

IPEC action against child labour 2012-2013

Progress and future priorities

International
Programme on
the Elimination
of Child Labour
(IPEC)

Governance and Tripartism Department

International Labour Office

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First published 2014

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ILO-IPEC

IPEC action against child labour 2012-2013: Progress and future priorities / International Labour Office, International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC) - Geneva: ILO, 2014.

ISBN: 978-92-2-128698-1 (Print); 978-92-2-128699-8 (Web PDF)

International Labour Office; International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour

Child labour / role of the ILO / IPEC / technical cooperation / development project / developed countries / developing countries - 13.01.2

Also available in French: *L'action de l'IPEC contre le travail des enfants 2012-2013: Progrès réalisés et priorités futures*, ISBN: 978-92-2-228698-0 (Print), 978-92-2-228699-7 (Web PDF), Geneva, 2014; and in Spanish: *La acción del IPEC contra el trabajo infantil 2012-2013: Avances y prioridades futuras*, ISBN: 978-92-2-328698-9 (Print), 978-92-2-328699-6 (Web PDF), Geneva, 2014.

ILO Cataloguing in Publication Data

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Photocomposed by the International Training Centre of the ILO, Turin – Italy

Printed in France – ICA

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ABBREVIATIONS

ACI	ILO's Area of Critical Importance
ACT/EMP	ILO's Bureau for Employers' Activities
ACTRAV	ILO's Bureau for Workers' Activities
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
CAOBISCO	Association of Chocolate, Biscuit and Confectionery Industries of Europe
CBA	Collective bargaining agreement
CCT	Conditional cash transfer
CLFZ	Child labour-free zone
CLIA	Child labour impact assessment
CLIC-Africa	Integrated Regional Child Labour Resource Centre
CLMS	Child labour monitoring system
CLP	Child Labour Platform
CMES	Comprehensive monitoring and evaluation strategies
CPLP	Community of Portuguese-Speaking Countries
CPWG	Child Protection Working Group
CSEC	Commercial sexual exploitation of children
CSR	Corporate social responsibility
DBMR	Direct beneficiary monitoring and reporting
DECLARATION	ILO's Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work
DWAA	Decent Work Agenda for Africa
DWCP	Decent Work Country Programme
EAC	East African Community
ECLT	Eliminating Child Labour in Tobacco-growing Foundation
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West Africa States
EFA	Education For All
EI	Education International
EIA	Evaluation and impact assessment
EMP/SKILLS	ILO's Skills and Employability Department
EVAL	ILO's Evaluation Unit
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN
FPRW	Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work
GAP	ILO's Global Action Plan
GEM	IPEC's Global Evaluation and Monitoring project
GIG	Global Issues Group
GITI	Inter-Agency Working Group against Child Labour
GRULAC	Group of Latin American and Caribbean Countries in the United Nations
GTF	Global Task Force on Child Labour and Education for All
IABA	Integrated area-based approach
ICAT	Inter-agency Coordination Group Against Trafficking in Persons
ICLS	International Conference of Labour Statisticians
IOE	International Organization of Employers
IPEC	ILO's International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour

ITC-ILO	International Training Centre of the ILO
ITUC	International Trade Union Confederation
IUF	International Union of Food, Agricultural, Hotel, Restaurant, Catering, Tobacco and Allied Workers' Association
JTI	Japan Tobacco International
LAB/ADMIN	ILO's Labour Administration and Labour Inspection Programme
MALED	Master's Programme on Labour Economics for Development
MENA	Middle East and North Africa
MERCOSUR	Southern Common Market
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MSI	Multi-Stakeholder Initiative
NAP	National action plan
NCLP	National child labour project
OSH	Occupational health and safety
OWG	Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals
PALOP	Portuguese-Speaking Countries in Africa
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
PPSG	Paris Principles Steering Group on children and armed conflict
RBSA	ILO's Regular Budget Supplementary Account
SAARC	South Asia Association for Regional Cooperation
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SAIEVAC	South Asia Initiative to End Violence against Children
SAP-FL	ILO's Special Action Programme to Combat Forced Labour
SCREAM	IPEC's Supporting Children's Rights through Education, the Arts and the Media programme
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SIMPOC	IPEC's Statistical Information and Monitoring Programme on Child Labour
TBP	Time-bound programme
TRAVAIL	ILO's Conditions of Work and Employment Programme
UCW	Understanding Children's Work Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNOG	United Nations Office at Geneva
USDOL	United States Department of Labor
XBTC	Extra-Budgetary Technical Cooperation
YEP	ILO's Youth Employment Programme

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 2012-2013 biennium has been marked by a number of key events, including the III Global Conference on Child Labour, the publication of new global and regional estimates and trends of child labour, and the launch of the first in the series of World Reports on the role of social protection in the fight against child labour. This Implementation Report highlights the key developments and achievements of the ILO's International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC) in 2012-2013.

With the aim of equipping ILO constituents with the knowledge, expertise and skills necessary to eliminate child labour, IPEC's strategy remains anchored in the effective application of the ILO Convention No. 138 on the minimum age, 1973, and the ILO Convention No. 182 on the worst forms of child labour, 1999, including follow-up to the comments and conclusions of the ILO supervisory bodies; as well as the ILO's constitutional instruments, including the 1998 and 2008 Declarations; and the 2012 International Labour Conference Resolution on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work. More specifically, during the biennium IPEC has been guided by the 2010 ILO Global Action Plan on the elimination of child labour, incorporating *The Hague Roadmap on Achieving the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour by 2016 (2010)*. The *Brasilia Declaration on Child Labour* was adopted in October 2013 and endorsed by the ILO Governing Body during its 320th session in March 2014.

IPEC's pursuit of an integrated fundamental rights approach is enhanced by its new position within the Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work (FPRW) Branch of the ILO's Governance and Tripartism Department.

IPEC achievements

During the biennium, IPEC has continued to support a wide range of work contributing to the elimination of child labour. This has included the provision of technical assistance to constituents, improving the knowledge base and supporting the worldwide movement against child labour through international partnerships, advocacy and action. Activities have increasingly focused on policy support and technical advisory services, while maintaining action in the field that directly help children in child labour and their families. In recent years, including in the 2012-2013 biennium, IPEC has pursued an increasingly integrated approach to the elimination of child labour, linking fundamental rights, decent work, social protection and education. Further research needs to be done to examine the remarkable acceleration in the decline in child labour in the 2008-2012 period, but it appears that in a number of countries, increasingly integrated approaches have informed child labour policies and interventions more robustly than before.

In September 2013, the ILO launched a new global report, *Marking progress against child labour – Global estimates and trends 2000-2012*. The main finding is that the global number of children in child labour 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. While the overall rate of decline is accelerating, the 2016 target for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour will not be met, and to reach that goal in the foreseeable future will require a substantial acceleration of efforts at all levels.

In October 2013, the Government of Brazil hosted the III Global Conference on Child Labour, which brought together 1,600 delegates from 156 countries including representatives of governments, workers' and employers' organizations and civil society. Participants agreed the *Brasilia Declaration on Child Labour*, which underlines the necessity of a coherent and integrated approach to achieving the sustained elimination of child labour by eradicating its socio-economic root causes. It recognizes the continued efforts of the ILO, and IPEC in particular, in providing technical assistance and cooperation to constituents, and reaffirms international resolve to eliminate the worst forms of child labour by 2016, while reiterating the overarching goal of the eradication of all child labour and commitment to implement *The Hague Roadmap*.

IPEC's work continued to be guided by the 2010 ILO Global Action Plan, which includes taking forward *The Hague Roadmap*. The biennium saw nine new ratifications of ILO Conventions Nos. 138 and 182; the strengthening of regional and sub-regional strategies to address child labour; and a new generation of projects focusing on an approach aimed at integrating child labour issues into policies and programmes at all levels. As called for in *The Hague Roadmap*, the first *World Report on Child Labour – Economic vulnerability, social protection and the fight against child labour* was published in 2013.

Working with member States and the social partners, IPEC continued to provide assistance to support the mainstreaming of action against child labour in national development frameworks and the development of national child labour policies, programmes and/or national frameworks to eliminate child labour (including National action plans (NAPs), Time-bound programmes (TBPs), National master plans and Roadmaps). In 2012-2013, 10 countries released new or updated national child labour policies, and/or national frameworks to eliminate child labour.

IPEC continued to strengthen its work with workers' and employers' organizations, in particular through support for national employers' and trade union centres' engagement in national tripartite policy dialogue; support for the engagement for the local chapters of national and sectoral organizations in local child labour monitoring mechanisms; and support for employers in enterprises and workplace trade unions to integrate child labour concerns into their business, organizing and bargaining agendas.

Achievements as measured against Outcome 16 indicators

Substantial progress has been made towards targets on child labour as set out in Outcome 16 of the ILO's Programme and Budget for 2012-2013. The target of 34 member States for the first indicator related to the number of member States in which constituents, with ILO support, take significant policy and programme actions to eliminate child labour in line with ILO Conventions and Recommendations, was largely surpassed.

The target of 46 member States for the second indicator related to the number of member States in which constituents, with ILO support, take action to adopt or modify their legislation or reinforce their knowledge base on child labour, was also largely exceeded.

This Implementation Report also provides a summary of activities and achievements under key strategies and thematic areas of IPEC's work to support countries to tackle child labour.

Operational and organizational issues

During the biennium, IPEC provided technical assistance and advisory services to 95 member States plus Kosovo, and maintained operational activities in 81 countries.

While the number of donors remained stable (18 in both 2012-2013 and 2010-2011), the value of new project approvals continues to decline: US\$ 48.9 million in 2012-2013, compared to US\$ 83.8 million in 2010-2011, a reduction of 42 per cent.

Programme and Budget for 2014-2015

This part of the Implementation Report refers to the approach for work in the 2014-2015 biennium within the framework of Outcome 16 in the ILO's Strategic Framework for 2010-2015 which states "Child labour is eliminated, with priority given to the worst forms." Two indicators reflect the areas in which constituents in member States will take action with the support of IPEC to progressively achieve Outcome 16. A decrease in strategic and operational resources can be observed in both regular budget allocation and anticipated extra-budgetary resources.

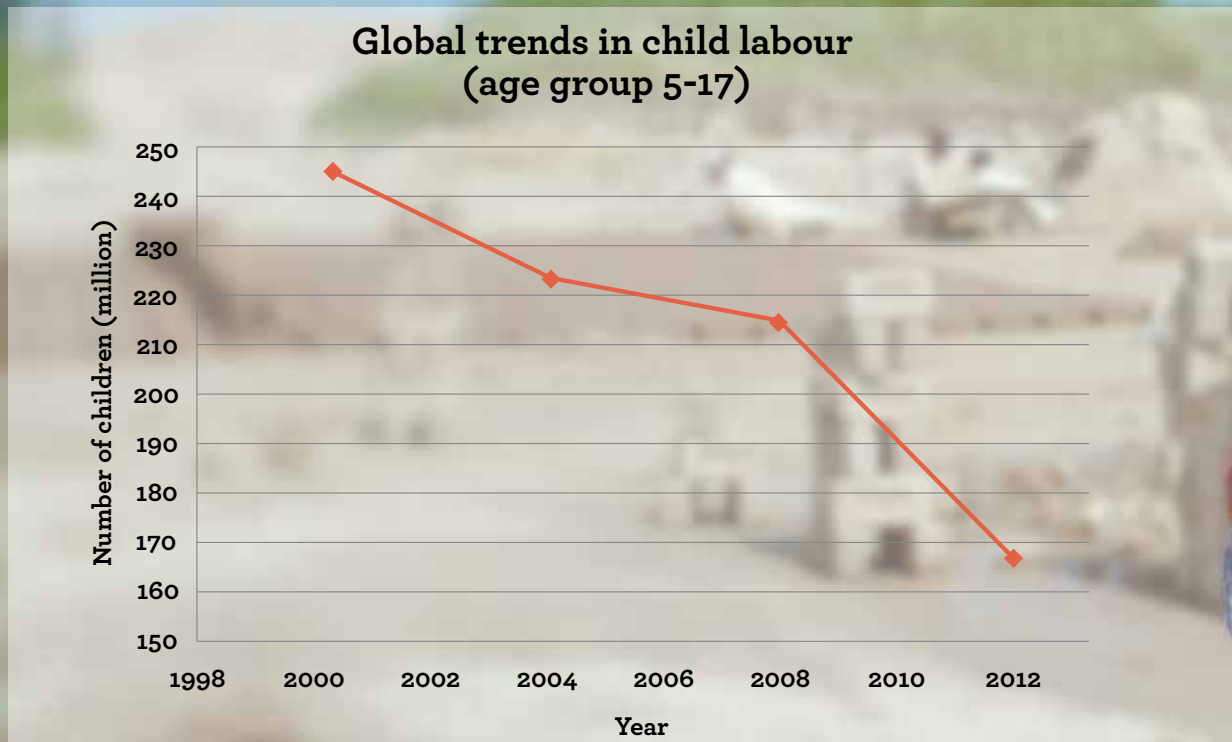
Looking forward, IPEC will continue to frame child labour within an integrated decent work approach that recognises the mutual interdependence of all fundamental principles and rights at work.

Global estimates and trends

In 2002, 2006, 2010 and 2013, the ILO publishes global estimates permitting the analysis of child labour trends. Since the first estimates, there has been a 31.6 per cent reduction in child labour. Though child labour worldwide has declined, a major challenge remains with **168 million children** estimated to be in child labour, 85 million of them in hazardous work.

En 2002, 2006, 2010 et 2013, l'OIT a publié des estimations mondiales permettant d'analyser les tendances du travail des enfants. Depuis les premières estimations, le travail des enfants a baissé de 31,6 pour cent. Bien que le travail des enfants ait diminué au niveau mondial, il reste un défi majeur: on estime que **168 millions d'enfants** sont impliqués dans le travail des enfants, dont 85 millions dans des travaux dangereux.

En 2002, 2006, 2010 y 2013, la OIT ha publicado las estimaciones mundiales que permiten el análisis de las tendencias en materia de trabajo infantil. Desde las primeras estimaciones, el trabajo infantil se ha reducido en un 31,6 por ciento. A pesar de que el trabajo infantil ha disminuido a nivel mundial, persiste un reto muy importante: se estima que **168 millones de niños** son víctimas del trabajo infantil, de los cuales 85 millones realizan trabajos peligrosos.





Austria, 2002

1. Key developments

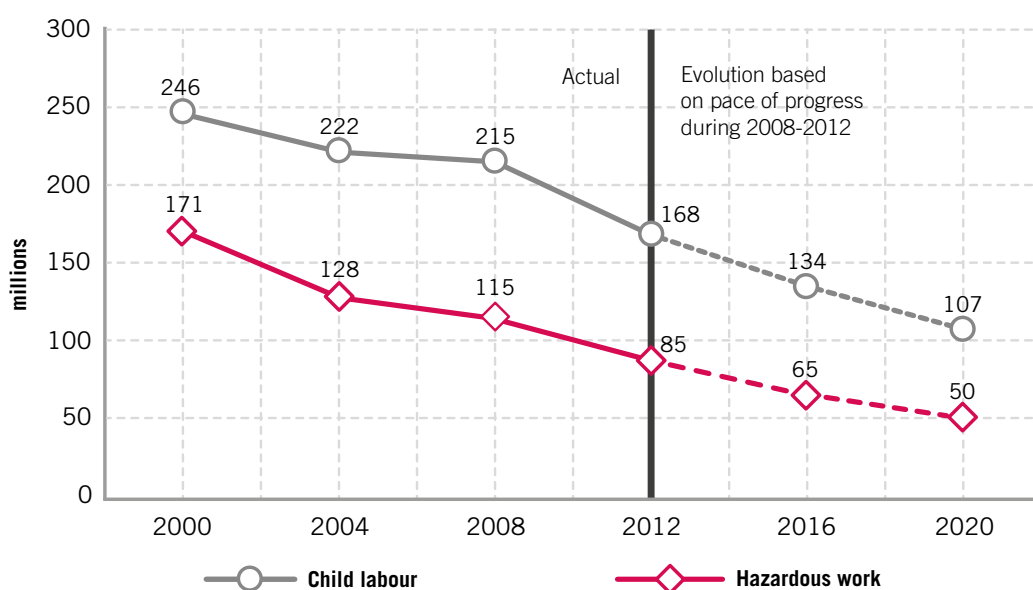
1.1 ILO Global Estimates and Trends Report – Main findings

In September 2013, the ILO launched a new Global Report, *Marking progress against child labour – Global estimates and trends 2000-2012*.¹ The report presents the fourth and latest global estimates and trends of child labour during the four years since the previous estimates as well as since 2000. The main finding is that the global number of children in child labour 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. Greatly accelerated progress had been made against child labour, including its worst forms, during 2008-2012 – a period in which ILO constituents increasingly adopted and implemented more coherent and integrated strategies to combat it. During this

period the global number fell by a total of 47 million from 215 to 168 million, including a fall of 30 million, from 115 to 85 million in the number of children in hazardous work. However, the report cautions that, 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, and to reach that target in the foreseeable future will require a substantial acceleration of efforts at all levels.

The fall in child labour of girls was particularly pronounced in the period 2000-2012, a reduction of 40 per cent compared with 25 per cent for boys. This particular progress may be due in large part to the UN-wide emphasis on girls' education and other progress in gender equality. The total number of child labourers in 2012 is much higher among boys than girls (99.8 million boys versus 68.2 million girls).

Figure 1. Number of children in child labour and hazardous work, actual 2000-2012 and levels for 2016-2020 assuming pace of progress during 2008-2012



¹ ILO-IPEC: *Marking progress against child labour – Global estimates and trends 2000-2012*. Geneva, ILO, 2013. Available at: www.ilo.org/ipec/Informationresources/WCMS_221513.

Table 1. Children in employment, child labour and hazardous work by sex, age group and region, 2012

Sex, age group and region		Total children	Children in employment		Child labour		Hazardous work	
		('000)	('000)	%	('000)	%	('000)	%
World (5-17 years)		1,585,566	264,427	16.7	167,956	10.6	85,344	5.4
Sex	Boys	819,877	148,327	18.1	99,766	12.2	55,048	6.7
	Girls	765,690	116,100	15.2	68,190	8.9	30,296	4.0
Age group	5-11 years	858,925	73,072	8.5	73,072	8.5	18,499	2.2
	12-14 years	362,146	70,994	19.6	47,381	13.1	19,342	5.3
	5-14 years	1,221,071	144,066	11.8	120,453	9.9	37,841	3.1
	15-17 years	364,495	120,362	33.0	47,503	13.0	47,503	13.0
Region	Asia and the Pacific	835,334	129,358	15.5	77,723	9.3	33,860	4.1
	Latin America and the Caribbean	142,693	17,843	12.5	12,505	8.8	9,638	6.8
	Sub-Saharan Africa	275,397	83,570	30.3	59,031	21.4	28,767	10.4
	Middle East and North Africa (MENA)	110,411	13,307	12.1	9,244	8.4	5,224	4.7

Progress was particularly pronounced between 2000 and 2012 among younger children (5-14 year olds): child labour in this age group fell by one third from 186 million to 120 million and hazardous work even more dramatically, from 111 to 38 million. Progress fluctuated among older children (15-17 year olds) reflecting the cyclical evolution of the economy and the labour market.

The report found that most child labour is still to be found in agriculture (59 per cent). The share of children in child labour in services rose from 26 per cent in 2008 to 32 per cent in 2012. Some of this increase could be due to the decline in the number of children in the “not defined” category in 2012, pointing to better measurement, in particular in the informal economy. The majority of children in child labour (68 per cent) are unpaid family workers.

From a regional perspective, the largest number is found in the Asia and the Pacific region; but Sub-Saharan Africa continues to be the region with the highest incidence of

child labour, despite a decline from 25.3 per cent in 2008 to 21.4 per cent in 2012. In Latin America and the Caribbean, numbers remain relatively low but persistent, especially in hazardous work. In the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) in 2012 9.2 million, or 8 per cent of children aged 5-17 years were in child labour.

For the first time, global estimates were also linked to different levels of national income. The highest percentage is in low-income countries (23 per cent, compared to 9 per cent in middle-income countries and 6 per cent in upper middle-income countries). However, when seen in absolute terms, lower and upper middle-income countries combined are host to the largest number of children in child labour (96.3 million, compared with 74.4 million in low-income countries).

The report sets out key priorities for accelerating action against child labour including:

- improving global and national statistical data;

- a multi-faceted policy response, reinforcing action across all four broad policy areas of legislation, education, social protection and labour market policy;
- age and gender specific responses;
- a focus on Sub-Saharan Africa;
- a continued focus on agriculture and a new focus on other sectors;
- building the knowledge base, including through monitoring and evaluation; and
- international cooperation and partnerships, so as to enhance all of the above.

These elements are consistent with and reinforce the broader set of recommendations contained in *The Hague Roadmap on Achieving the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour by 2016*² and the Global Action Plans endorsed by the ILO Governing Body, and served as the ILO's technical input into the discussions at the III Global Conference on Child Labour, held in Brasilia in October 2013.

1.2 The III Global Conference on Child Labour in Brasilia

The III Global Conference on Child Labour³ (hereinafter referred to as the *Brasilia Conference*), hosted by the Government of Brazil, took place in Brasilia from 8-10 October 2013. At The Hague Global Child Labour Conference in 2010, hosted by the Government of the Netherlands, the Government of Brazil announced that it would host the next Global Conference to discuss progress in implementing *The Hague Roadmap* and

towards the goal of eliminating the worst forms of child labour by 2016. IPEC and the ILO Brasilia Office participated in the Conference's inclusive preparatory process, and provided technical advice about the contents and structure of the Conference and on the draft Brasilia Declaration. IPEC also provided inputs to the "Child Labour Dialogues"⁴ virtual discussion platform and supported the "Virtual March for a world free of child labour."

The Government of Brazil invited all ILO member States to send quadripartite delegations to the Conference. Over 1,600 delegates from 156 countries participated, including representatives of governments, workers' and employers' organizations and civil society from 142, 78, 58 and 57 countries respectively; and 38 national delegations were headed by Ministers. The International Organization of Employers (IOE), the International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC), Education International (EI), the International Union of Food, Agricultural, Hotel, Restaurant, Catering, Tobacco and Allied Workers' Association (IUF), 17 multinational enterprises and 11 regional and international organizations were also represented.

The *Brasilia Conference* programme included high-level speeches, plenary and high level plenary sessions,⁵ as well as thematic semi-plenary discussions.⁶ The Brazilian President Dilma Rousseff and the ILO Director-General

² *Roadmap for Achieving the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour by 2016*, adopted at The Hague Global Child Labour Conference in 2010. Available at: www.ilo.org/ipecinfor/product/download.do?type=document&id=13453.

³ ILO website of the *Brasilia Conference*: www.ilo.org/ipec/Campaignandadvocacy/BrasiliaConference. Official website of the Conference: <http://childlabour2013.org>.

⁴ The "Dialogues" were organized in thematic rooms following the four axes of *The Hague Roadmap*: education and training, national legislation and enforcement, labour market policies, and social protection. Besides these four rooms, a room was dedicated to the discussion and collection of contributions to the *Brasilia Conference Base Document*, and a room was dedicated for children and youth to share their views. Official Dialogues website: www.childlabourdialogues.org.

⁵ The plenary sessions "Towards a sustainable eradication of child labour" and "How to accelerate the fight against child labour" considered the global situation and future action.

⁶ Semi-plenary sessions covered: the violation of the rights of children and adolescents; child labour and migrations; child labour in domestic work and gender issues; child labour in agriculture; education models and schools; production of statistics; urban child labour; child labour in supply chains; and the role of justice systems in the elimination of child labour.

opened the Conference. The opening ceremony included a performance by the Heliopolis Youth Orchestra, the first in the global concert series of the “Music against Child Labour” Initiative,⁷ for which IPEC provides the secretariat – and the Initiative’s launch video was premièred. Former Brazilian President Luis Inácio Lula da Silva, the ILO Director-General and representatives from the ITUC and IOE, and the Chairperson of the Global March against Child Labour, addressed the closing plenary of the Conference at which the governments in attendance and the IOE and ITUC on behalf of the employer and worker delegates agreed the *Brasilia Declaration on Child Labour*.⁸ In addition, the youth who had participated in the Conference presented a *Youth Declaration*.⁹ The re-launch of the Red Card to child labour campaign was also announced during the Conference.

The main outcome document, *The Brasilia Declaration on Child Labour* (Annex I), was developed through extensive consultations prior to and during the Conference, including consultations with representatives of governments, the IOE and the ITUC at the ILO in Geneva, chaired by the Brazilian Permanent Mission in Geneva, with IPEC’s technical assistance and the support of Group of Latin American and Caribbean Countries in the United Nations (GRULAC).

The Declaration underlines the necessity of a coherent and integrated approach to achieving the sustained elimination of child labour by eradicating its socio-economic root causes. It recognizes the continued efforts of the ILO, and IPEC in particular, in providing technical assistance and cooperation to governments,

and workers’ and employers’ organizations, and reaffirms international resolve to eliminate the worst forms of child labour by 2016, while reiterating the overarching goal of the eradication of all child labour and commitment to implement *The Hague Roadmap*.

It also acknowledges the need for reinforced national and international action and cooperation, with a focus on the informal economy; the leading role and primary responsibility of governments, in cooperation with the social partners and wider civil society actors; and the importance of decent work for all adults; of free, compulsory and quality education for all children; and of the progressive universalization of social protection.

The Declaration addresses child labour and its worst forms as a whole and underlines the importance of both ILO Convention No. 138 on the minimum age for admission to employment and ILO Convention No. 182 on the worst forms of child labour. Reflecting the normative framework dealing with particular sectoral and policy elements, the Declaration refers to Convention No. 189 concerning decent work for domestic workers, Convention No. 129 on labour inspection in agriculture, Convention No. 184 on safety and health in agriculture, Convention No. 102 on minimum standards of social security, and Recommendation No. 202 on national social protection floors, as well as to the 1998 Declaration on Fundamental principles and Rights at Work, the 2008 Declaration on Social Justice for a Fair Globalization, and to the 1977 ILO Declaration on Multinational Enterprises and to the UN Guiding Principles on business and human rights.

Among other main elements, the Declaration reflects a strong appreciation of the role of public authorities – and public service workers – in delivering coherent and strengthened public policies and services: education, health and welfare, that all children need to complete compulsory education and training without

⁷ Visit the “Music against Child Labour” Initiative web page at: www.ilo.org/ipec/Campaignandadvocacy/MusicInitiative.

⁸ The *Brasilia Declaration on Child Labour*, adopted at the III Global Conference on Child Labour in Brasilia is available at: www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/download.do?type=document&id=23480.

⁹ The *Brasilia Youth Declaration* is available at: www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/download.do?type=document&id=24475.



■ Clockwise from upper left: The President of Brazil, H.E. Ms. Dilma Rousseff and ILO Director-General Guy Ryder, at the opening ceremony; the ILO Director-General with youth announcing the re-launch of the Red Card campaign; former President of Brazil Luis Inácio Lula da Silva and the ILO Director-General during the closing session; Ms. Laís Abramo, Director, ILO Office Brasília, and Maestro Edilson Ventureli signing the Music against Child Labour Initiative Manifesto after the opening ceremony performance by the Heliópolis Orchestra.

■ Opening of the III Global Conference on Child Labour, Brasília, 8-10 October 2013.

engaging in child labour. It also stresses the importance of social protection floors and of access to justice and enforcement through labour inspection. It notes the importance of enhanced and disaggregated data collection to inform public policy development. Building on *The Hague Roadmap*, it recalls the importance of fundamental principles and rights at work, of social dialogue, and of effective multi-stakeholder action including in supply chains in the informal and formal economies and of concerted public-private action. Similarly it reiterates the importance of the worldwide movement against child labour; of mutual support between ILO constituents through enhanced international cooperation, including through South-South and Triangular Cooperation, noting in particular the challenges faced by conflict-affected countries; the importance of awareness-raising and of challenging attitudes and practices that condone or tolerate child labour; and

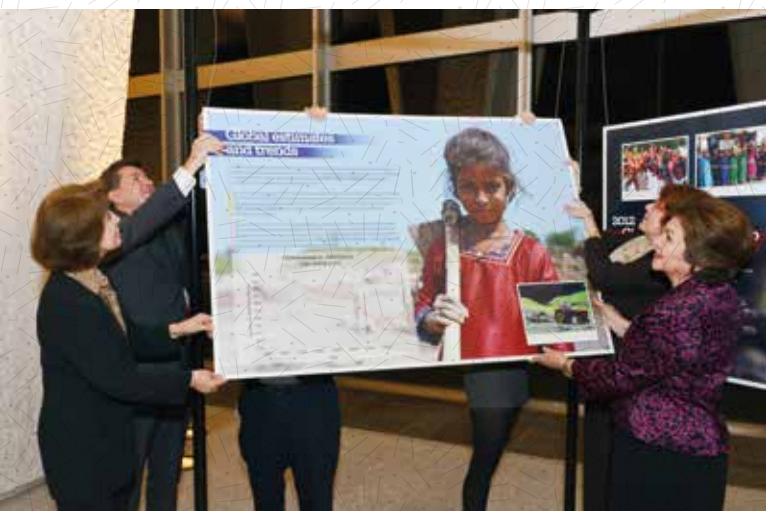
the need for the fight against child labour and the Decent Work Agenda to be given due consideration in the UN post-2015 Development Agenda.

The Declaration thanks the Government of Brazil for hosting the Conference, welcoming its intention to bring the Declaration to the attention of the ILO Governing Body for further consideration and follow-up. The Declaration invites IPEC to hold meetings in the context of its annual International Steering Committee meetings to take stock of progress. Finally, it accepts the offer of the Government of Argentina to host the IV Global Conference on the “Sustained Eradication of Child Labour” in 2017.

In addition to the Declaration, a compendium of good practices and a report of the Conference will be issued shortly.

Follow-up to the Brasilia Conference

As a follow-up to the Global Estimates and Trends report and the *Brasilia Conference*, the ILO organized an **Information Session on Child Labour** during the 319th Session of the ILO Governing Body in October 2013. The ILO Director-General, Guy Ryder chaired



■ Following the Information Session, a new “Global estimates” panel was placed in the child labour exhibition in the ILO Colonnade.

Photo on the upper left: Mr N.M. Adyanthaya and Mr Dagoberto Lima Godoy, worker and employer representatives of the ILO Governing Body, take down the old estimates panel.

Photo on the left: Mr Guy Ryder, the ILO Director-General, Ambassador Ms. Regina Dunlop, the Permanent Representative of Brazil to the UN in Geneva; Ambassador Ms. Victoria Marina Velásquez de Avilés, Permanent Representative of El Salvador to the UN in Geneva and President of the Governing Body; and Ms. Constance Thomas, Director, FPRW/IPEC hang the new estimates panel.

the Session and shared the findings of the Global Report. Ambassador Regina Dunlop, Permanent Representative of Brazil to the United Nations in Geneva, presented the outcomes of the III Global Conference on Child Labour. Mr A.C. Pandey, Joint Secretary of the Government of India, shared the experience of India in partnering with IPEC in tackling child labour. Ms. Constance Thomas, Chief, FPRW Branch, outlined **ILO-IPEC's strategies and priorities for addressing child labour and the programme's resource needs** (Annex II), emphasizing the sharp reduction in funding received in recent years and the need for continued action and investments towards a future without child labour.

1.3 Follow-up to the 2010 ILO Global Action Plan on the elimination of child labour and The Hague Roadmap

The 2010 ILO Global Action Plan, which has continued to guide IPEC's work over the past biennium, includes eight priorities:

- achieving universal ratification of the fundamental child labour Conventions;
- leading the knowledge agenda;
- promoting public policies with a more strategic focus;
- developing and strengthening regional strategies;
- strengthening advocacy, strategic partnerships and the worldwide movement against child labour;
- supporting capacity building for workers' and employers' organizations and their involvement in child labour programmes;
- better integration and linkages of child labour in Decent Work Country Programmes (DWCPs);
- taking forward *The Hague Roadmap*.

To support implementation of the Action Plan, IPEC continues to place emphasis on these eight priorities across all of its strategies and projects. As detailed in the following sections, over the past biennium, IPEC has made considerable progress in this regard, with, amongst other achievements, 9 new ratifications of the Conventions; 61 new key publications; the strengthening of regional and sub-regional strategies to address child labour; and a new generation of projects focusing on an approach



Box 1 HONDURAS – Regional sub-committees strengthen action to prevent and eliminate child labour

With IPEC's support, through a Spain-funded project, eight regional technical sub-committees, decentralized from the National Committee for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour, were created to coordinate and implement regional level action in the framework of the *Roadmap to end child labour in Honduras*.

The sub-committees, in the cities of San Pedro Sula, el Progreso, La Ceiba, Choluteca, Danli, Comayagua and Intibucá, act under the authority of the Secretary of Labour and are composed of representatives of government, workers' and employers' organizations and of civil society. The sub-committees seek to strengthen inter-institutional and inter-sectoral work, linking their action with education, poverty reduction and health policies, law enforcement and social mobilization.

These structures have enabled the country to better identify child labour in the various regions. Action has focused on preventing and/or eradicating child labour and its worst forms, and promoting the inclusion of child labour issues in the plans of action of municipal governments.



Lebanese President, General Michel Suleiman and First Lady Mrs. Wafaa Suleiman with children withdrawn from the worst forms of child labour, during the event to launch the National Action Plan to Eliminate the Worst Forms of Child Labour by 2016, Baabda Presidential Palace, Lebanon, 7 November 2013.

aimed at mainstreaming child labour issues into policies and programmes at all levels.

IPEC has also continued to make efforts to include child labour – including gender differences and the special situation of girls – in Decent Work Country Programmes (DWCPs) (child labour is included by tripartite constituents as a priority or outcome in the majority of DWCPs) and the ILO's Areas of Critical Importance (ACIs).

As part of the follow-up to *The Hague Roadmap* in 2013, IPEC published the first *World Report on Child Labour – Economic vulnerability, social protection and the fight against child labour*.¹⁰ The second World Report, focussing on child labour and youth employment is due for publication in late 2014.

Working with member States and the social partners, IPEC continued to provide assistance to support the mainstreaming of action against child labour in national development frameworks and the development of national child labour policies, programmes and/or national frameworks to eliminate child labour (including

¹⁰ ILO-IPEC: *World Report on Child Labour – Economic vulnerability, social protection and the fight against child labour*. Geneva, ILO, 2013. Available at: www.ilo.org/ipec/Informationresources/WCMS_178184.

National action plans (NAPs), Time-bound programmes (TBPs), National master plans and Roadmaps). IPEC has provided technical assistance to numerous countries that have developed national frameworks to eliminate child labour while others have requested technical assistance to develop or update such frameworks. During 2013, IPEC delivered tailor-made training courses in Cameroon and Thailand using a new training package *Implementing the Roadmap for achieving the elimination of the worst forms of child labour by 2016 – A training guide for policy makers*,¹¹ and its accompanying facilitators' guide. Following the same structure as the Roadmap training guide, through a Netherlands-funded project, an *online eLearning package*¹² has also been developed for independent study.

In 2012-2013, 10 countries released new or updated national child labour policies, and/or national frameworks to eliminate child labour. In **Lebanon**, on 7 November 2013, President Michel Suleiman launched the National Action

¹¹ ILO-IPEC: *Implementing the Roadmap for achieving the elimination of the worst forms of child labour by 2016 – A training guide for policy makers*. Geneva, ILO, 2013. Available at: www.ilo.org/ipec/Informationresources/WCMS_202336.

¹² ILO-IPEC: *eLearning course on the Roadmap for Achieving the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour by 2016*. Geneva, ILO, 2014. Available at: www.ilo.org/ipec/Informationresources/WCMS_240699.

Plan to Eliminate the Worst Forms of Child Labour by 2016.

In **Nigeria**, the National Steering Committee validated a National Policy and a National Action Plan for the Elimination of Child Labour in May 2013. The Federal Executive Council subsequently adopted the National Policy in September 2013. These had been developed with IPEC technical and financial support, through a US-funded project, through tripartite state-level consultation and with inputs from all relevant Ministries. This represents a major step forward in Africa's most populous country.

12 regional and inter-regional projects; and 17 country, sector- or area-based projects focusing on specific worst forms of child labour (see Annex III). In 2012-2013, activities in the Region were funded by Brazil, the European Union, France, Ireland, the Netherlands, Spain (+ MDG funds), the United States, UNICEF, UNTFHS, the Eliminating Child Labour in Tobacco-growing (ECLT) Foundation, Mars Inc., the Global Issues Group (GIG) in the chocolate and cocoa industry, the Japan Tobacco International (JTI) and the ILO Regular Budget Supplementary Allocation (RBSA). As at end of 2013, in the Region, only two countries had not yet ratified ILO Convention No. 138 and two had yet to ratify ILO Convention No. 182.

1.4 Regional developments

Africa

During the biennium, IPEC implemented three projects to support Time-bound programmes (TBPs) and National action plans (NAPs);

Although the latest global estimates showed a decrease in child labour in Sub-Saharan Africa, from 65 million children in 2008 to 59 million in 2012, the Region continues to register the highest incidence, with more than one in five children aged 5-17 in child labour. Nonetheless, the near universal ratification



Box 2 AFRICA – ECOWAS/ILO Symposium on the West Africa Regional Action Plan to Eliminate Child Labour, especially the Worst Forms

The West Africa Regional Action Plan to Eliminate Child Labour, especially the Worst Forms, was adopted by Ministers of Labour and Social Affairs of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) in December 2012. It provides a framework for intervention in each ECOWAS member State, supplemented by support from the ECOWAS Commission to promote collaboration between countries.

A 3-day symposium on the dissemination and implementation of the Regional Action Plan was organized jointly by the ECOWAS and the ILO, in Accra, Ghana, 27-29 May 2013. The event brought together 60 senior officials responsible for tackling child labour from governments, workers' and employers' organisations from all 15 ECOWAS member States.

As a result of the Symposium:

- participants were familiarised with the content of the Regional Action Plan;
- participants' understanding of their roles and responsibilities in implementing the Regional Action Plan and the mutual benefits of doing so was strengthened; and
- next steps were discussed and priorities set for moving forward at regional level, using the mechanism of the Regional Action Plan.

The delegates adopted the *Declaration of the ECOWAS/ILO Symposium on the West Africa Regional Action Plan to Eliminate Child Labour, especially the Worst Forms*. The Declaration includes a point on a peer review mechanism through which one or more countries monitors the activities undertaken by another State to combat child labour in order to share good practices and highlight deficiencies. The Declaration encourages other member States to follow the example of Ghana, which voluntarily submitted itself to peer review in 2013.

of the child labour Conventions in the Region reflects a broad political consensus that child labour must be eliminated. In line with the 2010 ILO Global Action Plan (GAP), *The Hague Roadmap*, the *Brasilia Declaration* and the Decent Work Agenda for Africa (DWAA) 2007-2015, an increasing number of countries (including in North Africa) are developing NAPs to combat child labour – although nearly half of the 54 countries have yet to begin the process. A West Africa Regional Action Plan to Eliminate Child Labour, especially the Worst Forms, was adopted in December 2012 by the Economic Community of West Africa States (ECOWAS).

Efforts to scale up action in the Region are based on the 2011 *Focus on Africa* strategy, which seeks to consolidate, improve and expand ILO action in pursuit of the goals and targets of the GAP and the DWAA. Particular attention continues to be paid to supporting the development and implementation of NAPs and to mainstreaming child labour concerns into national policies, programmes and budgets; building national ownership and capacity with the engagement of the social partners; and to strengthening networks and partnerships; while combining policy advice with direct action to prevent child labour and withdraw children from it.

To support ILO constituents in the Region, the Regional Office for Africa has funded a child labour programme, which established an Integrated Regional Child Labour Resource Centre (CLIC-Africa),¹³ launched in October 2013. CLIC-Africa will enable the sharing of data, learning and tools to support NAP implementation, while the programme has also focused on capacity building of tripartite constituents to enhance NAP implementation in countries such as Ethiopia, Lesotho and Burkina Faso and for mainstreaming child labour in national agendas and priorities.

¹³ Visit the CLIC-Africa website at: www.ilo.org/addisababa/technical-cooperation/clic-africa.

In order to improve networking in the Region and the sharing of experiences of formulating and implementing NAP strategies, two sub-regional training activities were organized in October 2013: one in Pretoria for constituents from Botswana, Ethiopia, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania; and one in Ouagadougou for constituents from Benin, Burkina Faso, Cap Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia, Niger, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and Togo.

Other regional highlights include: a Regional Symposium on the West Africa Regional Action Plan to Eliminate Child Labour, especially the Worst Forms, organized jointly by ECOWAS and the ILO in Accra in May 2013 (see Box 2); and a Sub-regional Experts Meeting on the struggle against child labour, in Rabat in May 2013. The outcomes of these meetings fed into the preparations for the *Brasilia Conference*. Technical cooperation projects in the Region continued to demonstrate, consolidate and scale up strategies to prevent and withdraw children from child labour, in particular through the development and implementation of child labour monitoring systems, livelihood support, and in some cases, technical assistance for the development of community action plans.

Ways forward in the Region include:

- supporting countries to formulate and implement NAPs to create an enabling environment to accelerate the decrease in child labour;
- supporting countries to mainstream child labour concerns into relevant policies, programmes and plans, and to develop Integrated area-based approaches (IABAs) as a strategy to eliminate child labour;
- strengthening work already begun with Child Labour Units and National Steering Committees by focusing on constituent-driven capacity building to equip and empower key institutions;

- increasing knowledge about child labour in the Region derived from child labour surveys and sectoral studies by supporting mainstreaming of child labour concerns into regular data collection systems and utilizing the findings to guide programmes that include advocacy, policy/programme development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation; and
- strengthening collaboration with regional and sub-regional bodies.

Asia and the Pacific

During the biennium, IPEC implemented five projects to support TBPs, NAPs, National master plans and Roadmaps, and 10 country, sector- or area-based projects focusing on

specific worst forms of child labour (see Annex III). In 2012-2013 activities in the Region were funded by Brazil, Canada, Denmark, the European Union, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom, the United States, UNICEF and the Peace Building Fund.

Although the latest global estimates show that the Asia and the Pacific region registered the largest decline in the number of children in child labour during 2008-2012, it remains the region with the largest number of child labourers (78 million) and the largest number of children in hazardous work (34 million). In the Region, 11 countries have yet to ratify one or both Conventions.

During the biennium, IPEC's strategy in the Region focused on: supporting countries to



Box 3 INDIA – The convergence model for the elimination of child labour

At the Government of India's request, IPEC, through a US-funded project (2008-2013), provided technical support to operationalize India's convergence model to eliminate child labour. The principles underpinning the convergence model were of "coordination" and "concertation" with the overall objective of creating synergies among different government departments and agencies so that resources could be efficiently and coherently allocated to tackle child labour and support the affected families.

Convergence processes were developed at the district, state and national levels. At the district level the focus was on direct services, including education for child labourers, skills training for child labourers and adolescents, and linking families of child labourers to income generation and social protection schemes. At the state and national level, the focus was on strengthening the enabling environment including capacity building, coordination, knowledge building and dissemination.

District level action was at the core of the convergence concept. The National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Society or the District Level Task Force (DLTF) headed by the District Collector led the convergence processes, supported by the IPEC project team. The convergence processes at the state level were mainly coordinated and led by the Office of the Labour Commissioner, with support from State Resource Centres (SRCs). The State Project Steering Committee (SPSC) provided the platform for multi-stakeholder consultations. Emphasis on convergence at the national level was placed by making contributions to policy debates and discussions, knowledge building and dissemination on a wider scale and engaging with key national level organizations in this process.

As a result, at macro level, coordination mechanisms were developed within National, State and District level government bodies to ensure that all government schemes and programmes that are relevant to child labour, such as basic education, skills training, poverty alleviation, social protection, etc. use their expertise and resources in a coherent manner to tackle child labour and support their families. At micro level, over 19,000 children were withdrawn or prevented from child labour, around 2,000 working adolescents received vocational training and were linked to employment schemes, and 5,000 families benefitted from the Government of India's poverty alleviation schemes and received support and training to boost their income.

develop and implement child labour policies and NAPs on child labour (in particular in Bangladesh, Cambodia, Nepal, Philippines, Viet Nam, Lao PDR and Thailand); assisting countries to develop or revise hazardous work lists (including in Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Philippines and Thailand); providing technical support in assessing the extent of child labour (including in Bangladesh, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Viet Nam), supporting national child labour surveys, baseline surveys, and rapid assessments; supporting the mainstreaming of child labour issues in national development policies and programmes (including in Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka and Viet Nam); and building the capacity of ILO constituents through national and sub-regional training on social dialogue and child labour, and at the ILO's International Training Centre (ITC-ILO) in Turin on the reporting mechanisms of the ILO Conventions.

For the South Asia Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) member countries, IPEC organized sub-regional workshops to share good practices on tackling child labour. IPEC also supported the ASEAN member countries in developing and adopting an ASEAN Roadmap on the elimination of the worst forms of child labour (including a check list on child labour).

Conditional cash transfer (CCT) schemes or similar incentive programmes continued in Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, and Philippines. Security problems in Afghanistan and Pakistan continued to challenge the implementation of IPEC projects in these countries.

Although many countries in the Region have made significant progress, greater political commitment is still needed to ensure that new policies, backed by programmes and resources to implement them, are developed to tackle the problem. There is also a need to develop

further technical capacities and expertise in implementing child labour programmes and to ensure that child labour issues are better integrated into national development policies and programmes.

Looking forward, IPEC will continue to promote an integrated approach to tackling child labour in the Region, supporting countries to implement NAPs/Roadmaps (with allocated budgets) and to mainstream child labour concerns into national development agendas and policies, and plans and programmes at all levels. Particular attention will be given to ensuring national laws are aligned with the ILO Conventions on child labour and strengthening enforcement mechanisms; optimizing social protection schemes; reaching the most vulnerable, particularly those affected by conflict and natural disasters; promoting youth employment and decent work for adults; as well as to the effective integration of child labour issues into the ILO's overall Decent Work Agenda.

Arab States

During the biennium, IPEC implemented four country, sector- or area-based projects focusing on children in specific worst forms of child labour (see Annex III). In 2012-2013 activities in the Region were funded by Germany, the US and RBSA. As at end of 2013, only one country had not yet ratified Convention No. 138 and all had ratified Convention No. 182.

Factors contributing to child labour in the Region include poverty, widespread unemployment and early dropouts from school caused by poor quality education. Most child labour occurs in the agriculture sector and around 57 per cent of child labour is in hazardous work. Of particular concern is the dramatically growing phenomenon of child labour among Syrian refugee children in Jordan and Lebanon.



Box 4 **JORDAN – Global standard on child labour included in Child Protection Minimum Standards in support of refugee children**

Over 500,000 Syrian refugees are registered in Jordan. Unofficial estimates are nearly double that figure and continue to rise. Over half of these refugees are children under the age of 18. Caught in difficult circumstances with limited access to support, refugee children are being pushed into child labour to provide for their families. The problem is now widespread and typical intervention strategies are not working. Education is not seen as a viable alternative and job opportunities for adults are extremely limited.

As a member of the Child Protection Working Group (CPWG), IPEC played a key role in ensuring that the CPWG's "Minimum Standards for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action" included a specific standard on child labour (Standard No. 12). Jordan was selected as a pilot country to test the new Minimum Standards and, thanks to the presence of an IPEC project (US-funded), the standard on child labour was among those to be tested. As a first step, this standard recommends building on existing national child labour policies and programmes and calls for coordination with national mechanisms to be enhanced – an activity already carried out by the IPEC project in collaboration with national partners and humanitarian actors. Coordinating national child labour and humanitarian child protection referral processes will enhance the protective environment for Syrian refugee children.

Solutions remain elusive and the situation extremely complex. Nevertheless, this standard ensures that child labour is highlighted as a major concern in emergency situations and reflected in the systems and programmes put in place in the very early stages of humanitarian response planning. The challenge of child labour in emergency situations was highlighted in a presentation made by the Head of the Child Labour Unit in Jordan at the Brasilia Conference.

To improve understanding of the magnitude and trends of child labour in the Region, IPEC assisted national child labour surveys (NCLSs) in Lebanon and Yemen and implemented child labour projects in Jordan, Lebanon, and the occupied Palestinian territory.

IPEC worked with tripartite partners in Jordan, Lebanon, the occupied Palestinian territory and Yemen to: design and implement policies which contribute to preventing and eliminating the worst forms of child labour; provide constituents with technical advice and support their capacity; improve the coordination, integration and coherence of the child labour monitoring systems of various stakeholders; and to consolidate research related to child labour to inform policies and action. In Lebanon, IPEC supported the adoption of Decree 8987 on a Hazardous Child Labour List, as well as the development of the National Action Plan to Eliminate the Worst Forms of Child Labour by 2016, launched by the President of Lebanon in

November 2013. In the occupied Palestinian territory, IPEC contributed to the creation of the first National Steering Committee on Child Labour, provided office equipment and training for the new Child Labour Unit in the Ministry of Labour, and conducted awareness-raising activities and research. In Jordan, IPEC is supporting the implementation of the National Framework to Combat Child Labour, the development of a national database on child labour and the humanitarian response to the Syrian refugee crisis.

To the extent possible, the ILO has taken steps to support emergency responses to child labour among Syrian refugees. In Jordan, the IPEC project team has taken the lead on child labour discussions within the inter-agency Child Protection Working Group (CPWG) and has provided technical advice and guidance on child labour in the Inter-Agency Standard Operating Procedures for Child Protection, the inter-agency publication on Child Protection

Sessions for Parents and Caregivers, and on key messages for awareness-raising on child protection.

Constituents in the Arab States are requesting IPEC technical assistance for four priority areas:

- ensuring the enforcement of legislation on child labour;
- providing free, quality education up to the minimum age for admission to employment and work;
- extending basic social services to working children in need, including children in situations of conflict; and
- promoting effective labour markets through skills training and the conversion of hazardous child labour into decent work for youth.

Europe and Central Asia

During the biennium, IPEC implemented one sub-regional project and three country projects focusing on children in specific worst forms of child labour (see Annex III). In 2012-2013 activities in the Region were funded by Germany, One UN and RBSA. All countries in the Region have ratified ILO Conventions Nos. 138 and 182.

Due to the vulnerability of children in times of economic hardship, and the challenges young workers face in conditions of widespread unemployment, some of the regional progress towards reducing child labour has been reversed. Key elements of IPEC's strategy in the region included:

- mainstreaming child labour issues into national development policy frameworks through NAPs on Child Labour;
- focusing on policy advice, advocacy and technical support;
- emphasizing building key national institutions and tripartite ownership;



UN “Delivering as One” project: Non-formal education courses, Osh City, Kyrgyzstan, 2013.



Box 5 **UZBEKISTAN – Monitoring child labour in the cotton harvest**

In June 2013, the ILO Conference Committee on the Application of Standards requested the Government of Uzbekistan to accept an ILO high-level monitoring mission during the 2013 cotton harvest to enable the ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations (CEACR) to assess the implementation of ILO Convention No. 182.

The monitoring was carried out between 11 September and 31 October 2013 by 10 international experts working with 40 monitors appointed from the Ministry of Labour, the Federation of Trade Unions, the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Uzbekistan and the Farmers' Association of Uzbekistan.

The monitoring, based on ILO principles and practice, also involved training workshops and seminars throughout the country. An approach of capacity building, open communication, problem solving and mutual respect resulted in good preparation and collaboration throughout the monitoring period.

In general terms, the monitoring observed widespread awareness of national law and instructions not to allow the use of children under 18 years of age in the cotton harvest and it appeared that there was no systematic recourse to forced child labour. While the law is being increasingly applied, gaps remain in practice and child labour during the cotton harvest still took place to a very limited extent. Where child labour was found, follow-up action was taken to ensure that children were assisted and reintegrated into educational institutions. In some cases, those responsible were warned, reprimanded or fined.

ILO Office submitted the monitoring report to the CEACR for its consideration during its meeting in December 2013. At the same time, preliminary discussions for an IPEC programme in Uzbekistan took place with Uzbek authorities.

- mainstreaming child labour concerns into Decent Work Country Programmes and participating in UN “Delivering as One” programmes; and
- supporting resource mobilization.

In South Eastern Europe, for example in Ukraine and Kosovo,¹⁴ IPEC supported constituents to collect data, analyse child labour and to develop their capacity.

A new project on the elimination of the worst forms of child labour in seasonal commercial agriculture – specifically hazelnut harvesting – in Ordu region in Turkey, supported by a Public-Private Partnership, began in 2013.

The sub-regional project covering Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan provided technical advice to ILO constituents to: implement NAPs on the elimination of the worst forms of child

labour; implement child labour monitoring systems; increase the knowledge base; enhance the capacity of government officials and workers' and employers' organizations to combat child labour; and to promote youth employment.

As a follow-up to the conclusions of the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations (CEACR) (February 2013) and the Conference Committee on the Application of Standards (June 2013), assessing the implementation of ILO Convention No. 182 in Uzbekistan, IPEC monitored child labour in the cotton harvest in the country between 11 September and 31 October 2013 (see Box 5).

Cooperation with UN agencies is an ongoing priority. IPEC continues to be active in the One UN Programme in Kyrgyzstan and implemented a child labour and education project.

¹⁴ As defined by UN Security Council Resolution No. 1244.

As most countries in Europe and Central Asia have in place mechanisms to address child labour, child labour mainly persists in limited numbers in the informal services sector, agriculture and among children trafficked for child labour in domestic work, commercial sexual exploitation and illicit activities. Some countries are now seeking advice and support from IPEC and the ILO about how to address these remaining – often hard to reach – pockets.

Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Macedonia and Uzbekistan are among the countries starting to focus on child labour issues. They have requested IPEC support for full-fledged child labour programmes, including data collection; policy design and development; institutional capacity building; awareness-raising and piloting of direct actions.

To respond to this need, further research specific to sectors and vulnerable groups is required to evaluate the effect of existing policies and programmes on child labour and to guide the development of more focused or revised policies and programmes.

Latin America and the Caribbean

During the biennium, IPEC implemented one project to support a national TBP; eight regional projects; and nine country, sector- or area-based projects focusing on specific worst forms of child labour (see Annex III). In 2012-2013 activities in the Region were funded by Brazil, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, the EU, the Netherlands, Spain, the US and the Japan Tobacco International (JTI). As at end of 2013, five countries had not yet ratified Convention No. 138 and only one had yet to ratify Convention No. 182.

Latin America and the Caribbean was previously the region with the fastest rate of reduction of child labour. The decline continues, but the latest global estimates confirm the previously noted trend of a slowing pace and that child labour is now declining faster in other regions, such as Asia and the Pacific.

A Regional Strategy for the Prevention and Elimination of Child Labour in Latin America for 2013-2020 was developed in May 2012 by



Box 6 **LATIN AMERICA – The Latin American Network against Child Labour (Red LACTI)**

The Latin American Network against Child Labour is a joint ILO-IPEC and Telefonica Foundation initiative, which aims to generate awareness and social mobilization for the prevention and eradication of child labour, taking advantage of new information and communications technology.

In 2013, the online Network¹ reached more than 10,000 registered users through a regional good practices competition, eight monthly debates and two virtual seminars (the first in June on the occasion of the World Day Against Child Labour, and the second in November to mark Universal Children's Day). Major events, such as the III Global Conference on Child Labour, were also featured on the Network which, linked to the Conference, promoted the Virtual March against child labour.

The Network features an interactive map, which allows users to zoom in on reports and experiences in tackling child labour by country and, to date, on the 536 institutions that play a role. The Network also supports coordination between countries, promoting knowledge building and the exchange of information through online forums, and generates consensus on issues of interest at the sub-regional level.

The Network has become a reference web portal in Latin America and the Caribbean, with 6,000 followers on Facebook and 2,127 on Twitter, and with 16,349 downloads of documents and 60,000 views of videos on the struggle against child labour.

¹ Visit the Red LACTI website at: www.redcontraeltrabajoinfantil.com.

IPEC with input from the Regional Office, with a particular focus on meeting the needs of hard-to-reach children and their families. It identifies general and specific challenges, and proposes actions to address them: among them, ensuring the sustainability of interventions and policies and improving and innovating intervention strategies to meet new challenges and the needs of particular groups.

The biennium has been marked by a series of key events and activities led by ILO member States and constituents, many of which were in preparation for the *Brasilia Conference*.

The most notable regional efforts supported by the ILO included the establishment of the Inter-Agency Working Group against Child Labour (GITI), bringing together the joint commitment of the ILO, UNICEF, UNESCO, FAO, UN-WOMEN, UNFPA, UNDP and WHO to the regional goals to end child labour; and, in February 2013, in San José, a Regional Meeting of Ministers of Labour of 24 member States of the Organization of American States, which renewed the commitment to tackle child labour and produced proposals that were submitted to the *Brasilia Conference*.

Employers continued to develop their Enterprise Network, which originated in Argentina and currently exists in Argentina, Chile, Ecuador and Panama. The Enterprise Network consists of a group of enterprises in each country creating a network to develop and share “what works” in combating child labour, from an enterprise point of view, and also to influence policy making to eradicate child labour as a group. The Regional Trade Union Movement, led by the Confederación Sindical de las Américas and with IPEC support, organized a series of sub-regional meetings (Southern Cone, Andean region, and Central America) defining goals and reaffirming commitment to continue to play a central role in combating child labour.

On 29 June 2012, having evaluated the first Declaration of Presidents of 2002 and declared its goals fulfilled, the Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR) countries signed the second Declaration of Presidents, setting out renewed and more ambitious goals for the next decade.

Looking forward, IPEC will continue its work on regional and inter-agency integration.

1.5 Child labour and the broader international development agenda

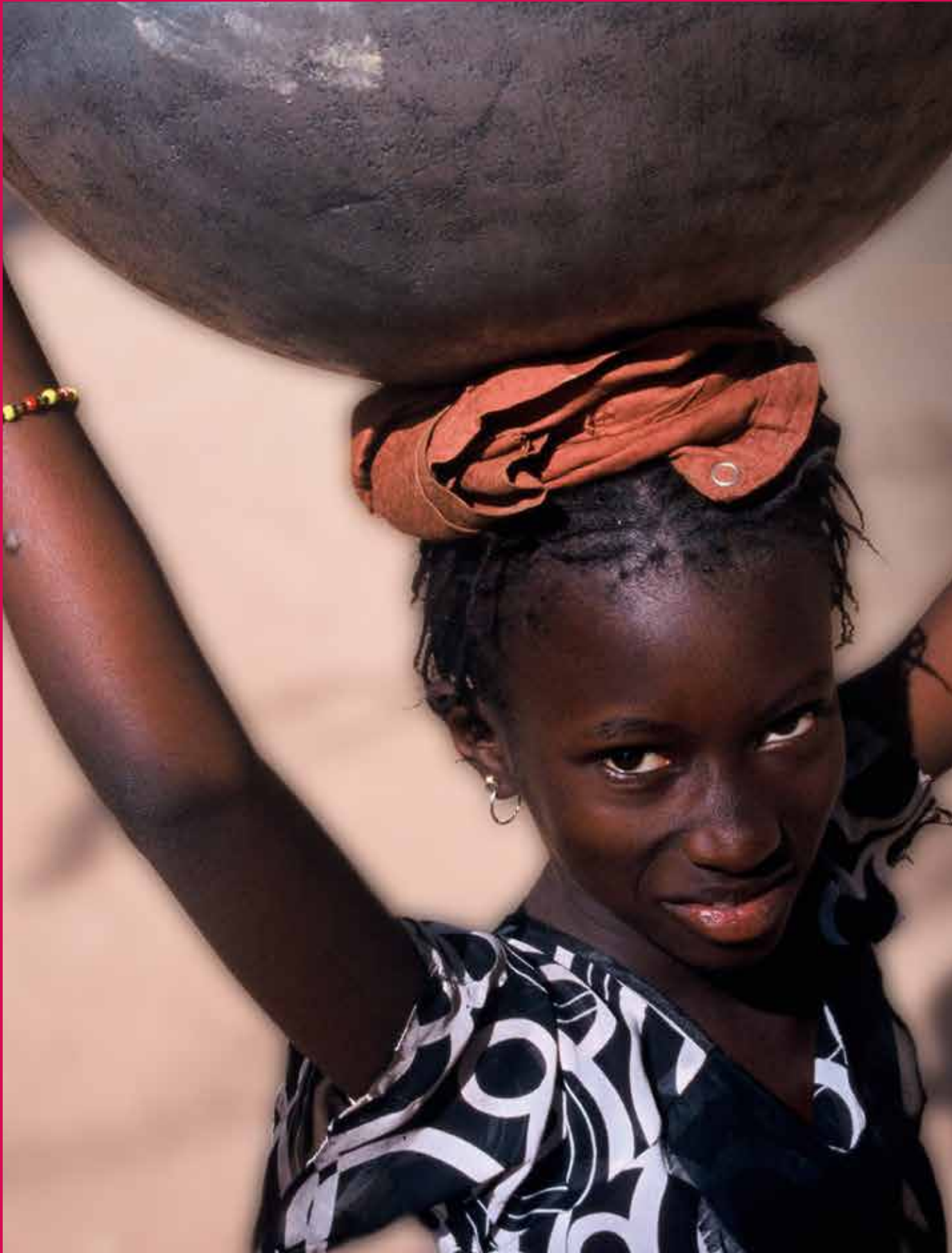
IPEC continues to contribute to major international debates, conferences and events on child labour, as well as to other international fora and reports on themes for which child labour is relevant, including on education, agriculture, migration and corporate social responsibility (CSR), as reflected in the relevant sections of this report.

Since the RIO+20 MDG Summit in 2012, UN Member States initiated a process to advance the development agenda beyond 2015, and an intergovernmental Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals (OWG) was created to develop a proposal for a set of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for consideration by the UN General Assembly (UNGA) in September 2014. The importance of the elimination of child labour to development was underscored in the MDG Summit outcome document in 2010 and the UNGA Resolution on Rights of the Child of 18 November 2010. While the preliminary report presented in February 2014 by the co-chairs of the Open Working Group does not include any explicit reference to child labour, the need to ensure the protection of children from abuse and exploitation, to ensure their right to education, social protection, health and freedom from discrimination is emphasised under a number of the focus areas that might

ultimately translate into the new set of post-2015 Global Development Goals.

In November 2013, five top UN child rights experts¹⁵ issued a call to governments to make protection of children from violence, abuse and exploitation a priority in the post-2015 Development Agenda and back their commitments with proper funding.

¹⁵ Kirsten Sandberg, Chairperson of the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child; Marta Santos Pais, Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General on Violence against Children; Leila Zerrougui, Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict; Najat Maalla M'jid, UN Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography; and Susan Bissell, UNICEF's Chief of Child Protection.



Panel from IPEC's 20th anniversary exhibit "The ILO's fight against child labour: Dreaming of freedom".
See digital version of the full exhibit at: <http://www.ilo.org/legacy/english/wdaci/2013/en/bit-maket/index.html>

Supporting national action plans

With the support of IPEC, many governments, working with their social partners – the national workers' and employers' organizations – have adopted national plans of action to end child labour.

L'IPEC a soutenu nombre de gouvernements qui ont élaboré avec leurs partenaires sociaux (les organisations nationales de travailleurs et d'employeurs) des plans d'action nationaux pour mettre fin au travail des enfants.

Con el apoyo del Programa IPEC, muchos gobiernos, que trabajan junto con sus interlocutores sociales (organizaciones nacionales de trabajadores y empleadores) han elaborado planes nacionales de acción para eliminar el trabajo infantil.



Launch of the National Roadmap on eliminating the worst forms of child labour, El Salvador, 2009



Launch of the National Action Plan on child labour, Uganda, 2012

2. Progress towards IPEC's targets

2.1 ILO Strategic Policy Framework for 2010-2015, and its focus on child labour

The ILO's Strategic Policy Framework (SPF) for 2010-2015¹⁶ was agreed in March 2009 and has served as the overarching framework for the work of the ILO, setting goals or outcomes to be achieved. Outcome 16 "Child labour is eliminated, with priority given to the worst forms" falls under the Strategic Objective "Promote and realize standards and fundamental principles and rights at work."

The SPF set the target for Indicator 16.1 – *Number of member States in which constituents, with ILO support, take significant policy and programme actions to eliminate child labour in line with ILO Conventions and Recommendations* – at 45 member States for each of the three biennia. The target for Indicator 16.2 – *Number of member States in which constituents, with ILO support, take action to adopt or modify their legislation or reinforce their knowledge base on child labour* – was set at 50 member States for each of the three biennia.

The overall position to be reached by 2015 was: *in at least 65 member States, ILO normative action or technical assistance have enabled the tripartite constituents to implement specific new policies, programmes and other actions consistent with ILO Conventions, to eliminate child labour.* This is intended to reflect the number of countries in which the combination of actions taken during the period of the SPF with ILO support

has enabled comprehensive efforts through the implementation of National Action Plans or similar national strategies.

The targets were subsequently lowered when individual Programme and Budgets were being prepared, as reflected in Table 2, in line with the nature of the portfolio of ILO support and projects implemented and expected in a given biennium, such as fewer and larger country-specific projects. Over this and the previous biennium, IPEC has reported on the results achieved under the two indicators for Outcome 16, consistently surpassing the targets set, and is well on course to achieve the overall target for 2015, reflecting the progressive expansion and deepening of action on child labour. The surpassing of the targets reflects new trends – while country specific projects are decreasing, the new global policy, capacity building and research projects since 2011 are allowing for more targeted strategic support to a greater number of countries, leading to "member States taking action" as a result of IPEC support. The inclusion of robust Comprehensive Monitoring and Evaluation Strategies (CMES) in the majority of these projects allows IPEC to monitor and document next steps and follow-up action by national partners as a result of IPEC support and as part of support to national efforts in line with sustainability and exit strategies.

¹⁶ ILO: *Strategic Policy Framework 2010-2015 – Making decent work happen*. ILO Governing Body, 304th Session, March 2009. Document GB.304/PFA/2(Rev). Available at: www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_102572.pdf.

Table 2. Results achieved under Indicators 16.1 and 16.2, 2010-2013

Period	Target	Results
Indicator 16.1 – Number of member States in which constituents, with ILO support, take significant policy and programme actions to eliminate child labour in line with ILO Conventions and Recommendations		
2010-2011	45 member States, of which 15 in Africa	53 member States, with 17 in Africa
2012-2013	34 member States, of which 12 in Africa, 12 in Latin America and the Caribbean, 2 in Arab States, 4 in Asia and the Pacific, 4 in Europe and Central Asia	49 member States and 4 regional/sub-regional bodies, with 19 in Africa, 15 in Latin America and the Caribbean, 1 in Arab States, 12 in Asia and the Pacific, 2 in Europe and Central Asia
2014-2015	30 member States, of which 14 in Africa, 6 in Latin America and the Caribbean, 2 in Arab States, 4 in Asia and the Pacific, 4 in Europe and Central Asia	
Indicator 16.2 – Number of member States in which constituents, with ILO support, take action to adopt or modify their legislation or reinforce their knowledge base on child labour		
2010-2011	50 member States	70 member States
2012-2013	46 member States, of which 13 in Africa, 12 in Latin America and the Caribbean, 2 in Arab States, 14 in Asia and the Pacific, 5 in Europe and Central Asia	77 member States, 24 in Africa, 18 in Latin America and the Caribbean, 7 in Arab States, 11 in Asia and the Pacific, 17 in Europe and Central Asia
2014-2015	32 member States, of which 14 in Africa, 6 in Latin America and the Caribbean, 2 in Arab States, 6 in Asia and the Pacific, 4 in Europe and Central Asia	

2.2 Reporting on Programme and Budget Outcome 16

Outcome 16 of the ILO's 2012-2013 Programme and Budget sets out IPEC's strategy and operational plan for supporting constituents to advance towards the goal of eliminating child labour, with priority given to its worst forms. The Outcome and its indicators and measurement criteria (see Figure 2) remain unchanged from the previous biennium. Annex IV summarises progress made in achieving Indicators 16.1 and 16.2. 27 member States reported an achievement under both indicators.

Results achieved under Indicator 16.1. *Number of member States in which constituents, with ILO support, take significant policy and programme actions to eliminate child labour in line with ILO Conventions and Recommendations*

49 member States, with 19 in Africa, met at least one of the measurement criteria under Indicator 16.1. In addition, 3 regional/sub-regional bodies and 1 sub-regional meeting of experts adopted policies/programmes to eliminate child labour. These results exceed the 2012-2013 target of 34 member States. 16 member States reported achievements under more than one criterion. In Africa, where IPEC has been implementing a Focus Africa strategy, the target was exceeded by 7 member States and 6 of the 19 member States reported achievements under more than one criterion.

Figure 2. Outcome 16, with indicators, targets and measurement criteria



Measurement criterion 16.1.1. *Policies, programmes and/or action plans are adopted or implemented by one or more of the ILO's constituents, to bring them in line with international standards to prohibit and eliminate child labour*

In 2012-2013, 19 member States (9 in Africa, 1 in Arab States, 4 in Asia and the Pacific and 5 in Latin America and the Caribbean) adopted or implemented policies, programmes and/or action plans on child labour as a result of or with IPEC support. These results represent a 54 per cent decrease from the last biennium.

Measurement criterion 16.1.1 Country examples

In **Mexico**, in August 2012, the Veracruz State government and the agro-industrial sector in the state signed a collaboration agreement to implement strategic actions to prevent and eradicate child labour in Veracruz, for which IPEC provided technical support through a US-funded project.

In **Morocco**, IPEC, through a France-funded project, provided technical support to consultations on the draft of a revised law on domestic workers. The Council of the Government adopted the new law in May 2013. It prohibits the employment in domestic work of children younger than 15 years and provides for severe penalties for offenders and for the monitoring and protection of working children aged 15 to 18 years.

In **Philippines**, IPEC, through a US-funded project, provided technical and financial support to the approval process of the national Government's Convergence Programme against Child Labour – a programme led by the Department of Labour and Employment with a national budget of US\$ 225,000,000 for 2013-2016.

Measurement criterion 16.1.2. *Time-bound measures to eliminate the worst forms of child labour as a matter of urgency are implemented by one or more of the ILO's constituents*

37 member States (12 in Africa, 1 in Arab States, 10 in Asia and the Pacific, 2 in Europe and Central Asia and 12 in Latin America and the Caribbean) implemented time-bound measures to eliminate child labour, including new or revised legislation, regulations, procedures or child labour monitoring systems. These results represent a 32 per cent increase compared to the previous biennium.

Measurement criterion 16.1.2 Country examples

In **Comoros**, the Government adopted the Hazardous Child Labour List in August 2012. IPEC, through a US-funded project, provided financial and technical support to the drafting of the list and for national validation workshops.

As part of a multi-stakeholder national initiative in **Colombia** to improve methodologies to identify child labour, the Ministry of Labour and the Colombia Association of Sugar Cane Growers (Asocaña) identified 400 children involved in child labour in the sugarcane value chain. The CGT and CTC trade union centres participated in the process of identification in some municipalities. IPEC, through a Colombia-funded project, provided methodological and technical support for the identification procedures and participated in the technical round table which analysed the results and in the inter-institutional coordination of the response.

The Employers' Federation of **Pakistan**, in consultation with local employer associations, developed and signed an Employers' Code of Conduct to address child labour in nine sectors of the informal economy. The Code is being applied by 16 local employers' associations in

Sukkur and Sahiwal districts. IPEC, through a EU-funded project, provided technical assistance for research on occupational safety and health (OSH) issues, to mobilize local employers, and to educate them about hazards and OSH requirements.

In **Jordan**, IPEC, through a US-funded project, provided technical advice and secretariat services to a Tripartite Technical Committee on Child Labour, established for the implementation and monitoring of the National Framework on Child Labour, and to reinforce communications, coherence and coordination between national and international stakeholders.

In **Kyrgyzstan**, on 11 July 2012, the President signed the law on the Code of Children approved by Parliament in May 2012. Article 14 of the Code bans the use of child labour and the prohibition of its worst forms is among the main principles. IPEC, through a Germany-funded project, provided technical inputs and participated in meetings to lobby the social partners to support the development and adoption of this law.

Measurement criterion 16.1.3. *Child labour concerns, considering the special situation of the girl child, are included in relevant development social and/or anti-poverty policies and programmes*

During the biennium, 13 member States (5 in Africa, 2 in Asia and the Pacific, 1 in Europe and Central Asia and 5 in Latin America and the Caribbean) reported achievements under this criterion, which captures constituents' efforts to mainstream child labour concerns into wider social and economic development plans and programmes, such as national development plans. This result is less than the achievement from the previous biennium by 14 countries.

Measurement criterion 16.1.3 Country examples

In **Senegal**, the National Economic and Social Development Strategy 2013-2017, adopted in November 2012, includes the implementation of a "Plan Cadre National de Prévention et de lutte contre le travail des enfants." IPEC, through a Spain-funded project, supported the Child Labour Unit of the Ministry of Labour technically during the formulation and validation of the Plan.

In **Uganda**, the Business, Technical, Vocational Education and Training (BTVET) Strategic Plan 2012-2013 to 2021-2022 gives special consideration to the girl child by promoting female participation in BTVET, and enhances access for people with disabilities. IPEC, through a Netherlands-funded project, provided technical inputs and support in the review of the Strategic Plan and technical inputs in the Education Sector Review meetings, organised by the Ministry of Education and Sports to support mainstreaming of child labour concerns in education plans.

In **Brazil**, on 25 May 2013, the National Apprenticeship forum approved the National Professional Apprenticeship Plan. One of the plan's goals is to include 1.2 million youth between the ages of 14 and 24 in the professional apprenticeship system. This represents significant progress in the fight against the worst forms of child labour among children aged 14 to 17. IPEC, through a US-funded project and ILO Office staff, participated in the design of the plan, particularly regarding its coverage of 14 to 17 years olds.

In **Sri Lanka**, child labour has been mainstreamed into the Ratnapura District Child Development Plan (2013-2016). IPEC, through an ILO RB- and RBSA-funding project, and using knowledge and tools developed

through previous projects, provided technical advisory services to the District to pilot the Mainstreaming Strategy for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour by 2016.

Measurement criterion 16.1.4. *Policies that address child labour are adopted and promoted through global, regional or sub-regional economic and social inter-governmental organizations or groupings*

During the biennium, 4 global, regional or sub-regional policies were adopted following support from IPEC.

Measurement criterion 16.1.4 examples

In December 2012 the Economic Community of West African States (**ECOWAS**) adopted a Regional Action Plan on Child Labour to protect the rights of the child and combat child labour.

In August 2012, the Regional Secretariat of the South Asia Initiative to End Violence against Children (**SAIEVAC**) and the ILO signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to improve cooperation to reinforce their work on child rights and child protection (for further details, refer to the 2013 IPEC Implementation Report).¹⁷

In 2012, the **MERCOSUR** signed the 2nd Presidential Declaration on Prevention and the Eradication of Child Labour in MERCOSUR. With funding from Brazil, the ILO organized two regional conferences on child labour in MERCOSUR countries in 2012 to support the Declaration drafting group.

In 2013, IPEC, through a France-funded project, provided support for the **Sub-Regional Meeting of experts of the Maghreb** on the theme of national policies, stock-taking and the way forward to combat child labour in the Maghreb

Sub-Region (Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Mauritania and Tunisia). The meeting adopted the **Rabat Declaration** for the III Global Conference on Child Labour.

Results achieved under Indicator 16.2. *Number of member States in which constituents, with ILO support, take action to adopt or modify their legislation or reinforce their knowledge base on child labour*

77 member States met at least one of the four measurement criteria under this indicator, an increase of 7 member States on the previous biennium, and surpassing the current biennium target of 46 member States. Of these, 24 were in Africa, surpassing the biennium target of 13 member States in Africa. Nine member States reported achievements under more than one criterion.

Measurement criterion 16.2.1. *Either Convention No. 138 or Convention No. 182 is ratified*

During 2012-2013, 5 ratifications of Convention No. 138 and 4 of Convention No. 182 were registered, bringing the total to 166 and 178 respectively. At the end of the biennium, only 7 member States¹⁸ needed to ratify Convention No. 182 and 19 to ratify Convention No. 138 to achieve universal ratification. See Annex V for ratification information for these two fundamental Conventions.

Member States that ratified Conventions No. 138 and/or No. 182 during 2012-2013:

- Bahrain ratified Convention No. 138 in March 2012.
- Maldives ratified both in January 2013.

¹⁷ ILO-IPEC: *IPEC action against child labour: Highlights 2012*. Geneva, ILO, 2013, p. 15. Available at: www.ilo.org/ipec/Informationresources/WCMS_IPEC_PUB_21937.

¹⁸ Since the end of the biennium, in March 2014, Somalia ratified Convention No. 182. The Convention now requires only six more ratifications to achieve universal ratification.

- Myanmar ratified Convention No. 182 in December 2013.
- South Sudan ratified both Conventions in April 2012.
- Solomon Islands ratified both Conventions in April 2013.
- Turkmenistan ratified Convention No. 138 in March 2012.

Measurement criterion 16.2.2. *The ILO Supervisory bodies have noted with satisfaction or interest progress in the application of the relevant Conventions*

This measurement criterion, introduced in the previous biennium, captures steps taken by member States to improve the application of ratified child labour Conventions. The Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations (CEACR) mentioned 58 member States “with satisfaction” and/or “with interest” in its 2012 and 2013 reports. For example: **South Africa** – Case of interest re: C182 (Report 2013): According to the statistics provided by the Government, primary school enrolment rates have risen from 96 to 98 per cent from 2003 to 2011; school attendance rates for children aged 7-15 years have risen from 73 per cent in 2003 to 94 per cent in 2011. **Paraguay** – Case of interest re: C138 (Report 2013): In the context of the ratification of the Convention No. 189 concerning decent work for domestic workers, 2011 by Paraguay, a draft Bill concerning domestic work and fixing the minimum age for access to employment for domestic workers at 18 years, has been submitted to the Senate. **Yemen** – Case of satisfaction re: C138 (Report 2013): According to section 5 of Ministerial Order No. 11 of 2013 which repeals Ministerial Order No. 56, the minimum age for admission to employment, which is free of any hazards, may not be lower than the age of completion of compulsory education and may not be lesser than 14 years

in any case which is the age specified by the Government upon ratification of the Convention.

Measurement criterion 16.2.3. *Mechanisms and systems are established or strengthened so that up-to-date sex disaggregated data and statistics concerning the situation of child labourers are available*

During the biennium, with ILO support, 5 member States, (1 in Africa, 1 in the Arab States, 1 in Asia and the Pacific, and 2 in Latin America and the Caribbean), established or strengthened mechanisms with ILO support to collect, process and analyse sex-disaggregated data.

Measurement criterion 16.2.3 Country examples

In **Togo**, in 2012, the Statistical Office of Togo launched a National survey on commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC), with support from IPEC through a US-funded project and, in consultation with UNICEF and ILO country offices, designed survey instruments for pilot testing. After a training of enumerators, the main data collection took place in September 2012.

In **Bangladesh**, institutional capacity to conduct data collection for a National Child Labour Survey (combined with a Labour Force Survey) was built by training survey coordinators, supervisors and field enumerators. The survey design was developed jointly by the ILO and the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, through EU- and US-funded projects.

In the **Dominican Republic**, the Government developed a System of Information on Child Labour (INFOSITI) and, as of October 2012, is using this database to take more informed and focused measures to combat child labour and facilitate the implementation of the National

Roadmap. IPEC, through Spain-funded projects, provided technical support to the entire process, from software development to the training of inspectors, and training of, and coordination, with local stakeholders.

Measurement criterion 16.2.4. *Targeted data collection and analysis and research are undertaken by constituents and other national partners to expand the knowledge base on child labour and to document lessons learned*

19 member States (8 in Africa, 6 in Asia and the Pacific, 1 in Europe and Central Asia and 4 in Latin America and the Caribbean) have reported achievements under this criterion, which measures efforts made by the constituents to undertake research, data collection and analysis on child labour with ILO support.

Measurement criterion 16.2.4 Country examples

In **Madagascar**, in 2013, the National Statistical Office, with IPEC support, through a US-funded project, completed a report of the findings of the national child labour survey and disseminated it.

In **El Salvador**, IPEC, through a US-funded project, provided technical support to the development of a study “Understanding the results of Child Labour and Youth Employment in El Salvador”, which involved seven government institutions and ministries and was launched in September 2013. IPEC also assisted in strengthening national capacity in data analysis and application of child labour and youth employment policies for the validation meeting with these government entities.

In **Tunisia**, IPEC, through a France-funded project, assisted constituents to analyse national institutional and legislative provisions regarding child labour.

In **Albania**, IPEC, through a US-funded project, provided technical support to the design and implementation of the National Child Survey and for the analysis of its findings, which were published in 2013.



Panel from IPEC's 20th anniversary exhibit "The ILO's fight against child labour: Dreaming of freedom".
See digital version of the full exhibit at: <http://www.ilo.org/legacy/english/wdaci/2013/en/bit-maket/index.html>

Addressing the root causes of child labour

Poverty, income insecurity, tradition and social exclusion, lack of public services, denial of rights at work and lack of political will are root causes of child labour. The 2010 Global Action Plan clarifies the need for integrated policies to tackle these root causes and to create child labour-free areas. Access to decent work for adults and youth, employment, social protection, rights and voice at work, is essential.

La pauvreté, l'insécurité du revenu, les traditions et l'exclusion sociale, le manque de services publics, le refus des droits au travail et le manque de volonté politique sont des causes profondes du travail des enfants. Le Plan d'action mondial de 2010 clarifie le besoin de politiques intégrées pour lutter contre les causes profondes et pour créer des zones libres du travail des enfants. L'accès des adultes et des jeunes au travail décent (emploi, protection sociale, droits et parole au travail) est essentiel.

La pobreza, la inseguridad de los ingresos, la tradición y exclusión social, la falta de servicios públicos, la denegación de los derechos en el trabajo y la falta de voluntad política son las causas fundamentales del trabajo infantil. El Plan de Acción Mundial aclara la necesidad de políticas integrales de lucha contra las causas fundamentales y crear zonas libres de trabajo infantil. El acceso al trabajo decente para los adultos y los jóvenes (empleo, protección social, derechos y voz en el trabajo) es esencial.



*World Day Against Child Labour,
ILO Geneva, Switzerland, 2010*



Ghana, 2012

3. IPEC activities during the biennium

3.1 Human rights, international labour standards and legal support to constituents

IPEC continued to provide support to constituents for the ratification of ILO Conventions Nos. 138 and 182. For example, South Sudan ratified both Conventions following a tripartite workshop (Juba, November 2012) promoting all the fundamental Conventions, carried out in collaboration between IPEC, DECLARATION and the ILO Cairo Office. Myanmar ratified Convention No. 182 in December 2013, following a workshop (Nay Pyi Taw, November 2013) supported by IPEC, the ILO Liaison Office in Myanmar and the Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific to increase constituents understanding of the Convention and its reporting requirements. In addition, with support from IPEC, ITC-ILO and the ILO Nairobi Office, a national training workshop was held (Nairobi, November-December 2013) to prepare Somali constituents for ratifying and implementing ILO standards relating to child labour.

IPEC continued to support constituents regarding the legal aspects of action against child labour – in order to translate the commitments of ratification into practical and concrete measures – in a variety of ways. Some project activities included strengthening legislation and enforcement mechanisms as major components, and required capacity building of tripartite constituents, e.g. in Liberia at workshops on the legal framework and on the Development of a National Action Plan (Monrovia, May 2013).

The collaboration with ITC-ILO continued, for instance, in organizing open training courses on laws, policies and reporting to support

comprehensive action against child labour. A chapter on child labour to supplement the existing Training Manual on International Labour Standards for Judges, Lawyers and Legal educators is nearing finalization, in collaboration with ITC-ILO and NORMES, while an IPEC legal officer also facilitated a module in the training course for judges in Turin.

The close collaboration with UN mechanisms continued, including contributions to examination by the Committee on the Rights of the Child of individual country reports; policy level discussions on child rights at the Human Rights Council and related reports of the Office of the UN High Commissioner on Human Rights (e.g. on the theme of child health in 2013).

The Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work (FPRW) Branch Chief¹⁹ was joined in a semi-plenary session at the *Brasilia Conference* on the role of the judiciary in action against child labour by the Special Representatives of the UN Secretary General on Violence against Children, and for Children and Armed Conflict, both close allies of IPEC.

3.2 Social dialogue and tripartite cooperation

IPEC's strategy for support to the social partners continued to be built on three main pillars: support for national employers' and trade union centres' engagement in national tripartite policy dialogue – for example in National Steering Committees and in the elaboration of legislation and regulations such as hazardous work lists; support for

¹⁹ Constance Thomas, IPEC Director, was appointed Branch Chief of the Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work (FPRW) Branch, within the ILO's Governance and Tripartism Department, in September 2013.

the engagement for the local chapters of national and sectoral organizations in local child labour monitoring mechanisms; and support for employers in enterprises and workplace trade unions to mainstream child labour concerns into their business, organizing and bargaining agendas. This multi-pronged approach appears all the more relevant as the ACIs develop within the ILO – not least those on the informal and rural economies, which require local community and workplace action as well as national policy development to enable a democratic transition from informality to formality. Considerable efforts have been devoted to supporting domestic workers' organizations to mainstream child labour concerns into their work; while other project designs have sought to incorporate activities to learn what works best when formal economy trade unions and employers seek to reach out to support the organization of their counterparts in the informal economy – including small producers through the promotion of cooperatives.

During the biennium, Ireland was the only donor to support a project specifically aimed at strengthening the capacity of the social partners to combat child labour (see Box 9). In addition, the PROMOTE project in Indonesia, an US-funded project, is geared towards supporting the organization of domestic workers and other projects, for example in the tobacco sector, are also providing some opportunities to support the social partners.

At the global level, IPEC continued to work with ACTRAV and ACT/EMP, with the ITUC and IOE, with global union federations and with numerous multinational enterprises in sectoral groupings and individually to promote the mainstreaming of child labour concerns into the exercise of their main mandates and functions. Work continued with Education International (EI), and with the IUF (on agricultural and domestic worker matters). New working relationships were forged with the mining section of IndustriALL (by providing technical support to its South Asian Regional

Trade union organizations fight child labour

Working with the ILO's Bureau for Workers' Activities (ACTRAV), IPEC supports workers' organizations in their role as a driving force to end child labour, helping them engage with governments and employers' organizations to develop national policies and to build child labour concerns into their organizing and bargaining agendas.

En collaboration avec le Bureau des activités pour les travailleurs (ACTRAV) de l'OIT, l'IPEC soutient les organisations de travailleurs dans leur rôle d'élément moteur dans l'élimination du travail des enfants, en les aidant à s'engager aux côtés des gouvernements et des organisations d'employeurs dans l'élaboration de politiques nationales, et à intégrer les questions relatives au travail des enfants dans leurs agendas d'organisation et de négociation.

En colaboración con la Oficina de Actividades para los Trabajadores (ACTRAV) de la OIT, el IPEC presta apoyo a las organizaciones de trabajadores, en su papel de artífices de la erradicación del trabajo infantil, y los ayuda a colaborar con los gobiernos y las organizaciones de empleadores a fin de formular políticas nacionales, y a incluir las cuestiones relativas al trabajo infantil en sus agendas de organización y negociación.



Discussing the informal economy organizing: local trade unionists and ILO Workers' group spokesperson on child labour, Costa Rica, 2009



Trade union rally calls for the adoption of the child labour Conventions, Haiti, 2006

Meeting on artisanal and small-scale mining in Raipur in October 2013), and, in the context of the “Music against Child Labour” Initiative (see Section 4.1), with the International Federation of Musicians, one of the Initiative’s founding partners.

During the biennium, IPEC continued to support trade union and employer activities against child labour. Some examples of these activities in 2013 are provided below. Examples from 2012 can be found in the 2013 Implementation Report.

Capacity support

- **Angola:** an action plan to eliminate child labour was presented at a seminar on child labour in Luanda attended by representatives of different ministries, workers' and employers' organizations and by ILO experts.
- **Cape Verde:** an awareness-raising workshop was held on child labour in the tourism sector. Outcomes included a workplan for the adoption of a tourism sector code of ethical conduct against sexual exploitation.
- **Ecuador:** an agreement was signed with the Camara de Agricultura de la Primera Zona (CAIZ) for the implementation of a “training-the-trainers” programme on the ACT/EMP-IOE employers’ guide on the elimination of child labour, targeting CAIZ members in the agriculture sector.
- **El Salvador:** awareness-raising, information and capacity building activities on child labour addressed to workers' and employers' organisations were carried out, with a view to mainstreaming child labour concerns into relevant social dialogue agreements and fora – in particular into collective bargaining.
- **Ghana:** the General Agricultural Workers' Union (GAWU) finalized a farmer-friendly manual on eliminating hazardous work and occupational health and safety (OSH) risks in Ghana’s cocoa farms. GAWU also developed a tool to assess farmers’ interest in organising into unions and/or cooperatives. The union, in collaboration with its informal Inland Canoe Fishers’ Association, has also consulted closely with IPEC in the development of an action programme to test support for mechanisation of certain fishing activities in order to combat child labour, including particularly hazardous forms, in fishing on the Volta Lake.
- **India:** trade union partners developed a training manual to strengthen trade union capacity to combat child labour. Employers' organizations adapted the three existing ACT/EMP and IOE global level guides *Eliminating Child Labour – Guides for Employers*,²⁰ into a single guide, adapted to the Indian context, as resource material for employers’ organizations on the issue of child labour. Training workshops on child labour issues were held in different areas, including in Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa, for social partners, as well as enforcement officials and Government line departments. Following a South Asian Regional Meeting of the IndustriALL mining section, an action programme for Phase II of the Ireland-funded project on social dialogue was developed to support IndustriALL’s Indian mining affiliates to develop outreach activities on child labour, OSH and organizing in the quarrying sector in Rajasthan. Social partners from Brazil and India participated in a seminar held in June 2013, hosted by the ILO New Delhi Office and the All India Organization of Employers, to discuss and disseminate research findings on enterprise activities against child labour from Brazil, South Africa and India.
- **Kenya:** the Federation of Kenya Employers (FKE) developed two manuals: *Providing*

²⁰ ILO-ACT/EMP and IOE: *Eliminating Child Labour – Guides for Employers*. Geneva, ILO, 2007. Available at: www.ilo.org/public/english/dialogue/actemp/whatwedo/projects/cl/publ.htm.

a Safe Working Environment for Kenya's Young Workers: A Guide for Employers and Tips for young workers: ways to remain safe in the workplace. The manuals have been used in several training workshops for youth (aged 16-17) and business owners. The Kenya Union of Sugar Plantation Workers (KUSPAW) developed a simplified guide on the elimination of hazardous child labour in agriculture.

- **Malawi:** training on OSH, Direct Beneficiary Monitoring and Reporting (DBMR) and capacity building for rural trade unions and employers for the implementation of activities against child labour were carried out in Ntcheu district. Awareness-raising workshops with local employers and farmers were carried out in Ntcheu and Lilongwe Districts.
- **Mexico:** a training programme was designed for trade unions and employers' organizations, to support the development of activities to address child labour. A train-the-trainer kit for trade unions and employers' organizations was produced.
- **Portuguese-speaking countries in Africa (PALOP):** capacity building activities for relevant institutions and organizations were carried out, including with labour inspectors and trade union and employers' organizations, on policy development and enforcement.
- **Sao Tome and Principe:** trade union and employers' organizations were trained on child labour issues.
- **Thailand:** a workshop was organised by the IUF for aquaculture farm workers about their rights, occupational safety and health (OSH) issues, and the role of farm workers in addressing child labour. A workshop to promote "ILO-Trade Union Cooperation for Promoting Labour Standards", organized by the ILO TRIANGLE project, aimed at further supporting the trade union campaign for Thailand's ratification of ILO Conventions

No. 87 and No. 98 concerning freedom of association and the right to collective bargaining, and promoting links to other campaigns on fundamental rights.

- **Viet Nam:** through a collaboration with the Viet Nam Chamber of Commerce and Industry (VCCI), 185 local employers were trained on child labour, international and national laws on child labour, safe working conditions, OSH and monitoring commitments.

World Day Against Child Labour 2013 and other awareness-raising activities

- **Ecuador:** as part of the national awareness-raising campaign, advocacy materials were produced, including a video targeting employers. Activities to raise awareness on the worst forms of child labour were carried out with employers' representatives. Awareness-raising activities were also carried out using SCREAM methodology and the ACT/EMP and IOE guides for employers on eliminating child labour. The *Asociación de Trabajadoras Remuneradas del Hogar* (a domestic workers' organization) organized workshops and preparatory activities, culminating in a national-level workshop on the eradication of child labour in domestic work.
- **Ghana:** training of teachers, organised by the Ghana National Association of Teachers and Education (GNAT), was carried out in Twifo District and Suhum Municipality as part of World Day activities in 2012 and 2013.
- **Guyana:** the Employers' Organization of Guyana and the Consultative Association of Guyanese Industries produced publications for employers on their role in combating child labour.
- **India:** trade union partners organized a number of activities, including rallies in Ranchi, in Rourkela (Orissa), in Kolkata (West Bengal), and a State-level workshop

(6-7 June) followed by a rally in Patna (Bihar) on 12 June 2013.

- **Kyrgyzstan:** on 11 June 2013, the Trade Unions of Education and Science Workers of Kyrgyzstan, in close collaboration with the Parliament, organized a high level meeting of the Committee on Social Policy and the Committee of education of the Parliament to analyse and evaluate the progress made by Kyrgyzstan in tackling child labour.
- **Malawi:** on Labour Day 2013, the Malawi Congress of Trade Unions (MCTU) issued a statement advocating the need for a Tenancy Labour Bill and a National Child Labour Policy, in the presence of President Joyce Banda.
- **Mexico:** the results of a survey on social perceptions of child labour were presented on World Day. The survey is being used to support capacity building for trade union and employers' organizations.
- **Mongolia:** World Day 2013 activities included a tripartite meeting to discuss the eradication of the worst forms of child labour and the implementation of Mongolia's National Action Plan on child labour.
- **Mozambique:** for World Day 2013, a seminar attended by social partners, civil society, and officials from various ministries was held in Maputo, focusing on Conventions Nos. 138 and 182.
- **Namibia:** the Trade Union Congress of Namibia and the National Union of Namibian Workers organized events and produced campaign materials for the World Day 2013 and designed strategies to mainstream the fight against child labour into their policies and operational plans.
- **Pakistan:** the Employers' Federation of Pakistan (EFP) and the Sialkot Chamber of Commerce and Industries, together with the ILO Office in Pakistan, organized an event in Sialkot on 11 June 2013 to highlight achievements made in eliminating child labour from major export industries, including football manufacturing. A report produced on the Sialkot Initiative was launched by the EFP.
- **Panama:** World Day 2013 activities included a tripartite forum organized by the Ministry of Labour and Social Development and the Committee on the Elimination of Child Labour and Protection of Young Workers; and a training workshop for trade union leaders of the National Council of Organized Workers (CONATO), which focused on the theme of the World Day.
- **Thailand:** in the Province of Samut Sakhon on 12 June, the Thai Frozen Food Producers Association (TFFA) and the Thai Food Producers Association (TFPA), together with the Provincial Governor's Office and the IPEC Provincial Office in Samut Sakhon, organized a one-day advocacy event involving a wide range of fisheries industry members and local government actors advocating for greater awareness of and action against child labour in the sector.
- **Uganda:** the Federation of Ugandan Employers conducted an awareness-raising campaign directed at their member organizations and the public. The National Organisation of Trade Unions also supported the World Day, conducting a workshop with representatives from 20 unions.

Networks and organizing

- **El Salvador:** IPEC is working with trade unions, concentrating on supporting the mainstreaming of child labour concerns into collective bargaining; and with employers' organizations, where actions are aim also at strengthening of CSR practices and codes of conduct that emphasize the prevention and elimination of child labour, including the protection of young workers.

Employers' organizations fight child labour

Working with the ILO's Bureau for Employers' Activities (ACT/EMP), IPEC assists employers' organizations to strengthen their capacity to prevent child labour, to engage with governments and trade unions to develop national policies, and to support enterprises in protecting vulnerable girls and boys and in promoting safe work for young people.

En collaboration avec le Bureau des activités pour les employeurs (ACT/EMP) de l'OIT, IPEC soutient les organisations d'employeurs à renforcer leurs capacités de prévenir le travail des enfants; s'engage aux côtés des gouvernements et des syndicats dans l'élaboration de politiques nationales; et soutient les entreprises dans la protection des filles et garçons vulnérables et dans la promotion d'un travail sûr pour les jeunes.

En colaboración con la Oficina de Actividades para los Empleadores (ACT/EMP) de la OIT, el IPEC presta apoyo a las organizaciones de empleadores en el fortalecimiento de sus capacidades para prevenir el trabajo infantil; colabora con los gobiernos y los sindicatos a fin de formular políticas nacionales; presta apoyo a las empresas para proteger a las niñas y niños vulnerables; y promueve el trabajo seguro para los jóvenes.



Box 7 KENYA – Integrating a child labour clause in collective bargaining agreements

Mainstreaming child labour concerns in collective bargaining agreements (CBAs) is the most effective way of negotiating their inclusion in sectoral and workplace practice with other action aimed at improving working conditions. Collective bargaining is well established in Kenya but, until recently, no agreements featured child labour.

IPEC, through a US-funded project, and in partnership with the Federation of Kenyan Employers (FKE) and the Central Organization of Trade Unions (COTU), the COTU-affiliated Kenya Union of Sugar Plantation and Allied Workers (KUSPAW), negotiated clauses in collective agreements aimed at preventing and eliminating child labour. The trade union organizations with which the project worked most closely were first sensitized on child labour issues and the reasons why it should be eliminated from all workplaces. COTU and KUSPAW then negotiated with the FKE about the need for collective agreements to incorporate clauses prohibiting the use of child labour. Following close consultations between KUSPAW and FKE, a clause stating “this working environment is a child labour free zone” was included in collective agreements eventually signed by the three sugar companies in the Busia sugar belt (Butali Sugar Company, West Kenya Sugar Company and Mumias Cane Transporters). This was replicated beyond the target zone of the project, as CBAs were also signed in neighbouring sugar plantations in Kakamega, Kericho and Homa Bay.

As a result of discussions between KUSPAW and trade unions in the production and services sectors, the Union of National Research Institutions and Services in Kenya, the Kenya Union of Domestic Hotel, Educational Institutions, Hospitals and Allied Workers and the Kenya Union of Commercial, Food & Allied Workers have included child labour clauses in their proposals for CBAs, which are presently being negotiated.

- **Mexico:** employers' organizations developed the System for Integrated Measurement and Improvement of Productivity (SIMAPRO) Network,²¹ comprised of 11 sugar mills working against child labour. The Network, which meets on average twice a year, met in May and August 2013.
- **Senegal:** trade union confederations have established a network to reinforce inter-sectoral committees against child labour, which are currently being established by the Ministry of Labour. This network is carrying out awareness-raising activities using tools developed under the IPEC project.
- **El Salvador:** guidelines for a framework for action aimed at mainstreaming child labour concerns within corporate social responsibility strategies have been validated by the National Association of Private Enterprises (ANEP).
- **India:** trade union members from different States finalized a joint trade union action plan for a campaign against child labour and follow-up actions.

Changes in policy and/or operational plans

- **Cape Verde:** the (employers) “Associação Comercial de Sotavento” implemented an activity in the tourism sector to fight against the worst forms of child labour, notably the commercial sexual exploitation of children, with commitment from the sector to adopt an ethical code.
- **Ecuador:** a tripartite inter-institutional framework agreement was signed to disseminate information about workers' and employers' rights and obligations in various agricultural and livestock activities. The partners also agreed to work towards the gradual elimination of child labour and promote other core labour rights, and to support action programmes being implemented. An agreement was reached between the Ministry of Labour Relations, other government agencies and sectoral employers' organizations in agriculture, floriculture, livestock and civil construction to create a technical working group to coordinate actions and promote joint programmes for the elimination of child labour.
- **Mexico:** on 12 June 2013, national industry leaders publicly signed a Declaration of Zero Tolerance to Child Labour in the sugar cane value chain and adopted an action plan to eliminate it. In this context, IPEC facilitates exchanges with business networks in Latin America, aiming to provide employers' organizations in Mexico with more information on relevant strategies and methods of child labour prevention based on other countries' experiences. The national employers' confederation (COPARMEX) is working with the public sector in Mexico to develop a proposal for a code of conduct for businesses against child labour.
- **Philippines:** the Employers' Confederation of the Philippines (ECOP) developed action plans to improve productivity, including ensuring that supply chains are free of child labour. Employers in four pilot areas developed action plans to support the child labour programme and the District Tripartite Council (DTC) in Bukidnon in overseeing implementation of the Child Labour Monitoring Integrated Service Delivery System.
- **Viet Nam:** the Viet Nam Chamber of Commerce and Industry (VCCI) developed a Code of Conduct for Employers on the elimination of the worst forms of child labour in the footwear and garments, sea food and aquatic processing, stone and wood carving,

²¹ SIMAPRO is a methodology developed by the ILO, based on social dialogue between workers and employers and aims to improve working conditions and remuneration while also improving productivity and efficiency. For more information visit: www.oitcinterfor.org/en/productividad/simapro.



Box 8 PARAGUAY – Trade union centre and indigenous organizations join forces to end child labour

Around 20,000 people from 75 communities and 6 indigenous peoples are part of a strategic alliance between the *Central Unitaria de Trabajadores Autentica* (CUT-A) a national trade union centre and the Council of Indigenous Peoples (*Consejo de Pueblos Indígenas*) of Paraguay's Chaco region. Following a process of building mutual acknowledgement and respect during 2010-2012, both parties formed a strategic alliance to combat the worst forms of child labour, especially forced labour, in the Region.

Within the framework of this alliance, seminars were carried out with IPEC support, through Brazil- and US-funded projects, to train more than 40 indigenous leaders on the National Strategy for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour. In addition, more than 125 indigenous people received tailor-made vocational training courses, including in bakery, mechanics and public construction works. CUT-A's awareness of the realities facing indigenous communities in the Region grew, and relations with the indigenous peoples improved. As a result, the Council of Indigenous People in Chaco has included the prevention and eradication of child labour in their agenda for the defence of the rights of indigenous people, in particular the rights of the children in their communities.



Box 9 INTER-REGIONAL – Building the capacity of workers' and employers' organizations in Chile, Benin, Ghana, Zambia and Fiji

As the only source of dedicated funding for IPEC work to strengthen the role of the social partners in combating child labour, the Ireland-funded project was designed to support the capacity of workers' and employers' organisations in Chile, Benin, Ghana, Zambia and Fiji to contribute to national policy development on child labour elimination. To that end, moving into its Phase II (until end 2015), project activities seek to enhance workers' and employers' organisations' capacity through continued use of the "Workers' and employers' Handbook on hazardous child labour". The Handbook, the result of collaboration between the social partners, makes a notable contribution toward addressing hazardous child labour for children who are either too young to work or who, if above the minimum age, could be in decent youth employment if their workplaces were made safe.

Activities funded by the project in the five target countries have contributed to the strengthened capacity of the social partners to address child labour. These have ranged from rolling out child labour policies among workers' organisations in Zambia and fostering collaboration between the workers' and employers' organisations to train affiliates in Benin, to developing national policy guides for employers' organisations in Chile and supporting international seminars with ILO constituents, such as Education International.

Key outputs of the project's Phase I include the establishment of formalised and institutional district level child labour monitoring mechanisms in Zambia, where community and district child labour committees were functioning poorly or did not previously exist. In Ghana, IPEC training on child labour in rural areas for the General Agricultural Workers' Union (GAWU) helped it to develop a national training manual on hazardous child labour and OSH. As a result, a training manual was also developed to promote understanding of the basics of child labour and OSH in cocoa farming. The project also supported several sub-regional trade union activities, particularly training for trade union child labour focal points in Latin America and the Caribbean, enabling their organizations to be better prepared to participate in the III Global Conference on Child Labour: by strengthening the regional action plan against child labour and national approaches towards the inclusion of child labour in collective agreements; by improving national lists of hazardous work; and by contributing to the implementation of Decent Work Country Programmes. In addition, in Fiji, as part of a bipartite action plan agreed in 2012, an employers' organization (FCEF) developed and launched a guidebook to enable its members to engage more effectively in national efforts to combat child labour. Nine workshops on "Labour Law, ILO Conventions and Union Organising" involving 270 participants from affiliates of the Fiji Trades Union Congress took place in late 2013. They addressed the right to organize, inter alia, as a crucial first step to enable workers to be better engaged in the fight against child labour.

and handicraft sectors. The Code was developed through consultations including employers and other bodies such as local branches of the Department for Commerce and Trading, and provincial VCCI branches.

Direct action

- **Côte d'Ivoire:** through an action programme implemented by the UGTCl national trade union centre, awareness-raising activities on the worst forms of child labour, including hazardous work, in cocoa growing areas were carried out. Social services in the Communes of Abengourou and Agnibilékrou were mapped and services are being provided consistently to beneficiary children (education and training) and to their families (enhancing livelihood opportunities).
- **Mexico:** through the Workers' Training School, the Oaxaca Federation of Rural Workers' and Popular Organizations (FOCOPO) provides primary and secondary education courses to an average of 55 children per month, mostly adolescents.

3.3 Corporate social responsibility

IPEC continues to engage with employers' organizations, multi-stakeholder initiatives (MSIs) and companies to enhance the contribution of business to the elimination of child labour.

In April 2012, IPEC, through a Netherlands-funded project, supported the launch of the **Child Labour Platform (CLP)**,²² which brings together companies, workers' and employers' organizations and civil society under the auspices of the Global Compact Human Rights and Labour Working Group, co-chaired by IOE and ITUC. Through virtual and physical meetings, the CLP fosters the exchange of experience and dialogue on

²² Visit the Child Labour Platform (CLP) website at: www.ilo.org/ipec/Action/CSR/clp/lang--en/index.htm.

tackling child labour, particularly in supply chains; identifies obstacles to tackling child labour and advises on ways of overcoming them; conducts research and training; and seeks to catalyse collective action.

In 2012, IPEC signed a US\$ 1.6 million addendum to a Public-Private Partnership (PPP) agreement with **Japan Tobacco International (JTI)** to replicate good practice from Malawi and Brazil in support of effective child labour monitoring systems (CLMSs), better policies and regulations, and improved livelihoods among tobacco-growing communities. In 2013, IPEC conducted a training workshop for JTI staff on tackling child labour in the tobacco supply chain. The training programme seeks to mainstream child labour concerns into JTI's supply chain management, ensuring close linkage with relevant government programmes.

IPEC also signed a US\$ 1 million PPP agreement with **Mars, Inc.** to strengthen child labour monitoring systems (CLMSs) in cocoa-growing communities in Côte d'Ivoire, to support community organization and planning to tackle child labour and to advocate for improved education quality and coverage in target areas.

In addition, IPEC advised the Boards of the **International Cocoa Initiative (ICI)**, the **Eliminating Child Labour in Tobacco-growing (ECLT) Foundation**, and the **AIM-Progress Forum** of consumer goods manufacturers and suppliers, and, in collaboration with the **ILO Helpdesk for Business**, provided advice to individual companies on tackling child labour.

In a publication, *Business and the fight against child labour – Experience from India, Brazil and South Africa*,²³ IPEC documented business initiatives to end child labour in the brick

²³ ILO-IPEC: *Business and the fight against child labour – Experience from India, Brazil and South Africa*. ILO, Geneva, 2013. Available at: www.ilo.org/ipec/Informationresources/WCMS_IPEC_PUB_23484.

knit, knitwear and other industries in India, employers' efforts to combat commercial sexual exploitation in Brazil, and prevention efforts in South Africa. A seminar in India involving the participating countries stimulated dialogue on the contribution of business in the Global South to the elimination of child labour.

IPEC, ACT/EMP and the IOE, with the close participation of selected companies, launched a project, funded from regular budget sources, to produce **a guidance tool on good business practice** with regard to child labour. The guidance tool will identify practical steps companies can take to conduct due diligence regarding child labour in their own operations and their supply chains. This project conducted 5 company assessments to develop and further test the tool.

With the UN Global Compact Leaders' Summit in New York and the Forum on Business and Human Rights in Geneva, 2013 was a significant year for building momentum for business to help eliminate child labour. At the Global Compact Leaders' Summit, IPEC convened a special event of the Child Labour Platform. Panellists from the Coca Cola Company, Mars, Inc. and Telefónica, presented their experiences in addressing child labour in sugar cane and cocoa harvesting, as well as in leveraging telecommunications expertise for awareness-raising. At the UN Human Rights and Business Forum, IPEC spoke on a panel on human rights in supply chains, highlighting the links between fundamental rights at work, in particular between the enabling right of freedom of association in the informal and rural economies and the elimination of child labour, and underlined, conversely, how child labour elimination is critical to the achievement of sustainable supply chains. In addition, in April 2013, following the first anniversary of the launch of the Children's Rights and Business Principles, Gordon Brown, UN Special Envoy for Global Education, Georg Kell, Executive Director of the UN Secretary General's Global Compact and Guy Ryder, ILO Director-General, issued a

joint letter urging business to do more to help deliver a world fit for children and help eliminate child labour, and pointing to membership of the Child Labour Platform (CLP) as an opportunity to take a concrete step in this direction.

3.4 South-South and Triangular Cooperation

South-South and Triangular Cooperation initiatives have successfully fostered cooperation and exchange among countries and, during the biennium, IPEC continued to strengthen its work in line with the ILO Strategy on South-South and Triangular Cooperation endorsed by the Governing Body in November 2012.

Initiatives were implemented through IPEC South-South Cooperation partnerships and projects and in close collaboration with the Community of Portuguese-Speaking Countries (CPLP),²⁴ MERCOSUR, the East African Community (EAC), ECOWAS and the Southern African Development Community (SADC), and with the ILO Offices in Brasilia, Dakar, Dili, Jakarta, Lima, Lisbon, Lusaka, Maputo, Santiago and Yaoundé and other ILO headquarters units.

Two significant outputs resulted from inter-regional activities involving Latin America and the Caribbean, Africa, Asia and the Pacific and Europe and Central Asia, and the CPLP: a documentary on child labour²⁵ in Portuguese-Speaking Countries in Africa (PALOP), launched at the CPLP Ministerial meeting (Maputo, April 2013) and broadcast in all five PALOP countries in June; and a *Study on the application of ILO Conventions No. 138 and No. 182 and its recommendations on the national legislation of the CPLP countries*,²⁶

²⁴ The CPLP includes eight countries: Portugal, Brazil, Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, São Tomé and Príncipe and East Timor.

²⁵ The documentary is available at the Lusophone project page at: www.ilo.org/ipec/projects/global/lusophone/lang--en/index.htm.

²⁶ ILO-IPEC: *Study on the application of ILO Conventions No.*



Box 10 BRAZIL – South-South International Seminar on Social Policies for Development to share good practices on decent work, with a special focus on child labour and social policies for development



Opening Ceremony.

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Bolsa Família beneficiary, Ms. Elimar Pereira da Silva, presents Arapoanga's social services to foreign delegates.

© Ana Nascimento/MDS.

This seminar took place in Brasília on 25-26 June 2013, and was organized, in close collaboration with the ILO, by the Brazilian Ministry of External Relations through the Brazilian Cooperation Agency under the ILO and Brazil joint initiative supporting South-South Cooperation for Combating Child Labour. Representatives of workers' and employers' organizations and high level civil servants from Algeria, Bahamas, Belize, Bolivia, El Salvador, India, Jordan, Mexico, Viet Nam and Tanzania and ILO specialists participated in the programme, which included technical discussions and round tables with Brazilian Government, legal and academic public administration specialists. Among the participants were ministries of labour and employment, women and child development and rural development, notably from India, Jordan and Tanzania, which have worked closely with IPEC.

Experiences were exchanged about conditional cash transfer programmes, national plans of action on child and forced labour, social protection systems and policy convergence, and on strategies to optimize the effect of public policies and programmes on the prevention and elimination of child labour. A visit to government social assistance referral centres (*Centro de Referência de Assistência Social*¹ and *Centro de Referência Especializado de Assistência Social*) allowed participants to interact with beneficiaries and understand the operational structures and coordination of Brazilian Government services.

¹ View the *Centro de Referência de Assistência Social (CRAS)* video at: www.youtube.com/watch?v=jE7XDHVNYZs.

launched during the 2013 International Labour Conference at a side event chaired by the Minister of Labour from Mozambique and the ILO Chief of Cabinet.

Other highlights of activities during the biennium include:

- the Brazil and Tanzania cooperation project supporting the implementation of the National Action Plan for the Elimination of Child Labour in Tanzania;
- in Haiti, an action programme in partnership with Brazilian institutions, offering vocational training programmes for youth to help them to access decent work and participate in the country's reconstruction;
- a joint CPLP-ILO World Day Against Child Labour campaign led by the ILO Lisbon Office;²⁷
- the “Bipartite Declaration of Brasilia 2013”²⁸ adopted by representatives of the Business Confederation and Trade Union Confederation of the CPLP during the bipartite technical meeting held in Brasilia, a preparatory event for the *Brasilia Conference* supported by IPEC;
- the eight CPLP member countries adopted the “Maputo Declaration”, reaffirming the importance of eradicating child labour and its worst forms, during the CPLP Ministerial Meeting²⁹ in 2013;
- in South America, through experience-sharing projects funded by Brazil and the US, results were achieved in labour inspection and child labour, vocational

training, social protection and policies and programmes targeting working children between the ages of 14-17; and

- preparatory sub-regional meetings for the *Brasilia Conference*, to share good practices and discuss ways forward, were convened with MERCOSUR, CPLP, ECOWAS, ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) and Maghreb countries.

3.5 International partnerships

IPEC continued to contribute to a number of collaborative initiatives and partnerships with other UN agencies in the areas of education, trafficking, agriculture, and children affected by armed conflict, as well as to the **Understanding Children's Work (UCW) programme** with UNICEF and the World Bank (see Section 4.2).

In November 2012, a meeting of the **Global Task Force on Child Labour and Education for All (GTF)**, for which the ILO acts as the Secretariat, was held alongside the Education For All (EFA) meeting in Paris.³⁰ Participants agreed on the importance of continuing to coordinate work on child labour and education policy interventions, for which an important opportunity was considered to be the UN Secretary General's new Education First initiative, which has identified child labour as a significant barrier to education.

138 and No. 182 and its recommendations on the national legislation of the CPLP countries. Geneva, ILO, 2013. Available at: www.ilo.org/ipec/Informationresources/WCMS_222484.

²⁷ Visit the Campaign website at: www.cplp.org/id-3075.aspx?Action=1&NewsId=2815&M=NewsV2&PID=8357.

²⁸ The Bipartite Declaration is available at: www.ilo.org/pardev/south-south/WCMS_220155.

²⁹ Visit the CPLP Ministerial Meeting page at: www.cplp.org/id-146.aspx?PID=6504&M=NewsV2&Action=1&NewsId=2525.

³⁰ The participants included representatives from the ILO, UNICEF, UNESCO, the Global Partnership for Education and Education International (EI).

The **International Partnership for Cooperation on Child Labour in Agriculture**³¹ continued to raise the visibility of the challenge of child labour in the sector, and to promote sustainable solutions by supporting collaboration between agricultural stakeholders and ILO constituents and to provide technical advice and capacity support. Its activities are reflected in Section 3.10.

IPEC, along with the ILO's Special Action Programme to Combat Forced Labour (SAP-FL), continued to participate in activities of the **Inter-agency Coordination Group Against Trafficking in Persons (ICAT)**, contributing to a white paper on preventing trafficking by addressing demand. As a member of the **Inter-Agency Working Group on Children on the Move**,³² IPEC contributed an article on "Migrant children and child labour: A vulnerable group in need of attention" to the report *Children on the Move*, published by the IOM in 2013. This report was used in several global conferences, including the UN High-Level Dialogue on Migration and Development and the Metropolis Conference on Migration.

As a member of the **Paris Principles Steering Group on children and armed conflict (PPSG)** the ILO aims to strengthen the economic component of reintegration programmes targeting children and armed conflict. In collaboration with UNICEF, UNDP and the Inter-agency working group

on Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration, IPEC and the ITC-ILO, through EU- and Italy-funded projects, organized a training course (Turin, 2012) on economic reintegration with participants from Philippines, Afghanistan, Myanmar, South Sudan and Somalia, which has led in some instances to joint planning at country level.

IPEC pursued efforts to mainstream child labour in humanitarian responses through the **Child Protection Working Group (CPWG)**. The CPWG was established in 2007 as part of the Humanitarian Reform process, which aimed to improve the effectiveness of humanitarian response programmes by ensuring greater predictability, accountability and partnership. The CPWG Child Labour Task Force, set up and led by the ILO, was reinvigorated and mobilized resources from Canada to implement planned activities. The main achievements during the last biennium include:

- the elaboration of a specific standard on child labour (Standard No. 12) as part of the CPWG's "Minimum Standards for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action." This provides guidance to numerous agencies working in various emergencies and, most important, it represents a recognition that child labour needs to be addressed as part of preparedness and response to an emergency;
- an inter-agency review of what is known about child labour in emergencies and the response to it, which examined lessons learned, good practices, challenges, gaps and opportunities and will inform the development of inter-agency guidelines; and
- the recruitment of a part-time staff member to provide technical support to child protection agencies in selected emergencies.

IPEC's efforts to mainstream child labour concerns in humanitarian responses have clearly been effective in view of the work of the

³¹ International Partnership members are: ILO, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) representing the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), International Union of Food, Agricultural, Hotel, Restaurant, Catering, Tobacco and Allied Workers' Associations (IUF), and agricultural producers' organizations (formerly represented by the International Federation of Agricultural Producers – IFAP).

³² Inter-Agency Working Group on Children on the Move members: the ILO, IOM, UNICEF, UNHCR, Save the Children, World Vision International, Plan International, Terre des Hommes, the Global Movement for Children, Intervida, the Oak Foundation, Environnement et Développement du Tiers Monde (ENDA), and the Mouvement Africain des Enfants et Jeunes Travailleurs (MAEJT).



Box 11 INDONESIA – Mainstreaming child labour concerns into education programmes and budgets

In 2011, IPEC, through a Netherlands-funded project on combatting child labour through education, began working with the Child Protection Institution of South Sulawesi (*Lembaga Perlindungan Anak*) to provide education services to children working on the Antang-Makasar dumpsite. Using the 3R (Rights, Responsibilities and Representation) Training Kit developed by IPEC to enable children to learn about their rights and responsibilities and empower them to voice their needs, the action programme provided 100 child scavengers with scholarships to access formal and non-formal education, vocational skills training, and life skills education. As a result, in 2012, the Makasar Municipality Education Office established a budget (subsequently increased in 2013) for vocational skills training for children aged 15-17 engaged in child labour. IPEC provided further technical assistance in the apprenticeship and entrepreneurship programme.

CPWG. Nonetheless, much remains to be done to build the capacity of humanitarian agencies to strengthen the child labour response in emergencies and to ensure effective programming on the ground.

In addition to its partnerships with UN agencies at the international level, IPEC also collaborates with other UN agencies in the delivery of inter-agency projects. For example, the ILO is working with UNDP, FAO, WHO, IOM and UNICEF to implement a project in northern Kenya “Strengthening Human Security in the Border Communities of Turkana,” and has embarked on capacity building and advocacy against child labour.³³

3.6 Child labour and education

IPEC work continued to build effective links between child labour and education. The activities referred to below were implemented through Netherlands- and EU-funded projects.

The 2012 Education For All (EFA) Global Monitoring Report indicated that the number of out of school children of primary school age fell from 108 million in 1999 to 61 million in 2010, a 44 per cent decrease. Yet the report warns

that since 2008 progress has stalled and that the number of children out of school in Sub-Saharan Africa increased by 1.6 million. The report highlights that aid to basic education has stagnated since 2010. It calls for increased engagement and shows that funds spent on education generate 10 to 15 times as much in economic growth over a person’s lifetime.³⁴

It is against this difficult backdrop that IPEC has been working to support member States to mainstream child labour concerns into their education sector plans and make linkages with skills and vocational training programmes to ensure an effective school-to-work transition for older children.

Some areas of work supported by IPEC include:

- training courses on the links between child labour and education policy, which continued in 2012 and 2013;
- national training workshops for education sector stakeholders on mainstreaming child labour concerns in education sector plans in Angola, Madagascar, Mali, Sierra Leone, South Africa, South Sudan, Uganda, Zambia, Bolivia and Indonesia in 2012 and 2013;

³³ A newsletter providing an update of project activities is available at: www.ilo.org/ipec/news/WCMS_233861.

³⁴ UNESCO: *Education For All Global Monitoring Report 2012 – Youth and skills: Putting education to work*. Paris, 2013. Available at: <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0021/002180/218003e.pdf>.

- an international conference on child labour and education “*School is the best place to work: Education unions against child labour*”, convened by Education International (EI), Algemene Onderwijsbond (AOB) and Gewerkschaft Erziehung und Wissenschaft (GEW), with support from the German Confederation of Trade Unions (DGB) and the Friedrich Ebert Stiftung Foundation and supported by IPEC and ACTRAV. The conference, held in Berlin in 2012, included a working group discussion on a new knowledge resource developed by EI and ACTRAV on trade unions and Education For All;
- significant inputs to the report issued by the UN Special Envoy on Global Education, Gordon Brown, in November 2012 “*Child labour and educational disadvantage: Breaking the link, building opportunity*”, which draws heavily on ILO data and research. The ILO Director-General and Gordon Brown met in January 2013, agreeing on the importance of coordination and cooperation on work on child labour and education. Following that meeting, the FPRW Branch Chief participated in a roundtable “*From Exploitation to Education: Ending Child Slavery*”, chaired by Gordon Brown, coinciding with the World Bank/IMF Spring meetings in Washington, D.C.;
- IPEC continued collaboration with Education International (EI), jointly producing resources on the themes of the World Day Against Child Labour in 2012 and 2013, for use in teachers’ trade unions and by teachers in classroom activities with children; and
- a comprehensive resource guide that combines skills and livelihood training with other basic life skills. The guide aims to enhance the potential of older children of legal working age to successfully enter the labour market with decent working conditions.

3.7 Child labour and youth employment

IPEC’s work on youth employment combines research, policy advice and direct action. It is carried out at country level through projects and at the global level in collaboration with the ILO Youth Employment Programme (YEP) and UCW Programme. It focuses on children above the minimum age for employment and below 18 years. Children in this age bracket may either be legally employed youth or – if the work is hazardous or qualifies as one of the other worst forms – in child labour.

UCW research on youth employment for IPEC focuses on three components (policy, inter-agency country reports and the expansion of the global youth employment database) to support the development of intervention strategies designed to withdraw children from child labour and to improve employment outcomes for young persons above the minimum age for admission to employment.

- “**YouthStats**”, the youth employment global database (www.youthstatistics.org) developed by UCW and YEP responds to the need for reliable statistics on the labour market situation of young people between the ages of 15 and 29 to inform policies on youth employment worldwide.
- **Policy-oriented research on youth employment** examines links between child labour and youth employment outcomes. Research activities included work initiated on the upcoming 2014 World Report on Child Labour and Youth Employment; and a regional overview of child labour and youth employment in the Arab States.
- **Inter-agency country reports** (Dominican Republic, Honduras, Costa Rica, Uganda, Togo, and Philippines) provide evidence of the close linkages between child labour and youth employment and highlight the need to



Box 12 BRAZIL – Apprenticeships facilitate the transition from child labour to decent work for youth

This pilot project supported by IPEC, through Brazil- and US-funded projects, was implemented by the National System of Apprenticeships in Industry (SENAI) in the State of Mato Grosso, in partnership with the Ministry of Labour, the Municipality of Cuiabá and private companies. The Municipal Secretary in charge of Social Welfare identified 500 children, between the ages of 14 and 17, who were combining school in the morning with work classified as one of the worst forms of child labour in the afternoon. The youth and their families were supported so they could participate in the apprenticeship programme, scheduled in the afternoon, and continue their education while no longer being engaged in child labour. In coordination with the schools, the programme ensured the identified youth were enrolled and concluded their formal basic education and monitored their performance. Each youth signed an apprenticeship contract with one of the companies involved in the programme, and received vocational training, a salary and social security coverage. The apprenticeships lasted up to two years, leading ultimately to a decent job.

The Labour Superintendent of the State of Mato Grosso supervises the implementation of the project, thus guaranteeing its sustainability. Other institutions of the Vocational Training System have also expressed interest in extending this model nationally.

address child labour and youth employment in national development strategies.

IPEC continued its policy work on mainstreaming child labour concerns into national policy development frameworks, including National Plans on Youth and supporting the drafting or revision of hazardous child labour lists. These lists, established through tripartite consultation, are important for identifying work which is to be prohibited to all children, including those above the minimum age for admission to employment and work. The listing process is also important as a forum for discussion among the social partners and often stimulates further planning, problem-solving, and direct action by the parties involved.

IPEC, YEP, the ILO Skills and Employability Department (EMP/SKILLS), and the ILO Social Finance Programme work together to promote decent work opportunities for youth. Concrete examples include: the Brazilian Employers' Programme (Vira Vida), which provides rehabilitation, training and apprenticeships for victims of commercial sexual exploitation; IPEC child soldiers projects in Central Africa, Somalia

and Myanmar, which apply the “How to” guide on economic integration of children formerly associated with armed forces and groups; the adaptation and testing of the ILO “Know about Business” (KAB) modules for upper secondary schools in Viet Nam; evidence-based experience from Thailand on “How schools prepare students to seek out decent work” and “How employers learned the value of protecting young employees”; the promotion of green jobs and the integration of OSH into technical, vocational and entrepreneurship training of youth aged 15-17 in Kenya; and the adaptation and use of the “Safe Work for Youth” toolkit in Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan and Kosovo.

As a member of the ILO ACI task team on “Jobs and Skills for Youth”, IPEC has contributed to the preparation of the ACI Strategy Paper and Work Plan. Its future endeavours will be in line with the plans and outcomes of this ACI.



Box 13 THAILAND – Strengthening the capacity of the labour inspectorate to address child labour

Labour inspection is one of the most effective mechanisms to tackle child labour and IPEC works to strengthen the capacities of labour inspectorates, especially regarding hazardous child labour and child labour monitoring. In Thailand, IPEC, through a US-funded project, is working with the Ministry of Labour’s Department of Labour Protection and Welfare (DLPW) to develop a labour inspection training programme to address issues of child labour, forced labour and trafficking. The programme aims to provide labour inspectors with the skills to use revised inspection protocols and tools to understand how to address child labour and forced labour when encountering abusive situations. It draws on multi-disciplinary mechanisms and partnerships to redress these situations and refers victims to appropriate services.

The training programme was tested during a pilot training workshop in September 2013, attended by 48 DLPW officials. Special attention was paid to informal economy workplaces, agriculture and fisheries, including fishing boats, to improve the coverage of protection in areas where labour inspection has been traditionally weak. The programme will be tested further in early 2014 and rolled out later that year. The aim is to ensure that Thailand’s 600 labour inspectors are trained and able to respond to child labour and force labour situations through case identification, follow-up and referral to appropriate agencies.

Through its provincial partnerships, IPEC has also worked with the DLPW to help embed the work of labour inspectors in relevant government child protection and anti-child labour networks through information sharing and referral and by improving child labour monitoring mechanisms.

As part of IPEC’s strategy to promote the replication of good practices, in February 2013, IPEC and the ILO TRIANGLE labour migration project in Thailand brought a team of Brazilian labour inspectors to discuss the labour inspection reform process in Brazil, which successfully transformed labour inspection into a respected, effective and well-paid profession. The learning from Brazil has informed the development of the training programme and the drafting of the new inspection protocols on child labour and forced labour in Thailand.

3.8 Hazardous child labour

In many cases it is less effective or simply too late to wait until children are working before warning them against hazardous child labour. Many developed countries have begun innovative programmes, often starting as early primary school, to prepare children in school for a safe and legal working life. Few such programmes exist in developing countries.

IPEC, assisted by the European Network Education and Training in Occupational Safety and Health (ENETOSH), the EU-OSHA Agency, the German Government, the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health of America (NIOSH) and the International Social Security Association (ISSA), organized a workshop, attended by 23 countries, at ITC-ILO in November 2012 entitled, “Mainstreaming

OSH into Education: Towards a culture of Prevention”.³⁵ This was an opportunity for developed countries to share their materials and curriculum for introducing children and youth to the principles of OSH and to develop a partnership with selected developing countries to assist them in adapting the materials and methods to their needs.

A triangular partnership between Jamaica and Guyana, the US and Germany was one of the most productive results. In Jamaica, for instance, the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Labour and the Labour Inspectorate agreed to pilot the new approaches in local schools,

³⁵ Visit the Workshop page at: www.enetosh.net/webcom/show_article.php/_c-196/_nr-6/i.html.

leading in turn to an invitation to present their experience at two major international conferences.

A second US-funded initiative to promote protection of children from hazardous child labour involved Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Nepal and Pakistan in examining the risks in brick making and in developing remedial measures. Many thousands of children, some very young, work in brickyards throughout Asia and the Pacific, the Arab States and South America. Through discussions with workers and employers in the concerned enterprises, and tripartite meetings with workers' and employers' organizations at different levels (except in Afghanistan), this project assessed physical *and* psychological risks.

3.9 Child labour monitoring

IPEC continued to provide technical assistance to member States regarding the establishment and operation of child labour monitoring mechanisms. The ILO's Labour Administration and Labour Inspection Programme (LAB/ADMIN) and IPEC are developing a guidance note on how labour inspectorates may relate to child labour monitoring systems. A review of promising practices in child labour monitoring is also underway.

Using IPEC's learning regarding child labour monitoring in specific value chains such as cocoa, sugar and tobacco, a tailor-made training package was developed, with Regular Budget funding, for the monitoring of child labour in the cotton harvest of Uzbekistan. This package includes issues of definition, documentation of specific work hazards, functioning of monitoring teams, establishing rapport with children, remedial action, ethical issues and reporting. It was offered to a team of international and national monitors prior to the

monitoring of the cotton harvest in September/October 2013.

3.10 Child labour in agriculture

During the biennium, the subject of child labour in agriculture saw increased attention. There were unprecedented developments in awareness and action against child labour in agriculture, including in farming, fisheries and aquaculture, livestock rearing and forestry. The activities referred to below were implemented through projects funded by the EU, Italy, the Netherlands, the US, the ECLT Foundation, the Global Issues Group (GIG) in the chocolate and cocoa industry, and ILO and ITC-ILO Regular Budget. Activities implemented in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO) were cost shared.

More than 98 million children – 59 per cent of all those in child labour – are engaged in child labour in agriculture, most of which is unpaid work in family farms, operations and businesses. Agriculture is also the sector where the majority of hazardous work of children takes place and in which progress in eliminating child labour has been slowest.

IPEC, separately and through the **International Partnership for Cooperation on Child Labour in Agriculture**, provided technical advice on child labour in agriculture to constituents and programmes, with increasing attention being paid to specific sub-sectors, such as fisheries, livestock rearing and small-scale agriculture.

IPEC and the Partnership, through technical advice to its members, contributed variously to national and global conferences and meetings, including the Global March Conference on Child Labour in Agriculture (Washington, July 2012), the Malawi Tripartite National Conference on Child Labour in Agriculture

(Lilongwe, September 2012), and the *Brasilia Conference* (October 2013).

IPEC provided inputs on child labour in agriculture to the ILO Expert Consultation on Forced Labour and Trafficking in Fisheries (Turin, September 2012), and the Global Dialogue Forum for the Promotion of the Work in Fishing Convention, 2007 (No. 188) (Geneva, May 2013). IPEC organised side events at the 26th World Congress of the IUF, the 30th Session of the Committee on Fisheries (COFI), and held joint ILO-FAO events on child labour in agriculture to mark the World Day Against Child Labour.

Global activities in the Partnership included support to global training and capacity building on child labour in agriculture, in collaboration with ITC-ILO, including the annual training course “Harvesting a future without child labour: eliminating harmful practices in agriculture.” The Partnership continued to strengthen its knowledge base, developing materials on child labour in agriculture, fisheries and aquaculture, livestock, occupational safety and health, and data collection instruments.

During the biennium, IPEC supported national level activities in Argentina, Cambodia, Ghana, Kenya, Lao PDR, Malawi, Mali, Philippines and Tanzania and responded to requests for guidance and technical advice from other governments and projects, including in Democratic Republic of Congo, Egypt, Nigeria, South Sudan, Thailand and in the Arab States.

Among the Partnership’s achievements were:

- the adoption, in February 2012 by the Cambodian Fisheries Administration, of a draft National Plan of Action on Eliminating Child Labour in the Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector of Cambodia and endorsement of the “Guidelines for a brighter future for small-scale fisheries in Cambodia through community fisheries”

which make specific reference to child labour targets;

- the signing, in June 2013, by the social partners and the Ministers of Agriculture, of Livestock Rearing and of Fishing, of a “Call for Action” in Mali to eliminate child labour in agriculture;
- the endorsement, in September 2012, by the Malawi National Conference on Child Labour in Agriculture of the outcome document *Priority actions to better address child labour in agriculture*; and
- the development, with IPEC support, of a new website on child labour in agriculture (to be launched in early 2014)³⁶ to collect and share information and technical knowledge about child labour in agriculture.

3.11 Child trafficking, and child labour and migration

IPEC continued to provide technical advice to specific projects regarding responses to child trafficking and child migration.

IPEC contributed to a number of meetings and conferences to raise awareness on the risk of migrant children falling into child labour, including the International Symposium on Migration, Family and Dignity, hosted by the Doha International Institute for Family Studies and Development (Doha, March 2012); UN side events that fed into the UN High-level Dialogue on Migration and Development (New York, October 2013); the UN Day of General Discussion on Migration (Geneva, April 2013); and the International Metropolis Conference on Migration (Tampere, September 2013). IPEC provided inputs on child labour and migration and child sensitive responses for an ILO Experts Meeting on Forced Labour

³⁶ The new Child labour in agriculture website will be available at: www.childlabourinagriculture.org.

and Trafficking (Geneva, February 2013) and to a subsequent questionnaire to member States; to the *Brasilia Conference* session on child migrants; and to the Africa Regional Conference on forced labour “Combating forced labour and trafficking in Africa” (Lusaka, November 2013).

3.12 Child labour in domestic work

Following the adoption of the Convention No. 189 concerning decent work for domestic workers and its Recommendation No. 201 in 2011, IPEC contributed to the design and implementation of an ILO strategy on decent work for domestic workers.³⁷ This was endorsed by the ILO Governing Body which requested the Office to draw on it when developing priorities for 2014-2015 and to organize a high-level global conference on decent work for domestic workers before the end of 2015.³⁸

At the global level, highlights of IPEC action and achievements during the biennium include:

- a technical report on child labour in domestic work,³⁹ issued for the 2013 World Day Against Child Labour, which outlines why involvement of children in domestic work should be a global concern and presents the basic concepts and required responses, examining child domestic work

as a social development priority, a human rights concern and a gender equality challenge;

- the 2013 global estimates report,⁴⁰ which drew on national household surveys to include estimates for 2012 on child domestic work and on child labour in domestic work.⁴¹ These estimates were based on an industry-approach, recently recommended by the ILO, rather than an occupation approach; and
- a thematic session on child labour in domestic work at the *Brasilia Conference*.⁴²

In the Latin America and the Caribbean region, the UN Inter-Agency Group on Child Labour (GITI), led by the ILO, launched the report, *United Nations System priorities to address Child Labour in Latin America and the Caribbean*⁴³ that identifies child domestic work as one of the priority areas of intervention for which a joint action plan will be promoted in the Region.

Research, policy work and/or pilot interventions are being carried out through several projects including in: Cameroon, Côte d’Ivoire, Ecuador, Gabon, Haiti, Indonesia, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Morocco, Namibia, Niger, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Togo and Viet Nam.

Particularly noteworthy is the work carried out during the biennium in two IPEC projects:

- the Global Action Programme on Child Labour Issues (GAP) (US-funded), supports

³⁷ ILO: *Matters arising out of the work of the 100th Session (2011) of the International Labour Conference. Follow-up to the adoption of the resolution concerning efforts to make decent work a reality for domestic workers worldwide*. Governing Body, 312th Session, Geneva, November 2011, document GB.312/INS/3. Available at: www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_163560.pdf

³⁸ ILO: *Follow-up to the resolution concerning efforts to make decent work a reality for domestic workers worldwide: Progress report*. Governing Body, 319th Session, Geneva 16-31 October 2013, document GB.319/POL/1. Available at: www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_222102.pdf.

³⁹ ILO-IPEC: *Ending child labour in domestic work and protecting young workers from abusive working conditions*. Geneva, ILO, 2013. Available at: www.ilo.org/ipec/Informationresources/WCMS_207656.

⁴⁰ ILO-IPEC: *Marking progress against child labour – Global estimates and trends 2000-2012*. Geneva, ILO, 2013. Available at: www.ilo.org/ipec/Informationresources/WCMS_221513.

⁴¹ ILO-IPEC: *Global Estimates on Child Domestic Work 2012*. Geneva, ILO, 2013. Available at: www.ilo.org/ipec/Informationresources/WCMS_IPEC_PUB_23235.

⁴² Visit the session page at: <http://childlabour2013.org/child-labor-in-domestic-work>.

⁴³ GITI: *United Nations System priorities to address Child Labour in Latin America and the Caribbean – A common commitment*. ILO-IPEC. Lima, ILO, 2013. Available at: www.ilo.org/ipec/Informationresources/WCMS_IPEC_PUB_24556.

awareness-raising and advocacy activities and the formulation of enabling regulatory and policy frameworks to strengthen protection for child domestic workers in 12 countries;

- the Decent Work for Domestic Workers to End Child Domestic Work project in Indonesia (PROMOTE),⁴⁴ a US-funded project, aims to reduce child labour in domestic work by building institutional capacities of domestic worker organizations to promote decent work for domestic workers.

Through specific projects, including the GAP project, IPEC has continued to work closely with ILO constituents, both at national and international level, including relevant domestic workers' organizations, the IUF, the International Domestic Workers' Federation and the ITUC, in particular to enhance the knowledge base and conduct policy and regulatory action on child domestic work. In addition, IPEC is strengthening its work with civil society partners, including financially supporting the Global March against Child Labour, within the framework of its campaign on child domestic work, to implement a global campaign for the ratification of ILO Convention No. 189.

Child domestic work: Global estimates 2012

- 17.2 million children are in paid or unpaid domestic work in the home of a third party or employer;
- of these, 11.5 million are in child labour, of whom 3.7 million are in hazardous work (21.4 per cent of all child domestic workers); and
- 5.7 million, mostly adolescents, are in permissible work but need to be protected from abuse and be guaranteed decent work;
- in addition, undetermined numbers of children are in domestic work as a result of forced labour and trafficking;
- 67.1 per cent of all child domestic workers are girls;
- 65.1 per cent of all child domestic workers are below 14 years: 7.4 million aged 5 to 11 and 3.8 million aged 12 to 14.

⁴⁴ Visit the PROMOTE project page at: www.ilo.org/jakarta/whatwedo/projects/WCMS_210965.

3.13 The use of children in armed conflict and child labour in emergencies

IPEC's strategy has been to strengthen the economic component of reintegration programmes for children in close collaboration with UNICEF and other agencies. IPEC's approach is twofold – in some instances, implementing projects aiming at providing children and youth with decent work opportunities and in others, building the capacity of partners to do so.

During the biennium, the ILO designed and implemented three new projects in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (funded by UNICEF), Myanmar (funded by the Peace Building Fund) and Somalia (funded by the EU) and received requests from the Special Representative of the Secretary General on Children and Armed Conflict, UNICEF and governments to support activities at country level in the Central African Republic, South Sudan, Mali and Philippines. This is a clear indication of the potential to develop further this area of work in the next biennium.

As chair of the Child Protection Working Group (CPWG) Task Force on Child Labour, IPEC drives efforts to strengthen the response to child labour in emergencies, whether they result from conflict or natural disaster (see Section 3.5).

3.14 Child labour and gender

IPEC continues to produce global child labour estimates and trends disaggregated by sex. The 2013 global estimates report shows considerable differences in child labour patterns by sex between 2000 and 2012, with an overall greater decline in the number of girls in child labour than of boys, and with

boys in child labour (99.8 million in 2012) outnumbering the girls (68.2 million). One significant finding of the 2013 Global Estimates Report is the contrast in engagement of girls and boys depending on their age. In total, 55 million boys aged 5-17 are in hazardous work, compared with 30 million girls, but that is largely accounted for by the great discrepancy among older children aged 15-17 (38.6 million boys and 8.8 million girls). Among younger children, aged 5-14 years, the opposite is true: 21.5 million girls are in hazardous child labour compared with 16.4 million boys.

These figures might underestimate girls' involvement in child labour relative to that of boys as they do not include involvement in household chores, including hazardous chores. In this respect, the 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) (Geneva, October 2013) marked significant progress, with the ILO presenting global research to develop globally acceptable statistical measurement criteria for classifying unpaid household chores as child labour. The research findings suggest that, beyond a threshold of 20 hours per week, household chores have a significant detrimental effect on children's school attendance.

The Statistical Information and Monitoring Programme on Child Labour (SIMPOC), the statistics unit of IPEC, has supported the implementation of a number of pilot surveys which resulted in a breakthrough in the measurement of commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC), trafficking and forced labour of children, which affect girls disproportionately to boys (see Section 4.2). These findings have provided guidance for the development and design of programmes, schemes and activities, in particular for the types of child labour in which girls are particularly vulnerable and gender differences are rife, including in domestic work and agriculture, CSEC, and trafficking of children.

3.15 Cooperation with the International Training Centre of the ILO (ITC-ILO)

In addition to collaboration with the ILO's Bureau for Workers' Activities (ACTRAV) and ILO's Bureau for Employers' Activities (ACT/EMP), IPEC, as part of the Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work (FPRW) Branch, continues to strengthen collaboration with other ILO departments and programmes as referred to elsewhere in this report. Highlighted in this section of the report are several activities implemented in collaboration with the ITC-ILO during the biennium.

IPEC's training and capacity building programme with ITC-ILO involved 18 activities, benefitting 548 officials from governments, workers' and employers' organizations, industry, NGOs, civil society, academia and training institutions, as well as staff from the ILO and other UN agencies. Financial support for these activities came from a variety of sources and included the Italian Government (annual voluntary contribution) and numerous technical cooperation projects of the ILO.

Inter-regional training courses were held on legislative and policy responses to child labour, achieving Education For All and child labour elimination, and eliminating harmful child labour practices in agriculture, the last in collaboration with FAO.

IPEC, UNICEF and the Inter-Agency Working Group on Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration jointly delivered a new course on economic reintegration of children and youth formerly associated with armed forces and armed groups.

Three national trainings were organized for national stakeholders in Nepal, on achieving Education For All and child labour elimination; in Tanzania, on eliminating child labour in agriculture for the staff and partner organizations (in Malawi, Mozambique and Uganda) of the ECLT Foundation and key national stakeholders; in Kenya, on hazardous child labour for constituents from Somalia and Somaliland, followed by a knowledge sharing workshop to which counterparts from Kenya, Uganda, Liberia, and South Sudan were invited.

ITC-ILO also hosted IPEC staff and the members of the European Network on Education and Training in occupational safety and health (ENETOSH) to discuss building a culture of prevention by mainstreaming OSH into education and training.

ITC-ILO launched a new course on enhancing the protection of domestic workers, with a focus on child labour and migrant domestic workers, delivered jointly by ITC-ILO's Social Protection Programme (SOCPRO/ITC), IPEC and the ILO's Conditions of Work and Employment Programme (TRAVAIL). An adaptation of this course to address the context of North and Sub-Saharan African countries was organized for both the IPEC project covering the Union for the Mediterranean and the IPEC component of the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work project (*Programme de mise en oeuvre de la Déclaration de l'OIT relative aux principes et droits fondamentaux au travail, PAMODEC III*). It was held as a follow-up to an experience-sharing Sub-regional Meeting for Maghreb and Sub-Saharan African Countries, held in Rabat in May 2013, which resulted in the creation of a knowledge-sharing platform managed by

ITC-ILO. Knowledge-sharing workshops were also organized for staff and implementing partners of IPEC projects devoted to tackling child labour through education. ITC-ILO also hosted a retreat for the staff of Japan Tobacco International (JTI) on hazardous child labour in agriculture.

A training to foster greater coherence in reporting and action between the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the ILO child labour Conventions was organized in collaboration with the ILO DWT/Delhi in June. In her annual report to the UN General Assembly, the Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General on Violence against Children acknowledged this important capacity-building programme on international human rights and labour standards on children's protection from violence and welcomed the chance for discussion, knowledge sharing and preparation for the *Brasilia Conference*.

During the biennium, IPEC staff contributed to ITC-ILO's course on the promotion of labour standards through corporate social responsibility (CSR) and its Master's programme on Labour Economics for Development (MALED).



Panel from IPEC's 20th anniversary exhibit "The ILO's fight against child labour: Dreaming of freedom".
See digital version of the full exhibit at: <http://www.ilo.org/legacy/english/wdaci/2013/en/bit-maket/index.html>

Advocating the message through the arts

We aim to build a culture of respect for children's rights and the empowerment of girls, boys, young women and men to end child labour. The ILO SCREAM (Supporting Children's Rights through Education, the Arts and the Media) programme helps children express their views and feelings and become actors against child labour.

Nous cherchons à construire une culture de respect des droits des enfants et d'autonomisation des filles et garçons et des jeunes adultes, afin de mettre un terme au travail des enfants. Le programme SCREAM (Défense des droits des enfants par l'éducation, les arts et les médias) de l'OIT aide les enfants à exprimer leurs points de vue et leurs sentiments et à devenir des acteurs de la lutte contre le travail des enfants.

Aspiramos a crear una cultura de respeto de los derechos del niño y el empoderamiento de los niños, niñas, y adolescentes para poner fin al trabajo infantil. El Programa SCREAM (Defensa de los derechos del niño a través de la educación, las artes y los medios de comunicación) de la OIT ayuda a los niños a expresar sus opiniones, sentimientos y a transformarse en protagonistas de la lucha contra el trabajo infantil.



El Salvador, 2006



Child labour workshops at the World Scout Jamboree, Sweden, 2011

4. Advocacy and knowledge development

4.1 Advocacy and awareness-raising

In 2012 and 2013, the **World Day Against Child Labour**, marked annually on 12 June, continued with events in numerous countries around the world, including high-level figures and well-known personalities rallying to the cause, and the launching of new campaigns.

In **2012**, to mark the theme of the World Day, **“Human rights and social justice... Let’s end child labour”**, IPEC issued a policy note⁴⁵ reviewing progress on the ratification and application of the ILO’s child labour Conventions. World Day events were held in more than 50 countries.⁴⁶ Among the follow-up events was a webinar organized by the Global Compact about the role of business in tackling child labour (for further details, refer to the 2013 IPEC Implementation Report).⁴⁷

In **2013**, the theme of the World Day was **“No to child labour in domestic work.”** IPEC issued a technical report (see Section 3.12) and campaign material was made available on the World Day section of the ILO website.⁴⁸ The ILO Director-General issued a statement on 12 June and the FPRW Branch Chief led a press conference at the UN in Geneva. The World Day was also acknowledged in statements by Pope Francis; U.S. Secretary of State, John Kerry; Marta Santos Pais, Special Representative of the UN Secretary General on Violence against Children; Gordon Brown, UN

Special Envoy for Education; Sharan Burrow, ITUC General Secretary; UNICEF; Human Rights Watch; and Ministers of Labour of Argentina, Benin, Ghana, Jamaica, Rwanda, Togo and Trinidad and Tobago.⁴⁹ World Day saw activities in more than 60 countries and generated considerable public and media interest.⁵⁰ The World Day postings on social media were the most successful the ILO has ever had; and the World Day webpage received an unprecedented number of hits (262,967 hits in June 2013 compared to 196,935 in 2012).

As IPEC marked its 20th anniversary in 2013, a **new exhibition “The ILO’s fight against child labour: Dreaming of Freedom”**⁵¹ was launched, reflecting the milestones in the history of the ILO and IPEC in the fight against child labour and the various strategies and responses adopted by ILO constituents and partners to work towards its elimination.

In 2013, IPEC launched a major new advocacy platform, the **“Music against Child Labour” Initiative**,⁵² which calls upon orchestras, choirs and musicians of all genres worldwide, professional and amateur, adult and youth, to dedicate one concert between October 2013 and December 2014 to the struggle against child labour. The Initiative and the appeal for a global concert series was launched on 11 June at a concert given by the late Maestro

⁴⁵ ILO-IPEC: *Tackling child labour: From commitment to action*. Geneva, ILO, 2012. Available at: www.ilo.org/ipec/Informationresources/WCMS_181875.

⁴⁶ A list of main World Day 2012 activities is available at: www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/download.do?type=document&id=20135.

⁴⁷ ILO-IPEC: *IPEC action against child labour: Highlights 2012*. Geneva, ILO, 2013. Available at: www.ilo.org/ipec/Informationresources/WCMS_IPEC_PUB_21937.

⁴⁸ Visit the World Day Against Child Labour 2013 website at: www.ilo.org/ipec/Campaignandadvocacy/wdacl/2013.

⁴⁹ Statements on the occasion of World Day 2013 are available at: www.ilo.org/ipec/Campaignandadvocacy/wdacl/2013/WCMS_215857.

⁵⁰ A list of main World Day 2013 activities are available at: www.ilo.org/ipecinfo/product/download.do?type=document&id=22435.

⁵¹ Visit the exhibition at: www.ilo.org/legacy/english/wdacl/2013/en/bit-maket/index.html.

⁵² Visit the Music initiative website at: www.ilo.org/ipec/Campaignandadvocacy/MusicInitiative.



■ Clockwise from upper left: World Day Against Child Labour – Dushanbe, Tajikistan 2012; Jakarta, Indonesia, 2013; Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire 2013; and Thailand, 2013.

■ The late Maestro Claudio Abbado and the Mozart Orchestra, Paris, June 2013 at a concert to launch the Music Against Child Labour Initiative. The still from the launch film shows a key quote from Maestro Abbado's declaration printed in the concert programme.



Claudio Abbado⁵³ and the Mozart Orchestra at the Salle Pleyel in Paris. Renowned conductors and musicians – including José

Antonio Abreu and Daniel Barenboim, music education bodies and musicians' organizations, including the International Federation of Musicians, joined Maestro Abbado in signing the Initiative Manifesto.⁵⁴ The first concert in

⁵³ The Director General conveyed the ILO's condolences to Claudio Abbado's family. Maestro Abbado had been instrumental in the founding of the Music Against Child Labour Initiative and, for many years, had expressed, through his music, his commitment to the struggle against child labour and to the rights and well-being of young people.

⁵⁴ The Initiative is supported by the following founders: Claudio Abbado; José-Antonio Abreu; Alessio Allegrini, Founder, Musicians for Human Rights; Daniel Barenboim; Pilar Jurado;



Box 14 GLOBAL – Highlights of the “Music against Child Labour” Initiative



Artists in Côte d’Ivoire raise their voices against child labour

In Abidjan, in December 2013, rap and reggae singers formed a choir for the abolition of child labour and, with renowned actors and novelists, launched two new music videos dedicated to the struggle against child labour. They signed a Charter denouncing child labour in Côte d’Ivoire and signed up to the Music Initiative Manifesto.

The Italian Ministry of Education launches a “Music against child labour” competition

In Italy, in November 2013, the Ministry of Education, in collaboration with the ILO and the Media Education for Development association (MED), launched a national competition inviting high schools to submit a short film, with music, against child labour. The winning entries will be presented at an event in Rome to mark World Day Against Child Labour 2014. Meanwhile, supported by composer Paolo Marzocchi and violinist Danusha Waskiewicz, a music school in Rome will experiment in compositions for orchestra and small ensembles, to be performed at the Teatro dell’Opera in Rome to mark World Day.



Soprano Pilar Jurado supports the campaign

In Madrid, in December 2013, in conjunction with activities to mark the 25th anniversary of the Spanish Agency for International Cooperation and Development and the 20th anniversary of IPEC, Pilar Jurado dedicated the first of a number of concerts to the fight against child labour and to the Music Initiative.

the global series was held during the opening ceremony of the *Brasilia Conference* by the Heliópolis (youth) Orchestra. IPEC provides the Secretariat for the Initiative. The Initiative’s main aims are to:

- engage musicians in advocacy efforts to combat child labour and reach new audiences through concerts, music videos and songs dedicated to the cause; and

- advocate for the strengthening of quality music education as a means to help protect children from child labour by engaging socially excluded children and by making schools more attractive and retentive.

2013 also marked the **re-launch of the Red Card to child labour campaign**⁵⁵ at the *Brasilia Conference*. The campaign is being promoted by IPEC and ILO ArtWorks,⁵⁶ an artist engagement programme to raise awareness of fundamental rights at work, launched in 2012. Besides Cher, actors Susan Sarandon, Tim

Benoît Machuel, General Secretary, International Federation of Musicians (FIM); Diego Matheuz; Rodolfo Mederos; Eduardo Mendez, Executive Director, Fundación Musical Simón Bolívar, El Sistema; Antonio Mosca, Director, Suzuki Orchestra, Turin; Guy Ryder, Director-General, International Labour Organization; Blasko Smilevski, General Secretary, Jeunesses Musicales International.

⁵⁵ Visit the Red Card Campaign website at: www.ilo.org/ipec/Campaignandadvocacy/RedCardtoChildLabour.

⁵⁶ Visit the ILO Artworks website at: www.iloartworks.org.

Roth, Wagner Moura, Jon Tenney, Olivia Wilde, Jason Sudeikis, Rob Morrow, Q'orianka Kilcher, Alexander Skarsgård and Demián Bichir are supporting the campaign, as are musicians Hans Zimmer and Pharrell Williams. Athletes from the US to Philippines have supported the campaign by holding up the Red Card. The 2014 Football World Cup and the 2016 Rio Olympics will serve as major mobilization events for the campaign. ILO Tokyo Office also recently launched the Red Card campaign in Japan, as a means to generate awareness and as part of a broader fund-raising effort in collaboration with the ILO Association for the Advancement of ILO Activities.

IPEC's **Supporting Children's Rights through Education, the Arts and the Media (SCREAM) programme** continues to foster child participation and youth empowerment, mobilising children and youth as advocates against child labour and promoting a culture of respect for children's rights in communities. Some highlights from 2012-2013 include:

- In **Malawi**, partner NGOs and District Labour, Social Welfare and Education Offices translated the SCREAM Education Pack into Chichewa. Trainers of trainers were trained in SCREAM methodology, and a process began to make SCREAM part of the curricula of non-formal schools and vocational training centres.
- In **Kenya**, a new popular version of the SCREAM Education Pack, developed jointly by the Kenyan Alliance for Advancement of Children (KAACR) and IPEC, was finalized in 2013. Teachers were trained on SCREAM and child rights clubs were created in schools. Journalists were also trained on child labour issues and local radio stations aired discussions with school children, teachers, government officials and other partners on different aspects of child labour.
- In **Kyrgyzstan**, in 2013, the national adaptation of the SCREAM Education Pack was approved by the Kyrgyz Academy

of Education and recommended by the Ministry of Education and Science.

- During the biennium, the SCREAM Education Pack was also translated into Serbian and Creole, and it is now available in 25 languages.⁵⁷

Key developments under IPEC's **12 to 12 Partnership Initiative**, which builds partnerships, centred around SCREAM, include the renewal of the MoUs with the **World Organization of the Scout Movement** and the **Province of Pisa** in 2012 (for more information, refer to the 2013 IPEC Implementation Report).

4.2 Knowledge development and sharing

IPEC continues to be a knowledge leader, facilitating the production, sharing and use of knowledge and research related to child labour. This is achieved through producing global and regional estimates, a World Report on child labour and reports on the themes of the World Day against Child Labour. IPEC fosters inter-agency cooperation and research through the UCW Programme, and endeavours to develop methodologies to capture better some of the more neglected worst forms of child labour, and impact assessment methodologies with a view to explaining the best policy responses to eliminating child labour. IPEC projects continue to produce a wealth of research and project findings, helping to inform national and community level policies and action and facilitating the exchange of good practices and lesson learnt within and between countries and regions, as well as globally.

⁵⁷ Main versions of the SCREAM Education Pack are available at: www.ilo.org/ipec/Informationresources/WCMS_IPEC_PUB_1559.

Understanding Children's Work

The inter-agency **Understanding Children's Work (UCW) Programme** (ILO, the World Bank and UNICEF) provides an **important platform for research cooperation, policy dialogue, partnership building and knowledge development about child labour and related policy areas**. In 2013, UCW coordinated the preparation of the first ILO World Report on child labour,⁵⁸ which analysed data on child labour and social protection (see the further section on social protection and child labour).

During the biennium, as part of efforts to fill the knowledge gap on the effectiveness of different programme approaches to child labour elimination, IPEC with UCW continued to support, as part of comprehensive monitoring and evaluation, the **impact evaluation** of interventions in two IPEC projects in El Salvador and Ghana. Baseline data collection was completed in 2012 and the end-line data collection will happen towards the end of the projects (in 2014 and beyond). Collaboration was established with the World Bank, UNICEF and FAO to analyse the impact on child labour of a set of selected interventions. Impact evaluations with a bearing on child labour continued to be added to the web-based inventory (the only one of its kind), which provides information on impact evaluations of projects and programmes relating to child labour.

UCW continued to work in close collaboration with IPEC on **country-level research and capacity building**, focusing on identifying effective, evidence-based policy responses to tackle child labour and promote youth employment. During the biennium, research was undertaken in the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Togo and

Uganda, and, as in the past, UCW ensured the close involvement of national counterparts and of UCW partner agencies to ensure national ownership. Collaboration in ECOWAS countries was accompanied by a formal training course for statistical offices on child labour data collection and analysis.

UCW conducted **policy-oriented research** in a number of areas. In 2013, three studies were completed: a) analysing evidence of the impact of public policies on child labour;⁵⁹ b) analysing the impact of conditional and unconditional cash transfers on child labour;⁶⁰ and c) analysing evidence from Burkina Faso's BRIGHT project of the impact of school subsidies and increased access to education on child labour.⁶¹ Among other policy-oriented research efforts was a technical study of the measurement of child domestic workers, which contributed to foster inter-agency dialogue between UNICEF and the ILO on the measurement of household chores.

UCW also contributed to expand the **global research partnership** on child labour and youth employment issues, with the consolidation of partnerships with UNESCO, UNESCO Institute for Statistics, FAO-ESA, and Oxford Policy Management.

To further research on child labour in agriculture, UCW produced a pilot study on children's agricultural work in Brazil, Cameroon and Malawi, and a pilot study on children

⁵⁸ ILO: *World Report on Child Labour – Economic vulnerability, social protection and the fight against child labour*, ILO-IPEC. Geneva, 2013. Available at: www.ilo.org/ipcc/Informationresources/WCMS_178184.

⁵⁹ De Hoop J., Rosati F.: *The complex effects of public policy on child labour*. UCW Working Paper Series. Rome, UCW, 2013. Available at: www.ucw-project.org/attachment/Complex_effects_public_policy_child_labour_14012020140121_150930.pdf.

⁶⁰ De Hoop J., Rosati F.: *Cash transfers and child labour*. UCW Working Paper Series. Rome, UCW, 2013. Available at: www.ucw-project.org/attachment/st_Cash_Transfers_and_Child_Labour_Mar1420140321_162739.pdf.

⁶¹ De Hoop J., Rosati F.: *Does Promoting School Attendance Reduce Child Labour? Evidence from Burkina Faso's Bright Project*. UCW Working Paper Series. Rome, UCW, 2013. Available at: www.ucw-project.org/attachment/Burkina_Faso_Bright_Project_child_labor_impact_evaluation_13110220140321_162647.pdf.

working in fisheries and aquaculture in Cambodia.

Child labour data

Child labour data collection activities within IPEC is the responsibility of its Statistical Information and Monitoring Programme on Child Labour (SIMPOC). SIMPOC's activities in 2012-2013 included:

- support to countries to implement national child labour surveys, and technical assistance to sector- or area-specific baseline surveys under IPEC field programmes;
- capacity building through training of national partners in child labour data collection;
- methodological developments in child labour statistics and data collection;
- improved dissemination of its child labour data sets; and
- statistical inputs to ILO global reports.

Support for implementing child labour surveys

SIMPOC technical assistance, often accompanied by financial support, was provided to ILO member States to strengthen national child labour statistics data bases and knowledge through standalone National child labour surveys (NCLSs) and modular child labour surveys (modules implemented as part of household-based national surveys, usually the labour force survey). During the biennium, such NCLSs were completed or are still underway in 34 countries: Albania and Tajikistan in **Europe and Central Asia**; Benin, Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Madagascar, Morocco, Namibia, Sierra Leone, Uganda and Zambia

in **Africa**; Bangladesh, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Mongolia, Philippines and Viet Nam in **Asia and the Pacific**; Egypt and Yemen in the **Arab States**; and Belize, Bolivia, Chile, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay in **Latin America and the Caribbean**. While most NCLSs were standalone child labour surveys, some were organized jointly with national labour force surveys and with the collaboration of ILO Statistics Department.

SIMPOC also provided technical assistance for sector- or area-specific child labour baseline surveys implemented in Cambodia, Pakistan, Kenya, Lebanon, Malawi, South Sudan, Thailand, Uganda and Viet Nam. Baseline surveys, an integral part of IPEC's work, were carried out in other projects without direct SIMPOC technical assistance but based on SIMPOC methodology and guidelines. In addition, SIMPOC is implementing, in collaboration with national partners, child labour baseline surveys in the agricultural sector in the Dominican Republic and Morocco, in informal gold mining in Indonesia, and in livestock herding in Swaziland.

Training of national partners

A core element of SIMPOC activities is training of national partners to build statistical capacities for child labour data collection and data analysis. Each NCLS country benefits from a national training course conducted by SIMPOC on child labour data collection, and another on child labour data analysis and report writing. SIMPOC also provides training to national partners and stakeholders on other areas, as required, but especially on sector- or area-specific baseline surveys and rapid assessments under IPEC time-bound programmes.

At the regional level, SIMPOC organized a training course on child labour data collection through baseline surveys and

rapid assessments for six Middle East and North Africa (MENA) countries in Amman in March 2012.

Methodological developments

SIMPOC, jointly with the ILO's Special Action Programme to Combat Forced Labour (SAP-FL), published the guidelines *Hard to see, harder to count: Survey guidelines to estimate forced labour of adults and children*.⁶² These guidelines aim to enable researchers to identify and estimate the extent of forced labour among working children.

In addition, surveys to improve estimation methods for commercial sexual exploitation of children were implemented in Chile, Indonesia and Togo. Work continued on a manual to be published in 2014.

The SIMPOC field manual for baseline surveys of child labour *Sampling Elusive Populations: Applications to Studies of Child Labour* was completed in 2013 and was to be published in print and on the IPEC website in early 2014. The contents of the manual were presented during the 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians in October 2013.

SIMPOC is also developing a targeted data collection instrument to fill the knowledge gaps about child labour in agriculture, focusing on the sub-sectors of small-scale farming and fisheries and aquaculture.

Inter-agency collaboration between SIMPOC and the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) Section of UNICEF has resulted in a revised and more detailed questionnaire module on child labour that should enable UNICEF-MICS and IPEC-NCLS, the two main sources for data on children's activities, to

produce consistent child labour estimates for countries.

SIMPOC represents the ILO as a member of the Technical Working Group on Data Collection on Violence against Children, established by the Child Protection Monitoring and Evaluation Reference Group. The first publication by the Group on ethical principles, dilemmas and risks in collecting data on violence against children, released in 2012, acknowledged SIMPOC's significant contribution.

SIMPOC has also coordinated with UNESCO and World Bank (Global Partnership for Education) to assess how SIMPOC national surveys could estimate "out of school children", a critical statistic for policy development concerning Education For All (EFA).

Child labour data dissemination

The child labour statistics webpage on the IPEC website has information about SIMPOC activities and publications and provides access to micro-data files from SIMPOC-assisted surveys. In 2012, the SIMPOC's database **CL-Info**⁶³ was expanded to contain 21 data sets. SIMPOC strives continually to improve the dissemination of its child labour data repository and keep it updated. SIMPOC is also developing a database on the main findings and micro-level data from its national surveys, which is targeted to facilitate the preparation of regular global estimates.

Statistical inputs to ILO Global Reports

SIMPOC prepared the ILO Global Estimates Report *Marking progress against child labour: Global Estimates and Trends 2000-2012*, which was disseminated at the *Brasilia Conference*. The report presents the fourth and latest global estimates for 2012 and trends of child labour from 2000 to 2012, and suggests

⁶² ILO-IPEC and SAP-FL: *Hard to see, harder to count: Survey guidelines to estimate forced labour of adults and children*. Geneva, ILO, 2012. Available at: http://www.ilo.org/sapfl/Informationresources/ILOPublications/WCMS_182096/lang-en/index.htm.

⁶³ CL-Info database is available at: www.devinfo.info/cl_info.

some priorities to promote the international target of eliminating the worst forms of child labour by 2016 (see Section 1.1).

SIMPOC also contributed to the chapter “*Global estimates on child domestic work*” in the report *Ending child labour in domestic work* (see Section 3.12).

Social protection and child labour

The Hague Roadmap called for the publication of a series of annual World Reports on child labour. The first report of the series, on economic vulnerability, social protection and the fight against child labour,⁶⁴ was published in 2013. This technical and evidence-based report was developed by a multi-disciplinary research team led by IPEC, and composed of experts from the ILO Social Security Department, the ILO Social Finance programme and UCW Programme, with inputs also from the ILO’s Employment and Social Dialogue sectors. The report brings together research on child labour and social protection, establishing the important potential of social protection as a tool against child labour. It emphasises that social protection is not a sole solution, but a critical pillar of a broader policy response. The report discusses the role of economic vulnerabilities associated with poverty, economic shocks, illness and old age in rendering households vulnerable to child labour and considers the impact on child labour of cash transfers, public employment programmes, social insurance and other social protection initiatives.

The World Report encourages the extension of social protection in line with ILO Recommendation No. 202 concerning national floors of social protection as a key

part of national strategies to tackle child labour. National social protection floors should include at least a basic level of income security throughout the life cycle, as well as access to essential health care. The report highlights that social security programmes designed in a child-sensitive way, in particular in a way that is sensitive to the *possibility* of child labour, can help tip the balance of household decisions away from child labour and towards education.

The report also recommends introducing child labour-specific measures into social security systems, strengthening national legal frameworks and capacity, and outreach to vulnerable groups of children such as those living with HIV, migrant children, children from marginalised ethnic minorities, indigenous and other economically and socially excluded groups.

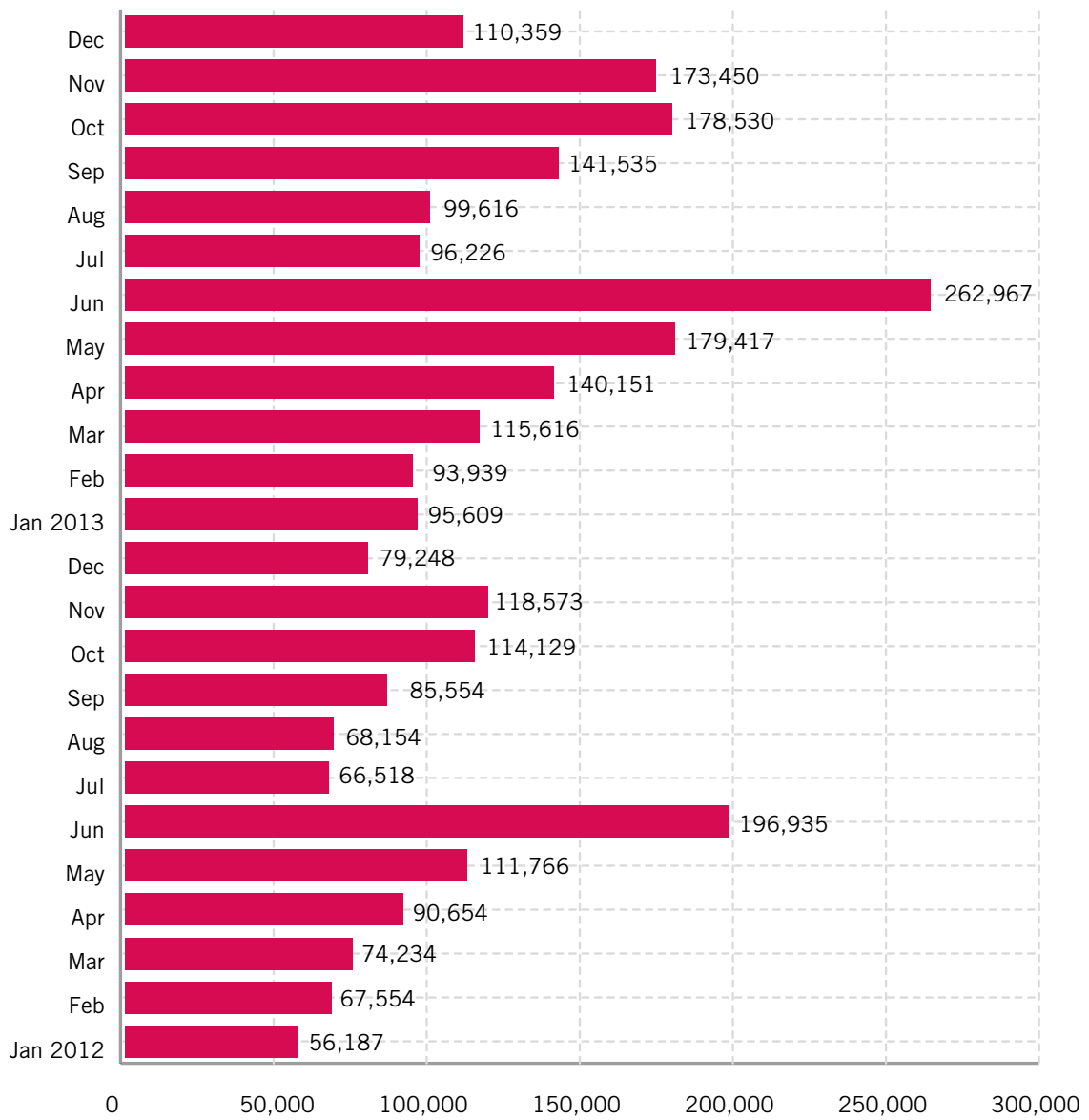
The report indicates the need for more information on what types of social protection instruments work to guide policy and programme design. It identifies, in particular, four key knowledge gaps relating to child labour and social protection: (a) the impact on girls in child labour; (b) the impact on the worst forms of child labour; (c) the long term impact; and (d) the impact of complementary advocacy activities.

The establishment and consolidation of research collaboration with other international organizations were pursued: with FAO to analyse the effect of social cash transfers schemes in Kenya and Zambia (jointly with UNICEF), and Malawi and Lesotho (jointly with UNICEF and Oxford Policy Management); and with the World Bank to examine the child labour impact of public works programmes in Malawi and cash transfer programmes in Philippines.

The ILO Brasilia Office and the Brazilian Ministry of Social Development and Fight against Hunger organized a seminar on child

⁶⁴ ILO: *World Report on Child Labour – Economic vulnerability, social protection and the fight against child labour*, ILO-IPEC. Geneva, 2013. Available at: http://www.ilo.org/ipec/Informationresources/WCMS_178184/lang--en/index.htm.

Figure 3. Number of hits on the IPEC website, 2012-2013



labour and social protection on World Day Against Child Labour 2013 in preparation for the *Brasilia Conference*. The seminar discussed the impact of cash transfer programmes on child labour, the progress achieved in the country through recent social protection policies and new policy and public service challenges.

Knowledge sharing tools

IPEC continues to connect ILO constituents, policy makers, practitioners and other stakeholders to the knowledge they need, through its website and web-related tools, capacity building, training and knowledge sharing workshops at all levels.

The **IPEC website**⁶⁵ provides up-to-date information on key themes, projects, campaigns and events and public access to numerous publications and resources through its **child labour resources database (IPECINFO)**, which now includes more than 3,000 publications and advocacy materials in numerous languages. A list of key IPEC publications produced in 2012-2013 can be found in Annex VI.

During the biennium, the IPEC website received 2,816,921 hits, compared to 1,517,847 hits in 2010-2011. Hits continue to increase significantly in the build-up to the World Day Against Child Labour (196,935 hits in June 2012, 262,967 hits in June 2013) and prior to major events (141,535 in September 2013, when the new Global Estimates Report was launched; and 178,530 in October 2013, when the *Brasilia Conference* took place). The website now receives steady interest (over 150,000 hits/month) throughout the year, except in January, February, July and August (over 95,000 hits/month). **IPEC's Facebook**⁶⁶ and **Twitter**⁶⁷ accounts have been synchronised with the IPEC website and are increasing in popularity. Other tools to encourage knowledge sharing include **IPEC's Communities of Practice** and a number of other portals and websites managed at regional or national level.

⁶⁵ Visit IPEC website at: www.ilo.org/ipec.

⁶⁶ IPEC Facebook account: www.facebook.com/WorldDay.Against.ChildLabour.12June.

⁶⁷ IPEC Twitter account: https://twitter.com/ILO_IPEC.



Panel from IPEC's 20th anniversary exhibit "The ILO's fight against child labour: Dreaming of freedom".
See digital version of the full exhibit at: <http://www.ilo.org/legacy/english/wdaci/2013/en/bit-maket/index.html>

Developing new forms of technical cooperation

Through South-South and Triangular Cooperation, countries in the South share their experiences of how policy and commitment can be turned into action against child labour.

Grâce à la Coopération Sud-Sud et Triangulaire, les pays du Sud partagent leur expérience sur la manière dont la politique et l'engagement peuvent se transformer en action contre le travail des enfants.

A través de la Cooperación Sur-Sur y Triangular, los países del Sur comparten sus experiencias para transformar en acción las políticas y el compromiso de lucha contra el trabajo infantil.



Signing of the ILO-Brazil partnership programme for South-South Cooperation, Brazil, 2009



IPEC receives the UN South-South Cooperation Award for Innovation, ILO Geneva, Switzerland, 2010

5. Technical cooperation

IPEC continued to be heavily reliant on extra-budgetary sources to achieve the outputs, outcomes and impact required to advance the fight against child labour and to meet and exceed the targets of the two indicators under Outcome 16 on child labour.

Due to the challenging resource mobilization environment and the competitive bidding modality of the Programme's largest donor, IPEC has met with challenges in securing funding for new country-level projects that pursue a balanced programme involving the expansion of global knowledge about the causes and effects of child labour, advising public policy responses to child labour, strengthening the capacity of the tripartite constituents to provide effective solutions to combat child labour, and implementing project

activities that provide direct services to children in or vulnerable to child labour. Indeed, during the biennium, US\$ 16.3 million (or 33 per cent) was approved for global level projects.

The total amount of new approvals in 2013 reached US\$ 26.5 million. The total for the 2012-2013 biennium amounted to US\$ 48.8 million, compared with a total of US\$ 83.8 million for the 2010-2011 biennium. This represents a reduction of 42 per cent.

A total of 19 IPEC projects with a total value of US\$ 38 million closed in 2012-2013. This was offset by the approval of 25 new projects with a total budget amount of US\$ 48.8 million.

Africa region, where 6 projects with a total value of US\$ 15.7 million closed, had the largest

Table 3. IPEC assistance and advisory services, 2012-2013

Region	Countries
Africa (40)	Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, South Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda and Zambia
Latin America and the Caribbean (22)	Argentina, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela
Arab States (5)	Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Occupied Palestinian Territory and Yemen
Asia and the Pacific (20)	Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Japan, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste and Viet Nam
Europe and Central Asia (9)	Albania, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kosovo, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkey, Ukraine and Uzbekistan

Table 4. Evolution of approvals since 2004 (US\$ million)

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
66.3	61.6	72.5	21.0	66.3	53.4	50.0	33.8	22.3	26.5 preliminary

number of project closures, followed by Latin America and the Caribbean, where 3 projects with a total value of US\$ 10.2 million closed.

In 2012-2013, IPEC provided technical assistance and advisory services to 95 member States plus Kosovo and maintained operational activities in 81 countries. A full list of the countries in which advisory and technical assistance were provided is shown in Table 3 and the countries in which operational activities were maintained in Annex VII.

5.1 Project development

The significant change in the funding modality (as from 2011) of IPEC's largest donor, the United States – mentioned in IPEC's 2010-2011 Report – continued throughout the 2012-2013 biennium. All IPEC US-funded projects since 2011 have been granted based on a competitive bidding process. While IPEC has adjusted its project design and development processes to respond to these new modalities and has become more successful in responding to the “competitive” environment, the impact of this modality on the global Programme cannot be ignored. IPEC has estimated that in 2011 – the first year under which bidding was required – the total cost to the ILO of preparing one complete bid proposal was approximately US\$ 120,000. In the latest round of bidding, the total cost to the ILO has been reduced to approximately US\$ 80,000 due to improved procedures and bid writing skills within the Programme team.

Under the rules of competitive bidding, IPEC proposals submitted for consideration must respond fully to the requirements as outlined – sometimes in detail – in the call for proposals. This has meant that each call for proposals must be carefully evaluated to determine if the parameters set by the donor are coherent and in line with the ILO's and IPEC's mandate, strategies and priorities. This evaluation

process, which takes into account the competitive environment for the particular call, has forced IPEC to reflect critically on its ability to deliver certain types of services in a competitive and cost efficient manner and to consider whether it is more strategic to rely on other agencies to deliver the services, and has resulted in decisions not to apply in response to certain calls. This has affected IPEC's new projects in two ways; first, on the Programme's ability to work with the less known and often local service delivery agencies to build their capacity to deal with child labour; and second, IPEC's ability to test or pilot truly innovative strategies.

During the biennium, IPEC expanded its experience of preparing bids for European Union consideration. With support from constituents, IPEC prepared a number of concept notes under specific calls for proposals under the heading of “protection of children against violence” and was asked to develop a full proposal for one of these. Unfortunately, given the wide nature of the call for proposals – which was not focused exclusively on child labour – IPEC was not awarded the project.

5.2 Programme delivery

During the biennium, under all sources of funding, IPEC spent a total of some US\$ 99 million and had operational activities in 81 countries around the world. Five per cent of this amount was provided from the ILO's Regular Budget (including RBTC). In addition, under the Regular Budget Supplementary Account (RBSA), the child labour outcome was allocated a total of US\$ 152,000, most of it being allocated to support country priority outcomes. Thus, the major part of the resources related to child labour (95.8 per cent) is still provided through extra-budgetary allocations.

Expenditure under extra-budgetary funds in 2013 amounted to US\$ 51.7 million, compared with US\$ 47.3 million at the end of 2012 – an increase of 9.3 per cent. For the biennium as a whole, the 2012-2013 expenditure amounted to US\$ 99 million compared to US\$ 95.6 million in 2010-2011.

IPEC continues to represent a significant share of the ILO's total technical cooperation programme with 25 per cent of the ILO's total 2012-2013 allocations. For 2013, IPEC projects accounted for 23 per cent of total 2013 obligations and 23.4 per cent of 2013 expenditure.

The serious delays faced by IPEC projects in their start-up phase during the past biennium have been largely overcome due to the faster prospection and recruitment procedures put in place to respond to the competitive bidding process. Most IPEC projects are now able to have key staff in place within 1.5-3 months after approval.

5.3 Donor support

In 2012-2013, the United States remained IPEC's largest donor, contributing US\$ 29.6 million (60 per cent of the total approval value), followed by Spain with US\$ 4.7 million (9.5 per cent), Brazil with US\$ 3.3 million (6.6 per cent) and Germany with US\$ 3.0 million (6.1 per cent). The number of donors (including donor countries, non-State donors and UN agencies) remained relatively stable: 13 in 2012 and 12 in 2013. In 2012-2013, IPEC had 4 non-State donors (see Table 5), following the trend in 2010-2011. The United States Department of Labor (USDOL) put out almost all of its 2013 child labour resources to competitive bidding under 10 projects.

IPEC, with support from and in cooperation with ILO field offices and other departments, continued to adjust the processes and strategies required to respond flexibly to the competitive bidding modality. In preparing bids for country level projects, IPEC adopted a strategy that focused on partnering either with other ILO Departments, field offices, social partners, other UN agencies and/or NGOs, and in one case partnering with the Center for International Labor Solidarity of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO) for a bid for a project on child labour in the rubber sector in Liberia. The aim was to concentrate the focus of IPEC's inputs on those areas where the organization had a clear comparative advantage and could contribute to building the capacity of institutions to eliminate child labour. In 2012, IPEC was awarded two country-level projects, one on child domestic work (Indonesia), and a second on child labour policy (Panama and Ecuador) for a combined total value of US\$ 8.4 million. In 2013, IPEC was awarded two global projects amounting to US\$ 14.7 million and one country-level project (Myanmar) amounting to US\$ 5 million. Despite the financial crisis, donors, whether governments, workers' and employers' organizations, NGOs or industry, continued to provide non-financial support to the Programme, for example by providing inputs into the design of project activities, guidelines and policy drafts, space for seminars/workshops and facilities for project activities. Although these contributions are not always quantifiable they are crucial to the operation of the Programme.

Table 5. IPEC Donors for 2000-2013

Donors	2000-2001	2002-2003	2004-2005	2006-2007	2008-2009	2010-2011	2012-2013
GOVERNMENTAL							
Australia		X					
Austria	X						
Belgium	X	X	X		X		
Brazil			X	X	X	X	X
Canada	X	X	X	X	X		
Denmark		X	X	X	X	X	X
Dominican Republic				X			X
European Union			X	X	X		X
Finland	X	X	X	X	X		
France	X	X	X	X		X	
Germany		X	X		X	X	X
Hungary	X						
Ireland					X		X
Italy	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Japan	X	X					
Korea, Republic of		X					
Netherlands	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
New Zealand		X					
Norway	X	X	X	X	X		
Poland	X		X				
Portugal	X						
Spain	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Sweden		X	X	X		X	
Switzerland		X		X	X		
Syrian Arab Republic						X	
United Kingdom	X	X	X	X			
United States	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Regular Budget Supplementary Account (RBSA)					X	X	X
Sub-total	15	18	16	15	15	10	10
NON-STATE DONORS							
ACILS – American Center for International Labor Solidarity – USA			X				
APFTU – All Pakistan Federation of Trade Unions		X					
BGMEA – Bangladesh Garment Manufacturers and Exporters Association		X					

Donors	2000-2001	2002-2003	2004-2005	2006-2007	2008-2009	2010-2011	2012-2013
Caixa Geral de Depositos – Portugal							X
CAOBISCO – Association of Chocolate, Biscuit and Confectionery Industries of Europe							X
ECLT – Elimination of Child Labour in Tobacco-growing Foundation		X		X		X	
FIFA – Fédération Internationale de Football Association		X	X	X			
Hey U Entertainment Group – Germany			X				
IADB – Inter-American Development Bank				X			
ICA/GIG – International Confectionery Association/Global Cocoa Issues Group		X				X	
JTI – Japan Tobacco International						X	X
JTUC-RENGO – Japanese Trade Union Confederation			X	X	X		
Mars, Inc. – USA							X
PCMEA – Pakistan Carpet Manufacturers' and Exporters' Association		X	X				
Provincia di Milano – Italy			X				
Remes, Seppo Juha (Mr.) – Private Donation – Finland			X				
SCCI – Sialkot Chamber of Commerce and Industry – Pakistan	X	X					
SIMAP – Surgical Instrument Manufacturers' Association of Pakistan		X	X				
Telefónica Foundation – Spain					X	X	
Sub-total	1	8	8	4	2	4	4
UNITED NATIONS AGENCIES							
One UN Fund						X	X
UNDCP – UN Drug Control Programme					X		
UNDP	X				X	X	X
UNESCO		X				X	
UNHCR		X					
UNHSF – UN Human Security Fund		X			X		X
UNICEF	X		X	X	X	X	X
WFP – World Food Programme						X	
Sub-total	2	3	1	1	4	5	4
GRAND TOTAL	18	29	25	20	21	19	18

5.4 New IPEC projects

In addition to the new projects described in last year's report,⁶⁸ 2013 saw the approval by donors of 12 new extra-budgetary technical cooperation (XBTC-funded) projects with a total value of US\$ 26.5 million.

In **Africa**, three new projects were approved during 2013. One provided funding for a Junior Professional position within the West African sub-region (Netherlands-funded). The aim of the new project in Malawi is to extend social protection programmes to address child labour (One UN Fund-funded); while the new project in Madagascar is designed to protect the rights of children in the Diana and Atsimo Andrefana regions to be free of the worst forms of child labour and from violence (UNICEF-funded). These three new project approvals compare with a total of 5 approvals in 2012. The total number of 7 new projects approved in the biennium represents a decrease from the 10 new projects approved in 2010-2011.

In **Asia and the Pacific**, 2013 saw three new projects approved. The new project in Nepal seeks to support Nepal's master plan to eliminate child labour (Denmark-funded). Two new projects were approved for work in Myanmar, one to undertake a national child labour survey to estimate the number of children in child labour and develop an appropriate framework to tackle the issue (US-funded); and another to monitor and report on prevention, release, rehabilitation and reintegration of children affected by armed conflict (UNICEF-funded). These 3 new projects bring the total of new project approvals for the 2012-2013 biennium to 8, which represents an increase from the 2 projects approved in the 2010-2011 biennium.

In **Latin America and the Caribbean**, two new projects were approved in 2013. One project will support the Dominican Republic to ensure that its national social protection scheme "*Progresando con solidaridad*" reaches child labour households (Dominican Republic-funded). The other project will aim to prevent and eliminate child labour in the Latin American region (Brazil-funded). Adding these new projects to last year's approvals brings the total new approvals to five projects compared with seven approved in the previous biennium.

In **Europe and Central Asia**, one new project was approved to assist Turkey to address child labour in seasonal hazelnut harvesting in Ordu Province (CAOBISCO-funded). In addition, the ILO provided financial support for a child labour monitoring project in Uzbekistan (RBTC-funded). Over the biennium, a total of 4 new projects were approved, compared with three in the 2010-2011 biennium.

In the **Arab States**, a project will support the work on estimating the size and profile of street working children in Lebanon (UNICEF-funded). Over the 2012-2013 biennium, a total of three projects were approved, compared with two projects approved in the previous biennium.

At the **Inter-regional and Global level**, five XBTC projects were approved. The first project will focus on measuring child labour by conducting surveys in 9-10 countries (Armenia, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Georgia, Jamaica, Malawi, Morocco, Peru and Tanzania plus one sector-specific survey in an as yet undefined country), and updating country-level statistics on child work and education participation rates for up to 100 countries (US-funded). The second project will aim to assist member States that have ratified Convention No. 182 to take targeted action to eliminate the worst forms of child labour in up to 10 countries (Bangladesh, Paraguay, Philippines, Suriname and Uganda plus five other countries to be determined) (US-funded). The third project approved during 2013 aims to support the Child Labour Platform of

⁶⁸ 2012 saw the approval of 16 extra-budgetary technical cooperation (XBTC) projects with a total value of US\$ 15 million, plus six new projects funded by the ILO's Regular Budget Supplementary Account (RBSA) with a total value of just over US\$ 1 million.

the UN Global Compact Human Rights and Labour Working Group (Netherlands-funded). Another project was approved to undertake project audits (US-funded) and yet another was aimed at providing support for the EFA Global Monitoring Report (UNESCO-funded). These 5 new projects bring the total of new project approvals for the 2012-2013 biennium to 7, compared with 8 projects approved in the 2010-2011 biennium.

5.5 Resource gaps

During the biennium, member States, workers' and employers' organizations and others continued to request technical advice, assistance and support from IPEC to advance their efforts to eliminate child labour. IPEC has a long list of requests, some of which are longstanding, to which it is unable to respond adequately or at all due to lack of resources. Moving forward, IPEC expect this list to grow considerably unless the current trend of reduced allocations is reversed.

Some examples of the requests made to IPEC to which IPEC is unable to respond due to lack of resources are:

- In **Africa**, requests for assistance in formulating or implementing national action plans or for sector-specific assistance have been received from numerous governments, including, among others, those of Comoros, Ghana, Madagascar, Malawi, Niger, South Sudan and Togo.
- In **Asia and the Pacific**, the Governments of Mongolia and Sri Lanka have prepared National action plans (NAPs) to tackle the worst forms of child labour and have requested further IPEC support to assist with implementation. Initial steps to assist Bangladesh, Lao PDR, Timor-Leste and Viet Nam to prepare their NAPs have begun but these States will need more technical assistance before finalizing them and starting

implementation. Cambodia and Nepal have requested assistance to develop and implement further stages in their NAPs.

- In **Latin America and the Caribbean**, the ILO receives requests from national and regional entities for a variety of technical assistance services. These range from full implementation of a comprehensive technical cooperation programme or advice on specific high-level aspects of policy development and legislative frameworks to technical assistance to address child labour in hard-to-reach populations, including socially excluded, migrant and indigenous population groups.
- In **Europe and Central Asia**, in addition to the Governments of Albania, Moldova, and Ukraine, the Government of Uzbekistan has requested IPEC support.
- In the **Arab States**, the ILO has received several requests from the Governments of Iraq and Yemen and from the Occupied Palestinian Territory for IPEC technical support.

Many countries from all regions have requested financial and/or technical assistance from SIMPOC for the collection, documentation, processing and analysis of child labour data.

An increasing number of countries and constituents are asking for technical assistance and support under the framework of ILO Convention No. 189 concerning decent work for domestic workers in order to address specifically the situation of children in domestic work.

IPEC has also seen a significant increase in requests for technical and practical advice from private sector enterprises with child labour challenges in their value chains.

In addition, core areas of IPEC's work, such as its global advocacy campaign, previously funded from extra-budgetary sources, are severely under-resourced.



Box 15 AFRICA – Promoting child labour-free zones (CLFZs) through an Integrated area-based approach (IABA) in Uganda, Malawi and Kenya



A Community Child Labour Committee Meeting in Lilongwe area 23, Malawi, as part of the Malawi SNAP project support to the community-based CLMS.



A Community Child Labour Committee Meeting in Rakai district, Uganda, as part of the Uganda SNAP project.

In a growing number of countries, IPEC projects have used an Integrated area-based approach (IABA),¹ leading in many cases to communities declaring themselves child labour-free zones (CLFZs). The IABA addresses all children in or at risk of child labour in a well-defined target zone, to avoid displacement from one form of child labour to another. It brings together different stakeholders and service providers to ensure that services and programmes are provided in an integrated manner, addressing all the interlinked and systemic issues that perpetuate child labour. It eliminates child labour and creates CLFZs from three perspectives: labour-based, rights-based, and community livelihoods and decent work. It allows close integration of interventions aimed at prevention, removal and rehabilitation of children in or at risk of child labour, and protection of young workers, supporting the empowerment of vulnerable families and communities. The IABA aims at creating good-practice models for the extension of CLFZs throughout the country.

In Uganda, Malawi and Kenya, the IABA was implemented at national, district and community level, with IPEC support, through US-funded projects. Project interventions have enhanced local government capacity for social service provision and coordination and strengthened communities' capacity to manage risk and address the needs of their most vulnerable members. They have also created an enabling environment at the district level for combating child labour through awareness-raising, training and support for enforcement of child labour by laws. Community-based child labour monitoring systems (CLMSs) have been implemented by community-based organizations to conduct surveillance and identification of working children and children at risk and refer them to the competent services at district level, in collaboration with labour inspection services and local government. In this way, the IABA has empowered communities to monitor child labour in a given zone, and to speak on behalf of the children, while strengthening local laws and the coverage, delivery and coordination of public and social services at all levels, including nationally.

¹ For more information, please refer to ILO-IPEC: *Promoting child labour-free zones (CLFZs) through an Integrated area-based approach (IABA)*. Geneva, ILO, 2013. Available at: www.ilo.org/ipecoinfo/product/download.do?type=document&id=21995.



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Panel from IPEC's 20th anniversary exhibit "The ILO's fight against child labour: Dreaming of freedom".
See digital version of the full exhibit at: <http://www.ilo.org/legacy/english/wdaci/2013/en/bit-maket/index.html>

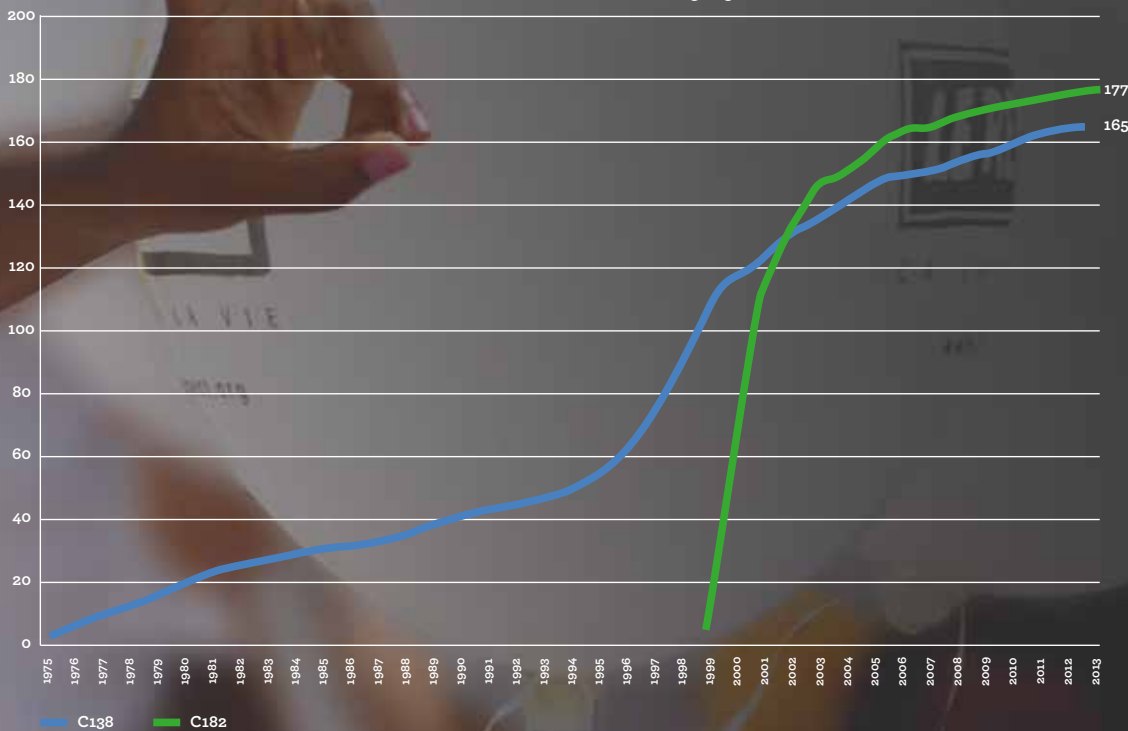
Convention No. 182, the most rapidly ratified ILO Convention

Convention No. 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labour is the most rapidly ratified in the ILO's history. With 177 member States already having ratified it, in 2013 it is nearing universal ratification. Now we need to accelerate progress towards eliminating the worst forms of child labour in the struggle to end *all* child labour.

La Convención sobre las peores formas de trabajo de los niños es la convención más rápidamente ratificada de la historia de la OIT, con 177 Estados Miembros que ya la han suscrita. En 2013, se acerca a la ratificación universal. Ahora necesitamos acelerar el progreso en dirección de la abolición de las peores formas de trabajo de los niños, dentro del marco de la lucha para acabar con *todo* el trabajo infantil.

El convenio núm. 182 sobre la prohibición de las peores formas de trabajo infantil es el más rápidamente ratificado en la historia de la OIT. Con 177 Estados miembros que ya lo han suscrito, en 2013 se acerca su ratificación universal. Ahora necesitamos acelerar los avances hacia la eliminación de las peores formas en el marco de la lucha para acabar con *todo* el trabajo infantil.

Number of ratifications of Conventions Nos. 138 and 182 by year



6. Programme management, personnel and finance

IPEC's organisational structure continued to reflect a focus on data collection, research, standards, policy development, capacity building, advocacy, partnerships, country level operational activities and evaluation.

6.1 Human resources management and development

IPEC currently has a worldwide staff of 208 professional and general service personnel. Approximately 22 per cent of IPEC staff members work at ILO headquarters in Geneva and 54 per cent of all IPEC staff are women.

IPEC's staff resource situation continues to face critical challenges as a number of large projects were scheduled to end during 2013 and early 2014.

As at the end of 2013, IPEC had a total of 78 active projects of which 60 were decentralized. With so much of the total project portfolio of decentralized, collaboration between IPEC headquarters (HQ), the ILO Regional and Country Offices, and regional and sub-regional child labour specialists has been strengthened. IPEC HQ continues to provide technical guidance, disseminate good practices and lead the Programme at the global level, while the country teams ensure coherence with other ILO and UN programmes at country level as well as with national development priorities and constituents.

During 2012, new procedures were developed to respond to competitive bidding requirements that key personnel be identified in the initial bid proposal. While this new requirement linked to bidding put additional pressures on the regular

human resources processes, it has had the positive effect of reducing the time needed to recruit staff on newly funded projects.

Even though IPEC recognises its staff as its most important asset, it is increasingly challenging to offer staff contractual arrangements that extend for up to one year. Over the biennium, the number of staff working at HQ has continued to decrease. Due to shrinking resources, a number of key personnel in the Operations and Research units have left IPEC (for more secure positions elsewhere in the ILO) and have not been replaced. During the biennium, there has been a 40 per cent turnover in the IPEC management team. These staffing changes have meant that a number of staff have had to cover a larger portfolio of projects and range of tasks than ever before.

Within the means available, the Programme continues to ensure that staff are given opportunities for personal and career development through international mobility, while recruiting externally as appropriate. IPEC continued to invest in learning and personal development opportunities for its staff to further develop technical and managerial capabilities to meet the constituents' needs in a timely manner. In addition to the training activities mentioned in the 2012 IPEC Implementation Report, a training programme on working effectively with the media was organized for officials at headquarters. IPEC has also instituted a debriefing programme for staff whose projects have ended or are leaving the Programme, in an effort to capture their vast experience and knowledge. During 2013,

IPEC staff were provided access to the ILO's internal governance e-learning programme.

IPEC's internship programme continues to attract a significant number of students and IPEC accommodated 32 interns in 2012-2013 from a pool of talented young people. IPEC continued to collaborate with a wide range of prominent universities and employment programmes. Interns engage in a variety of activities from research to awareness-raising, statistics and project management both at headquarters and in the field.

6.2 Field level structures

As in the past, IPEC's work on country level activities – often funded under country specific extra-budgetary funded projects as well as under global and inter-regional extra-budgetary funded projects – is supported by the IPEC technical staff located in headquarters, the Decent Work Teams and the ILO Offices.

The work of the ILO's child labour specialists contributed to the achievement of the goals under Outcome 16 on child labour as well as to the technical support of a number of IPEC field projects. Full time child labour specialists were stationed in Pretoria (until November 2013) and Dakar in Africa, Bangkok and New Delhi in Asia and the Pacific. A child labour and youth employment specialist was stationed in Lima to cover all Latin America and the Caribbean and is assisted by a regional advisor paid for from extra-budgetary funding (Spain). These Specialists and Regional Advisors are supported by a small network of child labour focal points in the ILO Offices. Project Chief Technical Advisors (CTAs) and managers report to the ILO Country Office Directors, while receiving technical backstopping support from IPEC HQ.

In each country where IPEC is active, work is facilitated and mainstreamed in national policies, plans and programmes through national child labour steering committees and project/programme advisory committees. These committees always ensure tripartite representation and provide advice and guidance on the development or implementation of time-bound National action plans (NAPs) as well as to IPEC implemented child labour projects.

6.3 Operational procedures

In addition to the revised/streamlined procedures mentioned in the 2012 IPEC Implementation Report, 2013 witnessed the completion of the roll-out by the ILO of the new Implementation Agreement which has completely replaced the contract type used by IPEC for its action programmes. This is the result of collaborative work with the ILO's Procurement Bureau (PROCUREMENT), the Finance Services (FINANCE) and Legal Services (JUR).

The biennium also saw more projects using the IRIS budgetary system. As at the end of 2013, IPEC had seven projects using the IRIS outcome-based budgetary system. These projects are now managed by outputs rather than by budget lines as in the past. This change has required project staff to learn new skills in order to manage the project budgets. As the IRIS roll-out has affected only the Geneva, Lima, Budapest, Jakarta, Bangkok and Beirut Offices, only projects that have been decentralized to these locations can make use of outputs-based budgetary system. All other locations continue to use the FISEXT Budget Preparation System.

Evaluating the impact

IPEC must continue to support ILO constituents in evaluating the impact of the approaches they have developed to end child labour. Every child counts. It is up to each and every one of us to ensure they have the childhood they deserve.

L'IPEC doit continuer à soutenir les mandants de l'OIT dans l'évaluation de l'impact des approches qu'ils ont élaboré pour mettre fin au travail des enfants. Chaque enfant compte. Il nous appartient à tous et à chacun d'entre nous de nous assurer qu'ils ont l'enfance qu'ils méritent.

El IPEC debe continuar apoyando a los mandantes de la OIT a fin de evaluar el impacto de los enfoques que se han desarrollado en la lucha contra el trabajo infantil. Cada niño cuenta. Depende de todos y de cada uno de nosotros el asegurar que tengan la niñez que merecen.



Rwanda, 2007



Dominican Republic, 2009



7. Evaluation and impact assessment (EIA)

The establishment of the new FPRW Branch, with an integrated focus on all the fundamental principles and rights, provides further opportunities for applying the experience and expertise of IPEC on evaluation and impact assessment across the Branch.

7.1 Management of evaluations of IPEC activities

The Evaluation and Impact Assessment (EIA) Unit is responsible for the evaluation of IPEC projects, in accordance with the requirements of the ILO evaluation policy and of donors. These evaluations are managed under a decentralised authority from the ILO's Evaluation Unit (EVAL). As part of quality assurance, EVAL is assessing the relevance and effectiveness of this arrangement and its compliance with the ILO evaluation policy and the key factors for the successful implementation of such evaluations.

During the biennium, IPEC carried out 32 evaluations and reviews (16 mid-term and 16 final) of individual projects managed as individual evaluations/reviews by EIA (see Annex VIII for geographical spread and type).

Four Project implementation reviews (PIRs), with the participation of all key stakeholders, were carried out to provide a stronger focus on assessing implementation and to recommend immediate corrective action. The PIRs have been especially welcomed by stakeholders.

Four expanded final evaluations, with detailed sub-studies on specific areas of impact or achievement, were carried out, providing additional knowledge about how and why impact is achieved. This included, in Philippines, an analysis of existing monitoring

data on direct beneficiaries, to identify possible trends and patterns of impact based on a range of socio-economic variables including household size, income levels and ethnicity. This approach to impact analysis does not require additional data collection.

IPEC was the lead agency managing the final evaluation of a joint UN programme in Senegal. IPEC also mobilised funds and established an agreement to act as evaluation manager for a joint evaluation of activities implemented by the ILO and partners under a Public-Private Partnership (PPP) project (JTI-funded) in Brazil and Malawi.

Follow-up to evaluations was carried out, monitored and reported as part of wider ILO follow-up. IPEC continues to ensure that follow-up is part of the technical progress reporting and feeds into project design.

7.2 Evaluation and knowledge building

Evaluations make a key contribution to knowledge building and strategy formulation, in particular through strategic and thematic evaluations of appropriate topics identified and considered as resources allow. In the context of the 20th anniversary of IPEC, two pilot ex-post sustainability studies were carried out in the Dominican Republic and in Tanzania. Based on a common analytical framework, these examined what has been sustainable as a result of, or with the contribution of, IPEC work over a 10 year period. Preliminary findings focus on IPEC's role in knowledge building, advocacy, setting the agenda and acting as a catalyst. They also identify the challenges of continuing to provide strategic support and in applying models of intervention. These

innovative studies, rarely done in the ILO or elsewhere, have demonstrated the potential to build a considerable knowledge base able to identify the factors and most promising interventions that ensure sustainability.

Lessons learned and good practices from evaluations are documented, compiled into inventories by theme, and entered into databases. These are often used in strategy papers, such as in the Focus Africa strategy and programme document. Regional compilations of lessons learned are also done: again ILO Africa Offices are presently reviewing all lessons learned from IPEC evaluations. Compendiums of the executive summaries of IPEC evaluations also continue to be prepared.

7.3 Strategic use of monitoring and evaluation

Over the past biennium, IPEC further developed and rolled-out its Comprehensive monitoring and evaluation strategies (CMES) framework, customising it to address the needs of individual projects. CMES was used in more than ten of IPEC's new projects, and the aim is to extend this framework to all IPEC projects. Ensuring that the customised approach provides the required monitoring and performance information to the various stakeholders, from donors to national partners, remains an on-going focus and challenge. CMES has also been used in some other FPRW projects, such as a forced labour project in Brazil and Peru. CMES is also being applied to research and policy projects. More than 15 ILO and non-ILO projects are now applying some form of CMES.

IPEC, through its Global Evaluation and Monitoring (GEM) project (US-funded), continues to serve as technical advisor and expert on monitoring and evaluation, developing CMES and managing statistically robust impact evaluations (IE) in two projects

implemented by organizations other than the ILO, in Peru and Philippines.

During the biennium, IPEC provided support to ensure the use of evaluation findings despite resource challenges as the use of evaluation findings is not systematically included in evaluation budgets or provided for beyond the project. IPEC sought to address this by facilitating end-of-project workshops, such as those in Cambodia and Kenya, in which national stakeholders use evaluation findings, along with other studies, to identify national follow-up action as part of sustainability and exit strategies.

7.4 Impact assessment and evaluation

IPEC is continuing, in particular through the GEM project, its technical support for statistically robust impact evaluations of selected interventions in IPEC and non-IPEC projects. Baselines have been completed and implementation monitoring continues in preparation for the end-line (as opposed to baseline) surveys to determine and analyse impact.

IPEC continues to gain experience in designing and integrating IEs. UCW and IPEC, in collaboration with USDOL, organised an experience-sharing workshop in 2013 of experts and practitioners who have carried out impact evaluations of child labour interventions with USDOL funding.

Based on the *Child Labour Impact Assessment (CLIA) toolkit*,⁶⁹ impact assessment tools continue to be applied, and new tools are being developed as the need arises and as resources and opportunities are available. This work has included the development of a framework for

⁶⁹ ILO-IPEC: *Child labour impact assessment toolkit*. Geneva, ILO, 2011. Available at: www.ilo.org/ipec/programme/Designandevaluation/ImpactAssessment/tracer-studies.

nationally led evaluations of National action plans (NAPs) and an Evaluability Framework for Impact Evaluations.

On-going support to analysis of impact continues, both as part of support to IPEC projects and to constituents, partners and other initiatives, such as in Peru for the national strategy on child labour. IPEC has also provided technical advice to a UNICEF/ILO project on the reintegration of child soldiers in Mogadishu, Somalia, by building the capacity of local implementers to assess outcomes and impact.

Impact studies done by individual projects have been supported, for example the follow-up study in Kenya targeting children withdrawn from child labour and trained in entrepreneurship and apprenticeships. The continuing work on tracer studies looking at longer term changes for beneficiaries is part of this.

While the UCW Programme providing support to the design and launch of impact evaluations of IPEC projects has ended, UCW continues to provide support to projects to complete the IE process. Working papers and synthesis reports on IE findings relevant to child labour have been produced, including on impact evaluations of social protection mechanisms, feeding into the 2013 World Report on child labour and social protection.

Key initiatives begun under the UCW Programme include building the knowledge base on IE of child labour interventions and the work on modular impact evaluation (in which child labour is a module in impact evaluations of programmes and policies relevant to child labour and implemented by others than the ILO). These initiatives are fundamental to the continuation and knowledge base of IPEC's work on impact evaluation.

A strategic focus in the coming year will be on ensuring the sustainability of the knowledge base and using it as a basis for further IE activities. Such activities could include: *mapping policies, programmes and interventions* with potential for impact on child labour; *expanding the inventory of impact evaluations* or similar impact studies on these; *identifying gaps in the knowledge base* for further impact evaluations to be done as the basis for systematic reviews; *promoting and encouraging further IEs* and similar studies through a trust fund, advocacy and technical support; *supporting credible IEs* through a registry of on-going and planned IEs; *maintaining and expanding the knowledge centre*; *mobilising funding and opportunities for systematic reviews* (for example by creating a trust fund); *creating a knowledge bank of guidelines and tools* with networks of collaborators, proposed protocols and guidelines; and *building the capacity of constituents and partners* to implement and use IE.



Panel from IPEC's 20th anniversary exhibit "The ILO's fight against child labour: Dreaming of freedom".
See digital version of the full exhibit at: <http://www.ilo.org/legacy/english/wdacl/2013/en/bit-maket/index.html>

Partnering to reach the hard-to-reach

New partnerships have been formed to address the hardest-to-reach children in child labour: girls and boys in agriculture and those affected by armed conflicts, trafficking and migration.

De nouveaux partenariats ont été créés pour parvenir à aider les enfants qui travaillent dans des secteurs où ils sont difficiles à atteindre: les garçons et les filles dans l'agriculture et ceux affectés par les conflits armés, la traite et les migrations.

Se han creado nuevas alianzas para poder llegar a los niños en situación de trabajo infantil en lugares a los que es muy difícil llegar, como por ejemplo, las niñas y niños que trabajan en la agricultura y aquellos niños y niñas afectados por los conflictos armados, la trata de personas y la migración.



Democratic Republic of Congo, 2008



Kazakhstan, 2005

8. ILO's Programme and Budget for 2014-2015

8.1 Context and background

The ILO's Strategic Policy Framework for 2010-2015 serves as the overarching framework for the work of the ILO in the period to 2015. The ILO's Strategic Policy Framework established as an objective the outcome that "Child Labour is eliminated, with priority given to its worst forms."

The ILO's Programme and Budget for 2014-2015 was approved by the ILO's Governing Body in March 2013 and subsequently adopted by the International Labour Conference in June 2013. For 2014-2015 the targets have been set based on an assessment of previous achievements as well as an assessment of planned and potential future activities. The targets reflect the focus on actions taken by constituents with or as a result of IPEC support.

8.2 Strategy

Strategy goal and focus

The overarching aim of the strategy is to equip ILO constituents with the knowledge, expertise and capacity necessary to eliminate child labour. Child labour remains largely a phenomenon of the informal economy, particularly in rural, agricultural and urban areas. A total of 59 per cent of child labourers work in agriculture; 62 million children aged 15–17 years are involved in hazardous work.

The strategy for 2014-2015 will focus on "unacceptable forms of work" by:

- building the capacity of constituents to reduce child labour in the informal economy and in rural and agricultural areas through the application of effective practices, legislation and policies; and
- assisting constituents in the prevention of hazardous child labour while improving access to productive employment and decent work for girls and boys above the legal minimum working age.

The strategy is firmly anchored in the effective application of the Convention No. 138 on the minimum age, 1973, and Convention No. 182 on the worst forms of child labour, 1999, including follow-up to the comments and conclusions of the ILO supervisory bodies. It also contributes to the promotion and realization of the *Roadmap for Achieving the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour by 2016 (The Hague Roadmap)*, the follow-up to the 2012 Conference resolution concerning the recurrent discussion on fundamental principles and rights at work, and the outcome of the III Global Conference on Child Labour, held in Brazil in 2013.

Means of action and support to constituents

ILO direct assistance will target over 30 countries, of which at least 12 will be in Africa.

Work under existing technical cooperation projects in 5 countries (3 in Africa, 1 each in Latin America and the Caribbean and in Asia and the Pacific) will assist constituents in developing policies and programmes that advance the triple goals of eliminating child

labour and promoting both the transition to formality as well as rural development. Emphasis will be placed on strengthening the capacity of existing public services, such as labour inspection, education and agricultural extension services, to identify child labour and provide remedial and preventative actions, particularly in informal settings.

Support to constituents will include:

- pilot programmes to identify and eradicate child and forced labour in value chains;
- research and technical advisory services to address the protection of child domestic workers in line with the Convention No. 189 concerning decent work for domestic workers, 2011, in up to 12 countries; and
- pilot actions to assess the impact of freedom of association and collective bargaining principles and practices on child labour in rural economies.

Analytical work to strengthen the empirical basis for addressing child labour and youth employment will be expanded to cover five additional countries. School-to-work transition studies and analyses on child labour and youth employment policies will be undertaken. The ILO will work with government ministries and the private sector in up to 10 countries to pilot innovative informal apprenticeship programmes as a means of bridging the gaps between basic education and productive employment. Support to national statistical offices on methodologies to collect child labour data will be further extended to include data on forced labour. ILO guidance for the design of comprehensive national action plans will address the interplay between child labour and skills development, youth employment, OSH, working conditions and social protection.

All work will further strengthen the capacity of ministries of labour and relevant government

agencies, the social partners and national tripartite child labour committees to perform their functions effectively. Specialized training for constituents will be further developed and delivered in collaboration with ITC-ILO. In Africa, the focus will be on reinforcing capacity to develop and implement child labour national action plans. Capacity development in other regions will be similarly honed to reflect current and emerging needs. The ILO will support the multi-stakeholder Child Labour Platform (CLP) now operating under the UN Global Compact Labour Working Group and other initiatives with the aim of providing employers and workers with practical solutions to combat child labour within supply chains.

Gender equality and non-discrimination

Support will be provided to enable constituents to produce sex-disaggregated child labour statistics and discrimination-sensitive research that will focus on the linkages between child labour and marginalized groups, particularly in the informal and rural economies. Needs assessments and research will continue to include analysis of policies and programmes using a gender- and discrimination-responsive approach.

Partnerships

Work within existing international partnerships, such as the Global Task Force on Child Labour and Education for All, the International Partnership for Cooperation on Child Labour in Agriculture and the Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons will be supported and further enhanced to ensure child labour concerns are fully integrated into wider development policies and programmes. Partnerships with social and economic groupings, such as the ECOWAS

Commission, will be expanded to mobilize and sustain support on child labour within regional and subregional agendas and policies. The ILO will continue to work closely with UNICEF and the World Bank through the UCW Programme, as well as with other partners, to maintain a rigorous and sound research programme.

Operational resources

Table 7 shows the regular budget resources to be allocated to IPEC for 2014-2015. The reduction in resources levels between the two biennium amounts to 20 per cent.⁷⁰

In addition to these regular budget funds, donors have allocated resources from extra budgetary sources for technical cooperation projects at country as well as inter-regional levels. According to the estimates made at the time of the preparation of the ILO's Programme and Budget for 2012-2013, it was expected that approximately US\$ 80-90 million would be expended under technical cooperation during the biennium. This amount compares to the actual expenditure recorded during the 2012-2013 biennium of US\$ 98 million. In light of the continuing challenges facing IPEC regarding new project approvals, IPEC expects actual expenditure during the 2014-2015 biennium to amount to approximately US\$ 50 million in 2014 and US\$ 12-15 million in 2015, totalling US\$ 62-65 million in the two year period.

Table 6. Strategic budget

Child labour: Child labour is eliminated with priority given to the worst forms	Proposed regular budget 2014-2015 (in US\$)	Estimated extra-budgetary expenditure 2014-2015 (in US\$)
	13,521,568	77,000,000

Table 7. IPEC operational budget – regular budget

2012-2013 (in US\$)	2014-2015 (in US\$)
5,378,601 ¹	Estimated 3.5 million ²

¹ This amount includes allocation for staff and non-staff, totalling US\$ 4,365,012, and supplemental allocations for the Global Conference on Child Labour in Brazil (US\$ 103,865), monitoring of child labour in Uzbekistan (US\$ 546,752) and other country-level activities (US\$ 565,100).

² As a result of the reorganization, IPEC has been merged with DECLARATION under the Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work (FPRW) Branch. US\$ 5,514,216 of the ILO's regular budget is allocated to FPRW in 2014-2015. Of this allocation, US\$ 2,964,340 is allocated to IPEC positions and it is estimated that up to US\$500,000-600,000 would be allocated for IPEC-related activities, thus an estimated allocation of US\$ 3.5 million.

⁷⁰ The reduced allocation to IPEC in the 2014-2015 biennium stems in part from the reassignment of an IPEC Standard Specialist. Should this position have remained with IPEC, the allocation of the Regular Budget to IPEC in the 2014-2015 biennium would be at around US\$ 4 million, with a 9 per cent decrease in budget allocation.

Table 8. Approved allocations for 2014-2015 by donor

Donor	Recipient country or region	2014-2015 Allocation
Brazil	Africa Region	161,000
	America Region	685,000
	Ecuador	116,000
	Global	407,000
	Haiti	170,000
	Tanzania	109,000
	Total	1,648,000
Caixa Geral de Depositos – Portugal	Global	1,000
	Total	1,000
CAOBISCO – Association of Chocolate, Biscuit and Confectionery Industries of Europe	Turkey	133,000
	Total	133,000
Denmark	Nepal	499,000
	Total	499,000
Dominican Republic	Dominican Republic	199,000
	Total	199,000
ECLT – Elimination of Child Labour in Tobacco-growing Foundation	Malawi	214,000
	Total	214,000
European Union	Guyana	61,000
	Jamaica	67,000
	Kenya	21,000
	Madagascar	19,000
	Mali	10,000
	Pakistan	235,000
	Sierra Leone	2,000
	Somalia	42,000
	Sudan	8,000
	Zambia	2,000
	Total	467,000
France	Africa Region	448,000
	Total	448,000

Donor	Recipient country or region	2014-2015 Allocation
Germany	Europe Region	1,617,000
	Global	204,000
	Lebanon	217,000
	Total	2,038,000
ICA/GIG – International Confectionary Association/Global Issues Group	Africa Region	850,000
	Total	850,000
Ireland	Global	175,000
	Total	175,000
Italy	Thailand	64,000
	Total	64,000
JTI – Japan Tobacco International	Brazil	747,000
	Global	119,000
	Malawi	878,000
	Zambia	1,392,000
	Total	3,136,000
Mars, Inc. – USA	Côte d'Ivoire	179,000
	Total	179,000
UNDP/MDTF – Multi Donor Trust Fund	Myanmar	65,000
	Total	65,000
Netherlands	Global	2,154,000
	Turkey	33,000
	Total	2,187,000
Spain	America Region	2,222,000
	Peru	102,000
	Viet Nam	87,000
	Western Sahara	939,000
	Total	3,350,000
UNHSF – UN Human Security Fund	Kenya	675,000
	Senegal	58,000
	Total	733,000
UNICEF	Congo, Democratic Republic of	17,000
	Lebanon	50,000
	Madagascar	150,000
	Myanmar	4,000
	Total	221,000

Donor	Recipient country or region	2014-2015 Allocation
United Kingdom	Global	81,000
	Total	81,000
United States	Africa Region	5,806,000
	America Region	2,559,000
	Bangladesh	378,000
	El Salvador	8,922,000
	Global	22,558,000
	Guyana	203,000
	Haiti	202,000
	Indonesia	3,703,000
	Jordan	816,000
	Kenya	164,000
	Mexico	520,000
	Myanmar	2,637,000
	Paraguay	399,000
	Philippines	534,000
	Sri Lanka	23,000
	Suriname	81,000
	Thailand	4,278,000
	Uganda	300,000
	Viet Nam	30,000
		Total
WFP – World Food Programme	Egypt	1,158,000
	Total	1,158,000
GRAND TOTAL		71,959,000

Table 9. Approved allocations for 2014-2015 by recipient country or region

Recipient country or region	Donor	2014-2015 Allocation
Africa Region	Brazil	161,000
	France	448,000
	ICA/GIG	850,000
	United States	5,806,000
	Total	7,265,000
America Region	Brazil	685,000
	Spain	2,222,000
	United States	2,559,000
	Total	5,466,000
Bangladesh	United States	378,000
	Total	378,000
Brazil	JTI	747,000
	Total	747,000
Congo, Democratic Republic of	UNICEF	17,000
	Total	17,000
Côte d'Ivoire	Mars, Inc.	179,000
	Total	179,000
Dominican Republic	Dominican Republic	199,000
	Total	199,000
Ecuador	Brazil	116,000
	Total	116,000
Egypt	WFP	1,158,000
	Total	1,158,000
El Salvador	United States	8,922,000
	Total	8,922,000
Europe Region	Germany	1,617,000
	Total	1,617,000

Recipient country or region	Donor	2014-2015 Allocation
Global	Brazil	407,000
	Caixa Geral de Depositos	1,000
	Germany	204,000
	Ireland	175,000
	JTI	119,000
	Netherlands	2,154,000
	United Kingdom	81,000
	United States	22,558,000
	Total	25,699,000
Guyana	European Union	61,000
	United States	203,000
	Total	264,000
Haiti	Brazil	170,000
	United States	202,000
	Total	372,000
Indonesia	United States	3,703,000
	Total	3,703,000
Jamaica	European Union	67,000
	Total	67,000
Jordan	United States	816,000
	Total	816,000
Kenya	European Union	21,000
	UNHSF	675,000
	United States	164,000
	Total	860,000
Lebanon	Germany	217,000
	UNICEF	50,000
	Total	267,000
Madagascar	European Union	19,000
	UNICEF	150,000
	Total	169,000
Malawi	ECLT	214,000
	JTI	878,000
	Total	1,092,000

Recipient country or region	Donor	2014-2015 Allocation
Mali	European Union	10,000
	Total	10,000
Mexico	United States	520,000
	Total	520,000
Myanmar	UNDP/MDTF	65,000
	UNICEF	4,000
	United States	2,637,000
	Total	2,706,000
Nepal	Denmark	499,000
	Total	499,000
Pakistan	European Union	235,000
	Total	235,000
Paraguay	United States	399,000
	Total	399,000
Peru	Spain	102,000
	Total	102,000
Philippines	United States	534,000
	Total	534,000
Senegal	UNHSF	58,000
	Total	58,000
Sierra Leone	European Union	2,000
	Total	2,000
Somalia	European Union	42,000
	Total	42,000
Sri Lanka	United States	23,000
	Total	23,000
Sudan	European Union	8,000
	Total	8,000
Suriname	United States	81,000
	Total	81,000
Tanzania	Brazil	109,000
	Total	109,000
Thailand	Italy	64,000
	United States	4,278,000
	Total	4,342,000

Recipient country or region	Donor	2014-2015 Allocation
Turkey	CAOBISCO	133,000
	Netherlands	33,000
	Total	166,000
Uganda	United States	300,000
	Total	300,000
Viet Nam	Spain	87,000
	United States	30,000
	Total	117,000
Western Sahara	Spain	939,000
	Total	939,000
Zambia	European Union	2,000
	JTI	1,392,000
	Total	1,394,000
GRAND TOTAL		71,959,000



Madagascar, 2011



Panama, 2011

2012 Giving the red card to child labour!

2012 marked the twentieth year of IPEC. Everyone has a role to play in the fight against child labour. Together we can mobilize, educate and empower people to exercise their rights. Let's stand united and work together to make the world a better place for children. Give the red card to child labour!

2012 a marqué le vingtième anniversaire de l'IPEC. Chacun de nous a un rôle à jouer dans la lutte contre le travail des enfants. Ensemble, nous pouvons mobiliser, éduquer et autonomiser les personnes pour qu'elles exercent leurs droits. Restons unis et travaillons ensemble pour faire du monde une place meilleure pour les enfants. Montrons un carton rouge contre le travail des enfants!

En 2012, el IPEC cumplió su vigésimo aniversario. Todos tenemos una función que cumplir en la lucha contra el trabajo infantil. Juntos podemos movilizarnos, educar y dotar a las personas de las herramientas necesarias para que puedan ejercer sus derechos. Sigamos unidos y trabajemos juntos para hacer de este un mundo mejor para los niños ¡Saquemos tarjeta roja al trabajo infantil!



ANNEXES

Annex I. The Brasilia Declaration on Child Labour

We, representatives of governments and employers' and workers' organizations who participated at the III Global Conference on Child Labour, gathered in Brasilia, Brazil, from October 8 to 10, 2013, together with Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), other civil society actors as well as regional and international organizations to take stock of the progress made since The Hague Global Child Labour Conference 2010, to assess remaining obstacles and to agree on measures to strengthen our actions to eliminate the worst forms of child labour by 2016, as well as to eradicate all forms of child labour;

Recalling that child labour is work done by a child who is under the minimum age specified for that kind of work, as defined by national legislation, guided by the ILO Declaration on the Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work (1998) and ILO Convention Nos. 138 and 182;

Convinced that the goal of eradicating child labour unites all countries since child labour impairs the realisation of children's rights and its eradication constitutes an important issue for development and human rights;

Recognizing the efforts and progress made and being made, notwithstanding the global economic and financial crisis, by governments at all levels, employers' and workers' organizations, regional and international organizations, NGOs and other civil society actors for the eradication of child labour, yet recognising the need to accelerate the efforts at all levels to eradicate child labour, in particular its worst forms by 2016;

Keeping in mind the dimension and complexity of the challenges faced by countries in fighting child labour, such as the impact of natural disasters, conflict and post-conflict situations;

Aware that eliminating the worst forms of child labour by 2016 as well as eradicating child labour can be best realised through enhanced cooperation among countries and enhanced coordination among governments, employers' and workers' organizations, NGOs, civil society, and regional and international organizations;

Bearing in mind that children facing any form of discrimination deserve particular attention in our efforts to prevent and eliminate child labour;

Considering that the respect, promotion and realization of the Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, which include the effective abolition of child labour, is one of the pillars of the ILO Decent Work Agenda;

Welcoming the progress made by States in the ratification of the International Labour Organization (ILO) Conventions No. 138, on Minimum Age for Admission to Employment, and No. 182, on the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour, and reiterating the importance of promoting their universal ratification and effective implementation, as well as of the United Nations (UN) Convention on the Rights of the Child and its Optional Protocols, and inviting countries to consider ratifying other relevant instruments, such as Convention No. 189, on Decent Work for Domestic Workers, as well as Convention No. 129, on Labour Inspection in Agriculture, and Convention No. 184, on Safety and Health in Agriculture;

Acknowledging the relevance of internationally recognised principles and guidelines on business and human rights, such as the UN Guiding Principles on business and human rights and the ILO Tripartite Declaration of Principles Concerning Multinational Enterprises and Social Policy;

Recognizing the continued efforts made by the ILO, and in particular its International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC), to provide technical assistance and cooperation to governments, workers' and employers' organizations to eradicate child labour;

Welcoming the ILO report "Marking progress against child Labour";

1. We reaffirm our resolve to eliminate the worst forms of child labour by 2016, while reiterating the overarching goal of the eradication of all child labour, by immediately stepping up our efforts at national and international levels. We reiterate our commitment to fully implement 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.

2. We acknowledge the need for reinforced national and international action in the follow-up of this Conference in relation to age and gender specific responses on child labour, with a focus on the formalization of the informal economy and strengthened national action, as appropriate, on monitoring and evaluation, as well as a continued focus on where it is most needed. We stress the importance of technical assistance and international cooperation in this field.

3. We acknowledge that governments have the leading role and the primary responsibility, in cooperation with employers' and workers'

organizations, as well as NGOs and other civil society actors, in implementing measures to prevent and eliminate child labour, in particular its worst forms, and rescue children from it.

4. We also acknowledge that measures to promote decent work and full and productive employment for adults are essential, so that families are enabled to eliminate their dependence on the income generated by child labour. In addition, measures are needed to extend and improve access to free, compulsory and quality education for all children, as well as for the progressive universalization of social protection, in line with inter alia the ILO Convention 102, concerning minimum standards of social security, and ILO Recommendation 202, concerning national social protection floors.

5. We advocate for an integrated, coherent and effective use of public services and policies in the fields of labour, education, agriculture, health, vocational training and social protection as a means for building capacity and empowerment, so that all children, including those in rural areas, complete compulsory education as well as training without engaging in child labour.

6. We stress that education, health and social workers should be entitled to decent working conditions and relevant initial and continuous training, and that related policies should be developed with workers' organizations through social dialogue.

7. We recognize that strengthening these public services and policies is key for the sustained eradication of child labour, in particular its worst forms by 2016, as well as for sustainable development.

8. We urge governments to ensure access to justice to children affected by child labour, guarantee their right to education and provide

rehabilitation programs, as a means to promote and protect their wellbeing and dignity and fulfil their rights, with focus on children who are particularly exposed to the worst forms of child labour due to discrimination in any form.

9. We encourage states to establish and further improve, as appropriate, the legal and institutional frameworks to prevent and eliminate child labour. We also encourage national law enforcement agencies to advance accountability of perpetrators in child labour cases, including the enforcement of appropriate sanctions against them.

10. We recognise the importance of labour administration and in particular labour inspection in the eradication of child labour, and we will seek to develop and strengthen, as appropriate, our labour inspection systems.

11. We encourage, where appropriate, the competent authorities that have the responsibility to enforce the law and regulations regarding child labour, including labour inspection services, to cooperate with each other, in the context of the application of penal sanctions or, as appropriate, other sanctions in cases of child labour, especially its worst forms.

12. We will promote effective multi-stakeholder action to combat child labour, including in supply chains, by addressing both the formal and informal economy.

13. We will seek to develop and strengthen the collection and dissemination, as appropriate, of more and better national statistics and information on children in employment, both in the formal and informal economies, with data disaggregated preferably by occupation and industry, gender, age, origin and income so as to enhance their visibility and help better design and implement public policies to eradicate child labour.

14. We will continue to promote the engagement of all sectors of society in creating an enabling environment to prevent and eliminate child labour. The engagement of ministries and state agencies, parliaments, justice systems, employers' and workers' organizations, as well as regional and international organizations and civil society actors plays a key role in this regard. We will promote social dialogue as well as concerted action between the public and private sectors around the eradication of child labour.

15. We resolve to take appropriate steps to assist one another in respecting, promoting and realising international labour standards and human rights, particularly through enhanced international cooperation, including South-South and Triangular cooperation.

16. We stress the need to provide support to and build capacities in conflict and post conflict countries, particularly among Least Developed Countries, to combat child labour, including through rehabilitation and reintegration programmes, where appropriate.

17. We note that the violation of fundamental principles and rights at work cannot be invoked or otherwise used as a legitimate comparative advantage and that labour standards should not be used for protectionist trade purposes.

18. We will actively seek to engage national and international media and social networks, academia and research bodies, as partners in raising awareness for the sustained eradication of child labour, including through campaigns on the damage to the dignity, wellbeing, health and future of children caused by their engagement in child labour, in particular its worst forms.

19. We resolve to promote efforts to encourage social change by addressing attitudes and practices that play a significant part in condoning or tolerating child labour, including violence and abuse.

20. We resolve to support the continuous development of the worldwide movement against child labour, through partnerships, cooperation, advocacy and action, based on international labour standards and human rights.

21. We invite IPEC to hold meetings, in 2014, 2015 and 2016, in the context of its Steering Committee meetings to take stock of the progress made by countries in eliminating the worst forms of child labour.

22. We underscore that the fight against child labour and the decent work agenda should be given due consideration in the U.N. post-2015 development agenda.

23. We express our gratitude to the Government of Brazil for hosting this Conference, and we welcome the Government of Brazil's intention to bring this Declaration to the attention of the ILO Governing Body for further consideration and follow-up.

24. We accept the kind offer by the government of Argentina to host a Global Conference on the Sustained Eradication of Child Labour in 2017.

Adopted at the III Global Conference on Child Labour, Brasilia, 10 October 2013.

Annex II. ILO-IPEC's strategies and priorities for addressing child labour and its resource needs

Mission statement

A world free from child of labour, with accelerated actions against its worst forms.

Institutional framework for action

With the aim of equipping ILO constituents with the knowledge, expertise and capacity necessary to eliminate child labour, the ILO's strategy is anchored in the effective application of the Convention No. 138 on the minimum age, 1973, and Convention No. 182 on the worst forms of child labour, 1999, including follow-up to the comments and conclusions of the ILO supervisory bodies; as well as the ILO's constitutional instruments, including the 1998 and 2008 Declarations; and the 2012 International Labour Conference Resolution on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work. More specifically, the strategy represents our response to the ILO Global Action Plan, incorporating *The Hague Roadmap*, 2010, and the *Brasilia Declaration*, 2013.

ILO-IPEC's pursuit of an integrated fundamental rights approach is enhanced by its position within the ILO's Governance and Tripartism Department, under the Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work branch.

Actions on child labour also fully support a number of the ILO's Areas of Critical Importance (ACIs), namely:

1. Protection of workers against unacceptable forms of work: Child labour is an unacceptable form of work and all actions taken to reduce and eliminate it will contribute to the realization of this ACI.

2. Decent work in the rural economy: By protecting children from hazardous work in agriculture and in rural areas and facilitating their access to agricultural skills development and promoting better rural livelihoods, decent work in the rural economy will be addressed.
3. Formalization of the informal economy: ILO's child labour-focused work under this ACI will promote the move towards formalization of workplaces by promoting better and more productive work for adults and youth affected by child labour, by facilitating consultations on the transition to formality, and by supporting workers to exercise their rights through self-organisation.
4. Jobs and skills for youth: Making the link between keeping children out of hazardous work while promoting their access to appropriate skills development and decent work for youth above the relevant minimum age for work is the main approach under this ACI.

Main elements of ILO strategy

The ILO has always considered child labour to be a multifaceted problem that requires multifaceted solutions. The recently published *Global Estimates and Trends on Child Labour* show that child labour has decreased by over 30 per cent over the last 12 years – a significant change over a short period of time.

The ILO's strategy, through its global IPEC programme supporting regional, national and local actions, consists of the following main elements.

» **Actions underpinned by robust and reliable statistics and data**

Developing new methodologies and promoting globally the application of statistically reliable estimation methodologies to measure child labour and assisting member States to collect and analyse data is a fundamental element of the ILO's strategy on child labour. The ILO's strategy is to arm the tripartite constituents and others with accurate, reliable and comparable child labour statistics to raise awareness and understanding of the issue. Since 1998, the ILO has provided technical and/or financial support to almost 100 national child labour surveys in 67 countries, while building the national capacity to repeat such surveys. The focus on building national capacity has resulted in more and more countries collecting and analysing data with little or no external assistance.

Investing in a future without child labour

Resources are needed to:

- ✓ respond to constituents' requests for more and disaggregated statistics;
- ✓ further refine the statistical definition of child labour as it relates to other children's activities (such as household chores);
- ✓ collect and analyse child labour statistics from industrialized countries; and
- ✓ examine further existing data collections to identify subsectors and tasks linked to child labour.

» **Understanding the economic and social causes of child labour**

Conducting research and evaluations is a key strategy used to ensure that technical support and advice provided to constituents is based on evidence rather than assumption. The ILO/ UNICEF/World Bank inter-agency programme

“Understanding Children’s Work” has helped advance the global research agenda on child labour by conducting economic and social policy appraisals and other economic analyses that have helped in informing programming and policy efforts. ILO’s child labour projects have also produced a wealth of research findings, helping to inform national, social partner and community level policies and action.

Investing in a future without child labour

Resources are needed to:

- ✓ conduct country-level policy appraisals;
- ✓ build the capacity of national research institutions to conduct child labour research;
- ✓ conduct impact assessments, impact evaluations, systematic reviews, and cross cutting or thematic evaluations on child labour interventions;
- ✓ conduct research on emerging new aspects of child labour.

» **Strengthening legislative frameworks and enforcement**

The ILO’s strategy has been to assist countries to modify or enhance their laws on the minimum age for admission to employment, establish regulations on hazardous child labour lists, and draft legislation to prohibit the worst forms of child labour and punish the perpetrators. Child Labour Monitoring (CLM) systems offer potential to support labour inspectorates in the informal economy by mobilizing numerous relevant actors – school officials, social workers, local workers' and employers' representatives, agricultural extension officers, community leaders and law enforcement bodies – to work together with them to prevent and remediate child labour.

Investing in a future without child labour

Resources are needed to:

- ✓ support the development/revision of legislative frameworks that effectively address child labour;
- ✓ strengthen national enforcement systems, including labour inspection, police and the judiciary, through capacity building;
- ✓ establish or extend Child Labour Monitoring systems (at all levels), that are linked to formal monitoring systems, to enable the effective and regular monitoring of child labour in the informal economy and in hard-to-reach areas and sectors.

» Developing effective child labour action plans and policies

A key strategy for pursuing the goal of eliminating child labour is to have the ILO's constituents, along with other ministries and national stakeholders, develop their national action plan against child labour. The ILO encourages constituents to take the lead to develop the action plan based on relevant research and data. During this process, the constituents must consult with numerous parties that have a key role in addressing child labour and consider how best to leverage their support. ILO-IPEC provides guidance and advice throughout this process and shares its considerable knowledge and experience so as to assist the constituents to select the most effective way to move forward.

Investing in a future without child labour

Resources are needed to:

- ✓ assist Ministries of Labour to establish fully tripartite national steering committees to lead the development process;
- ✓ support the national action plan development process in numerous countries;
- ✓ assist national steering committees to develop appropriate list of hazardous occupations for children below the age of 18.

» Integrating child labour concerns into wider development agendas and policies

Experience has shown that integrating child labour specific concerns into the policies and programmes of other relevant areas such as education, vocational skills training or social protection schemes is effective. In many countries, other social areas are better funded than labour areas, meaning that resources under these other headings can be leveraged to produce a positive child labour impact.

Investing in a future without child labour

Resources are needed to:

- ✓ assist national authorities and social partners to better leverage strategic linkages;
- ✓ document the most effective means for integrating child labour into other policy areas;
- ✓ ensure that qualified technical expertise is available to national constituents during key stages of policy development.

» Building national and local capacities

Building national capacity to put systems and procedures into place to implement the national action plans and to increase the presence of the rule of law and the capacity of workers' and employers' organizations is an essential element of the overall strategy. Enhancing national capacity to review and revise the legislative framework, to promote a conducive policy environment and to integrate child labour into other agenda areas such as labour market policy including youth employment and skills, labour relations agendas, education, social protection, rural development and informal economy policies, violence against children, child protection, and other policy areas has proven to be an effective means by which child labour is tackled.

Investing in a future without child labour

Resources are needed to:

- ✓ train members of national and local steering committees, and others;
- ✓ build the capacity of authorities to respond to child labour and to provide remedial services if required;
- ✓ train labour inspectors, agricultural extension workers, education officers and others on how to recognize child labour and what to do about it.

» Strengthening social dialogue and supporting the social partners in the “real economy”

Supporting national trade union centres and employers' organizations to engage in tripartite policy dialogue and supporting the capacity of enterprises and workplace and sectoral trade unions to integrate child labour concerns into their business and organizing and bargaining agendas is part of the child labour strategy. This support seeks to engage businesses and trade unions in a manner which reflects their roles and mandates in the workplace and includes advisory work with multinational enterprises and sectoral multi-stakeholder initiatives and practical and policy support for agricultural workers' and domestic workers' organizations and others in sectors in which child labour is prevalent. Promoting and strengthening social dialogue in the informal economy is a crucial vehicle for promoting recognized employment relationships, better and more productive workplaces and improved workplace monitoring of fundamental rights at work and other working conditions.

Investing in a future without child labour

Resources are needed to:

- ✓ facilitate and build the capacity of workers' and employers' organizations to participate in policy development;
- ✓ build their capacity by providing training on child labour issues;
- ✓ establish a network of employer and trade union roving OSH representatives to reach out to informal economy and small rural enterprises;
- ✓ integrate child labour concerns into the business models of enterprises and into the organizing and bargaining agendas of workers' organizations.

» Demonstrating to children and families life changing responses are within reach

Testing innovative approaches and demonstrating models for preventing, removing and protecting children from child labour and providing them with educational alternatives and supporting their family's livelihood opportunities has been among the best-known aspect of ILO's work against child labour. The ILO seeks to ensure that direct action has its proper place in project delivery as part of an integrated national and area-based approach. Direct action has greater value when it demonstrates good and replicable practices which are then mainstreamed and sustained in national efforts, especially in public services, which can continue to deliver services after donor-funded projects close. The transfer of knowledge about what does and does not work is also a key aspect of this strategy.

Investing in a future without child labour

Resources are needed to:

- ✓ demonstrate direct service models to provide public services to especially vulnerable children, their households and communities;
- ✓ develop targeted direct action models to address the specific situation of children above the minimum age while keeping them safe;
- ✓ document the models to enable scaling up and replication.

» Developing complementary and strategic external partnerships

The strategy calls for mobilising global initiatives,⁷¹ participating in inter-agency groups⁷² and working with a wide range of partners⁷³ to ensure a focus on child labour and the mainstreaming of child labour policies and strategies into broader national development frameworks. The ILO's work on business and human rights has increased significantly as its child labour programme has worked with business to support the effective elimination of child labour in supply chains through holistic approaches that promote decent work for adults and youth and strive to ensure that children do not move from one supply chain to another or into another form of child labour.

⁷¹ These include the Global Task Force on Child Labour and Education for All (GTF) and the International Partnership for Cooperation on Child Labour in Agriculture.

⁷² These include the UN Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking (UN.GIFT), the Working Group on Children on the Move, the Paris Principles Steering Group, and the Child Protection Working Group..

⁷³ Collaboration has ranged from work with global NGO/ trade union alliances mobilizing former child labourers and advocating globally and nationally (the Global March), to other UN agencies (UNICEF, UNESCO, WHO, UNDP and the OHCHR), international financial institutions (World Bank), regional development banks (Asian Development Bank), multilateral co-sponsored programmes (the Joint UN Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)), other multilateral organizations (the European Commission, the IOM, the OECD), international NGOs (the World Organization of the Scout Movement, Anti-Slavery International and the Global Campaign for Education), research and arts groups, the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) and multi-stakeholder initiatives in garment, cocoa, and tobacco production.

Investing in a future without child labour

Resources are needed to:

- ✓ support the ILO's capacity to participate and lead relevant external partnership programmes;
- ✓ leverage the knowledge, resources and interests of the external partners to invest further in child labour;
- ✓ explore new methods and technologies for increasing the impact of the knowledge generated from such partnerships.

» Advocating, raising awareness and mobilizing societies

Ensuring that child labour is an issue of discussion and concern in international and national fora has been a constant goal. Recent successes at the international level include the inclusion of child labour in the outcome documents of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) Summit and the UN General Assembly Resolution on the Rights of the Child, both in 2010. The World Day Against Child Labour has become the most important regular advocacy opportunity and has gained significant support beyond the ILO, resulting in a shift in emphasis towards an international network or partnership of agencies and organizations each promoting the World Day and using the ILO's key materials and messages.

Investing in a future without child labour

Resources are needed to:

- ✓ support the campaign for universal ratification of Conventions Nos. 138 and 182;
- ✓ reinforce and extend the *Supporting Children's Rights through Education, the Arts and the Media (SCREAM)* programme;
- ✓ support the re-launched *Red Card to Child Labour* campaign and the *Music Against Child Labour* Initiative;
- ✓ ensure the annual observation of the *World Day Against Child Labour*.

» Operationalizing the integrated decent work approach

IPEC will continue to frame its technical assistance and advisory services on child labour within an integrated decent work approach that recognises the mutual interdependence of all fundamental rights at work. Strategic links with policy and action on social exclusion, social protection, youth employment, livelihoods, the informal economy, the rural economy, education, law enforcement, social dialogue and decent work will be strengthened. The integrated approach will be supported at all levels including in national and sectoral policies and through further promoting of integrated area-based approaches seeking to establish child labour-free zones.

Investing in a future without child labour

Resources are needed to:

- ✓ support country- or community-level child labour programmes that bring together different aspects of decent work into one holistic integrated programme that treats the root causes of child labour while offering increased opportunities for decent work.

Priority areas of focus

To keep its position as global leader in the fight against child labour, the ILO must continue to build on its knowledge and experience while adapting to new challenges and realities. The information from the most recent Global Estimates and Trends on Child Labour highlights two lessons. Firstly, the movement to eliminate child labour is on the right path. And secondly, even more needs to be done to sustain and accelerate the decline. The ILO must re-double its resource mobilization efforts; at the same time, harnessing and

supporting the increased political will to eliminate child labour at the international, sub-regional, national, sectoral and community levels, and recognizing the primacy of nationally determined policies, which are essential to ensure national ownership in the struggle against child labour.

Looking forward, ILO-IPEC seeks to strengthen work in the following priority areas.

» Leveraging impact from social protection programmes

There has been increasing recognition of social protection as a strategy and important safeguard against child labour, especially in times of crisis. The ILO Global Action Plan on the elimination of child labour included an emphasis on the importance of promoting public policies to tackle child labour, including social protection. In 2013, IPEC published its first World Report on Child Labour, which had a thematic focus on social protection, and IPEC continues to analyse how child labour concerns can be effectively mainstreamed into social security systems, through both research and practice.

Investing in a future without child labour

Resources are needed to:

- ✓ conduct further research to examine what programmes and schemes are having the most positive impact and what measures have been taken that target the child labour populations;
- ✓ estimate the cost of extending schemes and programmes to child labour vulnerable populations and questions of this nature;
- ✓ develop methodologies and guidelines on how to target child labour in social protection programmes.

» **Pursuing education as the most meaningful alternative to child labour**

Child labourers face varying degrees of disadvantage in accessing education. Some have no access, while others struggle to combine work and school, often resulting in dropping out completely or poor educational performance. Child labour affects school enrolment, attendance, grade repetition, and literacy rates. ILO-IPEC continues to build awareness of the linkages between child labour and quality education for all, to promote the mainstreaming of child labour concerns into national education sector plans and policies, and to strengthen collaboration with partners.

Investing in a future without child labour

Resources are needed to:

- ✓ expand efforts to reach out-of-school children;
- ✓ continue support for interventions providing educational opportunities for children at risk of or in child labour through formal and non-formal education;
- ✓ enhance capacity to provide vocational and skills training for out-of-school adolescents with linkages to the labour market;
- ✓ support improvements in teacher training, qualifications and conditions.

» **Supporting families through better livelihoods**

ILO-IPEC continues to emphasise improved income generation and decent employment opportunities and social protection in communities as essential elements of an integrated approach to eliminate child labour. This includes support for improved productivity,

access to credit, support for community and cooperative organizations and micro-enterprises, as well as income generating activities. Work is carried out in close cooperation with the ILO Youth Employment Programme to ensure that youth of legal working age have opportunities for quality and safe employment.

Investing in a future without child labour

Resources are needed to:

- ✓ conduct value chain analysis in communities and areas most vulnerable to child labour;
- ✓ assist trade unions and employers' organizations to organize these vulnerable populations;
- ✓ test innovative income generating activities and programmes for wider replication.

» **Targeting actions to meet the needs of vulnerable and hard-to-reach children**

Children who are out of school, stateless, unregistered, indigenous, in child labour in isolated locations, and from population groups suffering extreme social exclusion, and children who are victims of worst forms of child labour other than hazardous work are just some of those that make up this group. These types of work are often criminal nature and, therefore, hidden from view. Children involved in such activities need to be protected and prevented from re-victimization into the same or worse forms of abuse; and must be regarded and treated as victims, and supported through appropriate rehabilitation.

Investing in a future without child labour

Resources for migration and child labour are needed to:

- ✓ support governments to ensure their national policies and action plans provide migrant children with better protections against child labour;
- ✓ create more viable socio-economic opportunities in traditional 'sending' areas;
- ✓ systematically build migration into child labour surveys and qualitative research.

Resources for child labour in domestic work are needed to:

- ✓ undertake research and data collection and analysis on child domestic work to enhance the basis for policy making;
- ✓ support domestic workers' organizations to further integrate child labour concerns into their organizing strategies and campaigns;
- ✓ develop and test intervention models to improve prevention, withdrawal, rehabilitation and protection strategies.

Resources for safe work for youth (aged 15 to 18) are needed to:

- ✓ undertake action research and pilot programmes that effectively target the work situation of children above the minimum age for employment but below the age of 18;
- ✓ address this age group in order to reduce the level of hazardous work while simultaneously addressing their learning and skills development needs.

» Targeting actions to eliminate the worst forms of child labour in hazardous work, especially in agriculture

Conventions Nos. 138 and 182 require the determination and then periodic review of an enforceable list of hazardous work prohibited to children under the age of 18. Following tripartite consultation, and with the technical support of ILO-IPEC, many governments are taking action in this regard. The list

constitutes a central part of legal frameworks for the prohibition of worst forms of child labour.

Investing in a future without child labour

Resources are needed to:

- ✓ maintain and enhance the momentum built under the Agriculture Partnership under which collaboration between ILO, FAO, IFAD, CGIAR and IUF is organized. Funding is urgently needed to assure that the ILO can serve as the secretariat of this partnership;
- ✓ conduct sub-sector specific research and data collection;
- ✓ pilot actions designed to address child labour in these often informal and hard-to-reach rural areas.

» Targeting actions to meet the needs of child soldiers and children affected by conflict

The use of children in armed conflict is a gross violation of human rights. ILO Convention No.182 defines forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict as a worst form of child labour. The Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict prohibits all recruitment of children under 18 by armed forces and groups. Children affected by conflict are among the most difficult to reach, least visible and suffer extreme atrocities. ILO-IPEC's work on child soldiers and children affected by conflict and on their rehabilitation and reintegration targets not only child combatants, but also many others, including girls, used in related activities, including mineral extraction in conflict zones. The labour dimension and ILO constituents' contribution is crucially important in rehabilitation and economic reintegration.

Investing in a future without child labour

Resources are urgently needed to:

- ✓ enable continuing technical advice guidance to inter-agency bodies on the economic reintegration of children affected by conflict;
- ✓ provide economic reintegration services to children at the national level.

» Business and human rights

ILO-IPEC and the Global Compact have created a business-led, multi-stakeholder forum, the Child Labour Platform (CLP), for the frank exchange of experience about what does and does not work in tackling child labour in supply chains. It identifies obstacles to businesses implementing the ILO and Global Compact child labour principles and advises companies on practical ways of overcoming them. The CLP provides tailored and sector-specific training on topics such as child labour monitoring and age verification, and seeks to catalyze collective action. The CLP is a work-stream of the UN Global Compact Human Rights and Labour Working Group, co-chaired by the International Organisation of Employers (IOE) and the International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC). IPEC provides its secretariat.

Investing in a future without child labour

Resources are needed to:

- ✓ support the Child Labour Platform to allow ILO-IPEC to continue to serve as its secretariat;
- ✓ commission business centred research and pilot programmes.

» Response to ILO's supervisory mechanisms

The ILO is being called upon to assist countries to apply their obligations as members of the Organization under the ILO's supervisory mechanisms. The Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendation raises points of concern that

require assistance from the Office. ILO-IPEC through its resource mobilization efforts seeks to help countries to take actions to address legislative and application shortfalls.

Investing in a future without child labour

Resources are urgently needed to:

- ✓ support the ILO's constituents in Myanmar and Uzbekistan to conform with the requirements of Conventions Nos. 138 and 182, and other fundamental Conventions, especially in response to complaint mechanisms.

» Re-Focus on Africa

With one in five children aged 5-17 in child labour, there is an urgent need to consolidate, improve and expand ILO support to country constituents and partners. Particular attention needs to be paid to critical issues such as tripartite national ownership, institutional and technical capacity, effective mainstreaming of child labour matters into the programmes and budgets of concerned departments, and effective social mobilization.

Investing in a future without child labour

Resources are urgently needed to:

- ✓ provide technical support for the development of national action plans and mainstreaming child labour into relevant development programmes;
- ✓ reinforce policy interventions and establish or extend systems for direct action interventions to ensure greater impact and sustainability;
- ✓ facilitate and support national ownership, commitment and institutional capacity including with the social partners;
- ✓ strengthen strategic partnerships and networks to create a critical movement against child labour;
- ✓ support tripartite constituents to mobilize resources to scale up actions.

Annex III. IPEC projects and research activities in 2012-2013

AFRICA⁷⁴

Research and survey activities

SIMPOC national surveys: 9 – Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Madagascar, Sierra Leone, Uganda and Zambia.

SIMPOC research: 3 – Togo (Survey on estimation of commercial sexual exploitation of children); Morocco (Survey on child labour in agriculture); South Africa (Assessment of business initiatives and child labour elimination in South Africa).

Research UCW: 13 – Completed: Cameroon, Uganda, Togo, Zambia (an assessment of resource requirements), Out-of-School Children Initiative: Child labour and OOSC in Ethiopia, Mozambique, Zambia, DRC, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria. Ongoing: Egypt, Kenya, Senegal, Togo (policy appraisal), Uganda (policy appraisal), Sub-regional study in ECOWAS countries (Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo), DRC, Ghana.

Projects

TBP/NAP support projects: 3 – Kenya (ended 11/2013), Malawi (ended 03/2013), Uganda (ended 11/2012).

Regional projects focusing on children in specific worst forms: 5

- Towards child labour free cocoa growing communities in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana through an integrated area based approach (CCP): Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana.
- ILO ARISE: a programme to reduce the worst forms of child labour in tobacco-growing communities in Malawi, Brazil and Zambia (Public-Private Partnership (PPP)).
- To act against child domestic work in Africa and in Union for Mediterranean countries (UpM); IPEC/Pamodec (Madagascar, Morocco and Niger, and Tunisia and Mauritania from end 2013).
- Combating Child Labour in Cocoa Growing Communities in Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire (PPP).

Other regional/inter-regional projects: 7

- Eliminating the worst forms of child labour in West Africa and strengthening sub-regional cooperation through ECOWAS (Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo); national and selected local areas (Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Nigeria) – West Africa ECOWAS I.
- Eliminating the worst forms of child labour in West Africa and strengthening sub-regional cooperation through ECOWAS (Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo); national and selected local areas (Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Nigeria) – West Africa ECOWAS II.
- Towards the elimination of the worst forms of child labour (TECL) (Phase II) with a focus on HIV/AIDS (Botswana, Namibia, South Africa) (ended 06/2012).

⁷⁴ IPEC implements activities in other countries in Africa under global projects. For more information, refer to the Global projects table at the end of this Annex.

- Prevention and elimination of child labour in West Africa (Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Senegal).
- Supporting actions to meet the 2015 targets to eliminate the worst forms of child labour in Lusophone countries in Africa through knowledge, awareness-raising and South-South Cooperation (Angola, Mozambique, Cape Verde, Guinea Bissau, Sao Tome and Principe) (2 projects, one project ended 12/2012).
- Support for the Acceleration of Action against Child Labour in Africa (regional RBSA funded programme supported by IPEC and the ILO Regional Office for Africa, active in Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, DRC, Lesotho, Mozambique, Swaziland, Tanzania and South Africa in 2012) (ended 12/2013).

Country, sector- or area-based projects focusing on children in specific worst forms: 17

- **Côte d'Ivoire:** Creating a Protective Environment for Children in Cocoa Growing Communities through CLMS and Advocacy Interventions in Soubré, Côte d'Ivoire.
- **Egypt:** Combating exploitative child labour through education in Egypt (WFP-UNICEF-ILO project).
- **Kenya (2):** Creating an enabling environment for child-labour free areas (ended 11/2013); Strengthening Human Security in the Border Communities of Turkana, Kenya (UNDP, FAO, IOM, WHO, UNICEF, ILO and OCHA project).
- **Madagascar (2):** Support to prevent domestic child labour through education (ended 06/2012); Fight for the protection of children's rights against violence and the worst forms of child labour in the regions of Diana and Atsimo Andrefana.
- **Malawi (3):** A programme to reduce worst forms of child labour in tobacco-growing communities (PPP); Policy support to an ECLT Foundation-sponsored Conference in Malawi on Child Labour in Agriculture (PPP); Improved social protection through reduction of child labour (ended 12/2013).
- **Morocco (2):** Strengthen national prevention and protection measures against the exploitation of children for domestic work in Morocco (ended 06/2012); Violence against women with a special component on working girls (ended 05/2012).
- **Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC):** Economic reintegration of children formerly associated with armed forces and groups and other vulnerable children in DRC: technical assistance to UNICEF child protection partners and monitoring of their activities (ended 11/2013).
- **Senegal:** Improving the situation of children at risk in Senegal.
- **Somalia:** Prevention of child recruitment and reintegration of children associated with armed forces and groups in south central Somalia (ILO-UNICEF project).
- **Tanzania:** Supporting the implementation of the National Action Plan for the elimination of worst forms of child labour in Tanzania, ILO Brazil Partnership Programme for the promotion of South-South Cooperation.
- **Togo:** Combating exploitative child labour in Togo through education project (ended 06/2012).
- **Zambia:** A programme to reduce the worst forms of child labour in tobacco-growing communities in Zambia.

ARAB STATES⁷⁵

Research and survey activities

SIMPOC national surveys: 2 – Egypt (ended 06/2012), Yemen (ended 06/2012).

Research UCW: 5 – Completed: Tunis (findings from a rapid community appraisal), Aleppo. Ongoing: Sub-regional study on social protection and child labour (Egypt, Jordan, Yemen, Iraq, Palestine), sub-regional study on child labour and youth employment (Jordan, Yemen, Iraq, Palestine), sub-regional inter-agency (UCW-UNICEF) study on school to work transition in the MENA region (Egypt, Jordan, Yemen, Iraq, Palestine).

Projects

Country, sector- or area-based projects focusing on children in specific worst forms: 4

- **Lebanon (2):** Project on strengthening national action to combat the worst forms of child labour in Lebanon; Working street children in Lebanon: Profile and size assessment.
- **Jordan:** Moving towards a child labour free Jordan.
- **Palestine:** Enhancing knowledge and capacity of tripartite partners to address worst forms of child labour in Occupied Palestinian Territory.

⁷⁵ IPEC implements activities in other countries in Arab States under global projects. For more information, refer to the Global projects table at the end of this Annex.

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC⁷⁶

Research and survey activities

SIMPOC national surveys: 6 – Bangladesh, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Mongolia, Philippines, Viet Nam.

SIMPOC research: 3 – Indonesia (Survey to Estimate Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in Bekasi Region of West Java); Nepal (Forced Labour of Adults and Children among Internal Migrant Workers in Kathmandu Valley); India (Case study: Business initiatives to end child labour in India).

Research UCW: 4 – Completed: Indonesia (country report), Lao PDR, Out-of-School Children Initiative: Child labour and OOSC in Bangladesh, Cambodia, Indonesia, Philippines, Timor-Leste, India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka. Ongoing: Indonesia (policy appraisal).

Projects

TBP/Master Plan support projects: 5 – Cambodia (Phase II) (12/2012), Philippines (Phase II) (ended 12/2013), Viet Nam (ended 12/2013), Nepal, Pakistan (ended 12/2013).

Country, sector- or area-based projects focusing on children in specific worst forms: 10

- **China:** Project to prevent trafficking for labour exploitation in China (CP-TING II) (ended 05/2013).
- **Thailand:** Combating the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Shrimp and Seafood Processing Areas in Thailand.
- **India:** Converging against child labour: Support for India's model (ended 09/2013).

⁷⁶ IPEC implements activities in other countries in Asia and the Pacific under global projects. For more information, refer to the Global projects table at the end of this Annex.

- **Indonesia:** PROMOTE – Decent work for domestic workers to end child domestic work.
- **Pakistan:** Combating abusive child labour (Phase II) (ended 12/2013).
- **Timor-Leste:** Programme to eliminate the worst forms of child labour (ended 06/2012).
- **Myanmar (4):** Monitoring and Reporting, Prevention, Protection, Release, Rehabilitation and Reintegration of Children Affected by Armed Conflict in Myanmar (ended 12/2013); Support to Intervention and Monitoring of Underage Recruitment and Children in Armed Conflict (ended 06/2013); Implementation of the 1612 Action Plan agreed between the Government of Myanmar and the Country Task Force on Monitoring and Reporting (ended 12/2013); Myanmar Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour.

Projects

Regional projects: 1

PROACT CAR: Combating child labour in Central Asia – Commitment becomes Action (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan) (ended 12/2013).

Country, sector- or area-based projects focusing on children in specific worst forms: 3

- **Kosovo:** Supporting the design and implementation of Kosovo Action Plan on the elimination of the worst forms of child labour.
- **Turkey:** Worst forms of child labour in seasonal commercial agriculture in hazelnut harvesting in Ordu.
- **Kyrgyzstan:** Combating child labour through education in Kyrgyzstan – Capacity building and educational opportunities for school drop-outs (ended 12/2013).

EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA⁷⁷

Research and survey activities

SIMPOC national surveys: 4 – Albania, Armenia, Georgia, Tajikistan.

Research UCW: 3 – Completed: Albania, Out-of-School Children Initiative: Child labour and OOSC in Kyrgyzstan, Romania, Tajikistan, Turkey. Ongoing: Turkey.

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN⁷⁸

Research and survey activities

SIMPOC national surveys: 7 – Belize, Chile, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Panama and Paraguay.

SIMPOC research: 1 – Chile (Estudio Estimación de la magnitud de la explotación sexual comercial infantil en Chile, región metropolitana, V, II y VII).

Research UCW: 3 – Completed: El Salvador, Mexico, Out-of-School Children Initiative: Child labour and OOSC in Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico. Ongoing: Dominican Republic, Brazil.

⁷⁷ IPEC implements activities in other countries in Europe and Central Asia under global projects. For more information, refer to the Global projects table at the end of this Annex.

⁷⁸ IPEC implements activities in other countries in Latin America and the Caribbean under global projects. For more information, refer to the Global projects table at the end of this Annex.

Projects

TBP support projects: 1 – Brazil (Support project for a child labour free state in Bahia) (ended 02/2013).

Regional projects: 8

- Elimination of child labour in Latin America (Central American and Mexican component) (Phase III, ended 2012: Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama).
- Elimination of child labour in Latin America (South American component) (Phase III, ended 2012: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela).
- Elimination of child labour in Latin America (Phase IV: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela).
- Programme of Education and Child Labour Observatory (Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela).
- Eliminating child labour in South America through horizontal cooperation (Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador, Paraguay) (ended 09/2013).
- Support to the Partnership Programme to Prevent and Eliminate Child Labour in Latin America and the Caribbean (Bolivia, Ecuador, Paraguay, MERCOSUR) (ended 12/2013).
- Building effective policies against child labour in Ecuador and Panama.
- Project to support the Regional Plan for the prevention and elimination of child labour (ended 12/2013).

Country, sector- or area-based projects focusing on children in specific worst forms: 9

- **Brazil (3):** Food Nutrition Security of Indigenous Children and Women in Brazil (Child Labour component of multi-agency MDG-funds project) (ended 12/2013); Achieving Reduction of Child Labour in Support of Education (ARISE), (Public-Private Partnership (PPP) in the tobacco sector); Strategies for accelerating the pace of elimination of the worst forms of child labour.
- **Colombia:** Project to support the decentralization of the national strategy for the eradication of the Worst Forms of Child Labour in the Department of Tolima (ended 2012).
- **Dominican Republic:** Prevention and elimination of child labour and its worst forms in households receiving benefits from the Programme Solidarity Progressing.
- **Ecuador:** Project to reduce child labour through South-South Cooperation.
- **El Salvador:** Eliminating Child Labour in El Salvador through Economic Empowerment and Social Inclusion.
- **Haiti:** Protecting children from the worst forms of child labour in the early reconstruction phase.
- **Mexico:** Stop child labour in agriculture.

GLOBAL PROJECTS (21)

Project title	Coverage					
	Global	Africa	Asia and the Pacific	Arab States	Europe and Central Asia	Latin America and the Caribbean
Tackling child labour through education (TACKLE) (INT/05/24/EEC) (closed 08/2013)		Angola, Kenya, Madagascar, Mali, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, Sudan, Zambia	Fiji, Papua New Guinea			Guyana, Jamaica
Building the knowledge base on the design and implementation of impact evaluation of child labour interventions, implemented through the inter-agency programme "Understanding Children's Work" (UCW) (GLO/08/58/USA) (closed 05/2013)	√					
Project development, awareness-raising, and support for the implementation of the global action plan on the elimination of the worst forms of child labour by 2016 (INT/08/59/USA) (closed 06/2013)		Benin, Botswana, Liberia, Namibia, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, South Africa	Viet Nam		Moldova	Mexico, Paraguay
Strengthening the evidence base on child labour through expanded data collection, data analysis, and research-based global reports (INT/08/93/USA) (closed 06/2013)	√	South Africa, Togo, Uganda	Afghanistan, India, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Mongolia, Nepal		Albania	Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay
Cooperation to address the worst forms of child labour in agriculture: Support to the International Agricultural Partnership (GLO/09/58/USA) (closed 06/2013)	√	Democratic Republic of Congo, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Mali	Cambodia, Lao PDR, Philippines			Argentina
Support to the Global Action Plan, baseline surveys, evaluations and preparation of FY 2009 project documents (INT/09/59/USA)		Burkina Faso, Burundi, Comoros	Lao PDR, Mongolia			Guatemala, El Salvador
Follow-up to the resolution on child labour statistics adopted at the 18th ICLS through methodological development and expansion of child labour data collection (GLO/09/56/USA) (closed 12/2013)	√	Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana	Viet Nam			

Project title	Coverage					
	Global	Africa	Asia and the Pacific	Arab States	Europe and Central Asia	Latin America and the Caribbean
Supporting the Roadmap to 2016 through expanding the evidence base and reinforcing policy research for scaling-up and accelerating action against child labour (GLO/10/55/USA)	√	Morocco, Tanzania	Bangladesh, Cambodia			Dominican Republic
Combating child labour through education (INT/10/07/NET)		Mali, Uganda	Indonesia			Bolivia
Skills deficits in developing countries/ Youth marginalization in labour markets (GLO/11/08/UNE)	√					
Global Evaluation and Monitoring (GEM) Project – enhancing the knowledge base through comprehensive monitoring and evaluation, impact evaluation and tracer studies (GLO/11/12/USA)	√	Ethiopia	Philippines			Peru
Global Action Programme on Child Labour Issues (GLO/11/11/USA)	√	Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Comoros, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Mali, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, Swaziland, Togo, Uganda	Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Mongolia, Philippines, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Viet Nam	Lebanon	Azerbaijan, Turkey, Ukraine	Belize, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Haiti, Honduras, Panama, Paraguay
UNICEF contribution to the Out-of-School Children Initiative (OOSCI) (INT/11/02/CEF)	√					
Child Labour in Portuguese speaking countries in the face of the Millennium Development Goals (GLO/12/17/CGD)	√	Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea Bissau, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe	Timor-Leste		Portugal	Brazil
A programme to reduce the Worst Forms of Child Labour in tobacco-growing communities: Global Training Component (GLO/11/52/JTI)	√					
Audits of selected USDOL-funded IPEC projects – round V (GLO/11/17/USA)	√					

Project title	Coverage					
	Global	Africa	Asia and the Pacific	Arab States	Europe and Central Asia	Latin America and the Caribbean
Strengthening Social Dialogue as an effective tool to address the worst forms of child labour (GLO/11/65/IRL) (ended 12/2013)	√	Benin, Ghana, Zambia	Fiji			Chile
Education for All Global Monitoring Report 2013: Education and employment outcomes (GLO/13/05/UNE)	√					
Support for the Child Labour Platform on the UN Global Compact Human Rights and Labour Working Group (GLO/13/08/NET)	√					
Global Research on Child Labour Measurement and Policy Development (GLO/13/21/USA)		Ethiopia, Malawi, Morocco, Tanzania			Armenia, Georgia	El Salvador, Jamaica, Peru
Country Level Engagement and Assistance to Reduce Child Labour (GLO/13/22/USA)		Uganda	Bangladesh, Philippines			Paraguay, Suriname

Annex IV. Summary of the progress in achieving Indicators 16.1 and 16.2

By indicator and measurement criteria*

Country	Indicator 16.1				Indicator 16.2			
	Criteria 16.1.1	Criteria 16.1.2	Criteria 16.1.3	Criteria 16.1.4	Criteria 16.2.1	Criteria 16.2.2	Criteria 16.2.3	Criteria 16.2.4
	Policies, programmes and/or action plans	Time-bound measures	Mainstreaming	Regional and sub regional policies	Ratification	“With satisfaction or interest”	Established or strengthened mechanisms for data collection	Targeted data collection and analysis
AFRICA								
Benin	√							
Botswana	√							
Burkina Faso	√					√		
Burundi		√						
Comoros		√						
Côte d'Ivoire	√	√						√
Djibouti						√		
Ghana		√	√					√
Guinea						√		
Lesotho	√	√				√		
Liberia						√		
Madagascar		√				√		√
Malawi		√	√			√		√
Mali		√						
Morocco	√					√		
Niger						√		
Nigeria	√							
Rwanda						√		
Sao Tome and Principe						√		
Senegal	√		√			√		
Seychelles						√		
Sierra Leone								√
Somalia								√
South Africa			√			√		
South Sudan					√			
Swaziland		√						

Country	Indicator 16.1				Indicator 16.2			
	Criteria 16.1.1	Criteria 16.1.2	Criteria 16.1.3	Criteria 16.1.4	Criteria 16.2.1	Criteria 16.2.2	Criteria 16.2.3	Criteria 16.2.4
	Policies, programmes and/or action plans	Time-bound measures	Mainstreaming	Regional and sub regional policies	Ratification	"With satisfaction or interest"	Established or strengthened mechanisms for data collection	Targeted data collection and analysis
Tanzania						√		
Togo		√				√	√	
Tunisia								√
Uganda	√	√	√					√
Zambia		√				√		
ECOWAS				√				
Maghreb Sub-Regional Meeting**				√				
Sub-total	9	12	5	2	1	17	1	8
19 member States and 2 regional reported under 16.1				24 member States reported under 16.2				
12 member States reported under both 16.1 and 16.2								
ARAB STATES								
Bahrain					√			
Jordan	√	√				√	√	
Kuwait						√		
Lebanon						√		
Oman						√		
United Arab Emirates						√		
Yemen						√		
Sub-total	1	1	0	0	1	6	1	0
1 member State reported under 16.1				7 member States reported under 16.2				
1 member States reported under both 16.1 and 16.2								
ASIA AND THE PACIFIC								
Bangladesh	√	√					√	
Cambodia	√	√				√		√
Fiji		√						
India	√							
Indonesia		√						
Lao PDR						√		√

Country	Indicator 16.1				Indicator 16.2			
	Criteria 16.1.1	Criteria 16.1.2	Criteria 16.1.3	Criteria 16.1.4	Criteria 16.2.1	Criteria 16.2.2	Criteria 16.2.3	Criteria 16.2.4
	Policies, programmes and/or action plans	Time-bound measures	Mainstreaming	Regional and sub regional policies	Ratification	“With satisfaction or interest”	Established or strengthened mechanisms for data collection	Targeted data collection and analysis
Maldives					√			
Myanmar					√			
Mongolia								√
Nepal		√						
Pakistan		√				√		√
Papa New Guinea		√						
Philippines	√	√	√			√		√
Samoa						√		
Solomon Islands					√			
Sri Lanka			√					
Thailand		√						
Viet Nam		√				√		√
SAARC				√				
Sub-total	4	10	2	1	3	6	1	6
12 member States and 1 regional reported under 16.1					11 member States reported under 16.2			
5 member States reported under both 16.1 and 16.2								
EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA								
Albania								√
Czech Republic						√		
Georgia						√		
Ireland						√		
Israel						√		
Kazakhstan		√				√		
Kyrgyzstan		√	√			√		
Latvia						√		
Netherlands – Aruba						√		
Romania						√		
Slovenia						√		

Country	Indicator 16.1				Indicator 16.2			
	Criteria 16.1.1	Criteria 16.1.2	Criteria 16.1.3	Criteria 16.1.4	Criteria 16.2.1	Criteria 16.2.2	Criteria 16.2.3	Criteria 16.2.4
	Policies, programmes and/or action plans	Time-bound measures	Mainstreaming	Regional and sub regional policies	Ratification	"With satisfaction or interest"	Established or strengthened mechanisms for data collection	Targeted data collection and analysis
Sweden						√		
Switzerland						√		
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia						√		
Turkmenistan					√			
United Kingdom – St Helena						√		
Uzbekistan						√		
Sub-total	0	2	1	0	1	15	0	1
2 member States reported under 16.1				17 member States reported under 16.2				
2 member States reported under both 16.1 and 16.2								
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN								
Argentina		√	√					
Bahamas						√		
Bolivia	√	√					√	
Brazil			√					
Chile		√						
Colombia		√						
Costa Rica		√						
Dominican Rep.							√	
Ecuador								√
El Salvador		√						√
Grenada						√		
Guatemala		√				√		
Guyana						√		
Haiti		√						
Honduras	√	√	√			√		
Jamaica						√		
Mexico	√	√	√			√		√

Country	Indicator 16.1				Indicator 16.2			
	Criteria 16.1.1	Criteria 16.1.2	Criteria 16.1.3	Criteria 16.1.4	Criteria 16.2.1	Criteria 16.2.2	Criteria 16.2.3	Criteria 16.2.4
	Policies, programmes and/or action plans	Time-bound measures	Mainstreaming	Regional and sub regional policies	Ratification	“With satisfaction or interest”	Established or strengthened mechanisms for data collection	Targeted data collection and analysis
Nicaragua						√		
Panama		√				√		
Paraguay		√				√		√
Peru	√		√					
Trinidad and Tobago						√		
Saint Lucia						√		
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines						√		
United States						√		
Uruguay	√							
MERCOSUR				√				
Sub-total	5	12	5	1	0	14	2	4
15 member States and 1 regional reported under 16.1					18 member States reported under 16.2			
7 member States reported under both 16.1 and 16.2								
GRAND TOTAL	19	37	13	4	6	58	5	19
49 member States and 4 regional reported under 16.1					77 member States reported under 16.2			
27 member States reported under both 16.1 and 16.2								

* This information has been taken from the Committee of Experts on the Application of the Conventions and Recommendations in its 2012-2013 Report.

** The Maghreb Sub-Regional Meeting of Experts (Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Mauritania and Tunisia) on the theme of national policies, stock-taking and the way forward to combat child labour adopted the “Rabat Declaration” in May 2013.

Annex V. Progress towards universal ratification of the ILO child labour Conventions

Countries that have not yet ratified Conventions No. 138 and/or No. 182

X: Not yet ratified **Country name in BOLD:** Neither Convention No. 138 nor Convention No. 182 has been ratified

Country	Convention No. 138	Convention No. 182
AFRICA		
Eritrea	Ratified on 22.02.00 (Min. age: 14 years)	X
Liberia	X	Ratified on 2.06.03
Somalia	X	X
AMERICAS		
Canada	X	Ratified on 6.06.00
Cuba	Ratified on 7.03.75 (Min. age: 15 years)	X
Mexico	X	Ratified on 30.06.00
Saint Lucia	X	Ratified on 6.12.00
Suriname	X	Ratified on 12.04.06
United States	X	Ratified on 2.12.99
ARAB STATES		
Saudi Arabia	X	Ratified on 8.10.01
ASIA AND THE PACIFIC		
Australia	X	Ratified on 19.12.06
Bangladesh	X	Ratified on 12.03.01
India	X	X
Iran, Islamic Republic of	X	Ratified on 8.05.02
Marshall Islands	X	X
Myanmar	X	Ratified on 18.12.13
New Zealand	X	Ratified on 14.06.01
Palau	X	X
Timor-Leste	X	Ratified on 16.06.09
Tuvalu	X	X
Vanuatu	X	Ratified on 28.08.06

All the countries in “Europe and Central Asia” region have ratified both Conventions No. 138 and No. 182.

Annex VI. List of key publications

	Title*	Languages	Type
HIGHLIGHTS			
1.	ILO Global Estimates Report on Child Labour: Marking progress against child labour	EN, FR, ES, PT	Report
2.	Technical Report: Global child labour trends 2008 to 2012	EN, FR, ES	Report
3.	Child domestic work: Global estimates 2012	EN, FR, ES, PT	Fact sheet
4.	ILO World Report on Child Labour: Economic vulnerability, social protection and the fight against child labour	EN, FR, ES, PT	Report
5.	World Day 2013 Report: Ending child labour in domestic work and protecting young workers from abusive working conditions	EN, FR, ES, PT	Report
6.	World Day 2012 Report: Tackling child labour: From commitment to action	EN, FR, ES	Report
7.	III Global Conference on Child Labour – Brasilia Base document and Brasilia Declaration	EN, FR, ES, IT, PT	Conference paper
8.	Implementing the Roadmap for Achieving the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour by 2016: Training guide for policy makers	EN, FR, ES	Guidelines and training material
9.	The tripartite process of determining hazardous child labour – Guide for facilitators	EN, FR, ES	Guidelines and training material
10.	Practices with good potential – Towards the elimination of hazardous child labour	EN	Good practices and lessons learned
11.	ILO-IPEC's strategies and priorities for addressing child labour and its resource needs	EN, FR, ES	Brochure
OTHERS			
12.	Guidance on addressing child labour in fisheries and aquaculture	EN	IPEC and FAO report
13.	Estudo sobre a aplicação das Convenções n.º 138 e n.º 182 da OIT e suas Recomendações na legislação nacional dos países da CPLP (Angola, Brasil, Cabo Verde, Guiné-Bissau, Moçambique, Portugal, São Tomé e Príncipe and Timor-Leste)	PT	Country profile
14.	Business and the fight against child labour – Experience from India, Brazil and South Africa	EN	Good practices and lessons learned
15.	Good practices of the IPEC TACKLE Project	EN	Good practices and lessons learned
16.	Albania: National Child Labour Survey (NCLS) Report 2010	EN, Albanian	Statistical report
17.	Benin: Étude d'approfondissement des connaissances sur le travail des enfants dans les mines et carrières du Benin	FR	Report
18.	Botswana: Good practices and lessons learned on direct interventions for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour	EN	Good practices and lessons learned
19.	Cambodia: Labour Force and Child labour Survey 2012: Child Labour Report	EN, Khmer	Statistical report
20.	Chile: Magnitud y características del trabajo infantil – Informe de la Encuesta de Actividades de Niños, Niñas y Adolescentes (EANNA) de 2012	ES	Statistical report
21.	Costa Rica: Magnitud y características del trabajo infantil y adolescente en Costa Rica – Informe 2011 – Encuesta Nacional de Hogares (ENAH0) 2011	ES	Statistical report

	Title*	Languages	Type
22.	Côte d'Ivoire: Du travail des enfants au travail décent en Côte d'Ivoire - Eléments de politique pour l'action publique	FR	Report
23.	Egypt: National Child Labour Survey (NCLS) Report 2010	EN	Statistical report
24.	Ghana: Analytical study on child labour in Lake Volta fishing in Ghana	EN	Report
25.	Ghana: Analytical studies on child labour in mining and quarrying in Ghana	EN	Report
26.	India: Child migration, child trafficking and child labour in India	EN	Report
27.	India: Converging against child labour – A training manual for trade unions	EN	Good practices and lessons learned
28.	India: Good practices and lessons learned – Convergence against child labour: support for India's model	EN	Good practices and lessons learned
29.	India: Guidebook on child labour for Employers in India	EN	Guidelines and training material
30.	India: Impact of India's Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme on child labour	EN	Report
31.	Jamaica: Child Labour Handbook for Professionals	EN	Guidelines and training material
32.	Jamaica: Child labour legislative gap analysis	EN	Report
33.	Kazakhstan: Baseline survey report 2013 – Child labour in rural Kazakhstan	EN, RUS, Kaz	Baseline survey
34.	Kenya: emerging good practices in laying foundations for child labour-free zones – A case of Busia, Kilifi and Kitui Districts	EN	Good practices and lessons learned
35.	Kenya: Integrated area-based approach as a strategy for laying foundations for child labour-free zones – A case of Busia, Kilifi and Kitui Districts	EN	Report
36.	Kenya: Labour market survey for older children withdrawn from the worst forms of child labour: Kitui, Busia, Kilifi Districts	EN	Report
37.	Kenya: Situation analysis on conducive learning environment for children withdrawn and prevented from child labour – A case of Kilifi, Kitui and Busia Districts	EN	Report
38.	Lao PDR: National Child Labour Survey (NCLS) Report 2010	EN	Statistical report
39.	Lebanon: Action against child labour: a mapping of policy and normative initiatives	EN	Report
40.	Liberia: National Child Labour Survey (NCLS) Report 2010	EN	Statistical report
41.	Malawi: Emerging good practices of the SNAP Malawi Project	EN	Good practices and lessons learned
42.	Mexico: La experiencia mexicana en la reducción del trabajo infantil: Evidencia empírica y lecciones políticas	ES	UCW report
43.	Mexico: Informe de la Encuesta Nacional 2011 sobre las percepciones sociales sobre el trabajo infantil	ES	Report
44.	Mexico: Ni imparciales, ni indiferentes. Medios y periodistas: actores clave en la erradicación del trabajo infantil	ES	Guidelines and training material
45.	Namibia: Good Practices and Lessons Learned on the elimination of the worst forms of child labour	EN	Good practices and lessons learned

	Title*	Languages	Type
46.	Nepal: Child labour report based on the Nepal Labour Force Survey (LFS) 2008	EN	Statistical report
47.	Nepal: Forced labour of adults and children in the agriculture sector 2012	EN	Statistical report
48.	Nigeria: Rapid assessment of the child labour situation in artisanal mines and quarries in Ogun and Oyo states of Nigeria	EN	Report
49.	Pakistan: The effect of work on children's health – Report of research on ten occupational sectors in Pakistan	EN	Report
50.	Panama: Informe de la Encuesta Nacional sobre Trabajo Infantil (ENTI) 2010	ES	Statistical report
51.	Paraguay: Informe de la Encuesta Nacional de Actividades de Niños, Niñas y Adolescentes (EANA) 2011	ES	Statistical report
52.	Paraguay: Peligros invisibles del trabajo infantil y adolescente	ES	Report
53.	South Africa: Good practices and lessons learned on the elimination of the worst forms of child labour	EN	Good practices and lessons learned
54.	South Africa: The impact of water service delivery on children's livelihoods, especially on their school attendance and performance	EN	Report
55.	South Sudan: Child labour and education in pastoralist communities in South Sudan	EN	Report
56.	Togo: Enquête nationale sur l'exploitation sexuelle commerciale des enfants de 8 à 17 ans révolus 2012	FR	Statistical report
57.	Uganda: Action research on the integrated area-based approach and child labour monitoring systems in Rakai District, Uganda	EN	Report
58.	Uganda: Emerging good practices from the integrated area-based approach	EN	Good practices and lessons learned
59.	Uganda: The National Labour Force and Child Activities Survey 2011-2012	EN	Statistical report
60.	Yemen: National Child Labour Survey (NCLS) Report 2010	EN	Statistical report
61.	Zambia: Towards ending child labour: An assessment of resource requirements	EN	UCW report

* All IPEC publications are available at: www.ilo.org/ipecc/informationresources/all-publications.

Annex VII. Active IPEC activities during 2012-2013

IPEC activities during 2012-2013⁷⁹

This Annex summarises, by implementing agency type and by country, IPEC's principle actions that took place during the 2012-2013 biennium. The resources shown for each type of action programme/implementing agreement related intervention reflect the total amount of all contracts to be delivered over the life time of the contract, which can last anywhere from 2-3 months to 1-3 years. Amount pertaining to the workshop/trainings/meetings with constituents will be made available in an addendum.

This Annex shows seven different types of interventions, as follows:

Actions with and for governments

Actions may include strengthening the labour inspection services to be able to deal with child labour; strengthening education and justice ministries to be able to handle child labour cases effectively; strengthening local governments to be able to identify and assist vulnerable children; as well as other activities.

Actions with and for employers

Actions may include enhancing employers' organizations capacity to combat child labour; supporting sectoral employers' organizations; supporting the participation of employers' organizations in the formulation of national action plans; enhancing employers' organizations participation in child labour monitoring systems; or sensitizing employers to various forms of child labour; as well as other activities.

Actions with and for workers' organizations

Actions may include supporting the participation of trade unions in the formulation of national action plans; enhancing trade unions' participation in child labour monitoring systems; sensitizing trade unions to the various forms of child labour so that they can include and integrate the issue in their organizing and bargaining agendas; as well as other activities.

Awareness-raising

Actions may include developing effective communication strategies; designing awareness-raising materials such as brochures, leaflets, newspaper articles, radio programmes and other means to reach the general public; or sensitizing stakeholders involved with children about the hazards of child labour; as well as other activities.

Direct action with children and their families

Actions may include providing services to children in or at risk of child labour; providing educational opportunities to children and their families; remedial education; skills training; income generation activities for families; as well as other activities.

Knowledge or research

Actions may include conducting studies about specific sectors where child labour can be found; conducting rapid assessments for the purpose of identifying direct beneficiaries; developing training material; carrying out studies on other child labour issues; as well as other activities.

⁷⁹ This Annex is produced based on information received from active projects up until and including 26th April 2014.

Statistical activities

Actions may include work conducted by national statistical offices or others to quantify the extent of child labour within a country; conducting rapid assessments or baseline studies; conducting national child labour surveys; as well as other statistical activities.

Tripartite activities

Actions may include training events, workshops, seminars or meetings involving governments, and workers' and employers' organizations.

Workshops/trainings/meetings

Actions may include all workshops, trainings, meetings, conferences and seminars and costs for constituents. This only covers those activities organised and paid for by IPEC projects. This may also include training courses conducted at ITC-ILO.

Under the heading "Type of constituent/partner/implementing agency", the agencies have been categorized by the type of implementing agency to which the sub-contract/contract was issued and thus responsible for the management of the funds. The five possible categories are:

- government agencies;
- employers' organizations;
- workers' organizations;
- non-governmental organizations; and
- others.

During the biennium a total of US\$ 37.1 million was contracted to implementing agencies.

Resources allocated for **actions with and for employers' organizations** amounted to US\$ 467,665 during the biennium which, on

one hand, represents an absolute decrease of US\$ 126,138 from the 2010-2011 level while, on the other hand, represents a slight increase in percentage terms of the total funds available to the Programme (from 1.1 per cent to 1.3 per cent). The total amount of sub-contracts granted for all type of activities to employers' organizations amounted to some US\$ 795,369.

Resources allocated for **actions with and for workers' organizations** amounted to US\$ 1,141,553 during the biennium. This represents both an absolute increase (of US\$ 273,238) as well as a percentage increase (from 1.6 per cent to 3.1 per cent) when compared to the previous biennium. The total amount of sub-contracts granted for all type of activities to workers' organizations amounted to some US\$ 2,336,261.

Resources allocated for **direct action with children/families** amounted to US\$ 22,599,545 during the biennium, compared with US\$ 30,145,921 from the previous biennium. Resources devoted to direct action with children/families still remain a major part of the work undertaken by the Programme. Direct action with children and their families includes such activities as providing education services and other services such as psycho-social counselling, legal assistance, provision of meals and other school materials, and life skills training. Most sub-contracts issued to deliver these types of direct services to children and their families were made to organizations specialising in the care of children, whether they are public services or services providers from the non-state sector.

Country	Type of intervention/activity	Type of implementing agency/constituent/partner	Number of activities	Total amount of budget allocated (US\$)
AFRICA				
Benin	Action with/for employers	Employers' org.	1	3,062
	Action with/for government	Government agency	2	125,036
	Action with/for workers	Workers' org.	1	20,091
	Direct action with children/families	Non-governmental org.	3	312,544
	Tripartite activity	Workers' org.	1	5,317
	Workshops/trainings/meetings	Employers' org.	7	9,116
		Government agency	10	31,577
		Other	7	5,990
		Workers' org.	7	3,232
	Total		39	515,966
Botswana	Direct action with children/families	Non-governmental org.	2	393,021
	Total		2	393,021
Burkina Faso	Awareness-raising activity	Government agency	2	9,359
	Workshops/trainings/meetings	Employers' org.	3	379
		Government agency	3	2,311
		Other	2	1,883
		Workers' org.	3	1,542
	Total		13	15,473
Cape Verde	Action with/for government	Government agency	1	104,618
	Total		1	104,618
Côte d'Ivoire	Action with/for employers	Employers' org.	1	20,646
	Awareness-raising activity	Government agency	1	130,176
		Non-governmental org.	1	27,778
	Direct action with children/families	Government agency	1	29,308
		Non-governmental org.	8	1,012,099
		Workers' org.	1	364,509
	Workshops/trainings/meetings	Government agency	3	24,404
	Total		16	1,608,920
Ghana	Action with/for employers	Employers' org.	2	67,000
	Action with/for government	Government agency	7	1,174,689
	Action with/for workers	Workers' org.	3	234,834
	Awareness-raising activity	Government agency	1	55,000
		Non-governmental org.	1	217,785
		Other	2	50,000

Country	Type of intervention/activity	Type of implementing agency/constituent/partner	Number of activities	Total amount of budget allocated (US\$)
	Direct action with children/families	Government agency	3	186,600
		Non-governmental org.	7	2,002,662
		Workers' org.	1	319,778
	Statistical activity	Government agency	1	200,000
	Tripartite activity	Other	2	13,365
	Workshops/trainings/meetings	Employers' org.	4	7,279
		Government agency	29	276,834
		Other	7	59,790
		Workers' org.	11	38,468
	Total		81	4,904,084
Guinea-Bissau	Statistical activity	Government agency	1	174,918
		Total	1	174,918
Kenya	Action with/for employers	Employers' org.	1	70,000
	Action with/for workers	Workers' org.	5	142,316
	Awareness-raising activity	Non-governmental org.	3	49,994
		Other	1	4,999
	Direct action with children/families	Non-governmental org.	9	637,406
		Other	2	78,989
	Knowledge/research activity	Government agency	1	89,958
	Tripartite activity	Government agency	1	37,906
	Workshops/trainings/meetings	Employers' org.	13	4,610
		Government agency	35	53,439
Other		45	99,963	
Workers' org.		14	4,112	
Total		130	1,273,692	
Madagascar	Awareness-raising activity	Government agency	3	14,855
		Non-governmental org.	1	6,000
	Direct action with children/families	Government agency	2	10,000
		Non-governmental org.	7	209,785
	Statistical activity	Other	1	40,000
	Workshops/trainings/meetings	Employers' org.	2	191
		Government agency	13	28,069
		Other	13	22,676
		Workers' org.	5	3,709
Total		47	335,285	

Country	Type of intervention/activity	Type of implementing agency/constituent/partner	Number of activities	Total amount of budget allocated (US\$)
Malawi	Action with/for workers	Workers' org.	1	24,276
	Direct action with children/families	Non-governmental org.	4	711,760
	Total		5	736,036
Mali	Action with/for government	Government agency	2	38,999
	Awareness-raising activity	Government agency	1	26,000
		Non-governmental org.	1	8,598
	Direct action with children/families	Government agency	2	34,997
		Non-governmental org.	8	848,993
	Tripartite activity	Government agency	1	42,606
	Workshops/trainings/meetings	Employers' org.	2	553
		Government agency	3	7,252
		Other	3	9,149
		Workers' org.	3	6,965
Total		26	1,024,111	
Morocco	Direct action with children/families	Non-governmental org.	4	280,958
		Total	4	280,958
Namibia	Direct action with children/families	Non-governmental org.	1	264,161
		Total	1	264,161
Nigeria	Direct action with children/families	Government agency	1	49,969
		Non-governmental org.	2	231,802
	Workshops/trainings/meetings	Government agency	3	9,787
		Other	3	27,579
		Workers' org.	1	1,219
Total		10	320,356	
Senegal	Action with/for workers	Workers' org.	1	24,763
	Awareness-raising activity	Employers' org.	1	13,000
	Direct action with children/families	Non-governmental org.	3	314,651
	Knowledge/research activity	Other	1	29,542
Total		6	381,956	

Country	Type of intervention/activity	Type of implementing agency/constituent/partner	Number of activities	Total amount of budget allocated (US\$)
Uganda	Action with/for government	Government agency	5	244,065
	Action with/for workers	Workers' org.	5	104,364
	Awareness-raising activity	Employers' org.	1	17,511
		Government agency	3	44,604
		Non-governmental org.	6	118,382
		Other	2	28,284
		Workers' org.	2	25,527
	Direct action with children/families	Non-governmental org.	20	2,029,764
	Knowledge/research activity	Non-governmental org.	3	95,856
	Workshops/trainings/meetings	Employers' org.	2	82
		Government agency	5	2,204
		Other	5	2,927
		Workers' org.	2	248
		Total		61
Zambia	Action with/for employers	Workers' org.	1	23,647
	Awareness-raising activity	Employers' org.	1	22,347
	Total		2	45,994
GRAND TOTAL			445	15,093,366

Type of intervention/activity	Type of implementing agency/constituent/partner	Number of activities	Total amount of budget allocated (US\$)
TOTAL ALL ACTIVITIES IN AFRICA			
Action with/for employers	Employers' org.	5	160,708
	Workers' org.	1	23,647
Action with/for government	Government agency	17	1,687,407
Action with/for workers	Workers' org.	16	550,644
Awareness-raising activity	Employers' org.	3	52,858
	Government agency	11	279,994
	Non-governmental org.	13	428,537
	Other	5	83,283
	Workers' org.	2	25,527
Direct action with children/families	Government agency	9	310,874
	Non-governmental org.	78	9,249,606
	Other	2	78,989
	Workers' org.	2	684,287

Type of intervention/activity	Type of implementing agency/constituent/partner	Number of activities	Total amount of budget allocated (US\$)
Knowledge/research activity	Government agency	1	89,958
	Non-governmental org.	3	95,856
	Other	1	29,542
Statistical activity	Government agency	2	374,918
	Other	1	40,000
Tripartite activity	Government agency	2	80,512
	Other	2	13,365
	Workers' org.	1	5,317
Workshops/trainings/meetings	Employers' org.	33	22,210
	Government agency	104	435,876
	Other	85	229,957
	Workers' org.	46	59,493
TOTAL		445	15,093,366

Country	Type of intervention/activity	Type of implementing agency/constituent/partner	Number of activities	Total amount of budget allocated (US\$)
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN				
Bolivia	Direct action with children/families	Non-governmental org.	5	715,336
	Workshops/trainings/meetings	Government agency	2	913
		Workers' org.	2	288
	Total			9
Brazil	Awareness-raising activity	Other	8	125,331
	Direct action with children/families	Employers' org.	1	236,726
		Non-governmental org.	2	734,073
	Workshops/trainings/meetings	Employers' org.	2	27
		Government agency	6	19,514
		Other	10	1,226
Total			50	1,147,899
Chile	Action with/for employers	Employers' org.	1	2,836
	Action with/for workers	Workers' org.	1	16,736
	Awareness-raising activity	Employers' org.	1	477
	Total			3

Country	Type of intervention/activity	Type of implementing agency/constituent/partner	Number of activities	Total amount of budget allocated (US\$)
Ecuador	Action with/for government	Non-governmental org.	1	513,639
	Awareness-raising activity	Non-governmental org.	1	67,021
	Direct action with children/families	Non-governmental org.	2	387,158
	Workshops/trainings/meetings	Government agency	3	454
		Other	3	546
	Total		10	968,819
El Salvador	Action with/for government	Government agency	15	185,604
		Other	1	49,950
	Awareness-raising activity	Non-governmental org.	1	13,000
		Other	4	33,900
	Direct action with children/families	Non-governmental org.	4	270,302
		Other	66	784,527
	Knowledge/research activity	Non-governmental org.	1	10,000
		Other	6	121,210
	Statistical activity	Government agency	2	230,857
		Other	1	45,330
	Workshops/trainings/meetings	Employers' org.	5	1,182
		Government agency	75	66,703
		Other	37	7,238
		Workers' org.	3	732
Total		221	1,820,535	
Guyana	Action with/for government	Government agency	2	234,840
		Total	2	234,840
Jamaica	Direct action with children/families	Non-governmental org.	2	306,984
		Total	2	306,984
Latin America and the Caribbean Region	Action with/for workers	Workers' org.	1	15,000
	Workshops/trainings/meetings	Government agency	2	72
		Other	1	20
	Total		4	15,092

Country	Type of intervention/activity	Type of implementing agency/constituent/partner	Number of activities	Total amount of budget allocated (US\$)
Mexico	Action with/for government	Other	1	4,341
	Awareness-raising activity	Non-governmental org.	1	5,000
		Other	6	36,611
	Direct action with children/families	Non-governmental org.	4	666,037
	Knowledge/research activity	Government agency	1	9,738
		Non-governmental org.	2	45,005
	Statistical activity	Government agency	3	75,730
	Workshops/trainings/meetings	Employers' org.	41	12,963
		Government agency	71	85,933
		Other	86	81,865
Workers' org.		31	14,960	
	Total	247	1,038,182	
Panama	Action with/for government	Non-governmental org.	1	706,790
	Workshops/trainings/meetings	Employers' org.	3	196
		Government agency	5	1,369
		Other	5	562
		Workers' org.	4	187
		Total	18	709,105
Paraguay	Action with/for government	Non-governmental org.	2	50,000
	Direct action with children/families	Non-governmental org.	3	302,906
	Knowledge/research activity	Government agency	1	243,000
	Statistical activity	Government agency	1	243,000
	Total	7	838,906	
Peru	Knowledge/research activity	Other	1	43,930
		Total	1	43,930
	GRAND TOTAL	574	7,860,876	

Type of intervention/activity	Type of implementing agency/constituent/partner	Number of activities	Total amount of budget allocated (US\$)
TOTAL ALL ACTIVITIES IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN			
Action with/for employers	Employers' org.	1	2,836
Action with/for government	Government agency	17	420,444
	Non-governmental org.	4	1,270,429
	Other	2	54,291
Action with/for workers	Workers' org.	2	31,736

Type of intervention/activity	Type of implementing agency/constituent/partner	Number of activities	Total amount of budget allocated (US\$)
Awareness-raising activity	Employers' org.	1	477
	Non-governmental org.	3	85,021
	Other	18	195,842
Direct action with children/families	Employers' org.	1	236,726
	Non-governmental org.	22	3,382,795
	Other	66	784,527
Knowledge/research activity	Government agency	2	252,738
	Non-governmental org.	3	55,005
	Other	7	165,140
Statistical activity	Government agency	6	549,587
	Other	1	45,330
Workshops/trainings/meetings	Employers' org.	51	14,368
	Government agency	164	174,958
	Other	142	91,457
	Workers' org.	61	47,170
	TOTAL	574	7,860,876

Country	Type of intervention/activity	Type of implementing agency/constituent/partner	Number of activities	Total amount of budget allocated (US\$)
ARAB STATES				
Jordan	Action with/for government	Other	3	111,560
	Workshops/trainings/meetings	Government agency	1	2,930
		Workers' org.	1	3,099
	Knowledge/research activity	Government agency	1	62,250
		Total		6
	GRAND TOTAL		6	179,839

Type of intervention/activity	Type of implementing agency/constituent/partner	Number of activities	Total amount of budget allocated (US\$)
TOTAL ALL ACTIVITIES IN ARAB STATES			
Action with/for government	Other	3	111,560
Workshops/trainings/meetings	Government agency	1	2,930
	Workers' org.	1	3,099
Knowledge/research activity	Government agency	1	62,250
	TOTAL	6	179,839

Country	Type of intervention/activity	Type of implementing agency/constituent/partner	Number of activities	Total amount of budget allocated (US\$)
ASIA AND THE PACIFIC				
Bangladesh	Statistical activity	Government agency	1	190,868
		Total	1	190,868
Cambodia	Action with/for employers	Employers' org.	1	45,510
	Action with/for government	Government agency	2	229,285
	Action with/for workers	Workers' org.	1	46,000
	Direct action with children/families	Government agency	4	468,585
		Non-governmental org.	3	84,780
	Statistical activity	Government agency	2	209,524
	Workshops/trainings/meetings	Employers' org.	6	2,918
		Government agency	13	24,277
		Other	5	2,229
		Workers' org.	4	1,898
	Awareness-raising activity	Government agency	1	70,825
		Other	1	40,990
	Knowledge/research activity	Government agency	1	174,384
		Total	44	1,401,204
Fiji	Action with/for employers	Employers' org.	1	5,225
	Action with/for government	Government agency	1	131,876
	Action with/for workers	Workers' org.	1	16,000
	Direct action with children/families	Non-governmental org.	2	198,618
		Workers' org.	1	136,077
		Total	6	487,796

Country	Type of intervention/activity	Type of implementing agency/constituent/partner	Number of activities	Total amount of budget allocated (US\$)
India	Action with/for employers	Employers' org.	1	9,625
	Action with/for government	Government agency	1	28,758
		Non-governmental org.	1	29,881
	Action with/for workers	Other	1	1,383
	Direct action with children/families	Government agency	40	2,003,633
	Workshops/trainings/meetings	Employers' org.	2	532
		Government agency	28	51,338
		Other	19	11,767
		Workers' org.	3	2,189
	Awareness-raising activity	Non-governmental org.	1	29,881
		Workers' org.	3	27,036
	Knowledge/research activity	Non-governmental org.	1	15,963
		Other	8	255,140
	Total		109	2,467,127
Indonesia	Action with/for government	Government agency	1	80,735
		Non-governmental org.	1	28,223
	Direct action with children/families	Government agency	5	313,465
		Non-governmental org.	2	94,154
	Workshops/trainings/meetings	Other	1	1,139
		Workers' org.	2	14,947
	Awareness-raising activity	Non-governmental org.	6	81,492
		Workers' org.	6	52,970
	Knowledge/research activity	Other	1	29,800
		Total		25
Lao PDR	Knowledge/research activity	Government agency	1	205,481
		Total	1	205,481
Nepal	Action with/for employers	Employers' org.	1	2,497
	Action with/for government	Government agency	1	47,156
	Action with/for workers	Workers' org.	2	4,870
	Workshops/trainings/meetings	Employers' org.	10	2,766
		Government agency	13	23,827
		Other	13	16,301
		Workers' org.	12	10,662
	Awareness-raising activity	Workers' org.	1	2,421
	Total		53	110,500

Country	Type of intervention/activity	Type of implementing agency/constituent/partner	Number of activities	Total amount of budget allocated (US\$)
Pakistan	Action with/for employers	Employers' org.	1	68,602
	Action with/for government	Government agency	4	346,950
	Action with/for workers	Workers' org.	1	61,464
	Direct action with children/families	Non-governmental org.	5	1,626,187
	Awareness-raising activity	Government agency	2	6,833
		Non-governmental org.	1	89,562
	Knowledge/research activity	Government agency	2	4,363
		Non-governmental org.	2	35,651
	Total		18	2,239,612
Philippines	Action with/for employers	Employers' org.	2	64,969
	Action with/for workers	Workers' org.	2	49,996
	Direct action with children/families	Government agency	11	747,231
		Non-governmental org.	3	228,164
	Workshops/trainings/meetings	Employers' org.	5	1,864
		Government agency	17	50,015
		Other	16	31,040
		Workers' org.	6	4,972
	Awareness-raising activity	Other	2	17,607
	Knowledge/research activity	Government agency	1	24,772
		Other	1	114,590
	Total		66	1,335,220
Thailand	Action with/for employers	Employers' org.	1	6,528
	Direct action with children/families	Non-governmental org.	6	1,282,018
	Tripartite activity	Non-governmental org.	1	10,000
		Other	2	132,568
	Workshops/trainings/meetings	Employers' org.	31	15,080
		Government agency	36	188,525
		Other	53	68,976
		Workers' org.	26	27,527
	Awareness-raising activity	Non-governmental org.	2	72,170
		Other	2	74,680
		Workers' org.	1	13,953
Knowledge/research activity	Other	10	329,389	
Total		171	2,221,415	

Country	Type of intervention/activity	Type of implementing agency/constituent/partner	Number of activities	Total amount of budget allocated (US\$)
Viet Nam	Action with/for employers	Employers' org.	2	44,481
		Government agency	5	14,251
	Action with/for government	Government agency	6	372,602
	Action with/for workers	Government agency	1	10,925
		Workers' org.	1	25,000
	Direct action with children/families	Government agency	5	461,387
	Statistical activity	Government agency	2	446,162
	Awareness-raising activity	Government agency	5	53,463
	Knowledge/research activity	Government agency	1	30,000
		Total		28
	GRAND TOTAL		522	12,814,419

Type of intervention/activity	Type of implementing agency/constituent/partner	Number of activities	Total amount of budget allocated (US\$)
TOTAL ALL ACTIVITIES IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC			
Action with/for employers	Employers' org.	10	247,437
	Government agency	5	14,251
Action with/for government	Government agency	16	1,237,362
	Non-governmental org.	2	58,104
Action with/for workers	Government agency	1	10,925
	Other	1	1,383
	Workers' org.	8	203,330
Direct action with children/families	Government agency	65	3,994,301
	Non-governmental org.	21	3,513,921
	Workers' org.	1	136,077
Knowledge/research activity	Government agency	6	439,000
	Non-governmental org.	3	51,614
	Other	19	614,329
Statistical activity	Government agency	5	846,554
Tripartite activity	Non-governmental org.	1	10,000
	Other	2	132,568
Workshops/trainings/meetings	Employers' org.	54	23,160
	Government agency	107	337,983
	Other	107	131,452
	Workers' org.	53	62,194

Type of intervention/activity	Type of implementing agency/constituent/partner	Number of activities	Total amount of budget allocated (US\$)
Awareness-raising activity	Government agency	8	131,121
	Non-governmental org.	10	273,105
	Other	5	133,277
	Workers' org.	11	96,380
	TOTAL	521	12,699,829

Country	Type of intervention/activity	Type of implementing agency/constituent/partner	Number of activities	Total amount of budget allocated (US\$)
EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA				
Albania	Knowledge/research activity	Government agency	1	158,567
		Total	1	158,567
Europe and Central Asia Region	Workshops/trainings/meetings	Employers' org.	4	9,102
		Government agency	5	26,793
		Other	5	34,834
		Workers' org.	4	11,494
		Total	18	82,223
Kazakhstan	Direct action with children/families	Non-governmental org.	1	50,906
		Other	1	29,645
	Workshops/trainings/meetings	Employers' org.	6	2,195
		Government agency	6	4,140
		Other	7	3,857
	Awareness-raising activity	Workers' org.	8	18,781
		Non-governmental org.	1	3,925
Total		30	113,449	
Kosovo	Action with/for employers	Employers' org.	1	9,350
		Workers' org.	1	8,966
	Workshops/trainings/meetings	Employers' org.	1	25
		Government agency	14	10,220
		Workers' org.	1	25
	Awareness-raising activity	Non-governmental org.	1	4,898
	Total		19	33,484

Country	Type of intervention/activity	Type of implementing agency/constituent/partner	Number of activities	Total amount of budget allocated (US\$)
Kyrgyzstan	Action with/for employers	Employers' org.	1	5,000
	Action with/for government	Non-governmental org.	1	25,692
	Action with/for workers	Workers' org.	1	19,015
	Direct action with children/families	Non-governmental org.	2	128,915
	Workshops/trainings/meetings	Employers' org.	3	1,059
		Government agency	3	4,073
		Other	3	4,385
	Awareness-raising activity	Workers' org.	3	826
		Non-governmental org.	1	5,000
		Workers' org.	1	29,906
	Total	19	223,871	
Tajikistan	Action with/for employers	Employers' org.	1	4,436
	Action with/for workers	Workers' org.	1	12,598
	Direct action with children/families	Government agency	1	47,623
	Knowledge/research activity	Government agency	1	4,953
		Other	1	32,451
	Statistical activity	Government agency	1	136,233
	Workshops/trainings/meetings	Employers' org.	3	3,422
		Government agency	3	12,373
		Other	3	12,668
		Workers' org.	3	2,792
	Awareness-raising activity	Government agency	1	4,118
		Non-governmental org.	1	15,764
	Total	20	289,430	
	GRAND TOTAL	107	901,024	

Type of intervention/activity	Type of implementing agency/constituent/partner	Number of activities	Total amount of budget allocated (US\$)
TOTAL ALL ACTIVITIES IN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA			
Action with/for employers	Employers' org.	3	18,786
Action with/for government	Non-governmental org.	1	25,692
Action with/for workers	Workers' org.	3	40,579
Direct action with children/families	Government agency	1	47,623
	Non-governmental org.	3	179,821
Knowledge/research activity	Government agency	2	163,520
	Other	2	62,096

Type of intervention/activity	Type of implementing agency/constituent/partner	Number of activities	Total amount of budget allocated (US\$)
Statistical activity	Government agency	1	136,233
Workshops/trainings/meetings	Employers' org.	17	15,803
	Government agency	31	57,600
	Other	18	55,744
	Workers' org.	19	33,918
Awareness-raising activity	Government agency	1	4,118
	Non-governmental org.	4	29,587
	Workers' org.	1	29,906
TOTAL		107	901,024

Country	Type of intervention/activity	Type of implementing agency/constituent/partner	Number of activities	Total amount of budget allocated (US\$)
GLOBAL				
Global	Action with/for workers	Workers' org.	2	302,956
	Knowledge/research activity	Non-governmental org.	1	21,347
		Other	4	81,650
	Awareness-raising activity	Non-governmental org.	1	3,200
	Total		8	409,153
GRAND TOTAL		8	409,153	

Type of intervention/activity	Type of implementing agency/constituent/partner	Number of activities	Total amount of budget allocated (US\$)
TOTAL ALL ACTIVITIES GLOBAL			
Action with/for workers	Workers' org.	2	302,956
Knowledge/research activity	Non-governmental org.	1	21,347
	Other	4	81,650
Awareness-raising activity	Non-governmental org.	1	3,200
TOTAL		8	409,153

Type of intervention/activity	Type of implementing agency/constituent/partner	Number of activities	Total amount of budget allocated (US\$)
TOTAL ALL ACTIVITIES			
Action with/for employers	Employers' org.	19	429,767
	Government agency	5	14,251
	Workers' org.	1	23,647
Action with/for government	Government agency	50	3,345,214
	Non-governmental org.	7	1,354,225
	Other	5	165,851
Action with/for workers	Government agency	1	10,925
	Other	1	1,383
	Workers' org.	31	1,129,245
Awareness-raising activity	Employers' org.	4	53,335
	Government agency	20	415,233
	Non-governmental org.	31	819,450
	Other	28	412,402
	Workers' org.	14	151,814
Direct action with children/families	Employers' org.	1	236,726
	Government agency	75	4,352,797
	Non-governmental org.	124	16,326,142
	Other	68	863,516
	Workers' org.	3	820,364
Knowledge/research activity	Government agency	12	1,007,466
	Non-governmental org.	10	223,822
	Other	33	952,757
Statistical activity	Government agency	14	1,907,292
	Other	2	85,330
Tripartite activity	Government agency	2	80,512
	Non-governmental org.	1	10,000
	Other	4	145,933
	Workers' org.	1	5,317
Workshops/trainings/meetings	Employers' org.	155	75,541
	Government agency	407	1,009,347
	Other	352	508,610
	Workers' org.	180	205,874
	TOTAL		1,661

Annex VIII. Evaluations completed in 2012-2013

Independent evaluations unless indicated otherwise

	Mid-term evaluations* (16)	Final evaluations* (16)
<p>Africa (5+7)</p> <p>(12)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elimination of the WFCL in West Africa and Strengthening Sub-Regional Cooperation in West Africa – ECOWAS I and ECOWAS II (RAF/09/51/USA and RAF/10/53/USA) • Creating the enabling environment to establish models for child labour free areas in Kenya: Support to the implementation of the National Action Plan for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour with special focus on agriculture and older children (KEN/09/50/USA) • Public-Private Partnership (PPP) between the Chocolate and Cocoa Industry and the ILO to Combat Child Labour in Cocoa Growing Communities in Ghana and Côte D'Ivoire (RAF/11/01/GIG & RAF/11/04/GIG) <i>(Project Implementation Review)</i> • Towards child labour free cocoa growing communities in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana through an integrated area based approach – CCP (RAF/10/54/USA) <i>(Project Implementation Review)</i> • Prevención y Eliminación del trabajo infantil en países del África Occidental (Cabo Verde, Guinea Bissau, Mali y Senegal) (RAF/08/10/SPA) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ILO-UNICEF Interagency Programme for the improvement of children at risk in Senegal ILO lead Joint Evaluation (SEN/07/02/HSF) • Project of Support for the Preparatory Phase of the Uganda National Action Plan for the elimination of child labour (UGA/08/50/USA) • Towards the elimination of the worst forms of child labour (TECL) Phase II with a focus on HIV/AIDS: Supporting and monitoring the implementation of NAP in three core countries in Southern Africa (RAF/08/52/USA) • Combating Exploitive Child Labour through Education in Togo (CECLET) (TOG/07/01/USA) • Supporting actions to meet the 2015 targets to eliminate the WFCL in Lusophone countries in Africa through knowledge, awareness-raising and south-south cooperation (RAF/10/55/USA) • Creating the enabling environment to establish models for child labour free areas in Kenya: Support to the implementation of the National Action Plan for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour with special focus on agriculture and older children (KEN/09/50/USA) • Project of Support to the National Action Plan to Combat Child Labour in Malawi (SNAP Malawi) (MLW/09/50/USA)
<p>Latin America and the Caribbean (3+1)</p> <p>(4)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stop Child Labour in Agriculture: contribution to the prevention and elimination of child labour in Mexico, in particular, WFCL in the agricultural sector, with special focus on indigenous children and child labour as a result of migration (MEX/09/50/USA) • Combating Worst Forms of Child Labour promoting horizontal cooperation in selected countries of South America (Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador and Paraguay) (RLA/09/52/USA) • Eliminating Child Labour in El Salvador through Economic Empowerment and Social Inclusion (ELS/10/50/USA) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Combating Worst Forms of Child Labour promoting horizontal cooperation in selected countries of South America (Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador and Paraguay) (RLA/09/52/USA)
<p>Arab States (1+0)</p> <p>(1)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moving towards a child labour-free Jordan (JOR/10/50/USA) <i>(Project Implementation Review)</i> 	

	Mid-term evaluations* (16)	Final evaluations* (16)
Asia and the Pacific (4+5) (9)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Combating the worst forms of child labour in shrimp and seafood processing areas of Thailand (THA/10/50/USA) <i>(Project Implementation Review)</i> Convergence against child labour: Support for India's model (IND/08/50/USA) <i>(Interim Evaluation)</i> Towards a child labour free Philippines (PHI/09/50/USA) Programme of Support to the National Time-Bound Programme on the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Viet Nam (VIE/08/06/SPA) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To Contribute to Developing National Capacities to Achieve the 2015 National Child Labour Reduction Targets for Ending the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Cambodia by 2016 (CMB/08/50/USA) Towards a child labour free Philippines (PHI/09/50/USA) Combatting abusive child labour II Pakistan (PAK/08/03/EEC) Convergence against child labour: Support for India's model (IND/08/50/USA) <i>(External Project Review as Update of Interim Evaluation)</i> Labour Rights: Preventing trafficking for labour exploitation in China (CP-TING) (CPR/09/01P/CAN)
Europe and Central Asia (1+0) (1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Combating Child Labour in Central Asia – Commitment becomes Action (PROACT CAR Phase III) (RER/10/51/FRG and RER/11/51/FRG) <i>(Interim Evaluation)</i> 	
Global and Inter-regional (3+3) (6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cooperation to Address the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Agricultural Partnership (GLO/09/58/USA) <i>(Mid-Term Review)</i> Combating child labour through education (INT/10/07/NET) <i>(Mid-Term Review)</i> Irish Aid Programme Agreement – Outcome Based Project – Child Labour component (GLO/11/65/IRL) <i>(Internal Project Review of Outcome 16 as part of Evaluation of Irish Aid Programme Agreement – Outcome Based Project)</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cooperation to Address the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Agricultural Partnership (GLO/09/58/USA) Tackling Child Labour Through Education (TACKLE) (INT/05/24/EEC) Building the knowledge base on the design and implementation of impact evaluation of child labour interventions (UCW Programme) (GLO/08/58/USA)

* NOTES

The table only includes evaluations managed by IPEC's Evaluation and Impact Assessment (EIA) section (formerly Evaluation and Documentation (DED) Section, IPEC independent evaluation function) or for which EIA was responsible for formal submission, unless otherwise indicated. It includes evaluations completed in the full biennium, including as reported in the IPEC Implementation Report for 2012.

The table includes 32 evaluations completed during 2012 and 2013: two were interim evaluation carried out at the most appropriate point in the project implementation, often two thirds of the way where sufficient implementation has taken place to demonstrate initial results but where adjustment and preparation for any continuous follow-up projects is still possible; four were project implementation reviews with an external facilitator; three were mid-term project reviews of global projects and did not involve field work in countries covered by the project; one was an evaluation of a UN Joint Programme with IPEC serving as the evaluation lead agency and managed to also meet ILO evaluation policy requirements; four evaluations included sub-studies looking at progress towards impact in some areas of work of the projects; two evaluations were done together as a combined evaluation given the close integral links between the projects; five evaluations covered more than one country; one final evaluation was done as an update of the interim evaluation through an external project review; and nine evaluations were of projects directly supporting National Action Plans or national Time Bound Programme frameworks. One evaluation was overseen by the ILO central evaluation unit as the project evaluated was technically managed and supported by EIA.

Completion refers to first full draft circulated for comments, review and use by stakeholders.

For several evaluations most of the work was done in the biennium, in particular the last year but expected completion did not happen within the biennium. These are not included.

Annex IX. Financial tables

Annex IX.1. Expenditure by recipient country or region (situation as at 31 December 2013, US dollars)¹

Recipient country or region	Donor	Expenditure 2012	Expenditure 2013	Total
Afghanistan	UNICEF	-	20,000	20,000
	Total	-	20,000	20,000
Africa Region	Brazil	48,000	253,000	301,000
	France	400,000	427,000	827,000
	ICA/GIG	552,000	568,000	1,120,000
	United States	7,542,000	6,657,000	14,199,000
	Total	8,542,000	7,905,000	16,447,000
America Region	Brazil	361,000	1,073,000	1,434,000
	Spain	1,468,000	1,427,000	2,895,000
	United States	2,014,000	2,134,000	4,148,000
	Total	3,843,000	4,634,000	8,477,000
Angola	European Union	92,000	221,000	313,000
	Total	92,000	221,000	313,000
Bangladesh	Netherlands	65,000	-	65,000
	Total	65,000	-	65,000
Bolivia	Brazil	69,000	-	69,000
	Total	69,000	-	69,000
Brazil	JTI	257,000	395,000	652,000
	UNDP/MDTF	212,000	176,000	388,000
	United States	1,034,000	234,000	1,268,000
	Total	1,503,000	805,000	2,308,000
Cambodia	United States	1,053,000	-	1,053,000
	Total	1,053,000	-	1,053,000
China	Canada	1,051,000	628,000	1,679,000
	Total	1,051,000	628,000	1,679,000
Colombia	Canada	35,000	-	35,000
	Total	35,000	-	35,000
Congo, Dem. Rep.	UNICEF	135,000	130,000	265,000
	Total	135,000	130,000	265,000
Côte d'Ivoire	Mars, Inc.	-	71,000	71,000
	Total	-	71,000	71,000

Recipient country or region	Donor	Expenditure 2012	Expenditure 2013	Total
Eastern Europe	Germany	59,000	28,000	87,000
	Total	59,000	28,000	87,000
Ecuador	Brazil	90,000	277,000	367,000
	Total	90,000	277,000	367,000
Egypt	WFP	380,000	867,000	1,247,000
	Total	380,000	867,000	1,247,000
El Salvador	United States	1,417,000	2,930,000	4,347,000
	Total	1,417,000	2,930,000	4,347,000
Europe Region	Germany	824,000	819,000	1,643,000
	Total	824,000	819,000	1,643,000
Fiji	European Union	459,000	363,000	822,000
	Total	459,000	363,000	822,000
Global	Brazil	-	978,000	978,000
	Caixa Geral de Depositos	9,000	-	9,000
	European Union	1,082,000	1,097,000	2,179,000
	Germany	59,000	62,000	121,000
	Hey U Entertainment Group	2,000	-	2,000
	Ireland	164,000	422,000	586,000
	JTI	13,000	16,000	29,000
	Netherlands	2,095,000	1,994,000	4,089,000
	UNESCO	34,000	33,000	67,000
	UNICEF	28,000	-	28,000
	United Kingdom	43,000	18,000	61,000
	United States	6,673,000	7,688,000	14,361,000
	Total	10,202,000	12,308,000	22,510,000
Guyana	European Union	229,000	222,000	451,000
	Total	229,000	222,000	451,000
Haiti	Brazil	14,000	111,000	125,000
	United States	455,000	293,000	748,000
	Total	469,000	404,000	873,000
India	United States	842,000	1,499,000	2,341,000
	Total	842,000	1,499,000	2,341,000
Indonesia	Netherlands	5,000	-	5,000
	United States	-	447,000	447,000
	Total	5,000	447,000	452,000

Recipient country or region	Donor	Expenditure 2012	Expenditure 2013	Total
Inter-regional	Italy	5,000	-	5,000
	Total	5,000	-	5,000
Jamaica	European Union	196,000	200,000	396,000
	Total	196,000	200,000	396,000
Jordan	United States	484,000	526,000	1,010,000
	Total	484,000	526,000	1,010,000
Kenya	European Union	238,000	279,000	517,000
	UNHSF	5,000	62,000	67,000
	United States	1,437,000	1,488,000	2,925,000
	Total	1,680,000	1,829,000	3,509,000
Kyrgyzstan	UNDP/MDTF	113,000	79,000	192,000
	Total	113,000	79,000	192,000
Lebanon	Germany	104,000	330,000	434,000
	Total	104,000	330,000	434,000
Madagascar	European Union	177,000	270,000	447,000
	Total	177,000	270,000	447,000
Malawi	ECLT	118,000	132,000	250,000
	JTI	231,000	399,000	630,000
	UNDP/MDTF	36,000	61,000	97,000
	United States	828,000	336,000	1,164,000
	Total	1,213,000	928,000	2,141,000
Mali	European Union	118,000	276,000	394,000
	Total	118,000	276,000	394,000
Mexico	United States	1,272,000	1,347,000	2,619,000
	Total	1,272,000	1,347,000	2,619,000
Morocco	UNDP/MDTF	221,000	-	221,000
	Total	221,000	-	221,000
Myanmar	UNDP/MDTF	-	183,000	183,000
	Sweden	168,000	45,000	213,000
	UNICEF	23,000	138,000	161,000
	United States	108,000	126,000	234,000
	Total	299,000	492,000	791,000
Nepal	Denmark	147,000	102,000	249,000
	Total	147,000	102,000	249,000

Recipient country or region	Donor	Expenditure 2012	Expenditure 2013	Total
Pakistan	European Union	753,000	2,274,000	3,027,000
	Total	753,000	2,274,000	3,027,000
Papua New Guinea	European Union	77,000	225,000	302,000
	Total	77,000	225,000	302,000
Paraguay	Brazil	35,000	-	35,000
	Total	35,000	-	35,000
Peru	Spain	50,000	110,000	160,000
	Total	50,000	110,000	160,000
Philippines	United States	1,521,000	1,275,000	2,796,000
	Total	1,521,000	1,275,000	2,796,000
Senegal	Netherlands	140,000	-	140,000
	UNHSF	617,000	146,000	763,000
	Total	757,000	146,000	903,000
Sierra Leone	European Union	159,000	187,000	346,000
	Total	159,000	187,000	346,000
Somalia	European Union	15,000	181,000	196,000
	Total	15,000	181,000	196,000
Sudan	European Union	128,000	370,000	498,000
	Total	128,000	370,000	498,000
Syrian Arab Republic	UNICEF	39,000	-	39,000
	Total	39,000	-	39,000
Tanzania	Brazil	66,000	70,000	136,000
	Total	66,000	70,000	136,000
Thailand	Italy	64,000	9,000	73,000
	United States	1,891,000	2,430,000	4,321,000
	Total	1,955,000	2,439,000	4,394,000
Timor-Leste	Brazil	29,000	-	29,000
	Total	29,000	-	29,000
Togo	United States	643,000	-	643,000
	Total	643,000	-	643,000
Turkey	CAOBISCO	-	129,000	129,000
	Netherlands	-	84,000	84,000
	Total	-	213,000	213,000
Uganda	United States	1,602,000	11,000	1,613,000
	Total	1,602,000	11,000	1,613,000

Recipient country or region	Donor	Expenditure 2012	Expenditure 2013	Total
Viet Nam	Spain	808,000	1,193,000	2,001,000
	Total	808,000	1,193,000	2,001,000
Western Sahara	Spain	1,072,000	1,606,000	2,678,000
	Total	1,072,000	1,606,000	2,678,000
Zambia	European Union	170,000	259,000	429,000
	JTI	-	207,000	207,000
	Total	170,000	466,000	636,000
GRAND TOTAL		47,272,000	51,723,000	98,995,000

¹ These figures are provisional and can be subject to revision.

Annex IX.2. Expenditure by donor
(situation as at 31 December 2013, US dollars)¹

Donor	Recipient country or region	Expenditure 2012	Expenditure 2013	Total
Brazil	Africa Region	48,000	253,000	301,000
	America Region	361,000	1,073,000	1,434,000
	Bolivia	69,000	-	69,000
	Ecuador	90,000	277,000	367,000
	Global	-	978,000	978,000
	Haiti	14,000	111,000	125,000
	Paraguay	35,000	-	35,000
	Tanzania	66,000	70,000	136,000
	Timor-Leste	29,000	-	29,000
	Total		712,000	2,762,000
Caixa Geral de Depositos	Global	9,000	-	9,000
	Total	9,000	-	9,000
Canada	China	1,051,000	628,000	1,679,000
	Colombia	35,000	-	35,000
	Total	1,086,000	628,000	1,714,000
CAOBISCO	Turkey	-	129,000	129,000
	Total	-	129,000	129,000
Denmark	Nepal	147,000	102,000	249,000
	Total	147,000	102,000	249,000
ECLT	Malawi	118,000	132,000	250,000
	Total	118,000	132,000	250,000
European Union	Angola	92,000	221,000	313,000
	Fiji	459,000	363,000	822,000
	Global	1,082,000	1,097,000	2,179,000
	Guyana	229,000	222,000	451,000
	Jamaica	196,000	200,000	396,000
	Kenya	238,000	279,000	517,000
	Madagascar	177,000	270,000	447,000
	Mali	118,000	276,000	394,000
	Pakistan	753,000	2,274,000	3,027,000

Donor	Recipient country or region	Expenditure 2012	Expenditure 2013	Total
	Papua New Guinea	77,000	225,000	302,000
	Sierra Leone	159,000	187,000	346,000
	Somalia	15,000	181,000	196,000
	Sudan	128,000	370,000	498,000
	Zambia	170,000	259,000	429,000
	Total		3,893,000	6,424,000
France	Africa Region	400,000	427,000	827,000
	Total	400,000	427,000	827,000
Germany	Eastern Europe	59,000	28,000	87,000
	Europe Region	824,000	819,000	1,643,000
	Global	59,000	62,000	121,000
	Lebanon	104,000	330,000	434,000
	Total	1,046,000	1,239,000	2,285,000
ICA/GIG	Africa Region	552,000	568,000	1,120,000
	Total	552,000	568,000	1,120,000
Hey U Entertainment Group	Global	2,000	-	2,000
	Total	2,000	-	2,000
Ireland	Global	164,000	422,000	586,000
	Total	164,000	422,000	586,000
Italy	Inter-regional	5,000	-	5,000
	Thailand	64,000	9,000	73,000
	Total	69,000	9,000	78,000
JTI	Brazil	257,000	395,000	652,000
	Global	13,000	16,000	29,000
	Malawi	231,000	399,000	630,000
	Zambia	-	207,000	207,000
	Total	501,000	1,017,000	1,518,000
Mars, Inc.	Côte d'Ivoire	-	71,000	71,000
	Total	-	71,000	71,000
UNDP/MDTF	Brazil	212,000	176,000	388,000
	Kyrgyzstan	113,000	79,000	192,000
	Malawi	36,000	61,000	97,000
	Morocco	221,000	-	221,000
	Myanmar	-	183,000	183,000
	Total	582,000	499,000	1,081,000

Donor	Recipient country or region	Expenditure 2012	Expenditure 2013	Total
Netherlands	Bangladesh	65,000	-	65,000
	Global	2,095,000	1,994,000	4,089,000
	Indonesia	5,000	-	5,000
	Senegal	140,000	-	140,000
	Turkey	-	84,000	84,000
	Total		2,305,000	2,078,000
Spain	America Region	1,468,000	1,427,000	2,895,000
	Peru	50,000	110,000	160,000
	Viet Nam	808,000	1,193,000	2,001,000
	Western Sahara	1,072,000	1,606,000	2,678,000
	Total	3,398,000	4,336,000	7,734,000
Sweden	Myanmar	168,000	45,000	213,000
	Total	168,000	45,000	213,000
UNESCO	Global	34,000	33,000	67,000
	Total	34,000	33,000	67,000
UNHSF	Kenya	5,000	62,000	67,000
	Senegal	617,000	146,000	763,000
	Total	622,000	208,000	830,000
UNICEF	Afghanistan	-	20,000	20,000
	Congo, Democratic Republic of	135,000	130,000	265,000
	Global	28,000	-	28,000
	Myanmar	23,000	138,000	161,000
	Syrian Arab Republic	39,000	-	39,000
	Total	225,000	288,000	513,000
United Kingdom	Global	43,000	18,000	61,000
	Total	43,000	18,000	61,000
United States	Africa Region	7,542,000	6,657,000	14,199,000
	America Region	2,014,000	2,134,000	4,148,000
	Brazil	1,034,000	234,000	1,268,000
	Cambodia	1,053,000	-	1,053,000
	El Salvador	1,417,000	2,930,000	4,347,000
	Global	6,673,000	7,688,000	14,361,000
	Haiti	455,000	293,000	748,000
	India	842,000	1,499,000	2,341,000

Donor	Recipient country or region	Expenditure 2012	Expenditure 2013	Total
	Indonesia	-	447,000	447,000
	Jordan	484,000	526,000	1,010,000
	Kenya	1,437,000	1,488,000	2,925,000
	Malawi	828,000	336,000	1,164,000
	Mexico	1,272,000	1,347,000	2,619,000
	Myanmar	108,000	126,000	234,000
	Philippines	1,521,000	1,275,000	2,796,000
	Thailand	1,891,000	2,430,000	4,321,000
	Togo	643,000	-	643,000
	Uganda	1,602,000	11,000	1,613,000
	Total	30,816,000	29,421,000	60,237,000
WFP	Egypt	380,000	867,000	1,247,000
	Total	380,000	867,000	1,247,000
	GRAND TOTAL	47,272,000	51,723,000	98,995,000

¹ These figures are provisional and can be subject to revision.

**Annex IX.3. Contributions received from donor governments and organizations
1991-2013
(situation as at 31 December 2013, US dollars)**

Donor	1991-2010 ¹	2011	2012	2013 ²	TOTAL ³
ACILS – American Center for International Labor Solidarity – USA	87,091	-	-	-	87,091
AEON Co.Ltd. – Japan	8,265	-	-	(1,364) ⁴	6,901
APFTU – All Pakistan Federation of Trade Unions	2,029	16	-	-	2,045
Australia	347,279	-	-	-	347,279
Austria	237,941	-	-	-	237,941
Belgium	1,578,021	-	(554)	-	1,577,467
BGMEA – Bangladesh Garment Manufacturers and Exports Association	66,876	-	-	-	66,876
Brazil	2,713,894	712,312	795,738	2,763,387	6,985,331
Caixa Geral de Depositos – Portugal	-	-	10,205	-	10,205
Canada	16,453,701	1,021,311	-	(87,008)	17,388,004
CAOBISCO – Association of Chocolate, Biscuit and Confectionery Industries of Europe	-	-	-	261,780	261,780
Denmark	13,321,726	280,000	-	562,328	14,164,054
Dominican Republic	102,308	-	-	199,957	302,265
ECLT – Eliminating Child Labour in Tobacco-growing Foundation	2,119,279	502	123,213	250,000	2,492,994
EU – European Union	21,891,965	2,494,783	5,374,342	803,591	30,564,680
FAO	4,125	-	-	-	4,125
FIFA – Fédération Internationale de Football Association	960,000	-	-	-	960,000
Finland	5,731,555	(99)	-	-	5,731,456
France	18,247,780	500,715	193,296	396,310	19,338,101
Germany	69,224,349	475,217	1,797,652	997,800	72,495,018
GIG – Global Issues Group	-	799,970	1,200,000	62,883	2,062,853
Hey U Entertainment Group – Germany	23,697	-	-	-	23,697
Hungary	16,000	-	-	-	16,000
ICA – International Confectionery Association	999,880	-	-	(62,883)	936,997
IADB – Inter-American Development Bank	736,101	-	-	-	736,101

Donor	1991-2010 ¹	2011	2012	2013 ²	TOTAL ³
Ireland	1,386,883	-	697,758	-	2,084,641
ISPI – Italian Social Partners' Initiative	901,571	-	-	-	901,571
Italy	17,743,060	(52,966)	(36,246)	(36,639)	17,617,209
Italy – Provincia di Milano	60,890	-	-	-	60,890
Japan⁵	609,657	-	-	-	609,657
JTI – Japan Tobacco International	-	743,447	1,424,883	1,367,480	3,535,810
JTUC-RENGO – Japanese Trade Union Confederation	403,087	-	(2,536)	-	400,550
Korea – Ministry of Labour	31,509	-	-	-	31,509
Luxembourg	10,994	-	-	-	10,994
Mars, Inc. – USA	-	-	250,000	450,000	700,000
Netherlands	24,490,391	2,088,151	1,716,794	1,300,476	29,595,812
New Zealand	41,360	-	-	-	41,360
NORAD – Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation	2,208,530	-	-	-	2,208,530
Norway	11,728,574	-	(21,623)	(58,624)	11,648,327
PCMEA – Pakistan Carpet Manufacturers' and Exporters' Association	1,823,476	-	-	-	1,823,476
Poland	39,275	(2)	-	-	39,273
Portugal	36,536	-	-	-	36,536
Remes, Seppo Juha (Mr.) – Private donation – Finland	120,000	-	-	-	120,000
SCCI – Sialkot Chamber of Commerce and Industry – Pakistan	378,467	-	-	-	378,467
Serono International S.A – Switzerland	7,353	-	-	-	7,353
SIMAP – Surgical Instruments Manufacturers Association of Pakistan	189,175	-	-	-	189,175
Spain	40,165,563	3,704,990	4,754,760	-	48,625,313
Spain – Ayuntamiento de Alcalá de Henares	62,936	-	-	-	62,936
Spain – Comunidad Autónoma de Madrid	339,690	-	-	-	339,690
Sweden	3,031,463	157,660	151,310	(17,060)	3,323,373
Switzerland	4,929,568	(582,191)	-	-	4,347,377
Syrian Arab Republic	-	187,588	-	-	187,588
Telefónica Foundation – Spain	177,258	35,613	-	-	212,871

Donor	1991-2010 ¹	2011	2012	2013 ²	TOTAL ³
UNDCP – UN Drug Control Programme	81,461	-	-	-	81,461
UNDP/MDTF – Multi Donor Trust Fund	1,465,270	712,379	601,657	(21,626)	2,757,680
UNESCO	19,970	45,168	-	33,712	98,850
UNHCR	12,200	-	-	-	12,200
UNHSF – UN Trust Fund for Human Security	1,725,783	-	1,378,255	-	3,104,038
UNICEF	1,976,382	382,816	301,020	99,976	2,760,194
United Kingdom	37,265,052	1	(261,856)	4,436	37,007,633
United States – USAID – Agency for International Development	273,279	-	-	-	273,279
United States – USDOL – Department of Labor	339,224,319	31,932,958	28,403,249	26,479,896	426,040,422
United States – USDOS – Department of State	1,188,012	115,000	484,000	476,361	2,263,373
WFP – World Food Programme	-	70,641	463,795	235,759	770,195
TOTAL RECEIPTS	649,022,855	45,825,980	49,799,112	36,460,928	781,108,875

¹ Figure for 1991-2010 includes funds received in 2002 from Japan (US\$ 144,984) and Australia (US\$ 216,982) which were recorded in the ILO accounts under Multi-bi sources of fund.

² The figures in 2013 are provisional and subject to revision

³ The contribution figures exclude the contribution to the ILO's Regular Budget Supplementary Account.

⁴ Figures in brackets represent the refunds of unspent allocations following completion of projects and/or settlement of contribution paid.

⁵ Resources have been allocated directly to the ILO Regional Office in Bangkok and are not reflected in IPEC's figures.

