

ILO TECHNICAL COOPERATION – CHILD LABOUR

Project Snapshot

Child Bonded Labour	Community Action for Elimination of child bonded labour from Exploitative and Hazardous Work (Phase III) – Regional Programme	
	Duration: Nov 2002 – Jul 2006	
	Donor & Budget	Objectives
	<p>Government of Italy for the Italian Social Partners Initiative (ISPI)</p> <p>USD 1,423,498</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To prevent and remove child labour from hitherto not addressed forms of debt-bonded labour – <i>Hali</i>, Harwa (land tillers) and <i>Charwa</i> (cattle herders). • To prevent child labour in hazardous work in stone quarries and withdraw children working there. • To prevent child labour in the exploitative work in brick kilns and withdraw children working there. • To prevent child labour in teashops and eating establishments. • To review the achievements of the Project preliminary impact of its interventions on the lives of child labourers.
Results and Outcomes		
<p>NEPAL:</p> <p>The Government of Nepal promulgated the “Rules to (Prohibit and Regulate) Child Labour, 2061”. The rules were made pursuant to authority given in the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act of 1999. The rules provided further details (further from the Act) on provisions relating to remuneration and benefits, and arrangements relating to the child’s health and security. The rules also provide additional guidelines regarding the establishment of a Child Labour Elimination Committee which will work for the health, education and safety, proper training and employment of working children, and for the gradual discouragement and elimination of child labour from Nepal.</p> <p>A new Labour and Employment Policy was introduced in 2006 as a response to the felt need for being better prepared for the emerging challenges following the changes, particularly in industrial relations, created by globalisation. One of the seven objectives of the Policy is to eliminate child labour. In this regard the Policy underlines that the Master Plan on the Elimination of Child Labour will be effectively implemented by establishing relations with other sectoral work plans prepared for the protection and development of children. It further states that commitments and interventions by various actors will be coordinated and strengthened, that forms of child labour will be classified and eliminated based on priority, and that legal instruments related to child labour will be assessed and updated.</p> <p>A working paper entitled “Costs and benefits of eliminating child labour in Nepal” was published in the end of 2005. The paper is an attempt to illustrate how the global trends described in the report <i>Investing in every child: An economic study of the costs and benefits of eliminating child labour (ILO 2004)</i> are reflected in the case of an individual country, as well as a guiding tool for policymakers in Nepal.</p> <p>A report has been drafted on the development of child labour monitoring, inspection, recording and reporting system in the informal economy. The report was prepared by the</p>		

Ministry of Labour and Transport Management (MOLTM) in coordination with six other national stakeholders including trade unions, the Central Child Welfare Board and the Ministry of Women Children and Social Welfare (MWCSW). The report analyses the legal, human resource and policy bottlenecks that have hindered the implementation of child labour monitoring in the informal economy.

One major Action Programme developed under the project to address child labour in this hazardous work was enhanced and absorbed under the Time-Bound Programme to contribute to its target:

- Out of 99 working children of 6-9 years (52 boys and 47 girls) enrolled into schools, 6 girls dropped out in between. The current number of children in school is 93 (52 boys and 41 girls).
- Out of 55 working children of 10-13 years (28 boys and 27 girls) enrolled in NFE. But only 44 children have completed it.
- Out of 40 working children of 14-16 years (22 boys and 18 girls) who received vocational training, 2 boys dropped out, who went to the Kathmandu city.
- Out of 20 working adolescent girls of 14-18 years, only 17 completed the skills training in screen printing and 5 of them got job at the same place where they were trained. The remaining 12 adolescent girls were also supported with mushroom cultivation training also with support from the local agricultural technicians. The 3 girls who dropped out of screen printing training were said to have gone to Kathmandu but their families were contacted to find out whether they really had gone to Kathmandu.
- 100 women and 10 men working in stone crushing work were imparted with various income generation training. Among the 100 women trained, 24 women were preparing and selling light snacks called *chana chatpate* (light hot and sour peas mix); 5 were running small mobile shops selling daily commodities; 5 were running small mobile groceries and 2 have opened their own doughnut shops. More than else, these 38 women have developed a confidence that one can start a micro income generative initiative even with a small capital. In order to support their IG activities, these women were also brought in contact with local micro-finance institutions from where, 60 women have already borrowed some working capital.
- Out of 10 men trained in driving, 6 have obtained driving licence and are driving tempo (three wheeler).

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