

Outcome 16: Child labour is eliminated, with priority being given to the worst forms

Table 1: Summary of results by indicator and by typology							
Indicators	Target	Total No.	Results				
			Policies and strategies	Programmes	Regulatory/ Legal framework	Capacity Development	
						Institutional capacity	Data collection and analysis
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	34 member States, of which 12 in Africa, 12 in the Americas, 2 in Arab States, 4 in Asia, 4 in Europe	50 member States and 3 regional plans, of which 20 + 1 in Africa, 15 + 1 in the Americas, 1 in the Arab States, 12+1 in Asia and the Pacific and 2 in Europe and Central Asia	Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Kenya Lesotho, Malawi, Nigeria, Senegal, Uganda, ECOWAS Bolivia, Honduras, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay, MERCOSUR Jordan, Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Philippines, SAARC, Kazakhstan	Burundi, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Kenya, Madagascar; Malawi; Swaziland, Togo, Uganda, Zambia, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Jordan, Cambodia, Fiji, Pakistan, Papua New, Guinea, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan	Comoros, Cote d'Ivoire, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Morocco, Uganda, Argentina Bolivia Mexico Paraguay	Botswana, Côte d'Ivoire, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, South Africa, Uganda Costa Rica, Guatemala, Fiji, Indonesia, Nepal,	
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	46 member States, of which 13 in Africa, 12 in the Americas, 2 in Arab States, 14 in Asia, 5 in Europe	66 member States, Of which 21 in Africa, 16 in the Americas, 5 in the Arab States, 11 in Asia and the Pacific and 13 in Europe			Burkina Faso, Guinea, Liberia, Malawi, Morocco, Niger, Tanzania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, South Africa, South Sudan, Togo, Uganda	Togo	Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Uganda, Zambia

		and Central Asia (including one Territory)			<p>Bahamas, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago, United States</p> <p>Bahrain, Jordan, Lebanon, United Arab Emirates, Yemen</p> <p>Maldives, Myanmar, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Viet Nam</p> <p>Georgia, Ireland, Israel, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Netherlands-Aruba, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Romania, Slovenia, Sweden, Turkmenistan</p>	<p>Bolivia, Dominican Republic, El Salvador</p> <p>Bangladesh, Cambodia, Philippines</p>	<p>Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico, Paraguay,</p> <p>Jordan</p> <p>Cambodia, Lao PDR, Mongolia, Pakistan, Vietnam,</p> <p>Albania</p>
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Table 2: ILO results chain: Country examples

Country	ILO contribution (outputs delivered by the Office)	Results (action taken by the country)	Gender-specific
<i>Cote d'Ivoire</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ILO undertook an evaluation of the first National Plan of Action against child labour and child trafficking (2007-2009), which identified areas to be addressed to be able to more effectively combat child labour through improved institutional capacity and coordination, and legislation. Based on this evaluation, the ILO carried out numerous consultations, provided technical inputs and organized the final validation workshop with the participation of the tripartite constituents and other stakeholders that led to these three results. The ILO, through the development of technical guidelines and TORS under an Action Programme, provided support for the creation of local child labour monitoring committees, the development and implementation of child labour specific monitoring tools for data collection and measuring the effectiveness of the "Système d'Observation et de Suivi du Travail des Enfants en Côte d'Ivoire (SOSTECI)". The ILO developed questionnaires, operating procedures and the Training Manual for SOSTECI and facilitated one review and one validation workshop. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The new National Plan of Action against trafficking and the worst forms of child labour in Côte d'Ivoire (2012-2014) was adopted in March 2012 by the relevant authority. This action plan aims to reduce significantly the worst forms of child labour by 2014. The Government has approved the revised list of hazardous work through the Decision n° MEMEASS 009/CAB in January 2012, revising Decree No. 2250, The Inter-Ministerial Committee and the National Supervisory Committee on child labour were established. The government of Ivory Coast has created 120 local child protection committees for the monitoring and surveillance of child labour in communities of 10 different departments between January and June 2013. The national Child Labour Monitoring System in Côte d'Ivoire (SOSTECI) was launched on 25 June 2013 and is being implemented in selected communities. 	
<i>Philippines</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ILO through knowledge sharing and technical inputs and advice to the DOLE supported the planning process which produced the Convergence Program while the Survey on Children of 2011 conducted by NSO and financed by the ILO put the child labour issue in the public's attention thus triggering the planning process. The ILO participated and provided technical inputs and advice during the drafting of the bill as well as in the public hearings in Congress, particularly through and with the tripartite plus Domestic Workers Technical Working Group so that the situation of children in domestic work was not overlooked. ILO together with DOLE requested the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) to address child labour in its Conditional Cash Transfer programme. The ILO had repeatedly advocated for the inclusion of a child labour conditionality in the CCT in various meetings with authorities. The Provincial Child Labour Committees (PCLCs) has used the approaches developed by the ILO in its model interventions. The ILO provided technical advice to the Committees as they developed their plans and conducted validation workshops that produced these Provincial Child Labour Committee Plans. The ILO assisted the Barangay Councils to set up and operate functional child labour monitoring systems by implementing pilots systems in selected communities. The ILO conducted a series of technical workshops bringing together and facilitating 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Philippine Government has approved the Convergence Program Against Child Labour with a budget allocation of USD 225 million from 2013-2016. This is a national government program led by the Department of Labour and Employment (DOLE). The Philippines passed a new law on domestic workers prohibiting employment of children below 15 years old as domestic workers. Children above the age of 15 are entitled to minimum wage and all benefits under the law. The Conditional Cash Transfer program was modified and adopted in November 2012 to target Families in Need of Social Protection (FNSP) which include those with child labour. These families will be now receiving subsidies for education thereby ensuring that their children stay in school and out of child labour. In February 2013, the Provincial Child Labour Committees (PCLCs) in 4 provinces (Northern Samar, Quezon, Bukidnon and Masbate) finalized their Strategic Plans to combat child labour up to 2016. Community-based child labour monitoring systems are managed by the Barangay Councils for the Protection of Children and linked to the integrated service delivery system. Memorandum of Agreement on eliminating child labour and promoting responsible fishing practices in the fishing industry in Cawayan was signed in February 2013 	

	discussions between the fishing industry and the Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office (MSWDO), the Philippine National Police (PNP), and Municipal Agriculture Office (MAO) to raise their awareness of child labour and their responsibilities for combatting it.		
<i>Kyrgyzstan</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ILO facilitated the consultative process by taking part in several consultations between the main line ministries, employers' and workers' organizations, and civil society groups as well as provided technical advice and inputs during the drafting phase. • The ILO undertook consistent advocacy with social partners which facilitated the inclusion of child labour issues in the TGA. • The ILO was part of the Working Group on developing the draft provisions of the Family Code, and worked in close cooperation with the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Justice. • The ILO provided relevant technical inputs and took part in several discussions to convince the ILO social partners to support the development and adoption of this Law 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Kyrgyz National Roadmap with concrete steps to achieve the goal of eliminating the Worst Forms of Child Labour by 2016 was adopted through a Resolution signed by the tripartite partners. • The issue of Child Labour is mainstreamed in the Roadmap for the implementation of the Social Protection Development Strategy for 2012-2014 and its National Action Plan for 2012-2014. • The issues of child labour have been mainstreamed in the Tripartite General Agreement 2012-2015 signed on 29 Oct 2012 (the provision No 17 of the TGA, under the area of cooperation 3: labour market development and jobs creation). • The Law # 54 on the amendments to the Family Code, signed by the President on 17 May 2012, contains the provision (under Art.74) that parents or legal guardian(s) could be deprived of their parental rights for involving children in the WFCL. • On the 11th of July 2012, the President of Kyrgyzstan signed the Law on the Code on Children approved by the Parliament on 31 May 2012. Prohibition of the Worst Forms of Child Labour is among the main principles of the Code and Article 14 of the Code bans the use of child labour. 	

Lessons Learned

The importance accorded to reliable statistics, probing research and effective monitoring and evaluation at national, sub regional, regional and global levels cannot be over stressed. While this is perhaps not an entirely new lesson, it has nevertheless been brought forcefully to the fore with the recently published global child labour trends and estimates. The global estimates as well as the numerous national child labour surveys on which they are based, as well as the other knowledge outputs such as policy appraisals, probing research, impact assessments and evaluations have together, demonstrated that the strategies employed by and recommended by the ILO to address child labour through its tripartite constituents and social dialogue processes are indeed resulting in concrete and measureable reductions in the level of child labour globally over time. These outputs have also provided the proof that social issues touching on fundamental principles and rights at work and other core values of the ILO need to be measured and evaluated over a longer time period than is usually possible under project modalities. While direct actions to immediately withdraw and rehabilitate children found in the WFCL must always be considered and addressed, it is perhaps even more important to keep the long term goal clearly in mind so that continuous improvements can be taken to eliminate child labour.

Table 3: Summary of most significant outputs by typology

<p>Knowledge generation and dissemination</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global Child Labour Estimates and Trends, 2013 launched in September 2013 through the organization of press events in Geneva, Bangkok and New York. Supporting materials, including a technical guide describing the methodologies used to determine the estimates and analyse the trends, were also prepared, translated and made available in 4 different languages. This report was the fourth of its kind and has allowed the measurement of trends over the 12 year period of 2000 to 2012. . These estimates included the second sector specific estimates on child domestic work and on child labour in domestic work ever produced. • World Report on Child Labour – Economic vulnerability, social protection and the fight against child labour, launched in February 2013 through a media event organized in Geneva and the wide-spread dissemination of the report, in 3 languages, through the ILO's website, social media and numerous project events. Numerous countries have used the report to advocate for including child labour as part of their targeting for social protection schemes. • Conducted research, implemented new methodologies to measure child domestic work, drafted, and disseminated the report Ending child labour in domestic work, 2013, to support the theme of the 2013 World Day against Child Labour. More than 1,500 new articles cited the report and the ILO website pages for the report and world day theme were viewed over 135,000 times on June 12 alone. WDACL activities and knowledge dissemination actions were carried out in around 60 countries
<p>Policy advice and technical services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designed and put into practice a customized work place monitoring system to directly observe the situation of children working during the cotton harvest, 2013 in Uzbekistan. • Provided technical advice and guidance to the UN Global Compact's Labour Working Group and advocated with ACTEMP for the establishment of the Child Labour Platform, to provide a platform for businesses to exchange experiences on combating child labour in their supply chains. • Provided technical advice to the Malawian constituents to organize the Malawi National Conference on Child Labour in Agriculture, at which a national declaration on priority actions to address CL in agriculture within the framework of the National Action Plan was adopted. • ILO-IPEC provided technical advice, guidance and facilitated the piloting of the Comprehensive Policy Convergence Model in India. Under this programme more than 20,000 children and families received direct support from the Government of India that allowed them to keep their children out of child labour. • ILO-IPEC provided assistance to the Ministry of Tourism in Madagascar to develop and launch a Code of Conduct on the commercial sexual exploitation of children in its tourism sector.
<p>Capacity building</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statistical training delivered to over 160 tripartite constituents and national statistical office personnel from 16 member States provided through donor-funded projects resulted in the publication and dissemination of 16 Reports on the situation of child labour. • ILO-IPEC provided technical assistance to Colombia and El Salvador to pilot the national child labour monitoring system.
<p>Policy dialogue and advocacy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provided extensive technical input and advice to the ECOWAS secretariat and advocated with the Ministers of Labour of ECOWAS countries to adopt "Regional Action Plan (RAP) on the elimination of child labour". The ILO followed up the endorsement of the RAP by organizing and facilitating consultations between tripartite members of the 15 ECOWAS countries allowing them to adopt the "ECOWAS Declaration for the elimination of child labour" • Under the leadership of the ILO, the Inter-Agency Group on Child Labour has been established for the Latin America and Caribbean region. • Following extensive technical inputs and chairing of the sub regional grouping, a Partnership MOU on child rights/child labour with the South Asia Association for regional Cooperation (SAARC) Apex Body on Children, SAIEVAC was signed in 2012. • Provided technical advice, inputs and logistical support to assist the Government of Brazil to convene the 3rd Global Conference on Child Labour in October 2013 and provided technical inputs and secretariat support to the Government of Brazil for the formulation of the Declaration adopted at the Conference. • In Jordan, ILO-IPEC provided technical advice and facilitated the policy dialogue on elimination of the worst forms of child labour and advocated for the adoption of the National Framework on Child Labour.