



**JOINING FORCES
GLOBALLY** TO END
FORCED LABOUR,
MODERN SLAVERY,
HUMAN TRAFFICKING
AND CHILD LABOUR

Child Labour: definitions, estimates and policies

ILO Public Seminar

Child Labour Now & Achieving SDGs:

What Action Can We Take?

Thursday 7th December, 2017 Tokyo

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Principles and Rights at Work Branch, ILO HQ, Geneva



Table of contents

- An introduction to ILO and Child Labour
- Legal framework on Child Labour
- 2016 Global Estimates on Child Labour
- Alliance 8.7 and the IV Global Conference on Child Labour
- Ending Child Labour by 2025: a review of policies a and programmes



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An introduction to ILO and Child Labour

Industrial Revolution



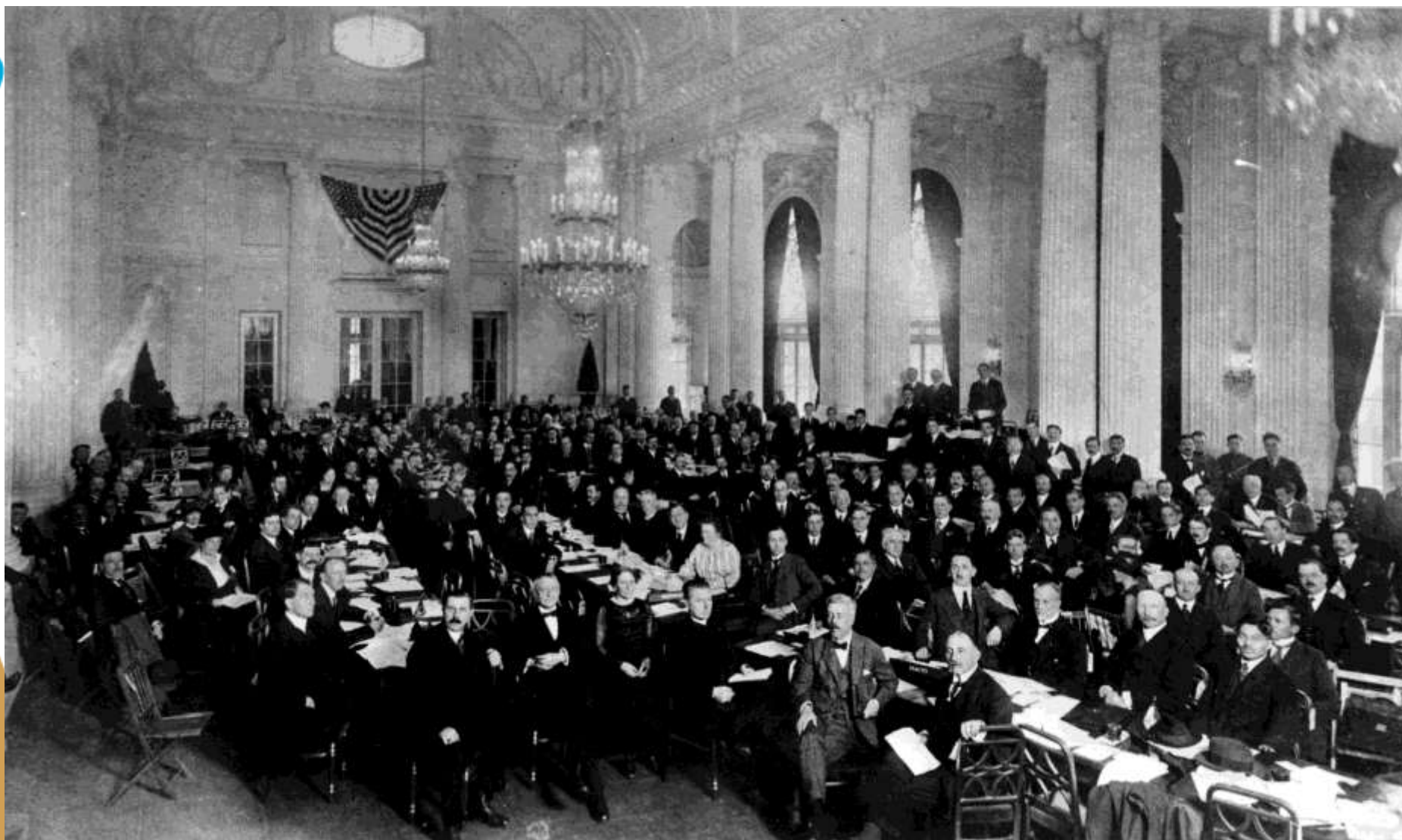
Child Labour



Preamble ILO constitution

UNIVERSAL AND LASTING PEACE
CAN BE ESTABLISHED ONLY IF IT IS
BASED UPON SOCIAL JUSTICE

POVERTY ANYWHERE
CONSTITUTES A DANGER
TO PROSPERITY EVERYWHERE





ILO and UN

Versailles 1919

Philadelphia 1944

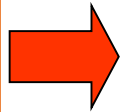


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Legal Framework on Child Labour

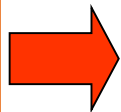
International instruments

UN Convention
on the Rights
of the Child

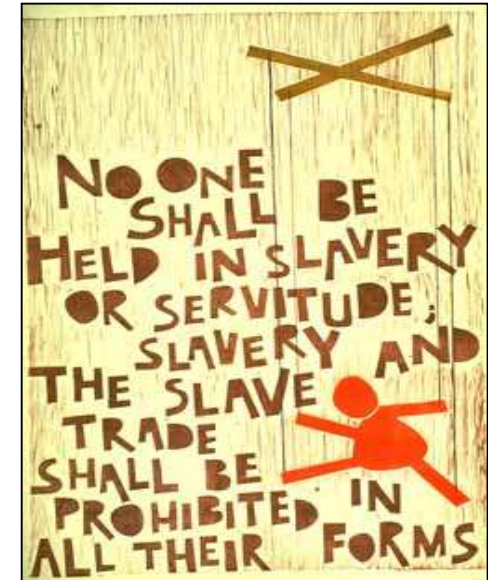


Protect
children from **economic
exploitation** and work that
threatens their health
education and
development

ILO Declaration
on Fundamental
Principles and
Rights at Work



Declares the effective
**abolition of child
labour** as a social pillar
of the global economy



ILO Minimum Age
Convention, No. 138

ILO Worst Forms of
Child Labour
Convention, No. 182

What is child labour to be abolished?

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

Shaded area = **child labour for abolition**



Worst Forms of Child Labour

- a) Children in slavery, forced or compulsory labour, child trafficking
Including forced recruitment for use in armed conflict
- b) Children in prostitution and pornography
- c) Children in illicit activities
- d) Children in hazardous work



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2016 Global Estimates on Child Labour

ILO global estimates of child labour

- Five global estimates of child labour in 2000, 2004, 2008, 2012 & 2016
- Steady decline of child labour in the world from 245.5 million in 2000 to about 152 MM in 2016

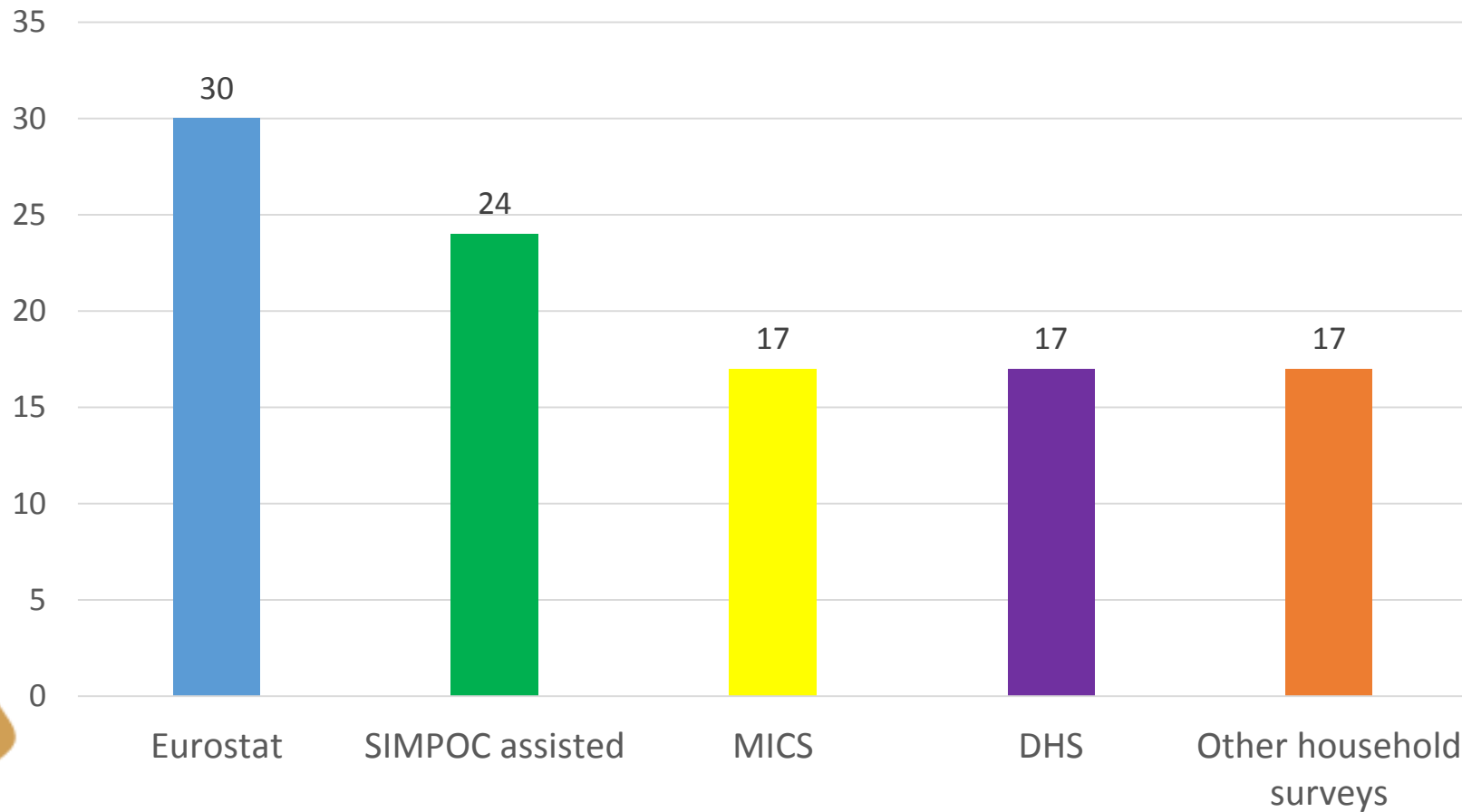
2016 Global estimation of child labour

Data sources

Region	Subregion - broad	Sampled countries
Africa	Northern Africa	2
	Sub-Saharan Africa	28
Americas	Latin America and the Caribbean	22
Arab States	Northern America	1
	Arab States	3
Asia and the Pacific	Eastern Asia	
	South-Eastern Asia and the Pacific	13
	Southern Asia	
Europe and Central Asia	Northern, Southern and Western Europe	24
	Eastern Europe	8
	Central and Western Asia	4
Total		105

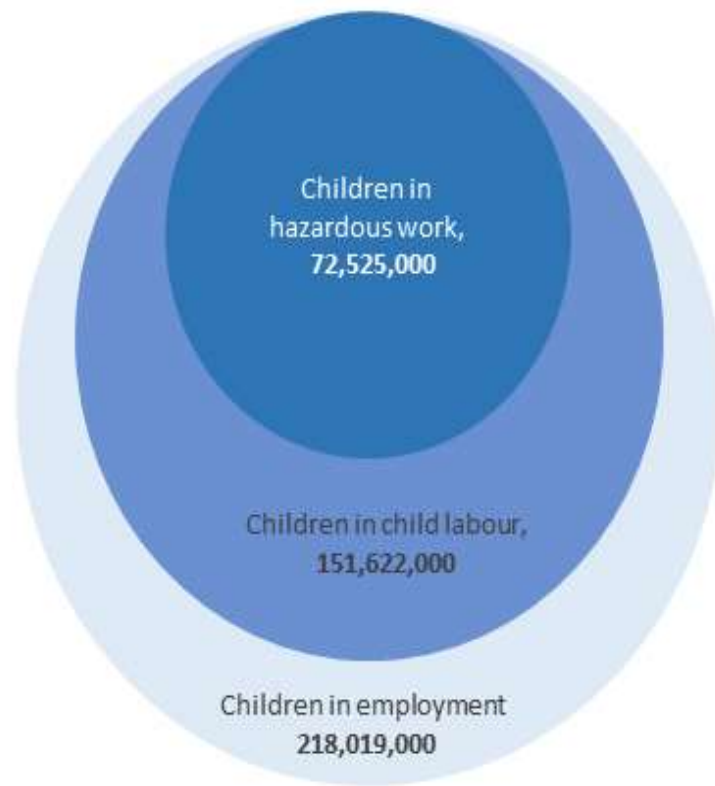
70% of world target population (5-17 years old)
covered by the surveys

Survey type



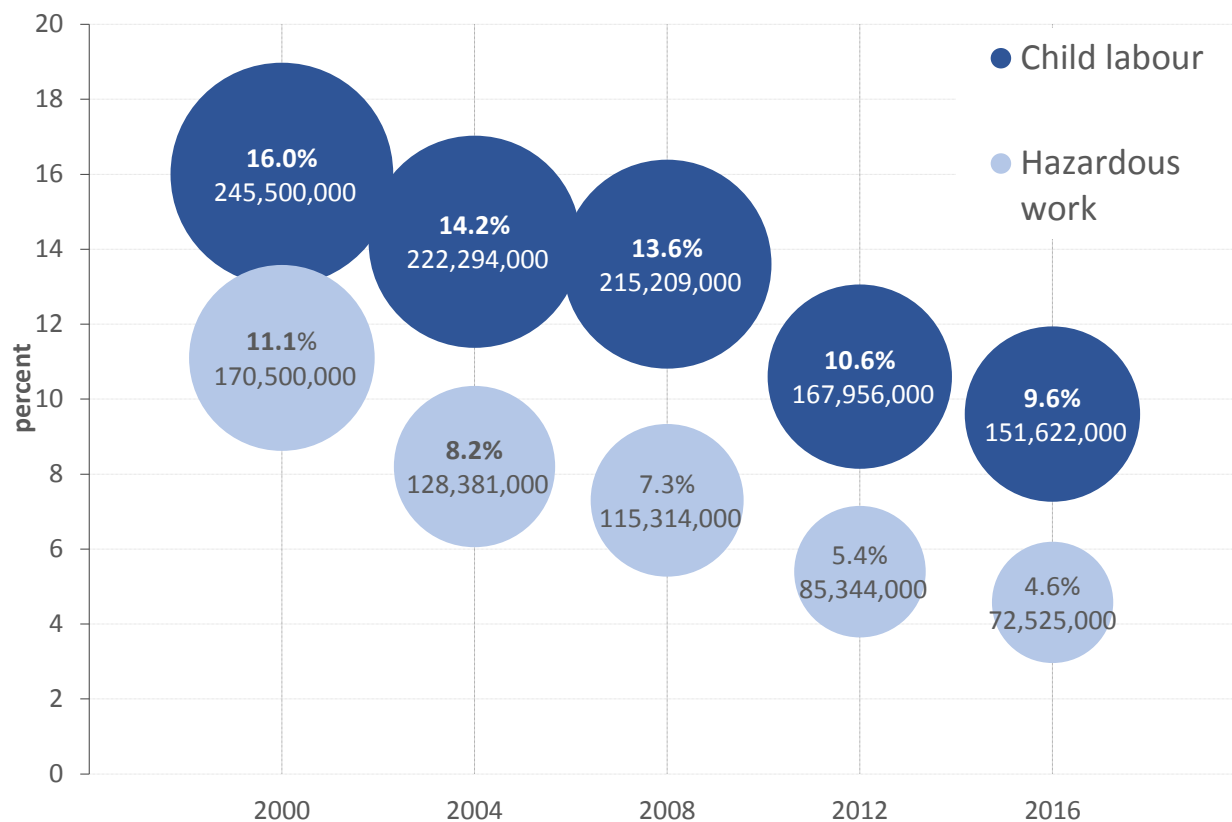
2016 Global estimation of child labour

Main results



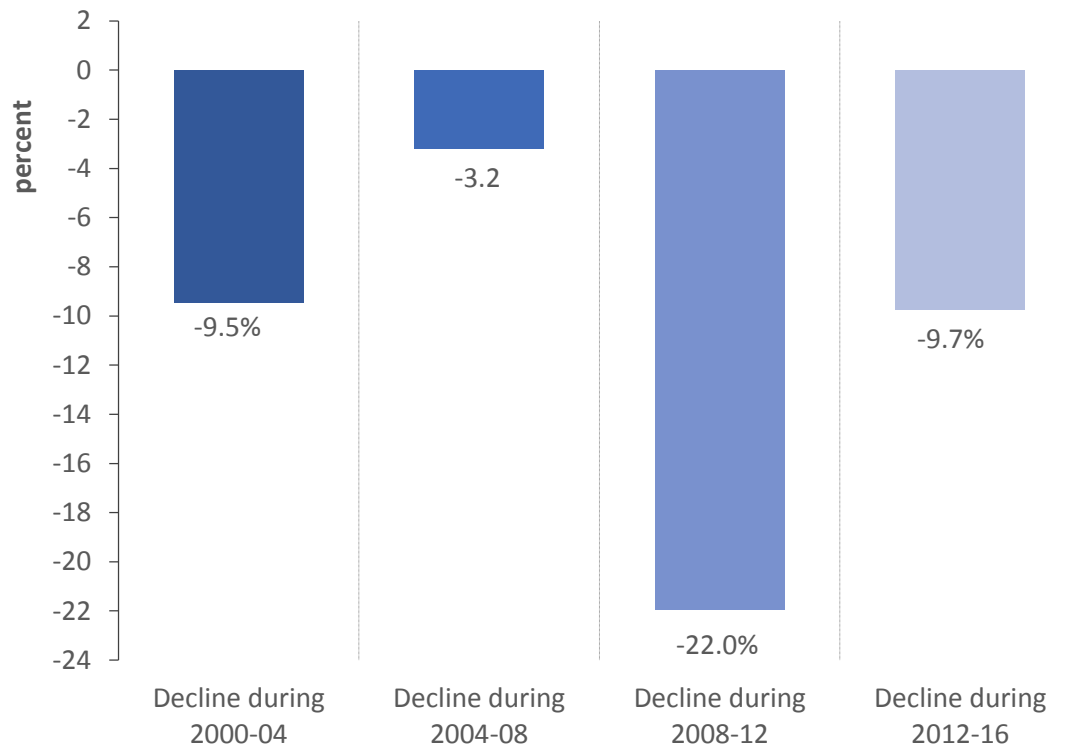
Changes in children's involvement in child labour and hazardous work, 2000-2016

- Percentage and absolute number of children in **child labour and hazardous work**, 5-17 years age range, 2000 to 2016

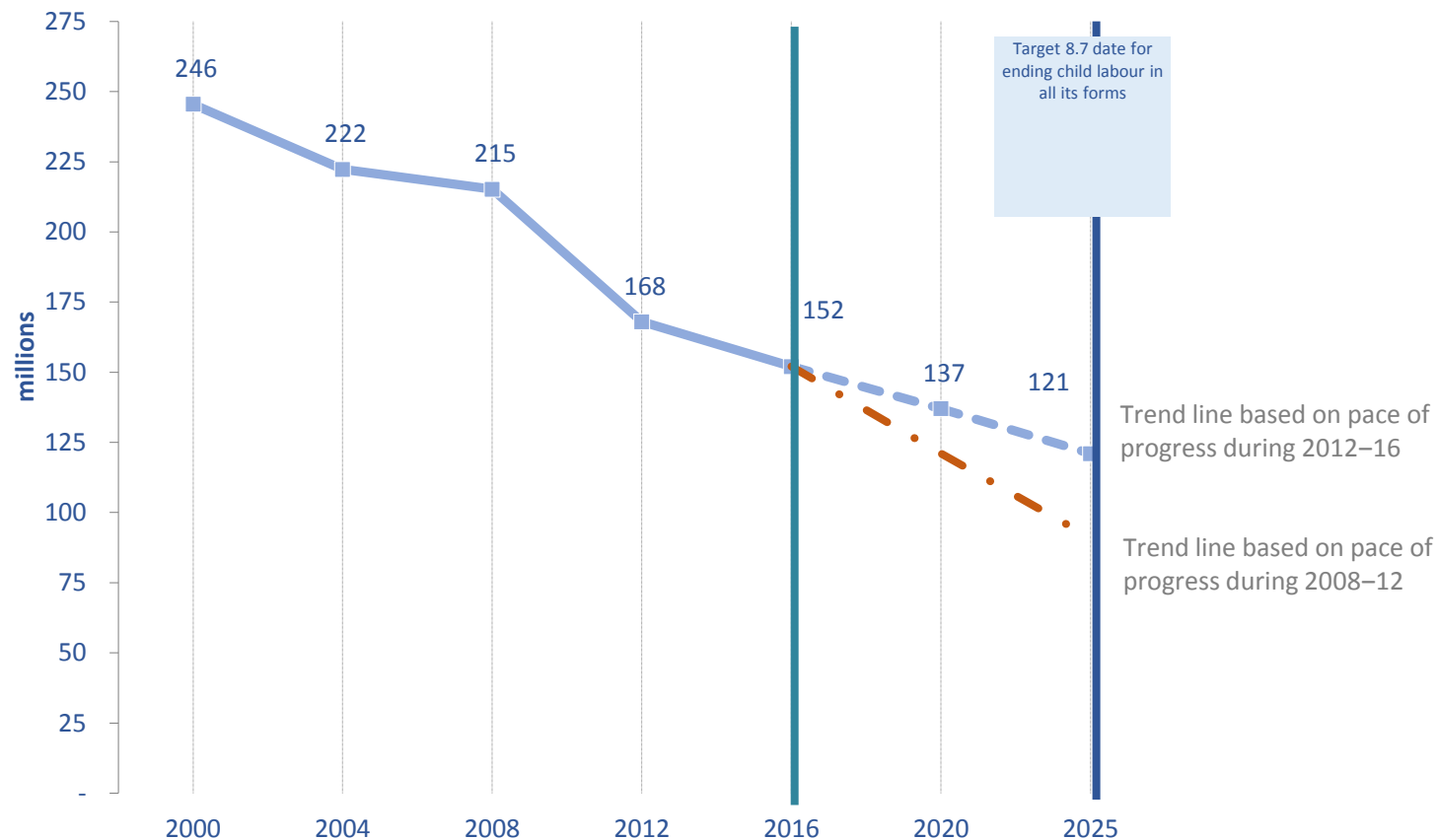


Child labour and hazardous work reduced by 98 million children between 2000 and 2016

Changes in rates of progress against child labour since 2000



Assessing the pace of progress towards target 8.7 of the Sustainable Development Goals



Regional profile of child labour and hazardous work

1. Regional profile of child labour and hazardous work

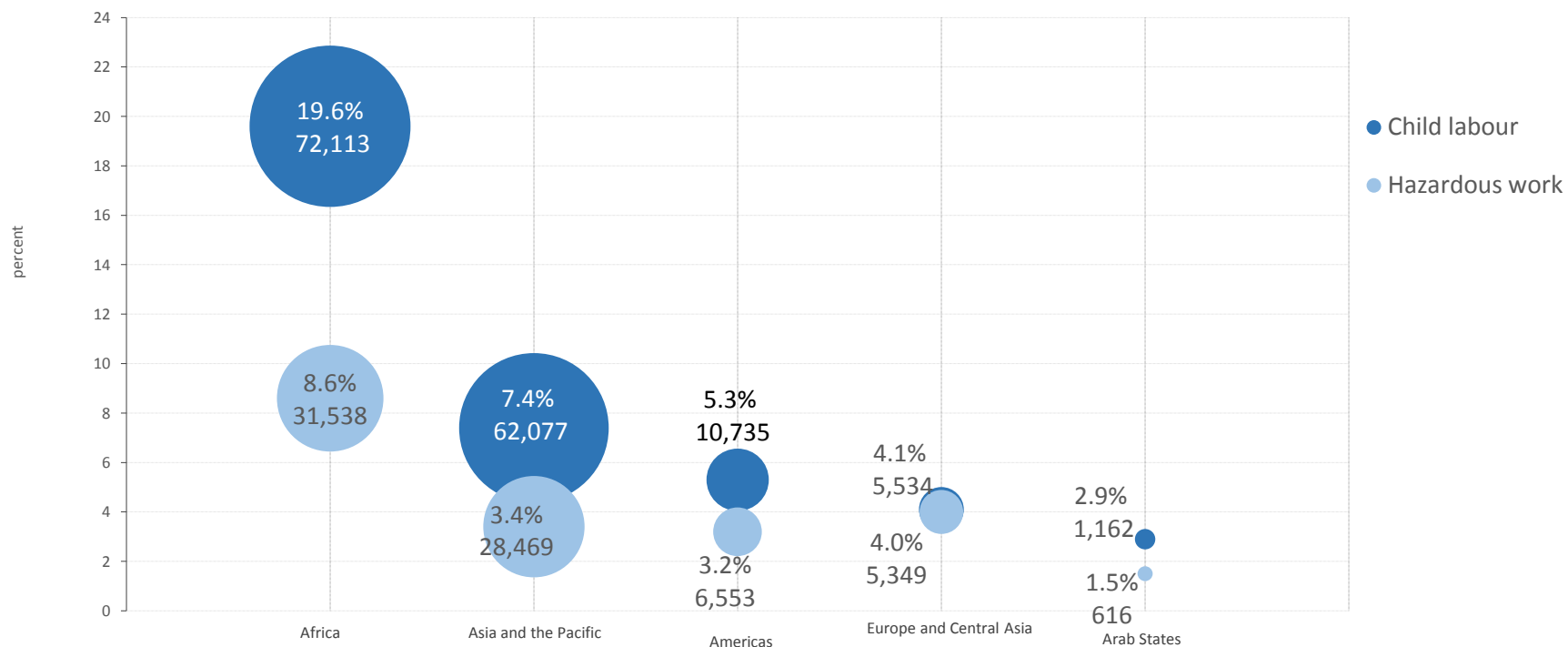
Number and percentage of children in child labour and hazardous work, by region, 2016

		Children in child labour		Children in hazardous work	
		Number (000s)	%	Number (000s)	%
World (5–17 years)		151 622	9.6	72 525	4.6
Region	Africa	72 113	19.6	31 538	8.6
	Arab States	1 162	2.9	616	1.5
	Asia and the Pacific	62 077	7.4	28 469	3.4
	Americas	10 735	5.3	6 553	3.2
	Europe and Central Asia	5 534	4.1	5 349	4.0

Note: This report makes use of the new regional classification system developed by ILO-STAT. In accordance with this system, the Africa region comprises both northern Africa and sub-Saharan Africa, while the Arab States region excludes northern Africa. The Americas region comprises both Latin American and the Caribbean and northern America. The regional estimates based on the new regional classifications are therefore not comparable with the regional estimates based on the previous regional classification system employed in the 2012 and 2008 global estimate reports. The listing of the countries in each region is provided in Annex 1, table A1, of the technical report Child Labour: Methodology of the global estimates and trends, 2012-2016).

Children's involvement in child labour and hazardous work by region

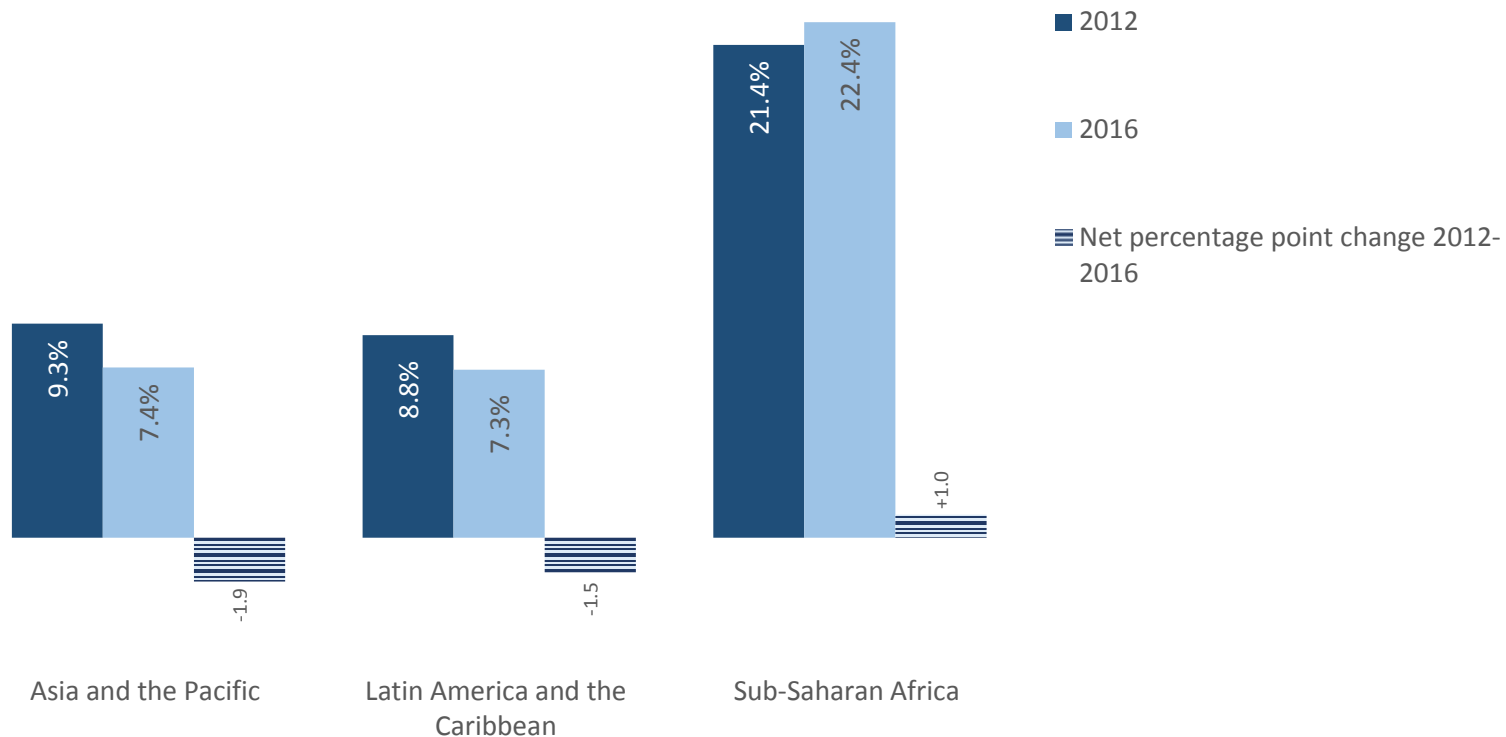
- Percentage and number of children in **child labour** and **hazardous work**, 5-17 years age group, by region



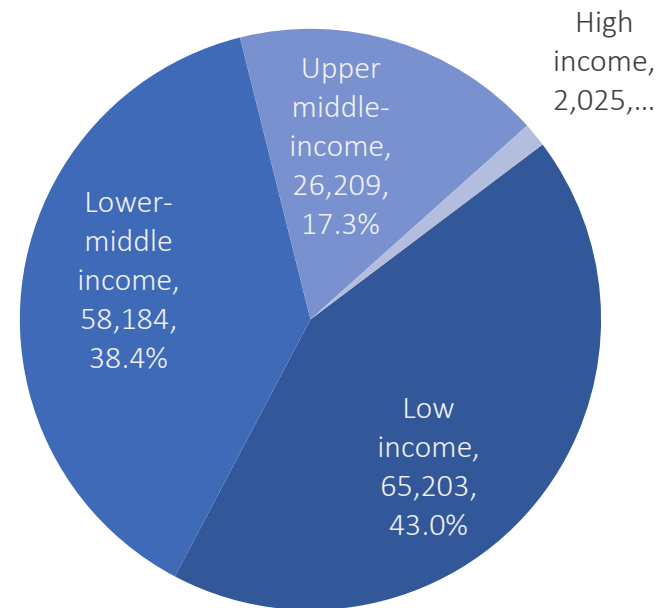
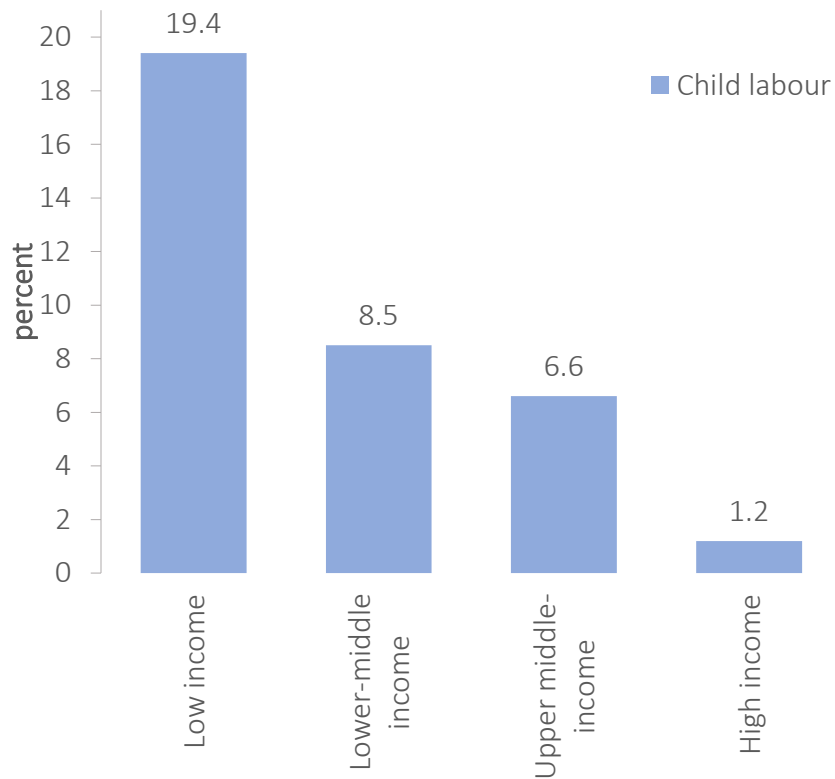
Notes: (a) Bubble size is proportionate to absolute number of children in child labour and hazardous work in each region.

Change in children's involvement in child labour, 5-17 years age group, 2012-2016, by region

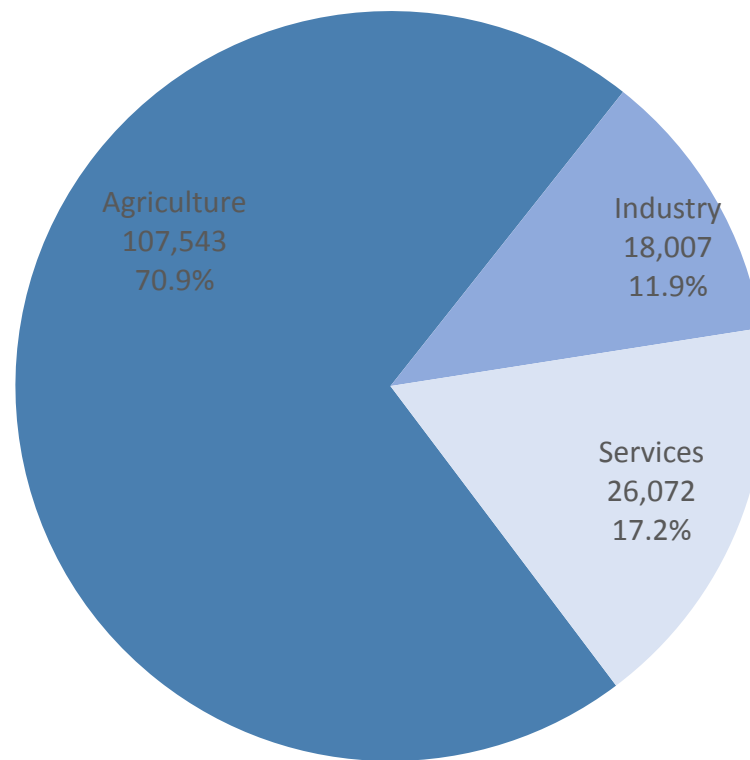
- Percentage of children in child labour, 5-17 years age group, 2012-2016, by region



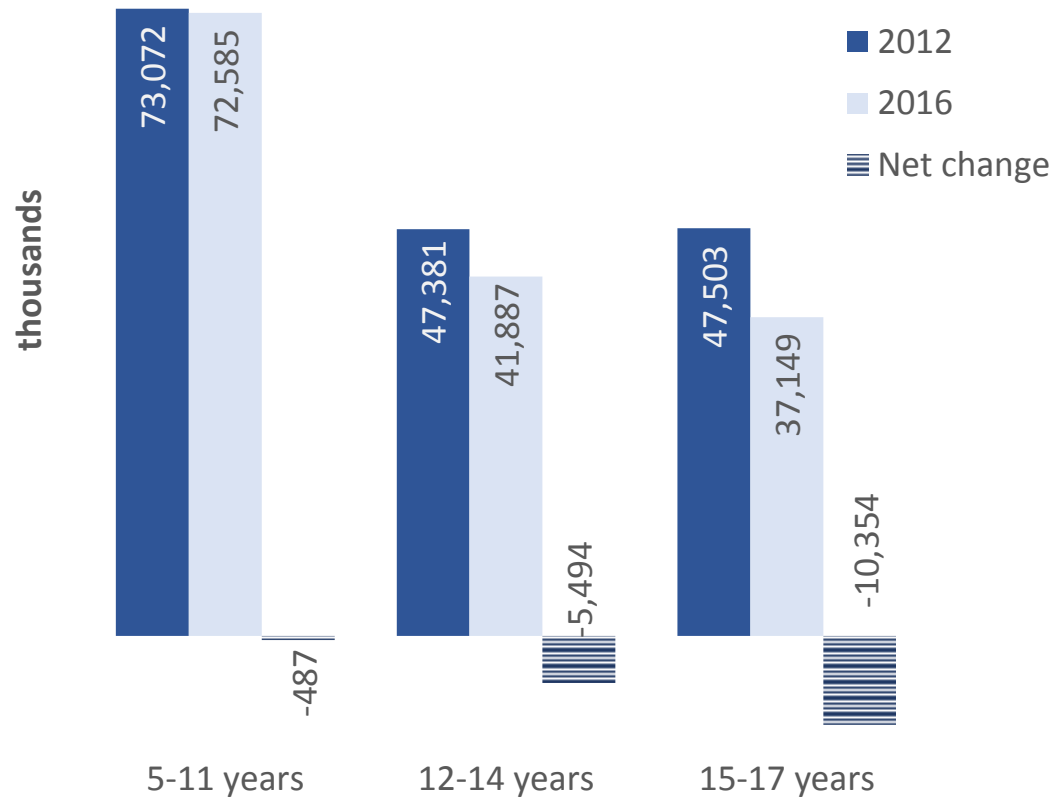
Child labour and national income



Sectoral composition of child labour



Age-specific progress in reducing child labour

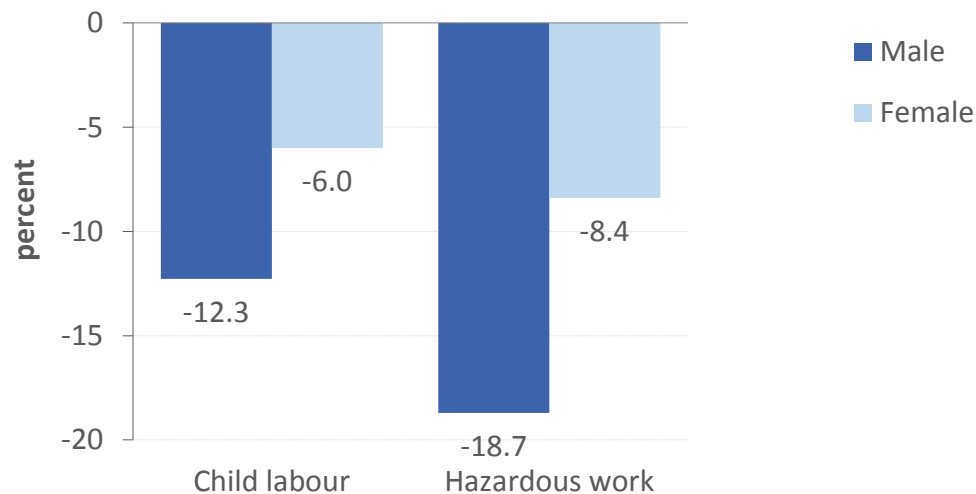


GENDER PROFILE

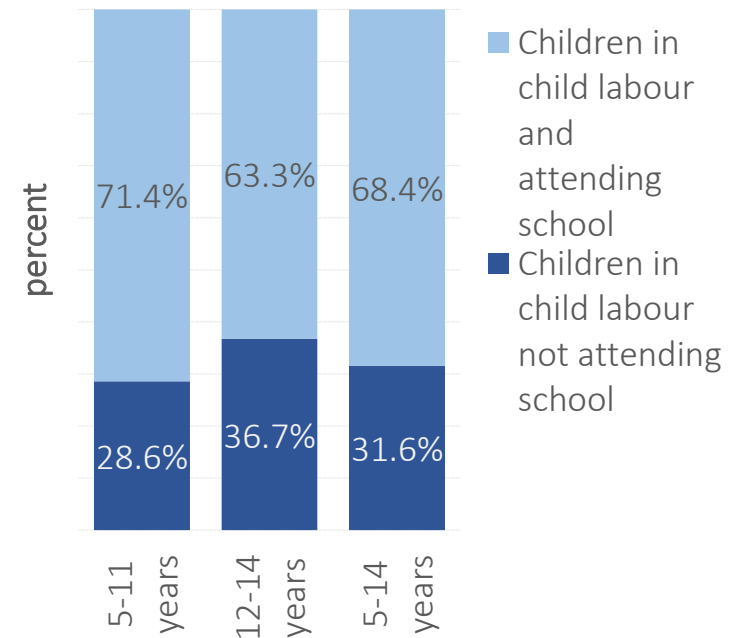
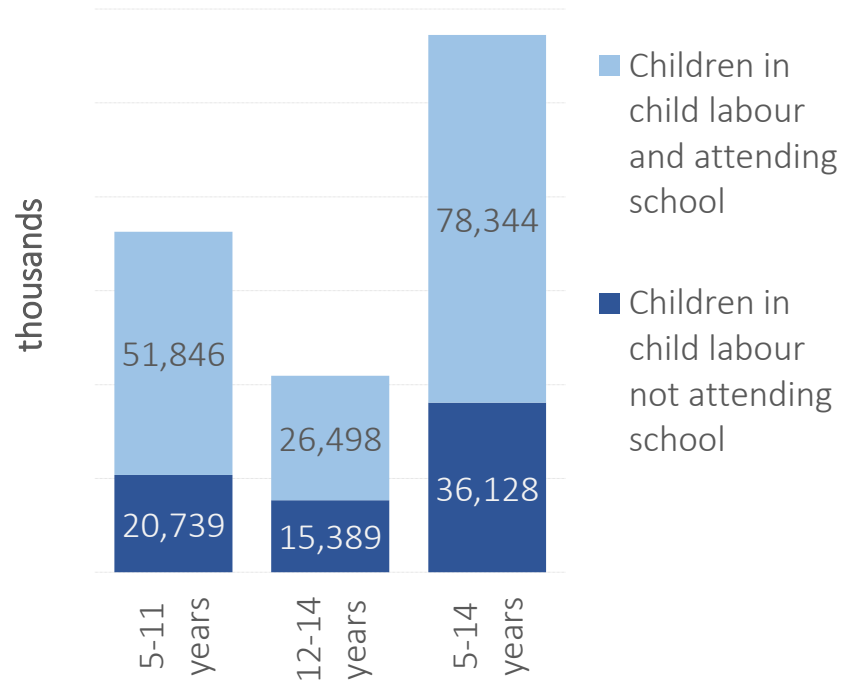
1. Gender profile of child labour and hazardous work

Number and percentage of children in child labour and hazardous work, by sex and age group, 2016

		Children in child labour		Children in hazardous work	
		Number (000s)	%	Number (000s)	%
Male	5–11 years	39 402	8.7	11 029	2.4
	12–14 years	24 582	13.3	10 208	5.5
	15–17 years	23 537	12.9	23 537	12.9
	5–17 years	87 521	10.7	44 774	5.5
Female	5–11 years	33 183	7.8	7 992	1.9
	12–14 years	17 035	10.0	6 147	3.6
	15–17 years	13 612	8.0	13 612	8.0
	5–17 years	64 100	8.4	27 751	3.6



Child labour and education



IV Global Conference on Child Labour (**Argentina**)

- More than **3,000** participants from more than 100 countries and diverse stakeholder groups – **45 Ministers** attended personally
- Buenos Aires **Declaration** on child labour, forced labour and youth employment adopted by consensus
- **95** Pledges will turn commitment into concrete action



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Alliance 8.7 and the IV Global Conference on Child Labour

5 December 2017
Washington D.C.



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



In 2015, world leaders adopted the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals: 17 interrelated goals and 169 associated targets to guide global development.



What is Alliance 8.7?

Alliance 8.7 is a **global and inclusive partnership** committed to **accelerate action**, **drive innovation**, **generate knowledge** and **leverage resources** to achieve Target 8.7 of the SDGs.

Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms.

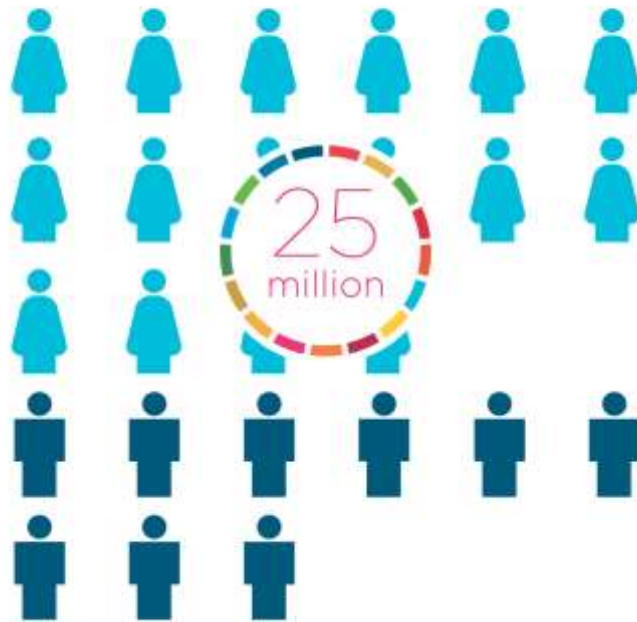


TARGET 8.7

The challenge

25 MILLION PEOPLE IN FORCED LABOUR

There are 16 million females and 9 million males in forced labour, of which 4.3 million are children,



Source: ILO, WWF, IOM

152 MILLION CHILDREN IN CHILD LABOUR



Source: ILO

Action Groups

Six initial Action Groups have been established to provide an implementation oriented platform for interested Alliance 8.7 members on eradication of child labour, forced labour, modern slavery and human trafficking in the context of:

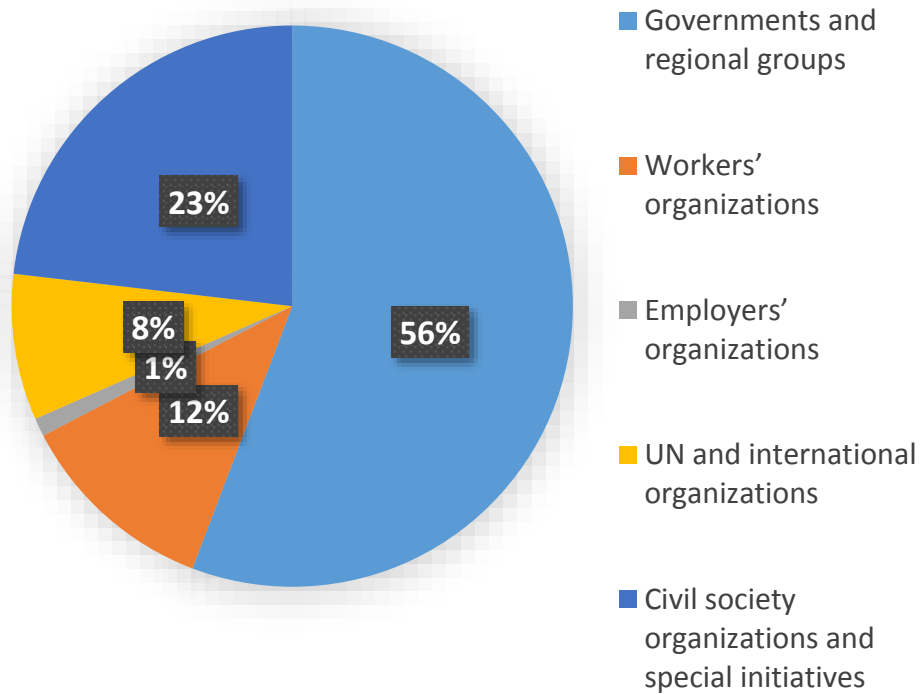
- Conflict and Humanitarian Settings
- Migration
- Rural development
- Rule of law and governance
- Commercial sexual exploitation
- Supply chains

Alliance 8.7 achievements

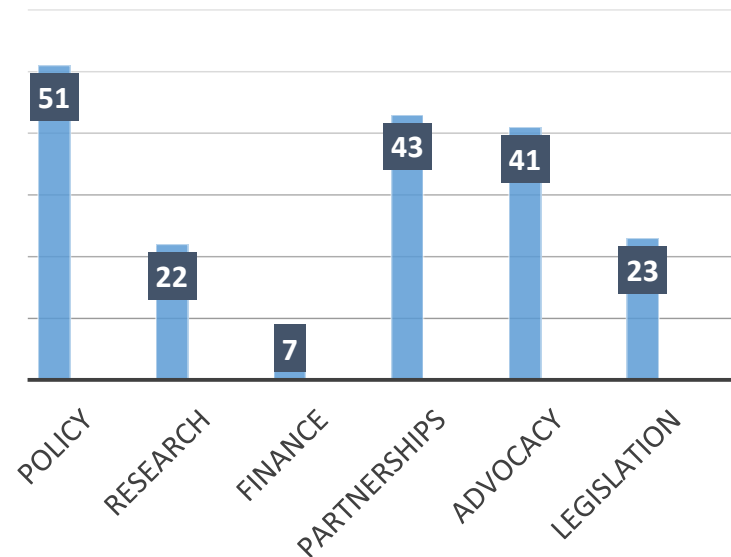
- Regional consultations took place during 2016 and 2017 in South Asia, West and Northern Africa, South East Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean, Europe and Central Asia to inform the establishment of Alliance 8.7. involving more than 1,000 stakeholders
- Launch of Alliance 8.7 in September 2016 in New York.
- A forum of Civil Society Organizations was held in September 2017, hosted by the Freedom Fund.
- Global Estimates of Modern Slavery and Child Labour were released during the 72nd Session of the UN General Assembly.

Pledges from IV Global Conference

95 pledges received



Categories of pledges



Alliance 8.7 high-level work plan 2018

- Launch of Knowledge Platform by UNU
- Action Groups finalize their work plans and present to Chair and Group of Friends of the Alliance
- Membership Platform launched by Secretariat (ILO)
- Annual meeting of Global Coordination Group and meeting of key stakeholders to report on follow-up to pledges of IV Global Conference in New York, July 2018
- Further coordination and enhanced action at country level



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Ending Child Labour by 2025: A review of policies and programmes



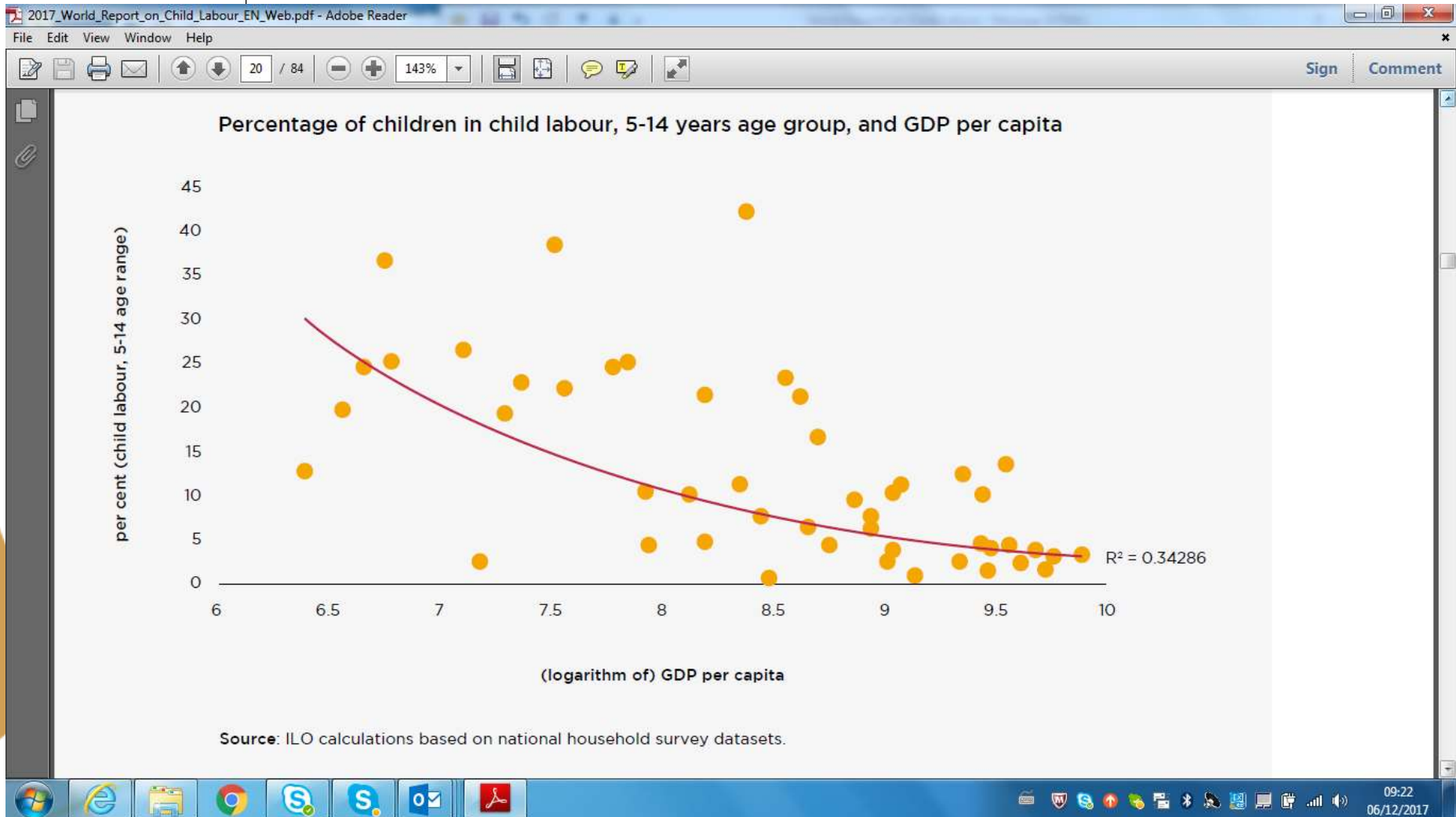
CONTENT

Policy matters

1. Legal commitment to child labour elimination
2. Decent work for adults and youth of legal working age
3. Social protection
4. Education
5. Address child labour in global supply chain
6. Protecting children in situation of fragility and crisis



Not only poverty, policy matters...



Legal commitment to child labour elimination

1. Legal commitment to child labour elimination		
Policy goal	Strategies and measures	
Strengthening legislative and policy frameworks, as a foundation and guide for action against child labour	• Promote ratification of international legal standards concerning child labour	
	• Establishment of national legal architecture based on the international legal standards concerning child labour	
	• Determination of national hazardous work lists	
	• Ensure coherency between laws governing the minimum age for work and those dealing with the age range for compulsory schooling	
	• Inclusion of child labour concerns in relevant development, education, social protection and other social policies and programmes	
	• Strengthening systems for monitoring and enforcement of child labour laws	
	• Extending the national legal architecture to other fundamental labour rights, including freedom of association and freedom from discrimination,	

2. DECENT WORK FOR ADULTS AND YOUTH OF LEGAL WORKING AGE

- Promoting decent **livelihoods** in the rural economy
- Addressing the **informal** economy
- Promoting decent work opportunities for **youth** of legal working age
- Addressing child labour among **adolescents**

3. SOCIAL PROTECTION

- **Transfer** programmes directed at families with children
- **Public** works programmes
- Other social protection instruments
 - *Social protection for persons with disabilities*
 - *Income security in old age*
 - *Unemployment protection*
- Complementary social finance schemes
 - *Microcredit.*
 - *Micro-insurance.*
- An integrated social protection systems approach

4. EDUCATION

- Early childhood development, care and pre-primary education
- **Reducing direct schooling costs**
- **Reducing indirect schooling costs**
- **Extending school access**
- **Improving school quality**
- **Education and the future of work**

5. ADDRESSING CHILD LABOUR IN SUPPLY CHAINS

- **Addressing root causes – area-based approaches**
 - *Ex: Child Labour Platform: Helping business stop child labour*
- **Strengthening regulation and enforcement**
- **Promoting industry compliance**
 - *International Framework Agreements*
 - *Industry-wide collaboration initiatives*
 - *Cross-industry collaboration initiatives*
 - *Public-private partnership*
 - *Multi-stakeholder engagement*

6. PROTECTING CHILDREN IN SITUATIONS OF FRAGILITY AND CRISIS

- **Mainstreaming child labour concerns in all phases of humanitarian action**
- **Building on national systems**
- **Collective efforts and coordination**
- **Link to livelihoods**
- **Children in armed conflict**



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