



**International Labour Organization
International Programme on the
Elimination of Child Labour
(ILO-IPEC)**

Report on Project Implementation and Outcomes

(2005-2010)





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Funding for this report was provided by the United States Department of Labour.



Introduction

The ILO-IPEC project “Support to the Proposed Sub-Programme to Eliminate the Worst Forms of Child Labour” (ILO Project code MON/05/P50/USA) was implemented in Mongolia for 56 months from 1 October 2005 to 31 May 2010, with funding support of US \$2.9m from the United States Department of Labour.

The objectives of the project were to strengthen the enabling environment for national action against the worst forms of child labour (referred to as WFCL) and to develop an area-based interventions model at local level to prevent or remove boys and girls from the WFCL. The direct action programmes promoting

and supporting the area-based integrated interventions model were implemented in Ulaanbaatar and selected five aimags, namely the Bayankhongor, Dornogobi, Dornod, Uvurkhangai and Tuv aimags, targeting children engaged or at risk of working in informal mining, the urban informal sector (dumpsite, streets and marketplaces), agriculture and child victims of sexual exploitation.

The National Programme for the Development and Protection of Children for 2002-2010, and the strategies of the MONEF¹ and CMTU² regarding the elimination of the WFCL, were served as the policy framework for the project.

Project implementation modality

The Memorandum of Understanding on project implementation between the ILO and the Government of Mongolia (represented by the MSWL) was signed on 18 November 2005. The tripartite National Steering Committee on Child Labour (NSC) was established by the decree of the Minister for Social Welfare and Labour in 2006. The NSC provided strategic support for the implementation of the project by making efforts to direct child labour concerns into policies and programmes of other sectors and to increase the role of different sectors in the combat against the WFCL, whilst also ensuring that the IPEC project is implemented in line with government priorities and needs.

The project implementation unit, which was responsible for the project’s implementation, coordination and monitoring, functioned in support of project-funded activities at national and local levels.

The project implementation engaged 11 national level government organisations, 10 municipal and provincial level government organisations, 14 NGOs, three employers’ and workers’ organisations and a number of national sub-contracted consultants. Also, a

¹ Mongolian Employers’ Federation

² Confederation of Mongolian Trade Unions



number of press, media organisations and artists contributed to the project’s implementation. It is a pleasure to note that the achievements presented in this report were only possible because

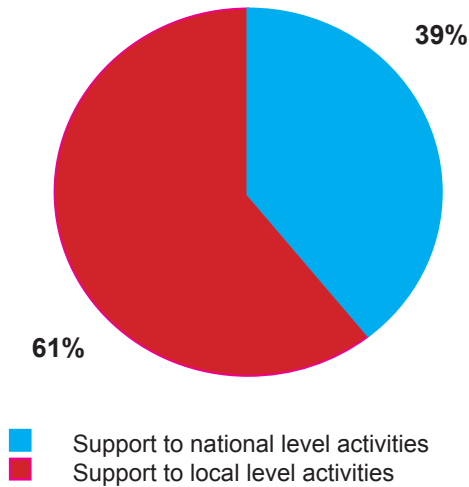
of the hard work and efforts of the organisations and individuals through which the project had worked and collaborated with.

The funding support

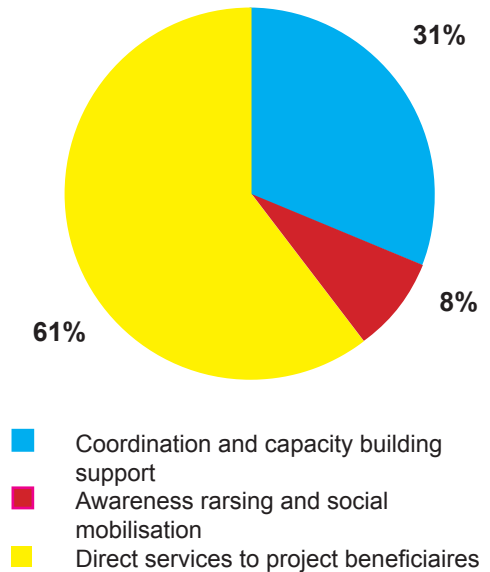
Of the total funding support of US \$2.9m, \$1.6–m was utilized to fund sub-contract and training activities and national consultancy services, whilst the rest was utilized for IPEC HQ’s

technical advisory and international consultants’ services, project staff salary, maintenance costs and the project’s mid-term and final evaluations.

Graph 1. Percentage of the funding support to national and local level activities



Graph 2. Percentage in funding support to local level activities, by type of activities



Project outcomes

Dialogue and policy directives for increasing the access and quality of education services for out-of-school children strengthened

Back in 2006, IPEC joined the advocacy campaign for an amendment to the Education Law to make the school environment free of discrimination and violence by supporting the initiative started by the SCF UK3 and national NGOs. The funding for non-formal equivalent training for out-of-school children was guaranteed by the Education Law amendment, for which the project strongly advocated. The amendment resulted in the adoption of the “Regulation for Conducting Equivalent Education Training” by the Ministry of Education, Culture and Sciences and (MECS) in 2007, which was an important step to increase the access of non-formal equivalent education to ‘drop out’ school children.

With the support of the project, “Strategies for Full Integration of Out of School Children into Education Services” was adopted by the MECS in 2008. Analysis and discussions were supported by the project on the issue of effectively implementing the legislation and related regulations with a focus on improving the scope and the quality of non-formal education services. This resulted in outlining concrete priorities for action by the MECS and the National Non-Formal and Distant Education Centre

for further improvement of the access and quality of education for out-of-school children and youth.

Elimination of child labour directed into policy documents, funding channels gradually increased

As a result of actions taken by ministries, relevant agencies and non-government organisations as well as the direct involvement of the project, the goal for eliminating the WFCL has been increasingly fed into other sectors’ policies and programmes during the project’s implementation period. Funding for services to directly, and indirectly, benefit child labourers has been opening up, specifically

- The education sector: as noted earlier, the non-formal education (NFE) provided for out-of-school children, who are of school attendance age, is to be made on a per-student basis, according to the amendment to the Education Law in 2006. The regulation for organising NFE using an equivalent programme for out-of-school children was adopted.
- Skills: children who reached the minimum age of employment (15 years) are now able to benefit from skills training, regardless of whether their basic education is completed, and is funded by the Employment Promotion Fund. Thus, access to skills training courses was opened due to an amendment to the Employment Promotion Law in 2008. From 2009, the MSWL started to allocate a special share of the budget for skills training for out-of-school children.

³ previous title



- Livelihood: the MSWL planned to develop a pilot sub-programme for supporting the employment of child labourers' parents to be funded by the Employment Promotion Fund. This activity was planned by a government action plan for 2008-2012.
- “The MDG-based National Development Strategy” included the need to provide educational and training services to working children and support their social integration and development.
- “The National Programme for Developing Small Scale Mining” was adopted by the government in 2008. The programme stated the goal of eliminating hazardous child labour in informal mining by 2015 by removing children from hazardous jobs in mining through health and education services for which local governors would be held responsible.
- “The State Policy on Herders” adopted by Parliament in 2009 stated the goal of the elimination of the worst forms of child labour in the animal husbandry sector.

The challenges ahead are to disseminate these policies into targeted action by clarifying the implementation and monitoring procedures and to continue disseminating information to local level authorities about new regulations and implementation procedures.

The list of hazardous jobs for children revised, widely disseminated

The project supported the Ministry of Social Welfare and Labour (MSWL) in revising the “List of Jobs Prohibited for

Employing Minors”, in consultation with social partners. The revised list was adopted by the decree of the MSWL in September 2008. A series of awareness activities was undertaken for a wide range of professionals, employers, local authorities and communities, working children and their parents on the revised list. The list was translated into a number of languages to inform employers of foreign-invested companies. Visual and video tools were developed to explain the list and the types of hazardous work most commonly performed by children, as well as to support community awareness campaigns. Members of the National Network against the WFCL continue to provide training to social workers in order to make aware to children and families the hazardous jobs prohibited for children.

Capacity built for conducting national child labour survey

The National Statistical Office of Mongolia conducted the second National Child Labour Survey 2006/2007 as a modular survey of the annual Labour Force Survey (LFS), with the financial and technical support of the project. The second National Child Labour Survey provided the possibility of monitoring the trend and nature of children’s work and child labour in Mongolia. The NSO’s capacity to undertake the LFS on a quarterly basis, and being able to produce data analysis at a provincial level, was also increased.

The Resolution of the 18th Conference of the International Labour Statisticians on “Child Labour Statistics” was translated. It is printed by the MSWL for dissemination in order to enhance



a common understanding of the international concepts and methodology of measuring child employment and child labour.

Proposal on improving national legislation for regulating the employment of children developed and discussed

A consolidated proposal on improving the regulation of the employment of minors in the Labour Law was prepared and discussed at the tripartite technical meeting. These proposals are being prepared by the CMTU for submission to the tripartite working group for the revision of the Labour Law. The consolidation of proposals was based on a number of works and by-products produced during the project implementation period, such as an analysis of the national legislation in relation to ILO Conventions concerning child labour, reports of the National Human Rights Commission and the Confederation of Mongolian Trade Unions, where the need for improving the national legal framework concerning the employment of minors and the WFCL was studied and recommendations given.

National level child labour monitoring indicators determined, and data sources identified (this outcome has not been produced yet)

The Ministry of Social Welfare and Labour identified the national level child labour indicators. The MSWL and NSO carrying out the National Child Labour Survey at regular four yearly intervals and producing a regular report which would monitor the trend and nature of child employment and child labour in the country using the identified national indicators.

The MSWL capacity for child labour data analysis was supported by the training on statistical software of STATA, organised with the technical support of the UN Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific Region (UN SIAP), and as well by the training on child labour and youth employment data collection and analysis, organised with the technical support of the UCW project⁴.

Understanding on the policy link between elimination of the WFCL and promotion of decent youth employment increased

The project coordinated the research “Understanding Child Work and Youth Employment in Mongolia” undertaken under the UCW project, the joint ILO, UNICEF and World Bank research initiative. The technical forum on report recommendations agreed on the need for ensuring a strategic link between the twin challenges of addressing child labour and youth employment within the overall policies for promoting employment and reducing poverty. The need for extending youth employment promotion activities, with due consideration to the needs of vulnerable youth, was recognised.

National Network Against the Worst Forms of Child Labour established, its capacity increased

The project supported the initiative of IPEC partners to improve information and experience-sharing amongst organisations working towards the elimination of the WFCL through the establishment of dynamic and effective

⁴ “Understanding Child Work” project based in the University of Rome



collaboration among organisations active in the area. The National Network Against the WFCL now hosts about 30 member organisations, and it has carried out important steps to lay a solid ground for its further development. The Network aims at building the capacity of member organisations in implementing actions against child labour, improving the services provided to target beneficiaries by equipping them with adequate approaches and methodologies, and exchanging experience and knowledge about tackling the WFCL. With the support of the project the Network organised a number of capacity-building training activities for the staff of member organisations on a wide range of topics related to child labour and the WFCL, whilst it also developed video and visual materials to explain the types of hazardous child labour that are most commonly performed by Mongolian children. In addition, it supported the capacity of some member organisations in addressing certain emerging types of child labour in Ulaanbaatar, such as child begging. With the organisation's strategy further elaborated, the Network is willing to expand its partnerships with different donors and national and local government authorities in the cause of saving children from the WFCL. The website of the Network is www.networkchildlabour.mn

Studies on child labour contributed to improved awareness of policy makers

With the support of the project, a study of the National Human Rights Commission on “The Worst Forms of Child Labour in Mongolia” conducted in 2008 contributed to raising

awareness about the current situation of the WFCL, in particular about the sexual exploitation of children. The report was submitted to Parliament as part of the Commission's annual report on human rights and freedom in Mongolia. The Legal Standing Committee of Parliament discussed the recommendations of the report in December 2008 and issued a resolution to the government to intensify actions against the sexual exploitation and trafficking of women and children.

A study of occupational health and safety, and employment issues of children working in animal husbandry, was carried out by the Mongolian Association of Zoologists and Animal Breeders with the support of the project. The study contributed to the strengthened understanding among relevant ministries and government organisations with regard to the need for: improving education and training services for children and youth in rural areas; improving labour, social, insurance and employment promotion legislation to address rural employment and livelihood needs; enhancing occupational health and safety information and training through an effective mechanism; and strengthening the collaboration between different ministries for the implementation of the State Policy on Herders adopted in 2009.

The National Human Rights Commission conducted a study on “Education and Child Labour of Ethnic Minorities Children” within the framework of the Commission's report for the year 2009 on the rights of



ethnic minorities. The report explored the rights of ethnic minorities children to receive free and quality basic education and be free from economic exploitation. Given the interesting cultural context, the report will provide important information for developing a national action plan for the elimination of the WFCL.

Capacity of law officials for the elimination of economic and sexual exploitation of children increased

The National Legal Institute developed a handbook for in-service training of lawyers “Addressing labour and sexual exploitation of children”. The training is to be fed into the Institute’s regular training offered to lawyers holding their professional service. The handbook was developed collaboratively and is designed to address the issues and problems encountered in practice by involving groups of experienced detectives, prosecutors, attorneys and judges.

Contributed to improving the capacity for child labour inspection

The project supported the General Agency for Specialised Inspections (GASI) in developing modern labour inspection practices by bringing in technical consultancy services and offering capacity-building training. The operational handbook for labour inspectors on modern and effective practices of labour inspection was developed and training provided. These activities contributed to an increase in information and knowledge about the effective approaches of modern labour inspection and

encouraged initial steps towards improving the current labour inspection practices.

The guidelines for labour inspectors for child labour inspection in formal and informal sectors was adopted in 2009 by the decree of the Director of GASI. Dialogue has been initiated between GASI and CMTU regarding the extension of labour inspection and information dissemination and awareness services to informal economy workers, including child labourers, with the support of certified health and safety representatives of the trade unions. The recently established network of certified trade union representatives provides an opportunity for expanding labour inspection services for the elimination of hazardous child labour in the informal sector.

Trade unions capacity in providing information and legal protection services to young workers increased

The Confederation of Mongolian Trade Union (CMTU) trained trade union lawyers, permanently functioning in Ulaanbaatar and the provinces, in the provision of information and legal services to young workers and victims of economic exploitation. The campaign for assisting young workers was organised in all aimags in Ulaanbaatar in 2009, and as a result 300 young workers were provided with information and advice on legal provisions and the rights of young workers. Furthermore, 20 young victims of exploitation were provided with legal services, including attorney services, to ensure the payment of



unpaid compensation by employers. The CMTU is committed to the continuation of legal services to young workers.

Contributed to the development of the research methodology on CSEC

The baseline study of child victims of sexual exploitation and sex workers in Ulaanbaatar was conducted by the NSO in collaboration with the Mongolian Gender Equality Centre. Children in prostitution cannot be captured in household surveys. This is the first time that the NSO has undertaken a study of hidden activity which does not fall into the production boundaries defined for regular statistics. The study demonstrated the commitment of the NSO to improve statistics and the research methodology concerning the WFCL. The study findings will inform the members of the national coordination mechanisms, the officials of national and local level authorities, the representatives of employers' and workers' organisations and members of the civil society, whilst also increasing their awareness of the sexual exploitation of children and strengthening the ground for improving policy and programmes, together with enhancing the legal framework in this regard.

Proposals to improve national legislation to prohibit and eliminate the sexual exploitation of children developed

With regard to effectively prohibiting and punishing sexual exploitation and protecting child victims with due care, an analysis of the gaps

in the legal framework, as well as in practice, was undertaken based on the documentation of processes for settling the cases of sexual exploitation of children. This was implemented with the support of the National Centre Against Violence (NCAV) in collaboration with other NGOs and professionals. A report of the analysis offered concrete recommendations with regard to improving legal provisions and eliminating duplications in regulations that in practice cause those responsible to be given light punishment. In particular, the report will provide valuable inputs for the revision of specific legislations such as Criminal Law, Law on Banning Prostitution and Pornography and Child Rights Protection Law. The NCAV is committed to continue competent legal services to child victims of sexual abuse and exploitation.

Methodology for protecting and rehabilitating child victims of sexual exploitation improved

During the process of protecting child victims, and settling their complaints through legal procedures under the project implemented by the NCAV, the role of participating NGOs was increased. A multi-disciplinary approach in the protection and rehabilitation of child victims of sexual violence and exploitation was piloted and documented accordingly. As a result, the guidelines on multi-disciplinary services for child victims of sexual exploitation was developed. It is hoped that the legal analysis



and the guidelines for organisations working to protect children will contribute significantly to the fight against CSEC.

In addition, the project translated and disseminated the “Guidelines on the design of direct action strategies to combat commercial sexual exploitation of children” developed by the ILO-IPEC for improved knowledge and experience of relevant national organisations.

Awareness on the rights and safety of child jockeys raised at all levels

For the first time ever, the “Forum of Child Jockeys”, organised in 2006 by the National Agency for Children (NAC) with the support of the project, provided a unique opportunity to discuss the problems encountered by child jockeys with regard to their rights, such as safety, education and access to health services. The children themselves had a strong voice for their rights. The study on injuries among child jockeys was conducted by the National Human Rights Commission, again with the support of the project, based on information collected from all over the country. The findings of the study also had an enormous advocacy effect on changing the perspective of horse trainers and representatives of their associations concerning this culturally sensitive issue. All stakeholders recognised the need for the protection of these children and in respecting their rights.

As a result of these advocacy activities, “Regulations Concerning

Horse Racing during the National Grand Naadam” was amended in order to improve the responsibility of horse trainers and race organisers. A number of developments since then have been observed, such as the obligatory inclusion of child rights representatives onto the race organisation committees, health checkups of children before the race, ensuring that the emergency services attend the race and the improved follow up by child rights organisations at a local level to complaints made by the children or their families.

The National Agency for Children piloted a new format for information gathering on child jockeys and their injuries in order to develop an analysis that will be used for further improving regulations and increasing awareness among the public, horse trainers and children. The collection of information and its analysis on an annual basis shall assist NAC in monitoring child injuries, raising awareness of the public and reviewing relevant regulations.

In addition, a study on the health of child jockeys which was conducted by the research team of the National Medical University will contribute to raising awareness about the need for developing the standards for child jockeys’ protective clothing.



Contributed to improving the understanding about career guidance and developing career counselling services

Career guidance is one of the critical strategies for promoting the equilibrium of the labour market's supply and demand, and promoting human resources development. Career guidance assists in a smoother transition of the youth into the labour market by enabling them to make informed choices that have a positive effect on their employment and livelihoods throughout their working lives. By recognising the twin challenges of eliminating the WFCL and promoting decent work for the youth, the project supported national and local authorities in laying the ground for developing career counselling, especially within the employment promotion services.

An in-service training programme to train career counsellors was developed and 17 staff from employment agencies in Ulaanbaatar were trained. In addition, a number of tools for career counsellors were made available by adapting ILO tools and developing career information sheets for the wide range of jobs offered in Ulaanbaatar, updating and expanding the information on training institutions and training options. Career counselling was piloted by trained staff in the employment services. As a result, the role of the Municipal Employment Department of Ulaanbaatar in providing user-friendly career counselling to the unemployed and the youth was increased.

A report on policy options for developing career guidance, with particular focus on employment services prepared by a national consultant, was presented to the technical meeting of tripartite stakeholders. It was agreed to present the recommendations to a further national level mechanism concerning employment promotion. As a result, the understanding and recognition of the importance of career guidance was enhanced.

Entrepreneurship education training was expanded to non-formal training for out-of-school children and youth

The project was part of the ILO's overall efforts⁵ to introduce the ILO's "Know About Business" (KAB) training into the Mongolian education programmes for the youth. The project supported the participation of the national key facilitator in the international facilitators' training, which enabled the expansion of the training programme. Based on the pilot study of introducing KAB into the non-formal training for out-of-school children aged 15 years and above in the Songino Khaikhan district of Ulaanbaatar, it was decided to expand the training to the education programmes of all non-formal education centres in the country. Thus, the National Non-Formal and Distant Education Centre (NNFDEC) of the Ministry of Education, Culture and Science was supported to train 31 facilitators and equip them with teachers' and students' learning

⁵ ILO has worked with national stakeholders to introduce KAB into the curriculum of secondary schools and vocational training centres



materials. The guidelines for KAB being fed into regular training curricula were developed. As a result of this, Non-Formal Education Centres in 20 aimags and nine districts of Ulaanbaatar organised KAB training within the basic education equivalent programme, targeting 885 children and youth who reached the minimum age of employment in 2009 alone. The NNFDEC is committed to officially include KAB training into the basic education equivalent training for the out-of-school youth, and to secure regular funding for training and learning materials.

The advocacy strategy for elimination of the WFCL adopted and promoted for social mobilisation

The “Advocacy Strategy against the WFCL” was developed with broad participation of stakeholders such as the MSWL, CMTU, MONEF, NAC and the Press Institute, with the support of the project. The strategy was approved by the National Council for Children chaired by the Prime Minister of Mongolia on the premise that sustainable and continuous efforts from all members of society are required in order to achieve the goal of eliminating the WFCL. This advocacy strategy was appreciated as an effective tool in assisting individuals, professional groups and organisations for having a common understanding about the issue and the strategies to tackle the WFCL. It provided an introduction to all relevant international and national legal instruments, presenting key messages to be communicated to the public, professional groups,

children and families, and highlighted the necessary actions of the government, employers and workers organisations, NGOs and the media, whilst emphasising the importance of collaboration. The National Agency for Children is responsible for monitoring the implementation of the strategy. Training in advocacy strategy for journalists was organised for journalists of the national and local media. Also, the handbook for IPEC partners to undertake advocacy for the elimination of the WFCL was developed and capacity-building training was conducted.

The role of the media for the protection and monitoring of child rights, including the right to be free from exploitation was effectively promoted

Mobilising the media is an important strategy for effective advocacy and influencing public attitude. To ensure that the media becomes concerned with child labour issues, the project pursued the strategy to build capacity in their professional organisations. Collaboration with the Press Institute of Mongolia started by engaging it in the development of the national advocacy strategy which led to a raised awareness in the Press Institute about the importance of tackling child labour and increased its commitment and visibility to flag up child rights concerns. The Press Institute ensured the mobilisation of key national media organisations for the call to respect, promote and apply child rights, including the right to be protected from economic and sexual exploitation. It is worth emphasising the following



important achievements made with the support of the IPEC project:

- A club of journalists interested in child rights issues was established at the Press Institute with the project's support. Journalists, especially young and energetic journalists, were provided with training on child labour issues, international instruments, including ILO Conventions, and the national policy related to the elimination of CL. Consequently, the club was actively supported by other international organisations concerned with child rights. As more organisations stepped in, the club's activities have been broadened and the subjects of learning expanded.
- With the support of IPEC, and the coordination of the Press Institute and National Agency for Children, a Memorandum of Understanding on "Protecting and Monitoring Child Rights by the Media" was signed on 8 July 2009 involving the directors or chief editors of 13 of the most prominent newspapers, TV and radio broadcasters⁶. The MoU calls for media organisations to: respect the rights of the child enshrined in various international instruments, including UN CRC and ILO C182 and national legislation; to promote an increase in child-focused

programmes; have a professional team to report on children's issues; to introduce a classification system for movies broadcast on TV; to be conscious of commercials which might undermine the dignity and rights of the child; and to be an effective agent to monitor the violation of child rights. The MoU can be considered as a breakthrough initiative to join forces with the media to work towards building a society that is responsible and caring towards their children. The Press Institute and the National Agency for Children assumed the responsibility to provide training and guidance to journalists in these media in order to build up their child rights-focused programmes and editorials.

- The training curriculum on child labour for the journalism course was developed by the Press Institute, together with technical inputs from other organisations concerned with child rights. It is planned that the journalism course of the Press Institute will integrate the curriculum into the training of journalists in the 2010 academic year.

The nationwide observation of the World Day Against Child Labour supported

The project supported social partners, NGOs and local government to ensure that observation of the World Day Against Child Labour (WDACL) on 12 June each year is a regular initiative of the stakeholders at national and local level. For several years in row, the Prime Minister of Mongolia has issued

⁶ These organisations are: Mongolian National Public Television, TV 9, Educational Channel, Mongol TV, TV-TM, NTV, SBN TV, TM TV, Mongolian National Public Radio, FM 107.5, FM 104.5, and the newspapers such as "Today", "The Daily News", "Century News", "Capital Times", "True" and "Society mirror"



a special instruction to all governors with regard to the observation of the WDACL. As a result, the observation of the WDACL has become a regular activity at local level with the National Agency for Children playing a leadership role in this regard.

Instruction on child labour was integrated into the training programmes of a number of higher education institutions

The academic councils of the Sociology Department of the Mongolian National University, the School of Education Studies of the University of Education and the Sociology Department of the Science and Technology University approved the use of the IPEC handbook for university students concerning child labour, adapted for the national context. In addition, a teacher's handbook on child labour was produced to supplement the IPEC handbook in the training.

Also, a curriculum on child labour was developed and accepted by the Law School of the Mongolian National University and University of Education. This was achieved in collaboration with UNICEF.

Policy coordination and capacity in selected project areas to tackle the WFCL increased

Local sub-programmes against the WFCL: With technical support from the project, the governor's office of each selected project area (the Ulaanbaatar, Bayankhongor, Dornod, Dornogobi, Uvurkhangai and Tuv

aimags) developed a local action plan for the elimination of the WFCL, which was approved by the Local Parliament (People's Representatives Khural). The coordination mechanism for the implementation of a local action plan was set up and regular reporting to the People's Representatives Khural on its implementation was carried out. The project's financial and technical support was then used to assist the local governments in implementing their action plans. There were some concrete initiatives taken by local authorities which had certain factors in common, such as the identification or clarification of relevant roles in departments and by officials, together with the inclusion of the responsibility to eliminate child labour into result-based contracts between the governor and departments.

The implementation of area-based integrated interventions included a focus on promoting and intensifying a tripartite partnership at a local level. As a result the tripartite partnership was enhanced in some areas. For instance, the tripartite partnership was strengthened and fully recognised in the Bayankhongor aimag, and the tripartite partnership strategy document was adopted in Ulaanbaatar.

“Model framework for area-based integrated interventions to eliminate the WFCL”: The model strategies for local level integrated actions for the elimination of the WFCL was drafted in close consultation with all social partners at the outset of the project and was consequently endorsed by the National Steering Committee (NSC). The model was then promoted through



regular reviews and consultations with implementing partners with regard to its strengths and weaknesses during its implementation, together with similarities and consistencies of approach. The model was successfully implemented in the Bayankhongor, Dornod and Uvurkhangai aimags. In Ulaanbaatar, it was more challenging to ensure the full application of the model framework in all districts, although positive results at city level and in the Nalaikh district were documented. It could be seen from successful examples that the model framework has served as an important tool for creating a common understanding, establishing shared objectives and enforcing collaboration and partnerships in the fight against the WFCL. As a result the framework offers the strong potential for replication for which the main stakeholders had opted. Therefore, the framework was presented to the NSC for an official decision of the MSWL for further replication.

Guidelines on community level child labour monitoring system developed

“*Community level child labour monitoring*” (CCLM): It is a guidance for communities to identify child labourers at workplaces, refer them to services and monitor that the children are no longer in child labour. The CCLM guidelines were developed with due account of the local context and the results of pilot activities and using the ILO-IPEC methodology. The guidelines provide the opportunity to local authorities to identify the forms of child labour for priority action and establish practical measures for

removing children from the WFCL. The guidelines were presented to the NSC for an official decision of the MSWL for further replication.

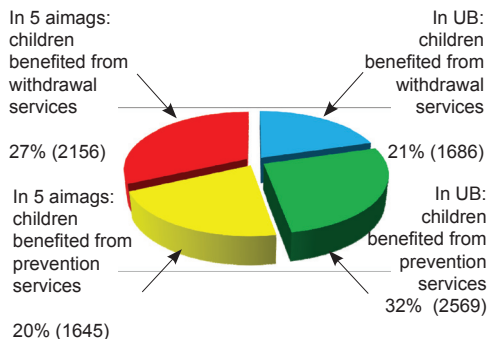
“*Child labour data base*”: Considering the need for producing data and analysis concerning child labour at local level, the project supported the pilot studies for increasing the child labour database and data analysis capacity using a population and household registration mechanism that already exists in the statistical information collection system. Based on the pilot studies, a proposal was developed to add a few more child labour-related questions into the population and household registration form, which is expected to be reviewed in the near future.

Child labour declined in selected locations

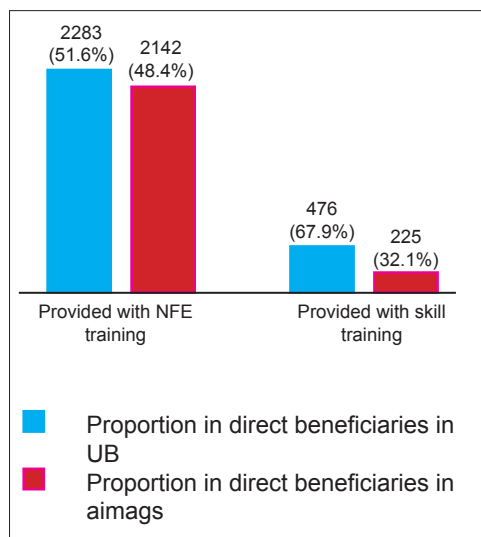
In total, 8,056 girls and boys were provided with educational and non-education related services in order to withdraw or prevent them from child labour. Of the total number of children, 3,842 were child labourers and 4,214 were at risk of engaging in child labour, as defined by specific criteria. A total of 4,425 children were provided with non-formal education training and a total of 4,342 children were integrated into regular school or regular NFE classes. Also, 701 children were provided with vocational and skills training.



Direct beneficiaries provided with services for withdrawal and prevention from child labour (Total 8056)



Children provided with education and training services



The number of child labourers decreased in selected locations according to the provision by local authorities. For instance, in the Uvurkhangaï aimag, the number decreased by 54.9%⁷; in the

⁷ The number of child labourers was 1270 in 2006, compared to 573 in 2010. Source by Children's Division of Uvurkhangaï Aimag's Governor's Office.

Bayankhongor aimag it decreased by 85%⁸; in the Dornod aimag by 65.2%⁹; in the Dornogobi aimag by 45.2%; in the Nalaikh district of Ulaanbaatar by 92.5%¹⁰; and in the Narantuul market places in the Bayanzurkh district of Ulaanbaatar the number decreased by 80%¹¹.

Approaches and capacity of practitioners to work for working children enhanced through training, availability of methodological guidelines and handbooks

Partner agencies were supported by the project to get exposure to international experience and knowledge through participating in international training courses and study tours on subjects such as child labour and its connection to youth employment, trafficking and sexual exploitation of children, the role of labour inspection in eliminating child labour, the role of EFA for eradicating child labour, the impact of economic crises on children, NGO management, etc.

The workshops and training organised by the project in each selected area at

⁸ The number of child labourers was 1708 in 2006, compared to 256 in 2010. Source by Social Development Division of Bayankhongor Aimag's Governor's Office.

⁹ The number of child labourers was 270 in 2006, compared to 92 in 2010. Source by Children's Division of Dornod Aimag's Governor's Office.

¹⁰ The number of child labourers was 160 in 2006, compared to 12 in 2010. Source by Social Development Division of Nalaikh District's Governor's Office.

¹¹ The number of child labourers was 450 in 2006, compared to 90 in 2010. Source by Children's Department of Capital City's Governor's Office.



the outset of the action programmes, as well as among partners during the project's implementation on various subject matters (including regular workshops to exchange good practices and experiences), have facilitated in shaping a common understanding and collaboration to improve capacity at a local level.

The social work methodology for needs assessment of direct beneficiaries and monitoring the impact of services on target children was developed, and the software for data inputs and analysis was designed.

The good practices of the IPEC partners were documented¹². The good practices identified by the partner agencies themselves will hopefully assist practitioners in addressing the problem of child labour effectively in many other locations.

Availability of handbooks and guidelines for social workers and other professionals working in the area of promoting child rights and eliminating child labour, were increased. To name a few, the following tools were made available by adapting them to the local context or they were specially produced, and training of trainers or practitioners was also organised:

- “Rights, Responsibilities and Representation”, a training package for empowering working children and the youth¹³
- “Supporting Child Rights Through Education, Arts and the Media”, an

educational kit for promoting child rights for the cause of eliminating the WFCL¹⁴

- “Handbook for social workers and health practitioners for organising health education training for working children and their families”¹⁵
- “Handbook for social workers on the prevention of violence and crimes among working children”¹⁶
- “Financial education”, a trainer’s handbook¹⁷
- “Handbook on ensuring child participation in actions against¹⁸ child labour”
- “Handbook on the rapid assessment of child labour”¹⁹
- Seven types of video and a community training package to explain the list of hazardous jobs for children
- A package of art works and photos on the theme of child labour accompanied by two documentaries titled “Bread for today’s survival”²⁰ designed to promote awareness in

¹⁴ ILO IPEC kit

¹⁵ Developed by the National Centre for Health Development of the Ministry of Health

¹⁶ Produced by the National Network Against the WFCL

¹⁷ ILO adapted handbook

¹⁸ Resource by Regional Working Group on Child Labour

¹⁹ IPEC SIMPOC handbooks

²⁰ Photos and art works were produced following a contest among fine artists and photographers organised by the “Tsegts” Film Studio in collaboration with the Union of Mongolian Artists and the “Gamma” professional photo studio, with the support of the project and in dedication of the 90th anniversary of the ILO and the 10th anniversary of the Adoption of the ILO Convention No.182 concerning the elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour

¹² The report is being finalised by the national consultant. The report will be available in Mongolian and English.

¹³ ILO training kit



communities and professional groups.

Copies of these handbooks and resources will be placed on the websites of the MSWL (www.stopchildlabour.mn)

and the National Network Against the WFCL (networkchildlabor.mn).

They will also be further disseminated as CD-ROMs to representatives of all aimags and districts during the project-end dissemination workshop.



Annex 1: List of IPEC partners

National level partners:

1. Ministry of Social Welfare and Labour
2. Ministry of Education, Culture and Sciences
3. Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Light Industry
4. National Statistical Office
5. National Human Rights Commission
6. Government implementing agency- National Authority for Children
7. General Agency for Specialised Inspections
8. Government implementing agency- Department of Health
9. National Non-Formal and Distant Education Centre
10. Institute of Education
11. National Legal Institute

Employers' and workers' organisations:

1. Confederation of Mongolian Trade Unions
2. Mongolian Employers' Federation
3. Teachers' Trade Union

Capital city and aimag partners:

1. Governor's Office of Ulaanbaatar City
2. Governor's Office of Bayankhongor aimag
3. Governor's Office of Dornod aimag
4. Governor's Office of Dornogobi aimag
5. Governor's Office of Tuv aimag
6. Governor's Office of Uvurkhangaï aimag
7. Governor's Office of Nalaikh District of Ulaanbaatar
8. Children's Department of Ulaanbaatar City
9. Municipal Employment Department of Ulaanbaatar City
10. Enlightenment Centre of Songino Khaïrkhān District, Ulaanbaatar

NGOs, research and media organisations:

1. National Network Against the Worst Forms of Child Labour
2. ECPAT National Coalition
3. Adolescents' Development Centre
4. Equal Step Centre
5. Family Development Centre
6. Mongolian Child Rights Centre
7. Red Cross Society of Ulaanbaatar City
8. Centre for Social Development
9. Mongolian Association of Social Work Educators
10. National Centre against Violence
11. Gender Centre for Sustainable Development
12. Monitoring Centre
13. Mongolian Gender Equality Centre
14. Mongolian Association of Zoologists and Animal Breeders
15. Population Training and Research Centre of the NUM
16. Press Institute
17. Mongolian National Public Television and Radio
18. Orkhon Radio
19. Tsegts Studio
20. Namuunzet Studio

Consulting agencies and national consultants (excluding translation):

1. MEC Consulting
2. Mr. L. Zolbaatar
3. Ms. B. Enkhtuya
4. Mr. B. Tumenbayar
5. Ms. Ch. Tungalag
6. Ms. U. Tuya
7. Mr. D. Narmandakh
8. Ms. T. Erdenebileg
9. Ms. Ts. Erdenechimeg
10. Mr. Ya. Balgansuren
11. Ms. U. Amarbayasgalan
12. Ms. B. Munkhjargal



