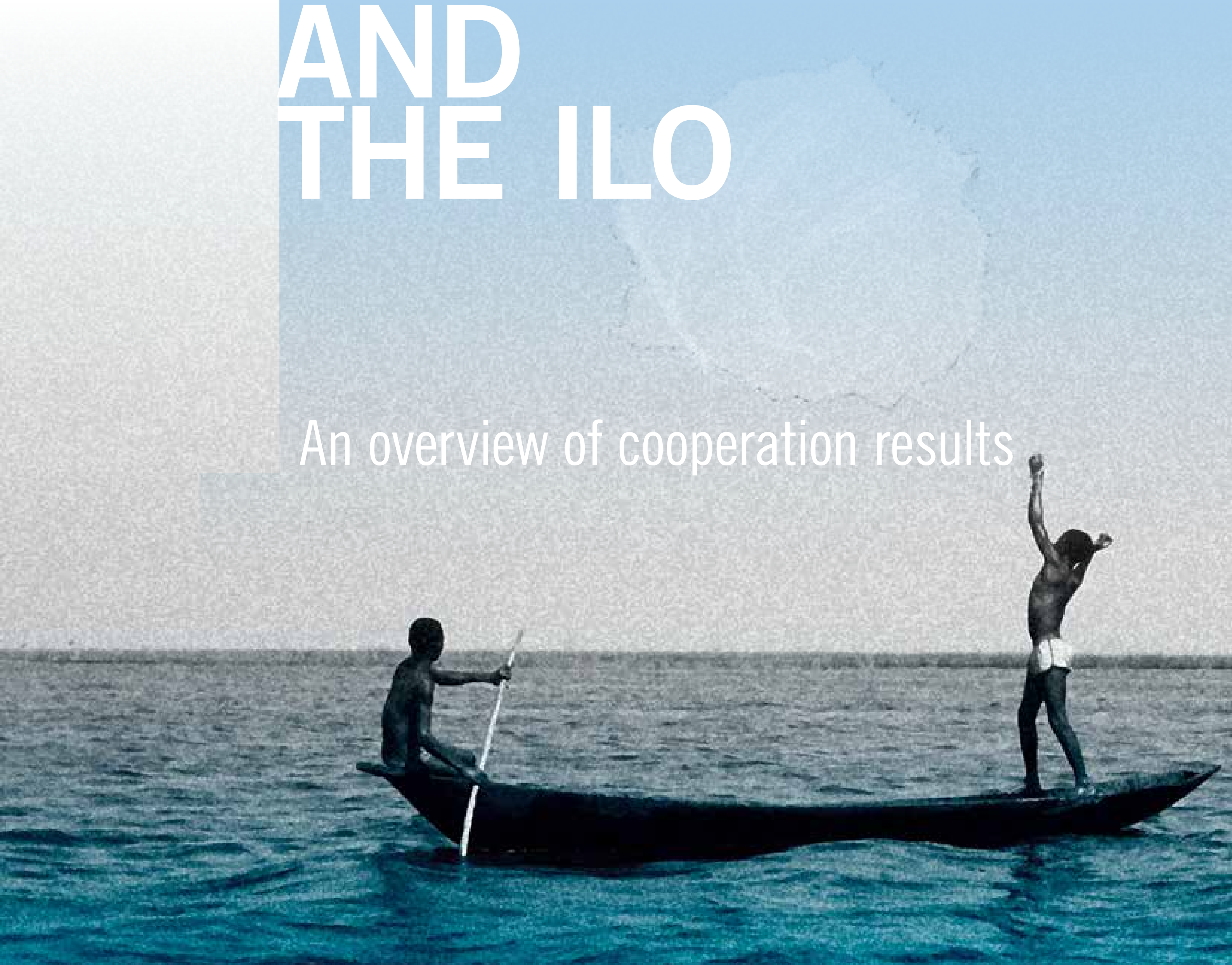
International
Labour
Organization

GERMANY AND THE ILO

An overview of cooperation results



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1. Introduction

Germany and the ILO

Germany can be seen as a particularly important ILO partner and key member State, which has, since 1954, served as a member of chief industrial importance on the ILO's Governing Body. As a member State Germany has demonstrated a high level of political commitment to achieving social justice and decent work for all women and men, by, for instance, ratifying 83 ILO Conventions, including all eight Fundamental Conventions.

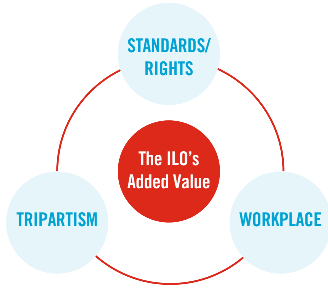
Germany is also a major contributor to the ILO – through its contributions to its Regular Budget, which makes Germany the third largest ILO donor. In addition, it has been a key partner to the organization's development cooperation programme by, for example, initiating the International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC) through providing guidance and funding critical to IPEC's development and successes.

The voluntary contributions from Germany are granted by the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and the Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (BMAS).

Germany also supports the ILO Associate Expert programme, which enables well qualified, young professionals to gain first-hand experience of ILO programmes – at headquarters and in the field. The ILO currently benefits from the services of five associate experts, in addition to four German-funded secondments.

About the ILO

Decent work is central to everyone's well-being. In addition to providing income, work is the best route to broader social and economic advancement, strengthening individuals, their families and communities. Decent work means better, more inclusive growth, more equity and rights, less poverty and more stable development in economies, enterprises, workplaces, and ultimately in society. It is a means to address the root causes of poverty and promote sustainable and inclusive economic growth, empowering countries to protect incomes and provide social security; to formulate policies aimed at increasing productivity, creating jobs and reducing vulnerability; and to eliminate human rights abuses such as child labour and forced labour.



The ILO's added value derives from the three unique advantages that are embedded in the Organization's institutional structure and reflected in its operational decent work approach:

- ✓ Its tripartite constituency – made up of governments and employers' and workers' organizations allows the ILO to bring together key actors of the real economy: labour and social affairs ministries, the private sector, and trade unions. This structure facilitates ownership of projects and programmes and brings a unique world of work perspective to the international development agenda;
- ✓ The ILO's body of international labour standards provides the world's most comprehensive normative framework regulating all spheres of social policy. The ILO's rights-based approach and standards are unique in many fields, including indigenous and tribal peoples, child labour, domestic workers and seafarers. The ILO also has one of the most thorough supervisory systems in the international system, which keeps track of the implementation of ratified Conventions and brings good practices and violations to the attention of all member States;
- ✓ The ILO works through the workplace, an effective location to deliver development assistance to both the formal and informal economy.

The ILO is currently structured around four "inseparable, interrelated and mutually supportive" strategic objectives of the Decent Work Agenda: the promotion of **rights at work**; **employment**, **social protection** and **social dialogue** – with gender a crosscutting theme.

In the field, the ILO works through more than 100 Decent Work Country Programmes – established as the main vehicle for delivery of ILO support to countries.

The ILO's integrated, results-based approach

In today's aid environment, donors, partner countries, taxpayers and ultimate beneficiaries expect and demand results. The ILO's strong focus on results makes sure that resources, products and services lead– in a transparent and accountable manner–to the achievement of measurable development outcomes.

Since 2000, the ILO has progressively introduced results-based management (RBM) into its operations and institutional practices. The ILO guides its work through a biennial Programme and Budget (P&B) containing specific indicators, milestones and targets for each outcome.

At the country level, the ILO's work is guided by Decent Work Country Programmes (DWCPs), developed with the government and national employers' and workers' organizations. The DWCPs build on a country's development priorities and set out the ILO's contribution to overall United Nations assistance to a given country.

In the field, the ILO works through more than 100 Decent Work Country Programmes – established as the main vehicle for delivery of ILO support to countries.

2. Germany's contribution to the Decent Work Agenda

ILO programmes and projects can receive funding through three different channels: the Regular Budget, the Regular Budget Supplementary Account, and Extra-Budgetary Technical Cooperation contributions:

- **Regular Budget** (RB): With a contribution of more than USD 60 million per biennium, Germany is the third largest contributor to the ILO's core funding;
- **Regular Budget Supplementary Account** (RBSA): With its USD 8.8 million contribution for the biennium 2008-09, Germany contributed to Decent Work Agenda priorities through strategic funding to the ILO's technical cooperation programme;
- **Extra-Budgetary Technical Cooperation funding (XBTC):** Germany contributed more than USD 12.8 million between 2008 and 2012 in extra-budgetary resources. XBTC supports member States in achieving the results agreed by its constituents in Decent Work Country Programmes (DWCPs) through specific projects, with a determined timeline and pre-defined geographic and thematic focus.

Public-private partnerships (PPPs) with German Partners

The ILO increasingly engages with the private sector to promote decent work for all women and men. The private sector – a key player in the world of work – can play a pivotal role in the advancement of social and economic development and can create attractive sustainable development models.

By applying the principles and values of decent work, businesses can reap many benefits, such as improved productivity and quality, stronger and improved relations with workers, closer compliance with social norms and an enhanced company product and brand.

Some examples of PPPs with German partners include (please note that these partnerships are described in detail in the latter part of this brochure):

- ✓ The BASF Foundation's partnership with the ILO on the Youth-to-Youth Fund;
- ✓ The Munich Re Foundation's partnership with the ILO on microinsurance research;
- ✓ The GIZ and Volkswagen's partnership with the ILO on occupational safety and health programmes in the Volkswagen supply chain;
- ✓ The Africa Agriculture and Trade Investment Fund (AATIF), Deutsche Bank, the KfW Development Bank and the United Nations Environment Programme's (UNEP) partnership with the ILO on building capacity for social compliance of investments in agriculture.

3. An overview of projects supported by Germany (2010–2012)

3.1 Youth employment

The Youth Employment Support Jobs for the Unemployed and Marginalized Young People Project (YES-JUMP): USD 1,262,286 given by the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, BMZ.

The current financial crisis has had an impact on sub-Saharan Africa: more than 200 million young workers earn less than USD 2 a day, while medium-term projections (covering 2012-16) suggest little improvement in youth labour markets. The employment crisis for young women and men is particularly prevalent in the region, where over 20 per cent of the population is under 25 years of age. Many young workers are engaged in poor quality jobs with low productivity, usually in the informal economy.

In response to these challenges, the ILO implemented the YES-JUMP project in Kenya and Zimbabwe, and has taken the lead in organizing the work of the Youth Employment Network (YEN), which includes ILO, the World Bank and the UN, as a means to meet the Millennium Declaration commitment to decent and productive employment.

The contribution from the BMZ this period has amounted to USD 1,262,286.

The YES-JUMP project contributed to poverty alleviation efforts in Kenya and Zimbabwe by assisting communities in three selected pilot districts and creating 1,000 decent and sustainable jobs for youth in each respective country.

The project, which started in March 2009, has thus-far achieved the following:

- ✓ A total of 2,956 jobs were created (the expected target was 2,000 jobs in both countries) and 53,6 per cent of participants being women;
- ✓ 1,400 young people were trained (surpassing the project target of 500) in business planning and financial management skills, as well as in identifying and selecting business opportunities;
- ✓ A total of 11 micro-finance schemes were established following the findings of economic opportunity surveys of the supply and demand of microfinance services;
- ✓ 1,277 women were trained in accessing finance through microfinance challenge funds;
- ✓ 12 youth organizations, six in each country, were strengthened through training.

The Youth- to-Youth Fund for Entrepreneurship Development: USD 142,450 given by the BASF Foundation

Taking into account the limited absorptive capacities of existing formal labour markets in sub-Saharan Africa, the promotion of youth entrepreneurship can stimulate the demand side of the labour market and create employment opportunities. The Youth-to-Youth Fund (Y2Y) for Entrepreneurship Development aims to create self-employment opportunities as well as generate job creation by start-up businesses.

The BASF Foundation has contributed USD 142,450 to the Fund in this period.

The Y2Y Fund – through its competitive grant scheme – helps youth-led non-profit organizations pilot and replicate innovative projects that create employment for young people. The Y2Y is a public-private partnership (PPP) initiative put in place by the Africa Commission, sponsored by BASF, and implemented by the Youth Employment Network (YEN) of the ILO.

The Fund can be seen as a laboratory that tests project ideas and promotes successful entrepreneurship solutions – for both scale-up and replication. Furthermore, grantees provide heir beneficiaries with a comprehensive package of technical skills, business management and soft skills training, as well as facilitated access to business development and financial services, mentorships and apprenticeships.

Data shows that youth-led organizations are able to create entrepreneurs, business and jobs among youth, typically in remote areas where no opportunities existed before. For instance, in Uganda alone, the eight youth-led organizations funded in the first round have created over 400 small businesses, reaching an estimated 1,700 young people. The numbers from the second round promise to be at least as impressive. In effect, according to the estimates by the grantee organizations, the projects in the two countries are expected to reach more than 2,000 young people, create more than 1,200 jobs and 1,000 businesses for and by young women.

The Youth- to-Youth Fund for Entrepreneurship Development in Sierra Leone: USD 142,450 given by the BASF Foundation

The BASF Foundation has given funding to a round of grants of the Youth-to-Youth (Y2Y) Fund in Sierra Leone, which started in January 2011. The project launched a call for applications and seven grantees received a total of USD 115,136, with grants ranging from USD 13,000 to 20,000. Following the success of this round, the BMZ has invested EUR 650,000 in a new round in Togo.

3.2 Social Finance

Protecting the Poor: The Microinsurance Compendium, Volume II: USD 150,000 given by the Munich Re Foundation

Microinsurance is developing rapidly – with many emerging innovations aimed at overcoming the challenge of providing insurance to low-income women, men and families. New products, which cover a variety of risks, are being developed, and they are being distributed to the low-income market. Awareness-raising tools are being used to help consumers take informed decisions related to risk management. Insurance authorities continuously make adaptations to their regulations to enable the expansion of insurance to the poor.

"Protecting the Poor: A Microinsurance Compendium, Volume II", published in May 2012, is a practical, multi-purpose resource that focuses on the numerous recent innovations from new products and delivery channels to consumer education tools, while examining changes in regulation, providers and schemes. The chapters cover a wide range of topics, looking at sectoral trends, the contribution of microinsurance to social protection, resilience building, health, life and agriculture insurance. The Munich Re Foundation and the ILO's Microinsurance Innovation Facility collaborated on the Compendium and gathered input from a wide range of authors, including actuaries and economists, public policy and development experts, who all brought together the diverse perspectives needed to support the development of microinsurance.

The Munich Re Foundation has provided a contribution of USD 150,000 to the project.

Microfinance for Decent Work: Action Research: USD 4,835,000 given by the Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, BMAS

The Microfinance for Decent Work action research project (MF4DW) was launched by the ILO Social Finance Programme in 2008, with the aim to build knowledge about the effects of innovation on microfinance clients' livelihoods. The project set out to apply an experimental research design to measure the impact of these innovations on clients' livelihoods overtime.

The BMAS made a contribution to the ILO's RBSA, which provided USD 4,835,000 to the project from 2008 to 2011.

The project has shown that decent work innovations in microfinance are more sustainable.

At the outset of the MF4DW research, each participating microfinance institution (MFI) conducted a diagnostic survey among 200 of its clients to determine their most pressing work-related challenges. The analysis was guided by the ILO's goal to promote opportunities for women and men to obtain decent and productive work – in conditions of freedom, equity, security and human dignity.

The surveys determined child labour, working conditions, formalization, job creation and productive employment, risk management/over-indebtedness, and women's empowerment, as key challenges for microfinance clients to obtain decent work.

On the basis of this, each MFI developed a mechanism to address the work-related challenge(s) that most affected its clients. The MFIs started implementing their innovations in 2009.

The project has shown that decent work innovations in microfinance are more sustainable.

Some innovations included new or upgraded:

- ✓ Financial services (loans, savings, insurance, leasing);
- ✓ Non-financial services (training, awareness-raising campaigns); or
- ✓ Mechanisms for delivering services (organizational restructuring).

The preliminary results of the evaluation can be found on the project website:

www.ilo.org/employment/areas/social-finance/WCMS_168033/lang--en/index.htm

Building capacity for social compliance of investments in agriculture in Africa: USD 141,094 given by the KfW Development Bank and Deutsche Bank

Rural areas hold a considerable potential for economic growth, productive jobs and livelihoods. In 2011, striving to unleash and uncover the potential of agriculture on a sustainable basis, the KfW Development Bank and Deutsche Bank set up the Africa Agriculture and Trade Investment Fund (AATIF).

The KfW Development Bank and Deutsche Bank have contributed USD 141,094 to the project.

The Fund is a public-private partnership (PPP) dedicated to uplift Africa's agricultural potential for the benefit of the poor. The Fund aims to improve food security and providing additional employment and income to farmers, entrepreneurs and labourers, alike, by investing continuously and in local value chains.

The ILO and the Fund have been collaborating since July 2012, and for the next three years aim to improve the implementation of the social and development commitments of the Fund.

As part of the activities, the ILO has started developing and testing a methodology for assessing the social compliance of investments. Currently, the ILO and UNEP are finalising an agreement to support and validate the environmental side of the assessments.

Starting in 2013, the ILO together with an external research partner and the KfW will look at how best to combine social safeguard guidelines with a compliance mechanism in addition to technical assistance to agricultural investment in Africa in the plight for decent work.

The Fund supports the activities of the partnership with a total of USD 977,723 over three years.

This PPP is meant to benefit other financial institutions that want to engage in sustainable investment in African agriculture. It also endeavours to build the capacity (of other financial institutions) on how to detect social shortfalls and provide some good practices on what alternatives have been successful in bringing investments into compliance.

The Fund supports the activities of the partnership with a total of USD 977,723 over three years.

3.3 Social Security

Social security quantitative training for Africa (Quatrain): USD 1,909,839 given by the Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, BMAS

The Quatrain project was implemented in the period July 2009 to August 2012, to strengthen financial governance of social protection schemes in Africa. The project focused on improving the capacities of national policymakers, administrators, and financial specialists responsible for the financial planning and management of social protection schemes. Its overall aim was to establish academic and continued learning programmes to strengthen the financial governance of social security schemes in Africa.

The Federal German Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, BMAS, has made a contribution to the ILO's RBSA of USD 1,909,839.

Quatrain Africa encompassed several interventions, directed at different target groups, the most significant being the establishment of a Master of Science in Social Protection Financing in the University of Mauritius.

The project has thus-far achieved the following:

- ✓ Seminars were held in Zambia, Burundi, Togo, Mozambique, and the International Training Centre of the ILO (ITC-ILO), in Turin, to strengthen the capacity of a total of 198 financial specialists, managers and administrators of social security institutions, as well as officials from workers' and employers' organizations, among others, from 27 African countries;
- ✓ 28 candidates from African countries were awarded fellowships (the total fellowship funding amounted to USD 470,000). As part of this programme, the ILO Social Security Department i also plans to finance 24 internships in OECD countries for African experts;
- ✓ The publication "Governance of Social Protection System: A Guide for Board Members in Africa" and an accompanying training manual, was produced and published to facilitate the training of social security governors and decision-makers. This guide is available in English, French, Portuguese and Arabic.
- ✓ By June 2013, the Master's Programme – the first of its kind in Africa – which is offered in English and French is expected to result in 61 graduates of the Programme, from across Africa.

The Federal German Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, BMAS, has made a contribution to the ILO's RBSA of USD 1,909,839.

3.4 Migrant workers

Extending Social Security to African Migrant Workers and their Families (MIGSEC): USD 1,071,995 given by the Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, BMAS

Migrant workers are often unable to obtain social security coverage in host countries due to their residence status and the length of their employment period. At the same time they risk the loss of entitlement to social security benefits in their home country because they have been absent.

The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, BMAS, has made a contribution of USD 1,071,995 to the project through the ILO's RBSA.

MIGSEC had as a main objective to assess the feasibility of extending social security coverage to migrant workers and their families, particularly those left behind in the country of origin, through microinsurance initiatives, developing knowledge on social security for migrant workers in Africa, and supporting the negotiation process of bilateral social security agreements.

The project has thus-far achieved the following:

The MIGSEC agenda has been promoted to national tripartite committees through tripartite workshops (three in total) on national strategies for the extension of social protection to African migrant workers in Mali, Mauritius and Senegal;

- ✓ Certain countries have shown interest in partnering with other countries on social security. For instance, Mali has expressed interest bilateral social security agreements with Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon and Ghana;
- ✓ The training programmes have strengthened capacities for the formulation and implementation of social security agreements and policy options to extend social security coverage;
- ✓ The publication "Extending social security to African migrant workers and their families: Diagnosis, policy options, lessons learned" was published.

The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, BMAS, has made a contribution of USD 1,071,995 to the project through the ILO's RBSA.

3.5 HIV/AIDS in the world of work

Implementing Workplace Policies and Programmes: USD 1,449,427 given by the German Agency for International Cooperation, GIZ

In early 2000 the world faced a rapidly escalating HIV epidemic. At the time, over 85 per cent of people living with HIV globally were between the ages of 18 and 45, representing the most productive members of society. The international development community, alarmed by the devastating socio-economic cost of HIV and AIDS, realized the importance of engaging multi-sectoral partners to scale-up national responses.

Following the successful completion of the first phase (which took place in the period 2002 to 2007), a second phase of the partnership was implemented in the period 2007 to 2009, based on the *ILO Code of Practice on HIV/AIDS and the World of Work*, in four countries: Mali, Moldova, Namibia and Ukraine. The project aimed to build countries' capacity to develop HIV workplace policies and establish workplace programmes in response to the HIV and AIDS pandemic.

Germany, through the German Agency for International Cooperation, GIZ, has contributed USD 1,449,427 to the project.

The project has thus-far achieved the following:

- ✓ In all partner countries, the ILO has played a critical role in enhancing constituents' capacity to effectively participate in the process of policy development and in mobilizing local and international resources to implement HIV workplace policies and programmes.
- ✓ Each partner country has a tripartite committee established to discuss workplace issues, including but not limited to HIV/AIDS.
- ✓ National policy reviews and policy and legislation amendments reflect respect for workers' rights, confidentiality, and non-discrimination in employment based on HIV status. For instance:
- ✓ In Mali, the policy process to incorporate the HIV in the world of work component began in 2009, and by 2011 a national HIV workplace policy was been drafted;
- ✓ In Moldova, Labour code amendments have been proposed by the Government to ensure the elimination of discrimination based on HIV status at all stages of employment;
- ✓ In Namibia, with its the new Strategic Plan on HIV/AIDS mandate 2010-15, the world of work response is now coordinated by the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare;
- ✓ In Ukraine, HIV in the world of work dimensions were incorporated the 2009-13 State Programme on HIV Prevention, Treatment, Care and Support for People Living with HIV.
- ✓ Gender-sensitive policies and programmes at workplaces have been formulated and implemented in education and health sectors to prevent the spread of HIV, and mitigate its negative impact on socio-economic development;
- ✓ Countries' capacity has been strengthened to develop workplace policies and advocate the inclusion of the labour sector in national efforts against HIV, so employers' and workers' unions are better equipped to participate in the national HIV response policy and decision body.

Other achievements include:

- ✓ The Moldova Ministry of Economics and Trade became a member of the National AIDS Council;
- ✓ A Ukrainian trade union became a member of the National Coordinating Council on HIV/AIDS and TB;
- ✓ Moldova included the world of work component in their Round 9 Programme, supported by the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria.

3.6 Workers' Organizations

Strengthening Trade Union Capacity for Social Dialogue through the Further Development of the Global Labour University: USD 2,064,218 (2007-2011) given by the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, BMZ

Advanced Knowledge Capacity Building through Global Labour University Network: USD 131,061, also given by the BMZ

In many countries trade unions play an important role in the immediate crisis response and are important actors in the search for policy alternatives. This has increased the demand on trade unions to engage in policy debate and upscale their technical capacities and competencies. Representative and competent trade unions can be seen as the prerequisite for any meaningful social dialogue.

Germany's contribution through the BMZ to the projects amounted to USD 2,195,279, between 2007 and 2011.

In 2007, the ILO Bureau for Workers' Activities (ACTRAV) initiated, with financial support from the German Government, the Global Labour University (GLU), which strengthens global labour networks through a "one world" research and learning environment. It brings together the knowledge and expertise of trade unions, ILO experts, NGOs, and universities to qualify trade union experts, facilitate international research cooperation, and provide a platform for a global debate on social justice and crisis response.

The project has thus-far achieved the following:

✓ The GLU Network can be seen as a good practice of South-South and Triangular Cooperation by establishing institutional collaboration in four continents. As a result, Because of this, trade unions are now better equipped to play their role in achieving decent work, fair globalization, and social justice in the world of work.

A total of 221 from 57 countries students have graduated from the GLU. More than 50 per cent of the students were women. Another 68 students from 26 countries graduated in 2012.

Close cooperation with the trade union movement has ensured that nearly 80 per cent of the participants are either working for workers' organizations or are involved in research on labour issues;

The GLU is a co-founder of the International Centre for Development and Decent Work (ICDD) which includes a Graduate School of Socio-Ecological Research for Development;

The production and dissemination of knowledge is a key function of the GLU. Major publications include conference papers, the Global Labour Column[1], and other ad hoc publications. Since 2008, a series of GLU working papers have been published on topics ranging from decent work labour policy initiatives to an analysis of the role of gender and oppression in service and care work.

Germany's contribution through the BMZ to the projects amounted to USD 2,195,279, between 2007 and 2011.

[1] http://column.global-labour-university.org

3.7 Eliminating child labour

Combating Child Labour in Central Asia: Commitment Becomes Action Phase III: USD 1,969,706 given by the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, BMZ

Upstream Activities for the Prevention and Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Central and Eastern Europe: USD 1,024,588, also given by the BMZ

The financial crisis has threatened to endanger the progress many countries have made in reducing and eliminating child labour. The prevalence of the worst forms of child labour (WFCL) in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan in Central Asia and Albania, Bulgaria, Romania, Moldova, FYR Kosovo[2] and Ukraine in Eastern Europe has disastrous effects on the safety, health and well-being of children.

As a response, regional projects in Central Asia and Eastern Europe, for which Germany can be considered an invaluable donor, started in January 2011 and April 2009, respectively, and aims to support the implementation of the National Action Plans on WFCL – through a combination of policy-related interventions on child labour and service-oriented activities at the community level, for both working children and children at risk to work. The Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, BMZ, has given a total of USD 2,994,294 to the above projects.

The BMZ has given a total of USD 2,994,294 to the above projects.

The projects have thus-far achieved the following:

Child labour has been mainstreamed into national development policy and legal framework. For instance:

- ✓ In Kyrgyzstan, this has been the case in its Social Protection Development Strategy for 2012-14 and Constitution;
- ✓ In Tajikistan, child labour has been mainstreamed in the State Integrated Anti-Trafficking Programme for 2011-13 and the State Labour Market Development Strategy;
- ✓ In Kosovo, The Strategy and Action Plan for Protection of Children's Rights 2009-13 and European Partnership Action Plan for 2009 include the need to eliminate child labour;
- ✓ In Moldova, child labour has been mainstreamed into the National Plan of Action for Prevention and Combating of Violence against Children 2009-11;
- ✓ In Ukraine, child labour now is included in the National Action Plan to Implement Convention on the Rights of the Child.

In the fight against child labour, important improvement in national legal frameworks took place under the guidance of the ILO's legal advisory services and the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations (CEACR). A series of legal provisions were adopted by a number of countries prohibiting the use of child labour, such as:

- ✓ The amendments to the Criminal Code, the Family Code and Children's Code in Kyrgyzstan;
- ✓ The law on "Parental Responsibilities for the Upbringing of Children" in Tajikistan;
- ✓ The revision of lists of hazardous occupations for working children in Kazakhstan and Tajikistan, Albania, Belarus, Kosovo, Moldova, Romania, Ukraine;
- ✓ Campaigning for fundamental rights led to the ratification of the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention (No. 182) and of the Minimum Age Convention (No. 138) in Turkmenistan.

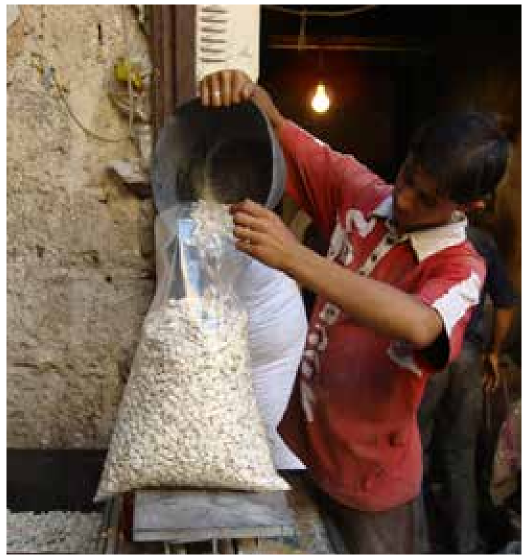
The BMZ has given a total of USD 2,994,294 to the above projects.

[2] As defined by the UN Security Council Resolution 1244











Capacity building of ILO constituents on child labour has been enhanced

Working with social partners has been a priority in the region. The ILO has supported the capacity development of its constituents on child labour issues through a series of training and by using tools developed by the ILO's International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC).

This has led to significant good results, including: the Code of Conduct for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour for employers in all sectors in Moldova as well as farmers' unions in in Tajikistan. In addition, the institutional framework on child labour at the country level has been strengthened through the creation of child labour units in ministries of labour[3] and within the Kyrgyzstan Federation of Trade Unions and the National Confederation of Employers.

The knowledge base on child labour has been enriched

Many countries in both regions have made use of ILO methodologies for assessing the extent of child labour, child labour trends, factors underlying child labour and the linkages between child labour and other development issues. National Child Labour Studies were conducted in Albania, Moldova and Tajikistan. A number of Baseline Surveys in agriculture were conducted in Kazakhstan, Bulgaria, Rumania and Ukraine.

Direct services to child labourers have been provided

Models of interventions for the prevention and withdrawal of child labourers have been piloted through the provision of formal and non-formal education, life skills, recreational activities, vocational training, and entrepreneurship training, among other services.

As a result of the implementation of the Child Labour Monitoring System (CLMS) in the regions, child labourers have been identified as well as the risks to which they are exposed. Beneficiaries have been referred to services for rehabilitation and/or have been provided with access to risk reduction services. Former child labourers have also been tracked to verify that they have been removed and that the risks have been eliminated.

Advocacy and partnerships have been forged

Awareness-raising activities on child labour are held each year in around 25 countries in both regions to mark the World Day Against Child Labour, which has grown in prominence as an advocacy tool.

The National Programme on the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Syria: USD 256,720 given by the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, BMZ

In Syria, child labour is prevalent in both formal and informal sectors, and often in agriculture. The main objective of the project was to contribute to the elimination of the worst forms of child labour (WFCL) in Syria through policy level interventions and capacity building of national partners.

The BMZ contributed USD 256,720 to the project.

The inception phase, started in September 2010, focused on (a) developing a "National Policy and Programme Framework for the Elimination of Child Labour" to be integrated in the Government's Five-Year Development Plan (2011-2016); (b) enhancing the capacity of government officials, workers' and employers' organizations on child labour issues; (c) raising awareness of child labour issues.

The first study on the worst forms of child labour in Syria was conducted with UNICEF and the National Action Plan for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour has been designed.

[3] In Albania, Kosovo, Romania, Ukraine

Elimination of Underage Recruitment in Myanmar: USD 737,055 given by the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, BMZ

Although the recruitment of anyone under the age of 18 years is illegal in Myanmar, child labour still prevails. While no figures exist on the number of child recruits in the military, it is estimated that around 5,000 children may currently still be in the army. Poverty is documented as one of the main driving forces for parents to forge the proof of age documentation. Moreover, pressures from central levels to increase the number of recruits at any cost can, and has, led to under-age recruitment by local officials.

The main purpose of the project is to put into place mechanisms to systematically monitor and report underage recruitment and to increase awareness on the law on minimum age.

The BMZ contributed USD 256,720 to the project, to support the operation of the Supplementary Understanding complaints mechanism for the elimination of forced labour agreed with the Government of Myanmar in February 2007, with special emphasis on underage recruitment.

The project, started in June 2009 has continued, thanks to complementary funding from other donors, such as Sweden, the United States, and the European Commission.

The project has thus-far achieved the following:

- ✓ The number of underage recruitment complaints has increased from 28 in 2008, to 85 in 2009 and to 194 in 2010;
- ✓ The number of underage recruits released and discharged has increased from 21 in 2008, to 44 in 2009 and 70 in 2010;
- ✓ A database has been created to monitor information for reporting purposes and provides necessary statistics, trends and practice information;
- ✓ Military perpetrators of underage recruitment are now routinely disciplined for their actions;

The BMZ contributed USD 256,720 to the project, to support the operation of the Supplementary Understanding complaints mechanism for the elimination of forced labour agreed with the Government of Myanmar.

4. The ILO’s results in 2010-11 at a glance

Germany’s cooperation can be seen as invaluable to the ILO’s plight for social justice and decent work. Some aggregate figures for the biennium show some concrete results can be seen and that targets have been met:

- **29 countries** have taken action in the area of productive employment and income opportunities;
- **29 countries** have taken action with regards to sustainable enterprises;
- **42 countries** have taken action in the area of HIV/AIDS in the world of work;
- **67 countries** have taken action in relation to international labour standards;
- **53 countries** have taken action against child labour.
- **100,000 direct jobs** were generated by ILO-assisted infrastructure investment programmes;
- **600,000 workers**, of whom 85 per cent were women, were reached by the Better Work programme;
- **60,000 women** were reached by the Women’s Entrepreneurship Development Programme;
- **Half a million new students** took the Know About Your Business course as part of their education in 2010 – 2011;
- **A total of 25,688 participants attended courses** provided by the International Training Centre of the ILO (ITC-ILO).

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