

ILO TECHNICAL COOPERATION – CHILD LABOUR

Project Snapshot

Urban Informal Economy	Prevention and Elimination of Selected Worst Forms of Child Labour in the Informal Economy of Dhaka City (UIE Phase I – bridging phase) - Bangladesh	
	Duration: March 2001 – Dec 2006 (Ph I); Apr 2006 – Dec 2006 (Bridging Phase)	
	Donor & Budget Government of the Kingdom of Netherlands PHASE I: USD 3,888,686 BRIDGING PHASE: 1,202,999 Total: USD 5,091,685	Objective Implement a comprehensive package of strategies, models and interventions to effectively combat child labour reaching approximately 80,000 direct beneficiaries in 100 communities in Dhaka.
Results and Outcomes		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Removed approximately 24,000 children from hazardous work in the urban informal sectors (battery recharging, blacksmith shops, metal workshop helpers, automobile repairing, welding and painting, metal casting, plasto-rubber, vulcanising, carpentry, shoe factories, plastic recycling, chemicals, and dyeing), where children are exposed to gas, fumes, harmful chemicals, and sharp equipments. ○ Established 85 multipurpose centres and 2 vocational training centres for service delivery including, non-formal education, skills development training, and social and economic empowerment activities. ○ Strengthened the knowledge base on ways to regulate, monitor and address hazardous child labour in an urban informal economy for country-wide replication. ○ Developed and implemented a multi-disciplinary and multi-tier Child Labour Monitoring system. ○ Provided viable alternatives for children and their guardians, families and other household as well as their employers in the form of non-formal education, skills development training, social and economic empowerment, workplace improvement programs and other needs based supplementary service programs. ○ Created a beneficiary tracking and workplace surveillance system. ○ Strengthened the capacity of primary (Government, Dhaka City Corporation), employers' and workers' organization and secondary partners (NGOs and CBOs). 		

Programme on Prevention and Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour in the Urban Informal Economy of Dhaka Metropolitan Area (UIE Phase II) - Bangladesh

Duration: June 2007 – December 2011

Donor & Budget

Government of the Kingdom of Netherlands

Allocation: \$ 10, 244, 935

Received: \$ 6,227,904

Objective

Eliminate the worst forms of child labour among urban child workers through: (1) Policy and model formulation, (2) Protection of child workers (3) Child worker education and preparation for future employment, (4) Prevention through social and economic development, and (5) Capacity-building for sustainability.

Results and Outcomes

Urban Informal Economy

- 10,342 working children referred for protection, education and skill training of which 6,812 children (Male: 4,014/Female 2,798) were fully withdrawn from hazardous work.
- 7,371 working children (Male: 5,397/ Female: 1,974) were enrolled in non-formal education.
- 2,496 working adolescents received skills development training and 475 adolescents received supervised apprenticeship.
- 865 children (M: 394 & F: 471) were prevented from becoming child labourers.
- 3,167 guardians enrolled in social and economic empowerment programme, out of which 793 received micro-finance support and were able to increase sustained income level (Taka 1,200 – 2,000 monthly).
- 1,528 workplaces were declared child labour free.
- Provided non-formal education, formal education, and centre and workplace-based skills development training to withdrawn children.
- The families or guardians were assisted in various ways to create and improve income generation so that when their children stopped working, the families did not suffer financially and economically.
- Mobilized the employers' and workers' organization—Bangladesh Employers' Federation (BEF) and National Coordination Committee for Worker Education (NCCWE)—and persuaded them to take steps and play greater role against child labour.
- 4,206 people received trainings at different level, including a study tour on child labour to Indonesia, ILO's International Training Centre, and a sub-regional workshop for government officials and trade unions.
- Knowledge from project implementation was captured and disseminated: 12 studies were undertaken, some of which provided the platform for the development of various implementation models; a number of awareness raising and education materials were produced; the English and Bangla versions of the National Policy on Elimination of Child Labour were printed

and widely distributed.

- An innovative approach to inspection was tested: the Dhaka City Corporation (DCC) developed a “child labour and trade license regulatory mechanism”.

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