

ILO TECHNICAL COOPERATION – CHILD LABOUR

Project Snapshots

Support to National Time-Bound Programme	Supporting the National Time-Bound Program (NTBP) on the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Pakistan (Phase I-II)	
	Duration: Aug 2002 – Jan 2005 (Prep Phase); September 2003 – June 2008	
	Donor & Budget	Objectives
	<p>United States Department of Labor (USDOL) USD 1,456,259 USD 4,008,360</p> <p>Danish International Development Agency PHASE I: USD 1,336,454 PAHSE II: USD 1,067,500</p> <p>Total: USD 7,868,573</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing an enhanced national knowledge base available on child labour for use by policy makers, researchers and planners. • Facilitating the introduction of an improved policy and legislative framework to combat worst forms of child labour. • Supporting the incorporation of educational and training needs of children in worst forms of labour in national instruments on education. • Mobilizing key stakeholders i.e., district governments, employers, workers and community members to be receptive to the development needs of child labourers. • Providing the technical advice and guidance to the target district governments to allocate resources in order to address educational and training needs of children in worst forms of labour. • Mobilizing the district government authorities and community groups to monitor the worst forms of child labour incidence and to take affirmative action in target districts. • Assisting children in worst forms of labour and their families to be linked with credit facilities and have access to social safety nets. • Ensuring that boys and girls in worst forms of labour and those at risk have access to formal and non-formal education and vocational training.
Results and Outcomes		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Withdrew 10,217 children and prevented 1834 children from work in surgical instrument manufacturing, leather tanneries, coal mines, glass bangle production, rag-picking, and deep-sea fishing. ○ Conducted studies on the prevalence of worst forms of child labour (WFCL) and on models of intervention. ○ 52 formal school teachers were trained on the consequences of WFCL and how such children should be dealt in the classroom. ○ Child Labor Monitoring Cells were established. 		

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ 4,797 children were subjected to health screening and linked with medical services through four free health camps arranged by the government's Executive Health Office.○ 2,099 families were linked with the micro credit facility of the National Rural Support Programme.○ 1,502 children (15-17 years) were given literacy and numeracy trainings at the Literacy Centres established by the project and 320 children were given technical and vocational skills training. |
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