



Activities for the elimination of child labour in Tajikistan 2005-2010



CHILD LABOUR IN TAJIKISTAN

Child labour is used in many sectors and activities. Taking into account that the majority of population of Tajikistan lives in rural areas and is involved in the agriculture sector, most of the working children reside in rural areas. The proportion of children involved in cotton-picking campaigns in different districts varies from 20.4 percent to 71.9 percent from the overall number of schoolchildren. Children in rural areas are used as a labour force more often than in urban areas. In accordance with the assessment on labour force conducted in 2004, 13,800 children in rural areas from 12 to 14 years old (3 percent) were used as a labour force. 11,800 of these children (85.6 percent) are involved in agriculture, 3.4 percent - in construction works, 3.7 percent - in trade, 7.4 percent in industry (14 percent). Up to 40 percent of cotton is picked by children annually.¹

IPEC Rapid Assessment Survey on Child Labour in Urban Areas (2005) showed that most of the children work as cart drivers, loaders, car washers, market aids,

sell plastic bags, change money for mini-van and public transport drivers at bus-stops, do small repairs or work at construction sites, carry out unqualified work or help at gas-stations, including 14-15 year old girls. Other girls work as waitresses, dish-washers or cleaners at cafeterias. 15 percent to 20 percent of small and medium-size business employees are children. They work in bakeries, confectionaries, hair-dresses (as apprentices) and collect fare in public transport.

The latest report of Save the Children² indicates that there are different implications on children as a result of labour migration processes. Some children move with their family members or independently both in-country and across national borders. According to the report, 9,600 children migrate around the country, and at least half of them are children of labour migrants. 93 percent are boys and 7 percent are girls. 63 to 65 percent of these children have parents. Non-return of their parents (mainly fathers) leads to family breakdown, increase of

¹ *Children in cotton fields*, assessment, Centre for Educational Reforms "Puls", 2004.

² *Implication of Labour Migration on Children in Tajikistan*, Save the Children, 2008.



child labour, sending children to special institutions, neglect, violence, abuse and exploitation of children. Away from their families and community support, national protection systems frequently fail to protect children. They are at a high risk to enter crime, trafficking, drug dealing, and/ or contract HIV/AIDS, etc. Some live without food, shelter and proper winter clothes and some are sick and do not receive health care. They have no or limited educational opportunities. Some want to go home if assistance is provided.

Various data indicates that the number of working children in the labour force fluctuates. According to a UNICEF report,³ the number of working children is quite high in Tajikistan. The report indicates that 200,000 children from 5 to 14 years old are involved in child labour (except hard house-keeping works), and 65,000 children are working with no remuneration.

The Labour Force Survey 2009, conducted by the Statistic Agency with World Bank technical support⁴ and released in December 2010, revealed that during the period 2004-2009, the number of children working at least 1 hour per week at the age of 12-14 years old increased by 33,3 percent and amounted to 179,600.

At the request of the Government of Tajikistan, a Child Labour Survey (CLS) will be conducted with the support of IPEC Statistical Information and Monitoring Programme on Child Labour (SIMPOC)⁵ in 2011-2012. It is expected that the CLS will provide comprehensive data on the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of all children aged 5-17 years,⁶ as well as necessary

information on children activities (including schooling and both economic and non-economic activities). It will also provide information on the working conditions, health and safety issues (type, frequency and severity of injuries/illnesses) of economically active children and the reasons why children work. Furthermore, because employment patterns often vary between boys and girls, the CLS will also provide information related to gender and economic activity.

Ratification of International Conventions and Instruments

The Government of Tajikistan committed itself to take the necessary measures to address child labour by ratifying the following conventions and international instruments:

INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENT	DATE OF RATIFICATION
ILO Convention No. 138 (1973) on Minimum Age for Admission to Employment	26 November 1993
ILO Convention No. 182 (1999) on the Worst Forms of Child Labour	8 June 2005
UN Convention of the Rights of the Child CRC (1989)	25 November 1993
Optional Protocol to the CRC (2000) on Involvement of Children in Armed Conflicts	5 September 2002
Optional Protocol to the CRC (2000) on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography	5 September 2002

³ *Child Poverty*, UNICEF, 2007.

⁴ The *Labour Force Survey 2009* was conducted by the Statistical Agency with World Bank technical support under the Project "Strengthening the National Statistical System of Tajikistan" and it is available at www.stat.tj/en.

⁵ SIMPOC was launched in 1998 as an interdepartmental programme, managed by IPEC, with the technical assistance of the ILO's Bureau of Statistics, to assist ILO member countries in establishing the following: (a) A programme for the collection, use and dissemination of tabulated and raw quantitative and qualitative data to facilitate the study of the scale, distribution, characteristics, causes and consequences of child labour; (b) A basis for child-labour data analysis to be used in planning, formulating and implementing multi-sectoral integrated interventions and monitoring the implementation and assessing the impact of policies and programmes; (c) A data-base on child labour consisting of quantitative and qualitative information on institutions and organizations active in the field of child labour, child-labour projects and programmes, industry-level actions and national legislation and indicators to be updated on a continuing basis whenever new information becomes available; (d) Comparability of data across countries.

⁶ The target age group was selected according to the following criteria: (a) upper age limit: UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989) and the ILO Convention No. 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labour (1999), which defines

INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

In order to ensure cooperation between governmental bodies, social partners and civil society organizations in addressing the WFCL, a **National Working Group on the Elimination of Child Labour** was established in 2007 under the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of Tajikistan. The main objectives of the National Working Group are: to discuss the issue of child labour on regular basis; to participate in policy formulation process to ensure that child labour is properly mainstreamed, including consultation for developing regional and national action plans on prevention and elimination of WFCL; to monitor activities for prevention and elimination of child labour carried out in the country.

children as individuals below the age of 18; (b) lower age limit: age five was selected in order to obtain information on children prior to compulsory school age; however, in order to improve cost-efficiency in data collection, children under five were excluded due to the very limited number of cases of working children below the age of five.

The **Government Commission on the Rights of the Child** was established in 2001 and it is a permanent interdepartmental advisory body responsible for coordinating the activities of ministries, state committees, governmental bodies and local executive bodies, businesses, institutions and organizations in matters relating to the application of Tajikistan's legislation and the observance of its international obligations under the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and other international instruments on child rights protection. The **Commission** has set up four groups of experts with the responsibility of protecting the rights and best interest children, together with three advisory groups, each composed of 24 to 40 children, whose role is to contribute to the implementation of the UN CRC taking into consideration that children should participate in the process of making decisions that concern them.

The Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, with financial support from UNICEF, established the **Department for the Social Protection of the Family and Children** in 2007, which is responsible for setting up a comprehensive system of support for motherhood and childhood and families with children.

Inter-Ministerial Commission on Combating Human Trafficking was established by the Government in 2005 under the Ministry of Internal Affairs, in order to study the problems of human trafficking and make recommendations for its prevention and combating.

NATIONAL LEGAL FRAMEWORK

As a follow-up of IPEC Tajikistan activities, child labour has been mainstreamed into number of programmes and documents. Child labour was mainstreamed in the **UNDAF Tajikistan (2010-2015)** under the Output 1.4.1 "National legislation, policies and implementation mechanisms are in compliance with international standards especially on child labour and family violence and institutional settings, including ILO Convention No. 182", as well as under the Output 1.4.2 "International standards for monitoring and analysis of gender equality, children with disabilities, child labour, refugees are integrated into national statistical framework".

Child labour concerns were integrated into the **Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper 2007-2009**. The results framework of PRSP includes two measures on child labour and its worst forms: (i) undertaking awareness raising and information campaigns on prevention of trafficking in human beings, particularly among children and labour migrants; and (ii) constant monitoring of involvement of girls and boys in child labour in order to identify and develop measures to prevent the involvement of children into the worst forms of child labour, as well as to reintegrate children (girls and boys) engaged in child labour into formal schooling.

The **Regional Action Plan on the Elimination of Child Labour for Sougd Region for 2011-2014** was approved by the Sougd (southern part of the country) Regional Government in November 2010 and 300,000 Tajik Somoni⁷ were allocated for 2011 by business structures, Regional Financial Departments and Regional Departments on Child Rights. The main areas of intervention are: awareness raising activities, child protection, prevention of child labour, rehabilitation and withdrawing of children from the WFCL. IPEC Tajikistan and members of the National Working Group on Elimination of Child Labour provided technical assistant for developing the action plan.

The **State Labour Market Development Strategy of the Republic Tajikistan till 2020** was developed with technical support from the EU Project on Technical Assistance to Sector Policy Support Programme in the Social Protection Sector - Labour Policy Component, and will be approved in February 2011. It is an instrument for policy planning that reflects the actions to be undertaken in the medium term in order to ensure economic growth and enhance employment rate. Child labour is mainstreamed in the Strategy under the Activity 3.3.3. "Intensification of the fight against the worst forms of child labour by developing of the Long-Term State National Program on Combating the Worst Form of Child Labour".

The State Integrated Anti-Trafficking Programme for 2011-2013 was submitted for review and approval by the President of the country in January 2011. Elimination of forced child labour in agriculture and child trafficking are part of the mentioned plan (IPEC provided input on the draft programme).

A **National Action Plan (NAP) to Eliminate the Worst Form of Child Labour in Tajikistan**⁸ will be developed in consultation with governmental agencies, social partners and other key stakeholders during 2011-2012. The NAP will take into consideration the outcomes of the ILO Global Action Plan, the principals and actions of the Roadmap for Achieving the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour by 2016 adopted at the Hague Global Child Labour Conference in 2010 and the country priorities and outcomes set in the Decent Work Country Programme for 2011-2013.⁹

⁷ Equivalent of 67,415 USD at the UN exchange rate for January 2011 of 1 USD = 4.45 TJS.

⁸ This NAP will be developed in the context of the "State Labour Market Development Strategy of Republic Tajikistan till 2020" with technical support of the EU Project on "Technical Assistance to Sector Policy Support Programme in the Social Protection Sector"- Labour Policy Component.

⁹ Decent Work Country Programme is the operational framework for ILO activities in Tajikistan. It constitutes a programming tool to deliver on a limited number of priorities over a defined period within a more visible and transparent

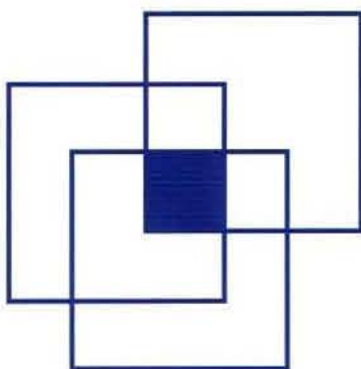
LIST OF THE NATIONAL LEGAL DOCUMENTS RELATED TO CHILD LABOUR ISSUES

Constitution of the Republic of Tajikistan	<p>Article 34: Mothers and children are under the special protection and patronage of the government. Parents are responsible for raising children, and adult children who are able to work are obligated to care for their parents. The government is responsible to protect orphans and disabled, as well as to ensure their upbringing and education.</p> <p>Article 35: Each person has the right to employment, to choose a profession and job, to have its job protected, and to social protection against unemployment. Salaries should not be lower than the minimum wage. Any kind of limitation in employment relations is forbidden. Equal work is equally compensated. No one may be subject to forced labour, except in cases anticipated by law. The use of the labour of women and minors in heavy or underground work, as well as for work in hazardous conditions is forbidden.</p> <p>Article 41: Each person has the right to education. General basic education is obligatory. The government guarantees free high school, trade, and, in accordance with ability and on a competitive basis, specialized high school and university education. Other forms of education to be provided are determined by law.</p>
Labour Code	<p>Article 8: Prohibition of forced labour. Forced labour shall be prohibited.</p> <p>Article 13: Establishes additional rights and guarantees, such as the minimum age at which a child may be employed (15, or 14 with the consent of a parent or guardian), the guarantee of employment for young people under 18, working hours and conditions of employment (shorter working hours, annual leave, etc.), the prohibition of heavy work and harsh, harmful or hazardous working conditions (harmful for health or mental development), the prohibition of night work and overtime, of work on rest days or during leave or a mission.</p> <p>Article 27: Parties of the labour contract.</p> <p>Article 32: Conclusion of labour contract.</p> <p>Article 35: No person shall be forced to labour, except cases prescribed by the law.</p> <p>Article 56: Employer must keep work record books of all employees who have worked for more than five days.</p> <p>Article 60: Concept of working time. Normal length of working time. Normal length of working time cannot exceed 40 hours in a week.</p> <p>Article 61: Reduced length of working time. Normal length of working time is reduced for employees below the age of eighteen (Article 178 of the current Code).</p> <p>Article 67: Length of daily working time (shift) Length of daily working time (shift) cannot exceed 5 hours for employees aged fifteen to sixteen years old, 7 hours for those between sixteen and eighteen years; 2.5 hours for children aged fourteen to sixteen years and 3.5 hours for those aged sixteen to eighteen years, who are students of basic education institutions (schools) and professional training institutions, and combine work and school during the academic year.</p>
Family Code	<p>Article 55: The right of the child to be raised in a family.</p> <p>Article 57: The right of the child to protection.</p> <p>Article 60: The property rights of the child.</p> <p>Article 64: The parents' rights and duties in protecting the child rights.</p> <p>Article 65: Exercising the parental rights.</p> <p>Article 69: Deprivation of the parental rights.</p> <p>Article 122: Protection of the rights and interest of children left without parental care.</p> <p>Article 147: The children over whom guardianship or trusteeship is instituted.</p>
Civil Code	<p>Article 3: Basic principles of civil legislation.</p> <p>Article 27: Legal capacity of minors aged fourteen to eighteen years.</p> <p>Article 28: On emancipation.</p> <p>Article 29: Dispositive capacity of children.</p>
Criminal Code	<p>Article 118: Careless major bodily injury.</p> <p>Article 119: Careless minor bodily injury.</p> <p>Article 130: Kidnapping/ human trafficking.</p> <p>Article 132: Recruitment of people for exploitation.</p> <p>Article 164: Impeding the compulsory education (nine-year).</p> <p>Article 165: Involving a minor in committing a crime.</p> <p>Article 167: Trade of minors.</p> <p>Article 174: Nonfulfilment of the obligation on upbringing of a minor.</p> <p>Article 175: Undue fulfilment of the obligation on providing the life and health safety of children.</p> <p>Article 177: Malicious evasion of parents from child support.</p>

Underneath is the list of the national legal documents which are related to the child labour issue.

IPEC ACTIVITIES IN TAJIKISTAN

The ILO's **International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC)** has been working in Tajikistan since 2005 with the purpose to provide technical and financial assistance to prevent and eliminate the worst forms of child labour and to implement the ILO Minimum Age Convention (1973) No. 138 and Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention (1999) No. 182. IPEC activities in Tajikistan were funded by the US Department of Labor and German Government under a common programming framework Combating Child Labour in Central Asia – Commitment becomes Action (PROACT-CAR)¹⁰ that also includes Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan.



strategy, to maximize the impact of the ILO's work. The DWCP for 2011–2013 is currently drafted and will be soon finalized.

¹⁰ The following projects were implemented under the PROACT CAR programming framework: (i) CAR Capacity Building Project: Regional Program on the Worst Forms of Child Labour, funded by USDOL (2005–2007); (ii) Combating the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Central Asia through Education and Youth Employment (EYE): An Innovative Regional Programme; funded by the German Government (2005–2007); (iii) Combating Child Labour in Central Asia – Commitment becomes Action (PROACT CAR Phase II), funded by the German Government (Jan 2008 – December 2009); (iv) Combating Child Labour in Central Asia – Commitment becomes Action (PROACT CAR Phase III), funded by the German Government (August 2010 – December 2012).

STRATEGIC COMPONENTS

IPEC strategy in the country has been a combination of **upstream** policy-related interventions to create a conducive environment against child labour with **downstream** service-oriented activities at the community level to pilot models of interventions that are appropriate to the national context. The main strategic components are:

Upstream policy related interventions

- » Mainstreaming child labour into the national policy development frameworks;
- » Enhancing the knowledge base on child labour
- » Enhancing the capacity of the government officials, workers' and employers' organizations to address child labour issues;
- » Advocacy and awareness-raising for general public and policy makers.

Downstream service-oriented activities

- » Support direct interventions for prevention and withdrawal of children from WFCL through provision of formal and non-formal education, vocational training, life skills, recreational activities and promoting safe work for children above the legal minimum age.

BUILDING KNOWLEDGE BASE

IPEC intervention in Tajikistan has been based on several researches and studies conducted during 2005–2008:

Rapid Assessment of Child Labour in Urban Areas of Tajikistan (Dushanbe and Kurgan-Tube), Sharq Research Center	2005
Know About Business Assessment, Educational Reforms Support Unit "PULS"	2007
Situation analysis on youth employment, Independent Expert Margarita Kheday	2007
Assessment of educational needs of working children, Public Association "Nasli Navras"	2006
The knowledge, attitude and practice survey among child labourers working in three markets of Dushanbe, NGO "Samo"	2007
Review of the education legislation, Independent Expert Kondrasheva	2007
Research on child trafficking in Tajikistan, jointly conducted by IPEC with UNICEF	2007
Compliance of national legislation with ILO C138 and C182, Independent Expert Karimova Tahmina	2007
School to Work Transition Survey, Strategic Research Centre under the President Office of Tajikistan	2008

PROVISION OF DIRECT SERVICES TO CHILDREN

Within IPEC interventions implemented during 2005-2010, direct services were provided to 13,566 children out of which 870 children were withdrawn from the worst forms of child labour through provision of educational and non-educational services, as well as a total 12,696 children were prevented of being engaged in the worst forms of child labour. The comprehensive package of services included non-formal education, mainstreaming into formal education, vocational and skills training, legal assistance and counselling, health services, nutrition, books and school supplies.

IPEC SOCIAL PARTNERS INVOLVEMENT IN ADDRESSING CHILD LABOUR

Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of Tajikistan

- ▶ A Child Labour Monitoring System was piloted in the framework of two Action Programmes: "Establishment of the child labour monitoring sector at the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection" (2009) and "Building the capacity of the CLM Sector in Tajikistan on identification, referral, tracking and protection of children at risk / involved in WFCL" (2010) implemented by the National Center of Adult Education under the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection. The projects aimed at withdrawing children from WFCL and preventing children to enter WFCL by providing educational (vocational education training and non-formal education classes) and non-educational services.

Trade Unions

- ▶ A Training of Trainers (TOT) on "Elimination of Child Labour in Agriculture", with a particular focus on cotton, was conducted by IPEC HQ Specialist on Hazardous Child Labour for five trade unions specialists, in 2009. The main objective of the TOT was to establish and train a pilot group of trainers on the elimination of child labour in agriculture and to help them in developing their future training programmes.
- ▶ "Trainings of the Parents Committees of the Secondary Schools of Khatlon Province on Prevention of Child Labor in the Cotton Fields" were conducted by the Federation of Trade Unions of Tajikistan for 300 chairpersons of parent's committees from 100 schools in ten cotton growing districts.

- ▶ 180 chairmen of Trade Union Committees of the Agro -Industrial Complex of the cotton cultivated region were trained based on the IPEC training kit "Tackling Hazardous Child Labour in Agriculture" in the framework of an Action Programme.
- ▶ The National Committee of Workers' Unions of Trade, Consumer Cooperatives and Other Forms of Entrepreneurship conducted awareness raising activities and capacity building trainings on child labour for 65 trade union activities and 35 administrative and management members (100 participants) of six biggest markets of the city of Dushanbe (Korvon, Shohmansur, Dehkon, Sahovat, Barakat, Qarai-Bolo).

Union of Employers

- ▶ In the framework of an IPEC Action Programme, 20 representatives of the Farmers Association of the Union of Employers participated in the Training of Trainers (TOT) on "Elimination of Child Labour in Agriculture", with a particular focus on cotton. The main objective of the TOT was to train a pilot group of trainers on the elimination of child labour in agriculture, and to help them in developing their future training programs. As a follow up of the mentioned TOT, the Union of Employers trained 200 heads of the farmers aged 28-50 from four regions of the Republic of Tajikistan on the "Tackling hazardous child labour in agriculture" and also established the Resource Centre for "Child labour in agriculture".



Cooperation with Union of Employers.

NGOs

- ▶ IPEC cooperated with more than 15 NGOs which implemented number of Action Programmes and Mini-Programmes aimed at building the capacity of the key stakeholders on combating child labour in the country. IPEC considers local NGOs as one of the main resourceful partners in the country.

AWARENESS-RAISING AND DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION

Since 2004, IPEC Tajikistan annually has been conducted awareness-raising activities to mark the World Day against Child Labour (WDACL) on 12 of June.

In 2008, the theme of the WDACL was "Education: the right response to child labour" and it was marked in Tajikistan by organizing a national awareness raising campaign in the northern part of the country. More than 400 children were directly involved in the campaign, and, through their drawings, performances, and participation in various sport competitions, stood up against child labour and in favour of education. Also, a mobile campaign (with a mini-bus) was organized, delivering the message of the World Day to the citizens in the region.

WDACL 2009's message was: "Give a girl a chance: End Child Labour", and it was devoted to the working girls in Tajikistan. A national awareness raising campaign was organized together with the Farm Associations of the GBAO (an Affiliate of the Union of Employers of Tajikistan) in one of the remote mountain regions of the country on 12th of June, 2009, with participation of 210 children of different ages from remote districts, as well as adults (parents and local authorities representatives). A seminar for 20 participants was conducted in the same day, aiming at increasing awareness on child labour among the key decision-makers in the region, as well as



World Day Against Child Labour 2009.

to mark the anniversary of the ILO Convention No. 182 on the Worst forms of Child Labour.

On 12 of June 2009, the Radio "Vatan" conducted a 16-hour radio marathon on child labour for 1.5 million people (potential audience) in the city of Dushanbe and 12 regions of the country. The Radio also organized a mobile group of ten volunteers, who disseminated information on the WDACL to 2,000 schoolchildren.

WDACL 2010's message was "Go for the goal: End Child Labour". The activities to mark the world day aimed at increasing the awareness on child labour issues among ten young journalists and public at large through: (a) four TV reportages (four minutes per reportage) on the issue of child labour; (b) one Public Service Announcement on child labour; (c) two radio jingles on child labour, and (d) a press-conference with involvement of social partners, NGOs and media.

ILO-IPEC PUBLICATIONS

The capacity building and awareness raising activities were based on the following tools, publications and materials drafted in the country by IPEC partners or existing IPEC materials translated into Russian and Tajik languages and adapted to the local needs:

- » IPEC: *Manual on Life Skills, Career Guidance and Orientation of Working Children*, translated into Tajik language, ILO, 2007
- » ACTRAV: *Trade Unions and Child Labour*, in Russian language, ILO, 2006
- » ACT/EMP; IOE: *Eliminating Child Labour: Guides for Employers*, in Russian language was used by the National Association of Small and Medium Business to develop the *Manual for Employers on Child Labour*, ILO, 2006
- » ILO: *Manual for Parliamentary on reporting on ILO Conventions Nos. 138 and 182; (№ 3/2002)* in Russian language was adapted to the local needs
- » IPEC: *Education and child labour*, training manual in Russian language, ILO, 2007
- » IPEC: *SCREAM (Supporting Child Rights through Education, Arts and Media) Kit*, in Russian language, ILO, 2007
- » ITC-ILO: *Know About Business*, training package of the ILO International Training Center translated into Tajik language by the National Association of Trainers of Tajikistan, ILO
- » IPEC: *Child labour monitoring resource kit, the Brochure on Child Labour Monitoring and Overview of Child Labour Monitoring*, translated into Russian language, ILO, 2010
- » IPEC: *Training resource pack on the elimination of hazardous child labour in agriculture*, translated into Russian and adapted to the local context, ILO, 2010
- » IPEC: *Child Labour Monitoring Training Manual, Handouts for the CLM National Orientation Workshop, CLM Training Workshops for Monitors*, all three translated into Russian language, ILO, 2010

NATIONAL STAKEHOLDERS AND PARTNERS

Government

- » Commission on Child Rights under the President Office of the Republic of Tajikistan
- » The Strategic Research Centre under the President Office of the Republic of Tajikistan
- » Inter-Ministerial Commission on Combating Human Trafficking

Line Ministries

- » Ministry of Labour and Social Protection
- » Ministry of Education and Science

Social Partners

- » Federation of Trade Union of Tajikistan
- » Union of Employers of Tajikistan
- » The National Committee of Workers' Unions of Trade, Consumer Cooperatives and Other Forms of Entrepreneurship

International Organization

- » UNICEF
- » UNDP
- » Save the Children UK
- » International Organization for Migration
- » Institute for War & Peace Reporting, UK

NGOs

- » Madina
- » Aurora
- » Youth 21 century
- » Youth and Civilization
- » Refugee Children and Vulnerable Citizens
- » Samo
- » Youth House
- » Republican Center for Human Rights and Civil Society
- » National Association of Small and Medium Business
- » Public Association "Nasli Navras"
- » National Association of SIYB
- » Educational Reforms Support Unit PULS
- » Information and Consultative Labor Resource Center
- » Information and Research Center "SOCSERVICE"
- » "Dast ba dast"
- » Public organization "Armugon"

Media partner

- » "Asia Plus" news online and newspaper
- » "Vatan" national radio
- » "Khovar" news online
- » "Daijest" newspaper



The ILO's International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour expresses its gratitude to the tripartite partners and NGOs for their contribution to the elimination of the worst forms of child labour in the Republic of Tajikistan. Special thanks to the partners involved in the development of this factsheet.

Copyright @ International Labour Organization 2010
ISBN: 978-92-2-124762-3 (Print); 978-92-2-124763-0 (Web PDF)

IPEC Office in Tajikistan
39 Ayni Street, UNDP Premise
Dushanbe, Republic of Tajikistan, 734024
e-mail: khosabekova@ilo.org

International Programme on the Elimination
of Child Labour (IPEC)
ILO - 4 route des Morillons CH-1211 Geneva 22 - Switzerland
www.ilo.org/ipec - e-mail: ipec@ilo.org