health, values, art, drama, sport
 - MOE - financing of the centres at end of project
- Wherever possible these should be 'transitional' and part of process of re-integration into formal education, TVET, skills

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?
- What are the attendance requirements, and duration?
 - 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*)
- 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
 - **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 & Informal Apprenticeship Schemes

- For children who are at or above the legal minimum age of employment.
- Prepare children for entry in gainful employment
- Important that there is a quality control process to ensure training is of real benefit to the participants
- **Apprenticeships**
- Trainees provided a placement in a local workshop or business enterprise
- Training consists of the business owner or master craftsperson 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

15

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



www.ilo.org/pec

International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour

16

Strategies & Approaches

CHILD LABOUR MONITORING



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

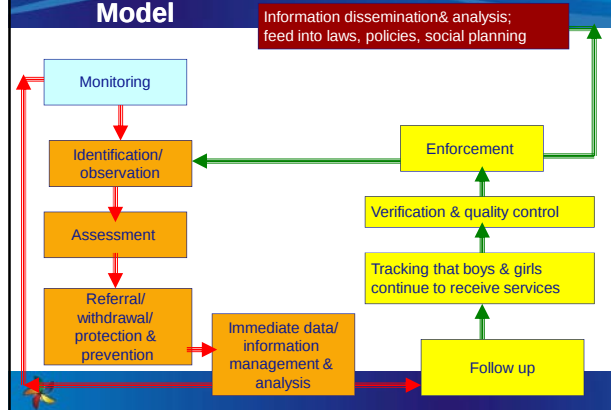
18

Child Labour Monitoring

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



Basic CLM Model



Local partners?

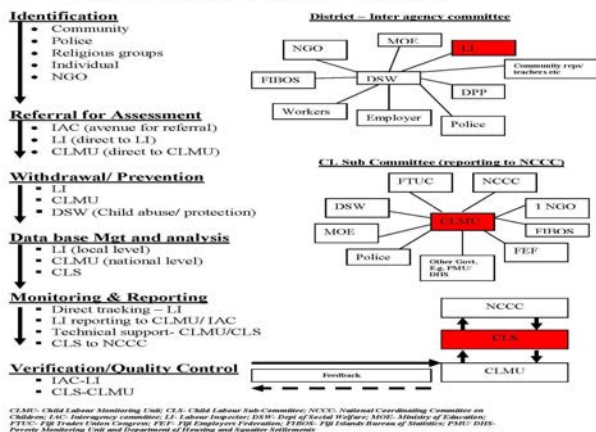


Example: Child Labour Monitoring System in Fiji

- MOL established a Child Labour Monitoring Unit
 - Developed child labour inspection systems & processes
 - Set up Centralised CL database
 - Coordinated a district level child labour monitoring system using the existing structures
 - Trained officers and inter-agency committees



CHILD LABOUR MONITORING SYSTEM



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 respond to this risk



Strategies & Approaches

Other Examples

Strengthen Legislation & policies

- Consultations on hazardous occupations for children
- Support legislation amendment through tri-partite forum
- Support National Action Plan to Eliminate the Worst Forms of Child Labour
- Incorporate child labour principles into corporate plan/ policies

CHALLENGES:

Addressing the issue of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC)

- Tourism
- Transport
- Media
- New technologies (Internet)
- Financial institutions

- **Develop CODE of CONDUCT**
- **Promote ZERO TOLERANCE Policies**

Awareness and Advocacy

- Sensitization of members on the issues of child labour
 - Regular forums for all members- eliminating CL in the supply chain
 - CL guide for employers
 - **Establish child labour focal points in the private sector as advocates**
 - ◆ **Media industry & Tourism industry**
- Conduct awareness/ registration drive for small scale employers- formal and informal sector- Business training and mentoring
- Trade Union Congress and Teachers Union conducted a school-based survey and trained child labour focal points among member unions around the country

Fiji Sugar Corporation- EU

- No child labour in the supply chain
- Regular inspections & training
- Joint collaboration between FSC, MOL, Min of Agriculture, Sugar Cane Farmers Association
- **Promote Fair trade**

Child Labour Research: Rapid Assessments

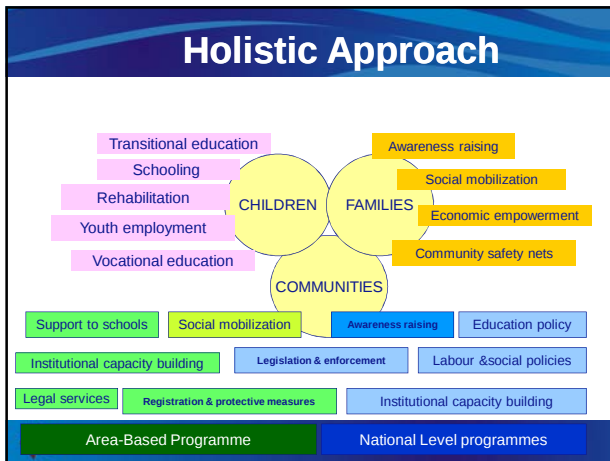
- Set up a Multi- sectoral research committee
 - Government agencies, NGOs, workers, employers, Police, Statisticians
- Train research team to understand the concepts of CL and the standards/ Conventions
- Conduct semi- structured or unstructured interviews
- Use snowball sampling technique
- Conduct 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**

Research for Action

- Link Research to Action
 - Action programmes to
 - ◆ prevent children at-risk from engaging in CL
 - ◆ build the capacity of poor families through income-generation and skills training
 - ◆ withdraw children from CL
 - ◆ Strengthen institutions
 - ◆ Awareness and advocacy

SCREAM

- Supporting Children's Rights through Education, Arts and the Media
- SCREAM Camps
 - Kids at school
 - Out-of school street kids
 - Kids in CSE



ELIMINATION OF CHILD LABOUR IS
POSSIBLE THROUGH SO MANY WAYS!

WE ARE ALL RESPONSIBLE!

THANK YOU

Annex 11:

ILO Session Guide for SI CL Forum



**Solomon Islands
Child Labour & Trafficking Forum**

August 26-28th 2014

Heritage Park 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

Sessions: Day 1

- Session 1: Opening
- Session 2: Introductions & logistics
- Session 3: Child labour- concepts & international laws (ILO)
- Session 4: Child labour profiling
- Session 5: Hazards & Risks (ILO)
- Session 6: Identifying hazards & risks

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

Sessions: Day 2

- Session 1: Labour laws & standards on child labour (MCILI)
- Session 2: Laws, policies and programmes on child protection & child labour (MWYCA)
- Session 3: Education laws and related policies (MOE)
- Session 4: Identifying stakeholder roles, issues & gaps
- Session 5: Exploring child trafficking (ILO)
- Session 6: Mapping risks and vulnerabilities

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

Sessions: Day 3

- Session 1: Child protection community level assessment: lessons learnt (World Vision)
- Session 2: Child labour strategies & approaches (ILO)
- Session 3: Developing child labour research & monitoring frameworks
- Session 4: Planning for Action
- Session 5: Roundtable: next steps/ evaluation
- Session 6: Closing

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

Session 1: Logistics

- Address the issues
- Oppose- propose
- Time
 - Keep comments to the point/ brief
 - Start on time, end on time ☺
 - Meals- morning tea, lunch, afternoon tea
- Mobile phones
- Other?

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

Session 1: Resource Folder

- Forum Information Brief
- Programme
- Reading materials
 - relevant international conventions
 - child trafficking and hazardous child labour
 - ILO PPTs
- CL pocket guide & CL Guide for inspectors
- Resource CD
- Notebook



Session 2: Participants

- 4 cards each
- Name, Position, Organization.... (yellow)
- 1 expectation of the forum (blue)
- 1 child labour issue in Solomon Is....(red)
- 1 priority/ important action is (green)
- Exchange the cards and introduce each other...



Session 3: Child labour: nature, causes, trends & international legal framework

- Guiding questions
- Role of the ILO?
- What is child labour?
- What are the causes and trends of child labour?
- How do the international laws define child labour and trafficking?



Session 4: Profiling Child Labour

Group work & plenary:

- Each group select 4 photos and develop a child labour profile for each photo.
- Select one photo each to show:
 - **Child in light work**
 - **Child labour below minimum age**
 - **Worst forms of child labour (a-c)**
 - **Hazardous work**



Child Labour Profiling

- Name/ Age/ Gender
- Country/ Place or origin
- Type of work/ Nature of work
- Working conditions- Working environment, hours of work per day, type of contract, payment,
- Reasons for work
- Education status- is child going to school? Last class attended? Attendance to school?
- Family background
- Is this happening in Solomon Is?
- Fill table: child labour profiling in SI



Child Labour Profiling

Example of type of child labour	Where? Location	Age & gender of children	Estimated numbers of children involved	Description of working conditions	Other?

Session 5: Hazards and Risks

● Guiding questions

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



Session 6: Group work: Hazards & Risks

Type of work	Where? Location? Estimated numbers?	Age & gender of children	Description of tasks involved	Identified hazards & risks-consequences	Actions to take to eliminate the risks/ address the issue



Groups

- Agriculture & Fishing
- Domestic work
- Mining/ quarrying/ logging
- Construction & associated industries
- Service sector & street work



Session 6: 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 on time tomorrow!**
- **Thank you!**





IPEC



Solomon Islands Child Labour & Trafficking Forum

August 26-28th 2014

Heritage Park Conference Room

ILO Pacific Sub-Regional
Child Labour and Trafficking Programme

Day 2: WELCOME!!

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 from the private sector____
5. Someone from the media____



Main points from Day 1

- Child labour is **defined** by the Child Labour Conventions on:
 - **Minimum age**- basic minimum age of employment; light work; hazardous work
 - **Worst forms of child labour**- slavery; CSEC; illicit activities; hazardous work
- Child labour profiling- **age, type of work, nature of work, conditions of work, education status**



Main points of Day 1

- Hazards and risks
 - Children are immature- physically, mentally, emotionally, psychologically
 - At greater risk of being **harmed**
- Child labour in the informal sector!
 - Regulate- labour inspections, city council permits, organization/ monitoring by workers; policies by employers
- Need to address broader issue of poverty and shocks!



Participant expectations

LEARN

- To learn more about child labour and trafficking, and child rights issues
- Discover what the child labour issues and trafficking issues are in Solomon Islands
- To learn about the experiences of other Pacific countries and whether the country has a strategic plan to address child exploitation and trafficking
- To learn from the experiences of other participants
- Learn more about the policies and international law

ACT

- Understand how to deal with the issues that contribute to child labour
- For all participants to develop a way forward to address the issue in Solomon Is
- To become better equipped to deal with the issue
- Learn more about the issues and the media's role in exposing the issue
- Learn to develop a company policy on child labour and trafficking
- Learn about restraining measures taken on non-compliant countries



Child Labour Issues

Types of child labour in Solomon Islands

- Children pick-pocketing
- Children or young people involved in industrial work/ working long hours
- Children scavenging
- Children in prostitution
- Children forced to do hard labour in agriculture
- Children forced to buy cigarettes and alcohol
- Young children as house girls or babysitters, especially relatives
- Children working in logging camps

Adoptions/ orphans

- Selling of unwanted babies- an emerging issue
- Children who are orphans or from broken families



Child labour issues

Awareness

- Lack of knowledge around what is ok or not ok with children, parents and the law
- Lack of understanding of child labour among teenagers

Out of school children/ School drop-outs

- Children not attending school-have to help out to look after young siblings
- Children making shell money and not going to school

Working students

- Students finding temporary employment for school fees and expenses

Children in crisis situations

- Impact of natural disasters e.g. the floods negative coping mechanism for families- forces children to work to support the family



Actions

Awareness, advocacy and research

- Conduct research on child labour in Solomon Is
- To raise awareness of the issue and how it affects our children's future and communities- in every community and school, and around town
- To raise awareness on CSEC
- Use the media to expose the issues/ advocate so that authorities take action- but consider code of ethics

Capacity building, institutional strengthening, structures & systems

- Build the capacity of national stakeholders to address child labour and trafficking
- Establish a working group of relevant authorities/ all stakeholders to address the issues in Solomon Is

Partnerships, networking

- To work in partnership to address the issue



www.ilo.org/pec

International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour

25

Actions

Laws, policies and resources

- Child labour and trafficking to be cross-cutting issues so that all developing partners must help eliminate
- Government to increase the budget for the relevant Ministry to address the issue
- To provide compulsory education for all children in Solomon Is
- Develop a child labour policy
- For authorities to develop policies to address the issue
- Identify ways that negative coping mechanisms can be dealt with/ addressed

Monitoring and enforcement

- To ensure all children go to school to get good education
- To stop parents and others from using children for buying cigarettes

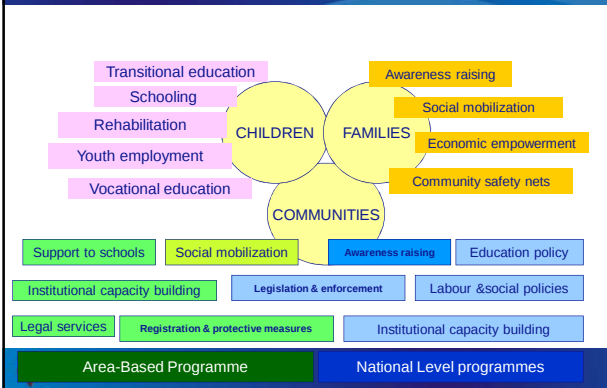


www.ilo.org/pec

International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour

26

Multi-sectoral approach



www.ilo.org/pec

International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour

27

Main points from Day 1

- More awareness needed on CL and CT/ child labour or not CL
- How to profile CL
- Possibility of intervention/ safe centres for children
- Address gender issues
- CL to be legislated
- Involve church as key stakeholder
- Mechanism/ measures for rehabilitation



www.ilo.org/pec

International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour

28

Session 1: 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 SI's minimum age of employment? What does this involve?

♦ Ministry of Commerce, Industry, Labour & Immigration



www.ilo.org/pec

International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour

29

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, Youth & Children and Family Affairs



www.ilo.org/pec

International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour

30

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 & Human Resources**



Session 4: Gaps in the legal and policy framework

- **Group work & plenary: Train station**
- Conduct a child labour stakeholder & gap analysis
- What actions can be taken by **each stakeholder** to address each of the gaps identified?
- Station 1: Laws & policies- MOE, MCIL, Justice, Union, MWYCA, UNICEF, Police
- Station 2: Enforcement & monitoring- MWYCA, Police, MCIL, Union, HOPE Trust
- Station 3: Existing structures for coordination/ partnerships- MWYCA, Union, Save the Children, HOPE Trust, UNWomen, DSE
- Station 4: Family support/ Skills/ livelihood programmes/ NFE/ CSR- HOPE Trust, SIDT, Union, LLEE, Sol Tuna, Media, Oxfam
- Station 5: Awareness & advocacy- Media, HOPE Trust, SIDT, World Vision, Police



Stakeholder & Gap Analysis

Policies, laws, existing programmes, structures	Issues, gap?	Opportunities for actions using existing programmes etc. or developing new ones	Stakeholders who may be involved	What needs to be done to engage?
e.g. NACC				
e.g. Labour inspection				
e.g. enforcement of law prohibiting selling of cigarettes and alcohol to persons below 18 years				

Stakeholder & Gap Analysis

Policies, laws, existing programmes, structures	Issues, gap?	Opportunities for actions using existing programmes etc. or developing new ones	Stakeholders who may be involved	What needs to be done to engage?
e.g. Education	Linking education to jobs			
e.g. Education	Fee-free education			
e.g. Education	Addressing child protection issues			



Session 5: Exploring Child Trafficking

- What is child trafficking?
- What are the elements of child trafficking?
- What are the risks and vulnerabilities?



Session 6: Understanding Child Trafficking

- **Group work and plenary: Diagrams & role plays**
- **Group 1 & 2: Identifying and preventing child trafficking.** Case studies
- **Group 3 & 4: Examining CSEC-** what will this child's future be? Case studies
- **Group 5 & 6: Role Play:** Building dialogue/ constructing key messages for CSEC and child trafficking



DAY 2: END



IPEC



Solomon Islands Child Labour & Trafficking Forum

August 26-28th 2014

Heritage Park Conference Room

ILO Pacific Sub-Regional
Child Labour and Trafficking Programme

Day 3: WELCOME!!

1. Someone who didn't come on Day 1____
2. Someone who is wearing green____
3. Someone who is a volunteer____
4. Someone who smokes____
5. Someone who can dance____
6. Someone who has a red mobile phone



DAY 3: WELCOME!!!

Recap

- Main points from Day 2
- Moving from issues to actions



Session 1: Lessons learnt: Child Protection Community Report

- Guiding questions
- What are the child protection issues in the community?
- In what way may these be related to child labour issues?
- What are some lessons learnt?
- What are some key actions needed?
 - ◆ World Vision



Session 2: Addressing Child labour: strategies & approaches

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



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!



Session 3 & 4: Visioning & Planning for Action

Group work & plenary:

- **Part 1: Coming up with a vision**
- **Part 2A: Planning for Action**
 - Review the 'station groupwork' and select/ provide feedback on 3 national priority actions
- **Part 2B: Planning for 'Concrete' Action**
 - Identify 1 issue you/ your organization can address
 - What will be your objective?
 - What are 1-2 activities you or your organization can do/ complete in 3 months
- **Part 3: Constructing a Local definition/ explanation of CL**



Session 5: What Next?

Roundtable Discussion

- **Views**
- **Key items for immediate action**
 - Forum report
- **Other**



CLOSING

- **Welcome Chief Guest- Mr. Roy Fugui (ILO Solomon Is)**
- **Certificate Presentations**
 - Government Departments
 - Unions/Employers
 - NGOs
 - Media
 - UN organizations
 - Logistical Support service
- **Special Awards**
- **Vote of Thanks & Video Finale**
- **Final group photo and afternoon tea**



THANK YOU!

