



INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE
INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMME ON THE ELIMINATION OF CHILD LABOUR

IPEC ACTION AGAINST CHILD LABOUR 2002-2003

Progress and future priorities

Publications of the International Labour Office enjoy copyright under Protocol 2 of the Universal Copyright Convention.

Nevertheless, short excerpts from them may be reproduced without authorization, on condition that the source is indicated. For rights of reproduction or translation, application should be made to the ILO Publications Bureau (Rights and Permissions), International Labour Office, CH-1211 Geneva 22, Switzerland. The International Labour Office welcomes such applications.

Libraries, institutions and other users registered in the United Kingdom with the Copyright Licensing Agency, 90 Tottenham Court Road, London W1T 4LP [Fax: (+44) (0) 207631 5500; e-mail: cla@cla.co.uk], in the United States with the Copyright Clearance Center, 222 Rosewood Drive, Danvers, MA 01923 [Fax: (+ 1) (978) 7504470; e-mail: info@copyright.com] or in other countries with associated Reproduction Rights Organizations, may make photocopies in accordance with the licences issued to them for this purpose.

ISBN 92-2-115536-6 (printed version)

ISBN 92-2-115537-4 (web pdf version)

First published 2004

The designations employed in ILO publications, which are in conformity with United Nations practice, and the presentation of material therein do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the International Labour Office concerning the legal status of any country, area or territory or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers.

The responsibility for opinions expressed in signed articles, studies and other contributions rests solely with their authors, and publication does not constitute an endorsement by the International Labour Office of the opinions expressed in them.

Reference to names of Firms and commercial products and processes does not imply their endorsement by the International Labour Office, and any failure to mention a particular firm, commercial product or process is not a sign of disapproval.

ILO publications can be obtained through major booksellers or ILO local offices in many countries, or direct from ILO Publications, International Labour Office, CH-1211 Geneva 22, Switzerland. Catalogues or lists of new publications are available free of charge from the above address.

7 Introduction

9 Executive summary

PART I. Implementation report 2002-03

15 1. IPEC's activities to eliminate child labour

15 1.1 Child labour update: an evolving problem

18 1.2 IPEC's response and strategy

20 1.3 Fundamental challenges

21 1.4 Increasing geographical coverage

23 1.5 Broad-based partnerships

29 2. IPEC's achievements relative to targets for the biennium

29 2.1 Ratification of ILO child labour Conventions

31 2.2 Information and knowledge

33 2.3 Technical cooperation

37 2.4 Beneficiaries

39 2.5 Programme design, evaluation and knowledge management

40 2.6 Regional perspectives

47 3. Strategic planning and programme management

47 3.1 Strategic planning

47 3.2 Programme management

PART II. Thematic highlights

55 1. The Time-Bound Programme approach: Concept and implementation

55 1.1 Principal characteristics of TBPs

58 1.2 Components of a TBP

59 1.3 Implementation of the TBP concept

61 2. The importance of education for eliminating child labour

61 2.1 The ILO child labour Conventions and education

61 2.2 Over ten years of experience in education interventions

62 2.3 Non-formal education

62 2.4 Vocational and skills training

63 2.5 Formal education

65 2.6 Teachers as agents of change

65 2.7 Addressing the special needs of girls

65 2.8 Education in national Time-Bound Programmes

66 2.9 Making educational policies, programmes and budgets target working children

67 3. The economic argument for eliminating child labour: weighing the costs and benefits

- 67 3.1 Main findings
- 68 3.2 Components of cost
- 69 3.3 Components of benefits
- 69 3.4 The information base
- 69 3.5 Putting the results into perspective

PART III. Programme and Budget 2004-05

75 1. Strategic overview

79 2. Operational overview

ANNEXES

- 87 **Annex A.** Ratifications
- 91 **Annex B.** IPEC's implementing agencies (1999-2003)
- 103 **Annex C.** Financial tables
- 113 **Annex D.** SIMPOC child labour surveys 2002-03
- 116 **Annex E.** Type and number of evaluations in 2002-03
- 118 **Annex F.** Selected products of the IPEC/OPS specialized units in 2002-03

Boxes

- 19 **Box 1.** Providing vocational training opportunities to street children in Niger
- 24 **Box 2.** Government takes lead in collaborative partnership: a case in Turkey
- 25 **Box 3.** Workers meet in Nepal to draw lessons in fighting child labour and forced labour
- 26 **Box 4.** Private sector resource mobilization: Creating sustainable mechanisms in Pakistan
- 32 **Box 5.** Subregional Strategy on HIV/AIDS and Child Labour
- 33 **Box 6.** Gender sensitivity is not just about girls
- 35 **Box 7.** A new TBP MAP for governments, donors and implementing agencies
- 36 **Box 8.** Striving for results in the East African sectoral programme in commercial agriculture
- 41 **Box 9.** Use of lessons learned from evaluations for operational and strategic planning
- 56 **Box 10.** The Government of South Africa takes a clear leadership role in the national TBP process
- 59 **Box 11.** TBP education initiative leads to increased enrolment in El Salvador
- 62 **Box 12.** Child labour and EFA
- 63 **Box 13.** A skills training project to provide viable alternatives to child labour is scaled up in Pakistan
- 64 **Box 14.** Making education central to eliminating child labour in agriculture in the Dominican Republic

Tables

- 21 **Table 1.** The IPEC participating countries
- 22 **Table 2.** IPEC donor governments and organizations (1992-2003)
- 30 **Table 3.** IPEC's performance indicators, targets and achievements for 2002-03
- 33 **Table 4.** Evolution of approvals since 2000
- 34 **Table 5.** Countries with TBPs developed and funding secured by end of 2003
- 38 **Table 6.** Beneficiaries by region

- 38 **Table 7.** Beneficiaries by gender and region
41 **Table 8.** IPEC's regional delivery as per cent of ILO technical cooperation
68 **Table 9.** Economic costs and benefits of eliminating child labour 2001-2020
76 **Table 10.** Strategic resources for the operational objective on "the progressive elimination of child labour"
79 **Table 11.** IPEC operational budget – Regular budget by sub-programme
79 **Table 12.** IPEC Operational budget – Extra-budgetary technical cooperation by sub-programme
80 **Table 13.** Approved level of extra-budgetary technical cooperation allocations for 2004-05 by recipient
82 **Table 14.** Approved level of extra-budgetary technical cooperation allocations for 2004-05 by donor
84 **Table 15.** Forecast of pledges and allocation levels for 2004-05

Charts

- 16 **Chart 1.** Estimates of economically active children (5-14 years) and work ratios by region in 2000
18 **Chart 2.** Ratifications of ILO child labour Conventions (as of 31 December 2003)
34 **Chart 3.** Delivery of technical cooperation resources by region 1998-2003
38 **Chart 4.** Direct beneficiaries in WFCL by gender
68 **Chart 5.** Undiscounted annual net economic benefits (costs)
69 **Chart 6.** Average annual cost of eliminating child labour compared to other annual costs

Diagram

- 37 **Diagram 1.** Beneficiaries – direct and indirect

INTRODUCTION

At the close of the 2002-03 biennium, the International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC) continues to intensify its programme to support large-scale, innovative interventions by governments, the social partners and non-governmental organizations to combat child labour, especially its worst forms as a matter of urgency. This overall goal – a future without child labour – and the operational objectives set out for IPEC in the ILO's Programme and Budget have oriented the Programme in precise ways:

- They guide us to promote and support Time-Bound Programmes (TBPs), now under way in 14 countries worldwide and funded by a number of donor countries. In addition, a number of other member States that have ratified the Convention are undertaking, on their own, the equivalent of such TBPs, often with less technical and no external financial support.
- They indicate that while there is still some way to go to achieve universal ratification of the ILO child labour Conventions (the Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138) and the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182)), close to 80 per cent of member States have now endorsed them – over 200 ratifications for both over the last four years – an eloquent testimony to the worldwide movement to combat child labour.
- It remains crucially important to back up concrete programmes and advisory services with solid research and with tools and instruments permitting our constituents to analyze and tackle child labour effectively. In 2003, a host of surveys, assessments and analytical and policy tools have been produced for the benefit of all our partners.
- It is becoming more and more important to measure the results and impact of action against child labour. Not only in programmatic terms – although we are proud to report that expenditure on IPEC programmes is up

58 per cent as compared to the previous biennium and has more than quadrupled since 1999 – but in particular as demonstrated in the improvements the Programme has brought about in the lives of children and their families.

Over 1 million children benefited directly or indirectly through services to them or their families over the last two years. Preliminary estimates suggest that more than 33 million children were also reached through awareness raising campaigns in the countries where IPEC operates.

- The standing and reputation of the Programme and the ILO have been strengthened by these achievements and by the ILO-IPEC presence in many public events and policy debates. In addition, IPEC's contributions to global sectoral alliances have been appreciated by the various stakeholders. They have reinforced technical knowledge that can be replicated in country and regional level action.
- Last but not least, IPEC has made systematic efforts to mainstream its work at the country and global levels as well as in relation to the ILO's Decent Work Agenda.

This report covers both the results of the Programme for the 2002-03 biennium and the major developments and trends in IPEC action against child labour. These show unequivocally that IPEC is continuing with full force to combat child labour and that it manages to match quantitative growth with qualitative improvements while striving for maximum efficiency and accountability.

As gratifying as these results are, however, a tremendous amount of work lies ahead. IPEC faces a number of important challenges in the next biennium and beyond. These cover in particular such items as assisting member States to meet their obligations under ILO Conventions Nos. 182 and 138, promoting global alliances, and securing the engagement and resource levels that

will enable the Programme to achieve its goal, which remains the progressive elimination of child labour, with priority given to the urgent abolition of its worst forms.

Every child counts, in statistics but even more in action to eliminate child labour. The large num-

bers now being reached should make our constituents – governments, employers' and workers' organizations alike – confident that the methodologies are there and can be used so that child labour, in particular its worst forms, is reduced and gradually eliminated.

This report is divided into three parts. Part I is the programme implementation report for IPEC for the biennium 2002-03. It provides an overview of the worldwide child labour problem and reports on the Programme's strategy and achievements to address it. Part II is the thematic section. It covers three topics of interest and strategic importance to IPEC and its tripartite constituents in greater depth. Part III presents the Programme and Budget for 2004-05. It lays out the principal strategy and priorities for IPEC in the coming biennium and overviews the resources expected to be available to implement them.

PART I: IMPLEMENTATION REPORT

Chapter 1, "IPEC's activities to eliminate child labour", revisits briefly the ILO global estimates released in June 2002 and explains how socio-economic realities – weak economic growth, political unrest, the HIV/AIDS pandemic, and even global information networks – are fuelling growth in the worst forms of child labour (WFCL) in some parts of the world. The global estimates were undertaken with a view to clarifying the types of work to be considered as child labour targeted for elimination. Nonetheless, it appears that some misunderstanding outside of the ILO and its constituents about the ILO's policy on child labour persists. The ILO calls for the elimination of child labour as defined by the Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138) and the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182). This does not mean the elimination of every form of work by children below 18 years of age. Continued awareness raising and dialogue on the issue are necessary for progress towards a unified global agenda against child labour in international forums.

The ILO child labour Conventions provide the basic parameters for both information gathering and IPEC's technical cooperation programmes. The numerous additional ratifications

by ILO member States in 2002-03 provide some immediate opportunities to take significant steps forward in achieving the goal of eliminating child labour, including, for example, legislative reform, information and statistics gathering and policy dialogue. However, they also present a real challenge for IPEC in terms of the greatly increased demand for legal and statistical support as well as technical assistance for time-bound and other programmes.

IPEC's goal remains the progressive elimination of child labour with priority given to the urgent elimination of the WFCL and consideration for the special situation of girls. IPEC's work on child labour is an important facet of the ILO's Decent Work Agenda because child labour perpetuates the vicious cycle of poverty by preventing children from acquiring the skills and education they need for a better future.

IPEC's strategy in the countries where it operates is multi-dimensional, encompassing a variety of steps and measures to encourage numerous and diverse partnerships that foster comprehensive, sustainable solutions. During 2002-03, the need to address the macro-level, socio-economic development and political contexts in which the child labour problem exists became widely recognized. IPEC also continued to shift its focus to large-scale projects at the country level, including support to the national Time-Bound Programmes (TBPs). This evolution has provided greater scope for upstream work involving policy development and action as well as the strengthening of the capacities of key players at the policy, planning, and implementation levels. It has also permitted the enhancement or creation of mechanisms for planning and implementation and the linking of IPEC's work to that of other national and international agencies, including, to some extent, the setting of targets jointly with these agencies. These advances have also been made possible, in part, by the growing institutional capacity within a large number of IPEC participating countries to implement programmes that provide direct assistance to children and their families.

IPEC now has activities in 84 countries, 57 of which have signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the ILO. IPEC maintained its wide and diversified donor support during 2002-03, with the Republic of Korea and several additional organizations and industry groups joining the list. IPEC has been looking into ways to diversify its donor base to help meet the increasing demand for support from member States as follow-up to ratification of Conventions No. 182 or No. 138 or in order to expand existing programmes.

IPEC works with a wide range of partners to strengthen their capacities and enable them to take action, each from its unique perspective, in the combat against child labour. Over the years, IPEC's partnership has continued to strengthen with the ILO's traditional constituents (governments, and employers' and workers' organizations) as well as with a wide variety of non-governmental agencies, institutions related to education, research, advocacy, professional associations and the media. Workers' organizations in particular are implementing a greater number and variety of IPEC action programmes.

A major investment was made by IPEC to promote and assist global sectoral alliances among employers' and workers' organizations, such as those concerning the cocoa/chocolate industry and the tobacco sector. These cooperative arrangements conform to the spirit of the ILO's philosophy based on tripartism as they are oriented towards finding constructive and broadly supported solutions which have tangible and lasting effects on children and their families while bringing dividends to all parties concerned.

More than ever before, the ILO is regarded as the lead United Nations agency on child labour issues. For its part, IPEC sought significant opportunities to promote ILO policy as well as its worldwide campaign against child labour. IPEC's work to strengthen its collaboration with other units of the ILO continued during the biennium.

Chapter 2, "IPEC's achievements relative to targets for the biennium", reviews the performance of the Programme relative to the strategic objective, indicators and targets set for the 2002-03 biennium. IPEC's achievements relative to these goals are significant.

During the past two years, the ILO registered additional ratifications of its child labour Conventions. As of December 31, 2003, out of 177 member States, 147 had ratified Convention No. 182 and 131 Convention No. 138. The high level of ratifications during the biennium resulted in a surge in demand from member States for

IPEC's assistance in carrying out child labour surveys. During the biennium, 28 additional countries undertook national child labour or various other types of surveys. IPEC also continued to raise the profile of the fight against child labour through its two major global awareness campaigns: Red Card to Child Labour and SCREAM (Supporting Children's Rights through Education, the Arts and the Media). IPEC's research base was also strengthened further to support interventions against child labour and broaden the child labour knowledge base. To this end, a number of research projects were carried out during the biennium, notably on HIV/AIDS, the special situation of girls in child labour and the costs and benefits of eliminating child labour.

In terms of technical cooperation to ILO member States, the IPEC programme continued to expand at a very rapid rate during 2002-03. For 2003, programme expenditure reached US\$ 47.2 million which brought the total for the biennium to US\$ 88.1 million. This represents an increase of approximately US\$ 31.8 million or 56 per cent from the preceding biennium when total expenditure reached US\$ 56.3. IPEC produced some 60 project-specific documents representing a funding total of US\$ 136 million for 2002-03.

Additional funding for national TBPs for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour secured during the biennium amounted to US\$ 38 million for 11 countries. This brings the total number of countries that have formulated national TBPs to date to 14. An additional seven countries put in place plans of action to eliminate the WFCL with IPEC support during the biennium as well. Several countries were assisted with sectoral programmes of national or regional scope that develop time-bound targets in selected sectors or industries within a more limited time-frame. During the last two years, IPEC began several networking initiatives as an additional cost-efficient modality to disseminate IPEC's message and methodologies.

For the 2002-03 biennium, the beneficiary target for IPEC's programmes was set at 1 million children, a goal which was exceeded by more than 10 per cent. Preliminary indications based on the coverage of the different national campaigns and awareness-raising activities linked to projects suggest that an additional 33 million children have been reached. The indicator on beneficiaries places emphasis on action in favour of girls and prioritizes the elimination of the WFCL. The analysis of the direct beneficiaries of IPEC's

projects and programmes shows that more than half of the total has been girls, while 7 out of every 10 beneficiaries were found in one of the WFCL.

During the biennium, IPEC's programme design, planning, evaluation, impact assessment, and knowledge management functions were consolidated within its Design, Evaluation and Documentation Section. For programme planning, IPEC is now using the Strategic Programme Impact Framework, which it developed over the past two years. This framework allows planners to identify desired outcomes and impacts in its interventions and to assess strategies in their social, political and economic context. Evaluations are an essential part the programme cycle and IPEC carried out a total of 45 during 2002-03. IPEC now has a fully implemented feedback process in place to make maximum use of recommendations and lessons learned from its evaluations.

Important aspects of IPEC's work on knowledge management are the identifying, analyzing and disseminating of good practices. Throughout IPEC's work there is an increasing emphasis on documenting good practices that can be replicated or scaled-up. In 2002-03, compendiums on good practices were prepared on several topics, including gender mainstreaming, commercial sexual exploitation and child domestic work.

IPEC has placed increasing emphasis on regional synergies for finding solutions to child labour problems. In Asia and Latin America in particular, this approach has taken off, both in terms of programme interventions and networking. In Africa, Europe and the Arab States, it is providing programming opportunities for capacity building and the targeting sectors across countries in the region. The tables provided in Section 2.6 provide a snapshot of the child labour problems in the five world regions where IPEC is active and the programmes that were carried out during the biennium in each.

Chapter 3, "Strategic Planning and Programme Management," reviews developments in IPEC's planning processes and the Programme's continued efforts to decentralize selected functions from headquarters to the field. IPEC's strategic approach was reviewed at the IPEC Staff Consultative Workshop on Strategic Planning and Operations Management (April 2003, Turin, Italy) attended by 45 IPEC staff from IPEC programmes worldwide. Through this exercise, it was reaffirmed that IPEC's role should be one of facilitator and adviser, promoting upstream policy work to support countries meet the challenges arising from the problem of the WFCL and the

high demand for assistance from countries that have ratified Convention No. 182.

Some countries have multiple IPEC projects and this has resulted in challenges for management and coordination set-ups. To ensure coherence and integration at the country level, IPEC is grouping its field staff into IPEC Country Teams and is designating IPEC Focal Points to enhance coordination. In 2004-05 IPEC will also establish IPEC Country Strategy and Country Operational Objectives within individual countries. These will be closely linked to the ILO country programmes, including the Decent Work initiatives in the country.

While some resources are made available to IPEC from the ILO Regular Budget, IPEC continues to depend to a large extent on donor support to fund its staffing needs to implement ongoing programmes and develop new and innovative approaches to combating child labour. Consequently, during the biennium, IPEC continued its efforts to improve efficiencies by ensuring that funds are directed to priority areas, overheads are minimized and support from the ILO is both forthcoming and enhanced. It should be noted that IPEC's ability to maintain the current level of staff capacity, particularly in the Policy, Knowledge and Advocacy Branch, is in jeopardy due to funding constraints. This situation reflects IPEC's continued reliance on voluntary donor support for the funding of many core functions. IPEC has continued to review and refine its procedures and processes. Over 70 per cent of IPEC's projects are now decentralized.

PART II: THEMATIC HIGHLIGHTS

This part of the report highlights three topics of importance to IPEC in its current work and the upcoming biennium.

The first topic, "**The Time-Bound Programme approach: Concept and implementation**" reviews how the approach developed, its underlying principles and the progress to date. These concepts as well as explanations and advice on the many facets of TBPs are elaborated further in the recently published TBP MAP Kit.

With IPEC's strategic shift towards enhancing the enabling environment for action against child labour, education policy has begun to receive greater emphasis as well. The second topic "**The importance of education for eliminating child labour**" provides explanations of why education is so critical and reviews IPEC's education strategy

both in terms of policy reform and targeted interventions to assist children.

The third topic, “**The economic argument for eliminating child labour: weighing the costs and benefits**” reviews the recently published report *Investing in every child: An economic study of the costs and benefits of eliminating child labour*. This study will help reinforce the economic argument against child labour by showing how eliminating child labour is also clearly beneficial to a country's economy over the long run.

PART III: PROGRAMME AND BUDGET FOR 2004-05

Part III of the report presents IPEC's Programme and Budget for 2004-05. It provides information on the objectives and indicators of the Programme and estimates of total resources from all sources to be made available to IPEC in the coming biennium.

The Programme's workplan follows the operational objectives, indicators and targets as outlined in the ILO's overall Programme and Budget for 2004-05. It should be noted that as a multi-donor programme, the allocation of resources to IPEC's technical cooperation programme is constrained by several important factors, such as the requirements and absorptive capacity of recipient countries, donor priorities, and the availability of new funds to support core activities. While extra-budgetary resources will allow a continued expansion of Programme volume for 2004-05, ILO Regular Budget resources for IPEC will fall by 5 per cent in 2004-05 as for all ILO technical programmes.

During 2004-05 support to member States will focus on:

- formulation, promotion, enforcement and monitoring of relevant national legal frameworks;
- collection and analysis of data on the WFCL and the development of credible and comprehensive child labour monitoring and reporting;
- development and implementation of comprehensive time bound policy and programme frameworks to address child labour issues.

To this end, IPEC will intensify the process of encouraging national agencies and institutions to take the lead in programme development and implementation, including resource mobilization,

while also strengthening its technical capacity as facilitator and provider of advisory services.

With universal ratification of Convention No. 182 in reach, efforts to encourage the remaining member States to ratify Convention No. 138 will intensify. A target of a total of 150 member States having ratified Convention No. 138 by the end of the 2005 has been set. To this end, IPEC will concentrate on assisting those countries facing specific legal and practical problems that impede ratification.

IPEC will broaden its focus with regard to statistical surveys and use of its knowledge base. The Programme and Budget calls for IPEC to provide support for an additional 30 member States to do at least one of the following: (1) use methodologies, approaches and information developed or produced either by the ILO or with ILO support, concerning global trends and measurement of child labour; (2) carry out research on the causes and consequences of child labour; or (3) replicate good practices and models of intervention to combat child labour and use guidelines and training packages. To the extent that resources permit, IPEC will continue to make progress in generating reliable and comprehensive information, including the preparation of reports on global child labour trends and indicators.

IPEC will support member States and consider them to have made significant progress in applying Conventions Nos. 138 and 182 through their implementation of at least two interventions associated with TBPs. These interventions include: the adaptation of the legal framework to conform to the Conventions; the formulation of WFCL-specific policies and programmes; the mainstreaming of child labour concerns into national policy frameworks; the collection and analysis of child labour data; and the establishment of a credible and comprehensive child labour monitoring and reporting mechanisms. National TBPs are still an important part of this overall strategy and will be vigorously pursued. However, IPEC and the TBP participating governments rely on donor support for these programmes and, therefore, IPEC cannot guarantee that resources can be secured to match increased demand.

Lastly, some 300,000 children are targeted to directly benefit from pilot projects executed by IPEC or its implementing agencies. As direct beneficiaries, these children will receive goods and services from the project. An additional 1 million children are targeted to benefit indirectly from initiatives executed by other development partners as a result of ILO support and advocacy.

PART I

Implementation report 2002-03

I.1. IPEC'S ACTIVITIES TO ELIMINATE CHILD LABOUR

1.1 CHILD LABOUR UPDATE: AN EVOLVING PROBLEM

It is often noted that child labour is both a massive and complex problem. Not only that, but the nature of child labour is in many respects an evolving problem and presents a formidable challenge, as seen over the last few years. Areas of the world, such as Central and Eastern Europe and some Central Asian countries,¹ which in the past were generally not considered to have the problem are now experiencing an upsurge of the worst forms of child labour (WFCL).² In other parts of the world, it has been discovered that hazardous child labour is more common than previously thought. While to some extent this reflects more precise measurement and greater awareness about the issue, it is also the result of evolving socio-economic realities affecting the demand and supply for child labour.

Amongst those involved in the combat against child labour, the critical focus now extends beyond dealing with the demand for cheap, docile child workers to reversing the growth of the worst forms, such as commercial sexual exploitation children, child trafficking, use of children in armed conflicts or drug trafficking, and hazardous child labour. Global information and other networks, which have worked wonders in spreading the message in favour of children's rights and in linking up like-minded activists, policy-makers and researchers, also work to the advantage of traffickers, militia recruiters, and child exploitation rings.

Not only demand, but the supply of young children put to work is also increasing in certain areas of the world. This is being fuelled in part by the global HIV/AIDS epidemic, which has increased the numbers of young people needing to support themselves or their families. It is also caused by continued weaknesses in the world economy and growing income disparities in a number of countries that bring about an increase in children looking for work in the streets. Among the first order of challenges for IPEC will be to stem the tide of the WFCL through the develop-

ment of better tools and strategies to assess, eliminate, monitor and prevent it.

Figures on child labour released by the International Labour Office (ILO) in June 2002 reaffirmed, on the one hand, the dire situation that millions of children are trapped in worldwide and, on the other hand, the acute necessity to continue all endeavours to end child labour, focusing on its worst forms as a matter of urgency. The global estimates were reviewed in the 2002 IPEC mid-bienium report *IPEC action against child labour: Highlights 2002*. According to these estimates, there were some 352 million children aged 5 to 17 years engaged in some form of economic activity in the world in 2000.³ About 246 million of these children were engaged in what the ILO defines as child labour. Of these 246 million, nearly 171 million were in hazardous situations or conditions that qualify as a WFCL and 8.4 million were involved in the unconditional worst forms of child labour that are listed in ILO Convention No. 182.

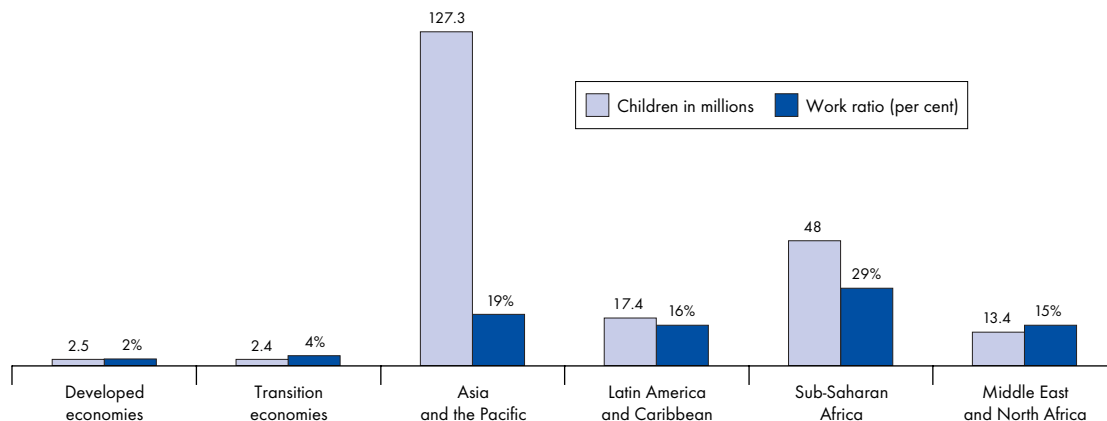
Chart 1 indicates the scope of the child labour problem in the different regions of the world. The Asia-Pacific region has the largest number of working children in the 5 to 14 years age category at 127.3 million. It is followed by sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean with 48 million and 17.4 million, respectively. While Asia has the highest absolute numbers of economically active children, the problem in terms of the percentage of total children is most acute in sub-Saharan Africa (29 per cent).

¹ IPEC: *Rapid Assessment Survey on Trafficking in children in Romania for labour and sexual exploitation*, (Draft), (Geneva, ILO, 2003); and *National Report on the phenomenon of trafficking in children for sexual exploitation and labour in Moldova* (Draft), (Geneva, ILO, 2003).

² For types of child labour comprising the worst forms, refer to International Labour Convention on the Worst Forms of Child Labour, 1999 (No. 182). The categories are also noted in Section 1.2.1 of this Report.

³ The results of this research were published by IPEC in April 2002 in the report *Every child counts: New global estimates on child labour* and served as statistical input for *A future without child labour: Global Report under the Follow-up to the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work* (Geneva, ILO, 2002). Both are available on the ILO Web site: www.ilo.org.

Chart 1. Estimates of economically active children (5-14 years) and work ratios by region in 2000



1.1.1 Dealing with the conceptual dilemma of child labour

The ILO calls for the elimination of child labour, but this does not mean the elimination of every form of work performed by children, particularly when one considers that “children” in ILO Child Labour Conventions, as well as in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, are all boys and girls below 18 years of age. In other words, not all work performed by children is child labour: it depends on multiple factors, including, but not restricted to, the age of the child, the duration for which the activity is performed, the nature of the activity, the conditions of work, or a combination of these and other factors.

The new global estimates were undertaken with a view to clarifying the types of work to be considered as child labour targeted for elimination. Recognizing that children of different ages generally perform different types of work for different reasons and under different conditions, the methodology carefully considered the boundaries between child labour and permissible work. They also considered the nature and conditions of work carried out by children where possible. This goes beyond earlier ILO statistics concerning child labour, which focused on the broader concept of “economic activity”⁴ of children in a narrower age group (5 to 14).

Thus, three fundamental aspects were considered in the data gathering exercise:

- acceptable work by children,
- child labour that we aim to progressively eliminate; and
- worst forms of child labour, which require immediate and urgent action.

The figures for child labour excluded children 12 years or older who were working only a few hours a week in light work. However, those older children above the legal minimum working age who were engaged in work that is inherently hazardous or that qualified for one of the WFCL under the ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) were included in the child labour total in the new estimates.

1.1.2 Reaffirming the ILO’s policy on child labour and its elimination

The new data have been widely disseminated and cited since the release of the global estimates in June 2002. This has helped considerably to promote the ILO’s view of child labour in circles outside of the ILO and its constituents and to dispel certain persistent misconceptions about it. There may still be some misunderstanding about the ILO’s stand on child labour elimination and, therefore, continued awareness raising and dialogue on the issue are necessary for progress towards a unified global agenda against child labour in international fora.

The preparation process of the outcome document for the United Nations General Assembly Special Session (UNGASS) on Children of May 2002 is a good illustration of this. Discussions on how to incorporate the elimination of child labour were continually sidetracked by proposals appealing for improvement of children’s

⁴ Economic activity is defined as per the System of National Accounts, 1993. It corresponds to the 13th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (Geneva, ILO, 1982) and entails one hour of work during the reference week.

working conditions. Criticisms directed at the ILO's position appeared to be based on the mistaken belief that the ILO was seeking an absolute ban of any work carried out by children. While the Convention No. 182 is widely accepted as an international standard against the exploitation of children, the more complex issue of the minimum working age covered in the ILO Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138) still seems to generate some confusion and a false impression that the ILO is rigid on the subject of children working below the age of 18. This is in spite of the fact that Convention No. 138 allows governments a certain degree of discretion and flexibility in setting the minimum age for admission to work – no less than 15 years for developed countries (with light work possible from age 13) and no less than 14 for developing countries (with light work possible from age 12). This Convention also requires that governments consult with workers' and employers' organizations in fixing age limits and setting exceptions.

Experiences like the one cited above highlight the continued need for both awareness raising and work with constituents to create a better understanding on the ILO's policy on child labour. IPEC is supporting this effort with active and targeted participation in international policy dialogue as well as further research, data collection and refinement of its concepts and methods. The growing demand for technical assistance for implementation of Conventions Nos. 138 and 182 provides further opportunity for advisory and conceptual work in this area.

An additional challenge is to assess and measure household chores and other non-economic activities like domestic work in the child's own household. While such work is usually considered a normal part of a child's upbringing, it can be potentially harmful to the child and a violation of his or her rights. This would be the case, for example, where a child is required to help around the house or care for younger siblings to an extent that schoolwork suffers or he or she drops out of school. For purposes of the recent global estimates and because of a lack of accurate data, household chores in the child's own household were excluded from work considered as child labour. IPEC is looking more closely at these types of activities, and research now in progress aims to come up with better measurement techniques.

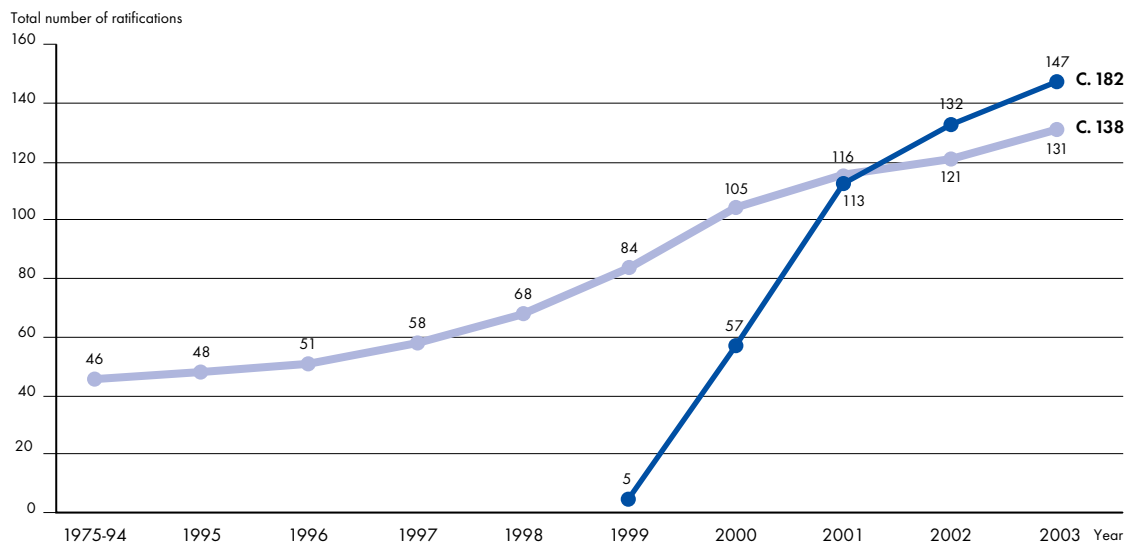
1.1.3 New opportunities and challenges from continued ratifications

The ILO child labour Conventions set the basic parameters for both information gathering and IPEC's technical cooperation. Thus, the ratification by a large majority of ILO member States presents a real challenge for IPEC because of the greatly increased demand for legal and statistical support as well as technical assistance for time-bound and other programmes. Nonetheless, it also provides some immediate opportunities to take significant steps forward in achieving the goal of eliminating child labour. One of these is the reform or development of national law and practice so they are in line with the ratified Conventions. It also allows for linkages and enhancements in information gathering.

Following ratification of Conventions Nos. 182 and 138, member States review their legislation and policies regarding child labour and revise them where necessary. While there is no one right way to do this, examples of legislation and experiences from other countries are often useful guides. IPEC's Legal Unit gathers large quantities of information in the ILO supervisory process for which it provides comparative analyses of member States' first reports under Conventions Nos. 138 and 182. This represents a rich source of valuable information on legislative frameworks concerning child labour and its worst forms. To make use of this information, a collection of good practices from collected research and analyses will be prepared for publication in 2005 as a reference for all those dealing with legislative reform or otherwise interested in child labour. Chart 2 shows the ratification totals and trend for Conventions Nos. 138 and 182. Also refer to Annex A for additional charts on ratifications of ILO core Conventions.

Due to the numerous ratifications registered during the previous biennium (108 for Convention No. 182 and 32 for Convention No. 138), during 2002-03, a large number of first reports required for newly ratified core Conventions were generated. IPEC considers it important for member States to have the capacity and statistical and qualitative information to produce these and other reports. This is an area in which IPEC assistance in surveys and assessments could possibly be useful. To complement the operational activities carried out in the countries, IPEC is working with ILO Labour Standards specialists in the field to assist members in reporting on their implementation of the Conventions. Based on this experience, a manual will soon be developed to provide guidance to Members in reporting.

Chart 2. Ratifications of ILO child labour Conventions (as of 31 December 2003)



IPEC is also watchful of opportunities to contribute to national discussions on the implementation of these Conventions. These discussions can feed into the governments' reports on ratified Conventions, thereby opening the process to a broad range of government officials and employers' and workers' representatives. This is especially important in the case of Convention No. 182, which covers many aspects that are beyond the direct scope of labour legislation (such as slavery-like practices, trafficking, sexual exploitation and illicit activities). It would improve the quality of reports if other concerned ministries or authorities – law enforcement, for example – were systematically involved in the reporting process. Such involvement would in turn contribute to raising awareness and mainstreaming child labour in the national agenda so as to address the root causes of child labour. This is a good demonstration of the integrated approach that IPEC applies, linking ILO standards to technical cooperation. These reports are also a potential source of information for IPEC on the country's achievements as well as needs for technical assistance to combat child labour.

1.2 IPEC'S RESPONSE AND STRATEGY

This section gives an overview of IPEC's response and strategic approach as it has evolved in relation to the demands and fundamental challenges discussed above. It reviews IPEC's overall goal, priority target groups and country, regional and global-level action during 2002-03. The many

IPEC participating countries and donors are cited. Partnerships with governments, employers' and workers' organizations, United Nations and bilateral agencies, as well as global alliances are also briefly reviewed. The section further summarizes cooperation with other United Nations and development agencies, donors, and recipients and IPEC's collaboration with other ILO departments.

1.2.1 Overview of IPEC's approach and strategies

The goal

IPEC was launched in 1992 with the overall goal of the progressive elimination of child labour, which was to be achieved through strengthening the capacity of countries to deal with the problem and promoting a worldwide movement to combat child labour. As a consequence of the adoption and unprecedented ratification rate of Convention No. 182, this goal is now formulated to stipulate priority on the WFCL.⁵ It also calls for the provision of alternatives for children and families to ensure that the children truly benefit as a consequence of child labour interventions and do not end up in worse situations.

⁵ In the ILO's Programme and Budget for 2004-2005, Operational Objective 1b has been reformulated as: "Child labour is progressively eliminated through capacity building and strengthening of the worldwide movement against child labour, with priority given to the urgent elimination of its worst forms and the provision of alternatives for children and families".

BOX 1. PROVIDING VOCATIONAL TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES TO STREET CHILDREN IN NIGER

Situated at a crossroads of the principal transport routes of Niger, Birni N'konni is a few kilometres from the border of neighbouring Nigeria. During 2002, a one-year programme funded by the Government of France provided street children with vocational and education alternatives to child labour geared towards the local labour market. The programme targeted 100 children engaged in the WFCL. Sixty of these were from 15 to 17 years old, 38 were 11 to 14, and two were under the age of 11. Just over one third of these were girls. The older children were permitted to choose the type of vocational or pre-vocational training that interested them, while the two youngest were placed in formal school.

Due to the lack of vocational training centres in Birni N'konni, IPEC and its implementing partner, the NGO Comité de Protection pour l'Enfance au Niger, had to create the programme from scratch. They identified local workshops capable of taking on apprentices, created a partnership with the technical institute NIGETECH II, and developed a training course for the workshop foremen and modules for the children that were flexible and adapted to the types of apprenticeships available.

The programme was a clear success. Ninety-five per cent of the targeted children participated and all those above the legal employment age were working in their new professions after the end of their training. In one example, eight of the older children who chose plumbing were assigned to a plumber of the principal water company of Niger. Given the fact that there was no plumber in their area, they were immediately employable at the end of their apprenticeship. The older girls received training in sewing and cooking. Following the training, they organized themselves into groups according to the training they had received. They were able to produce items and sell them in the local market. As such, the girls and the boys were able to earn an income and sustain themselves.

Two second-phase programmes are envisaged. These will address the specific needs of the children above and below the age of 15 separately as well as provide training for trainers.

IPEC's work on child labour is an important facet of the ILO's Decent Work Agenda because child labour perpetuates the vicious cycle of poverty by preventing children from acquiring the skills and education they need for a better future. The consequences of child labour also go well beyond childhood: they also affect national economies through losses in competitiveness, productivity and potential income. Withdrawing children from child labour, providing them with education and assisting their families with training and employment opportunities contributes to concrete reductions in the decent work deficit.⁶ IPEC's experience shows that to be effective, poverty alleviation programmes must address child labour issues through prevention, withdrawal, and the strengthening of national capacity, especially in the education system.

During the biennium, IPEC started to look at collaborative initiatives with the Decent Work Programme Projects in various countries, particularly the Philippines and Ghana. Box 1 illustrates how an IPEC programme in Niger included vocational training as part of the rehabilitation of street children. The vocational training was geared towards the needs of the local labour market and, therefore, provided opportunities for a future with decent work.

Setting target group priorities

While the goal of IPEC remains the prevention and elimination of all forms of child labour, the priority targets for IPEC's action are the worst forms of child labour, which are defined in Convention No. 182 as:

- (a) all forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, such as the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom and forced or compulsory labour, including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict;
- (b) the use, procuring or offering of a child for prostitution, for the production of pornography or for pornographic performances;
- (c) the use, procuring or offering of a child for illicit activities, in particular for the production and trafficking of drugs as defined in the relevant international treaties;
- (d) work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children.

⁶ ILO: *Working out of Poverty*, (Geneva, ILO, 2003).

IPEC's multi-dimensional approach

IPEC's starting point for action at the country level has always been the political will and commitment of individual governments to address the problem in cooperation with employers' and workers' organizations. This established, it then seeks coalitions with a broad array of other stakeholders, including United Nations organizations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and other relevant parties, such as research and educational institutions, professional associations, foundations and the media.

IPEC continues to engage in the countries where it operates by means of a multi-dimensional strategy that encompasses a variety of steps and measures to encourage numerous and diverse partnerships in order to provide comprehensive, integrated and sustainable solutions to the problem of child labour. The biennium brought forth an increasing recognition of the macro-level, socio-economic-development and political contexts in which the child labour problem should be addressed if the response is to be meaningful and sustainable. This multi-dimensional strategy consisted of a number of measures as indicated below.

- *Broad alliances* of partners were mobilized to recognize the problem and take corrective and preventive action. *Awareness* was created in communities and workplaces about the consequences of child labour and potential solutions.
- The *extent and nature of the problem* and its prevailing trends were assessed, while *institutional capacity* and *mechanisms* were strengthened for sustainable solutions and assistance was provided for the development and implementation of *national policies*.
- *Mainstreaming* child labour into national, sectoral and local socio-economic policies, programmes and budgets was a priority and various means of mainstreaming were explored and pursued. *Preventive and protective legislation* was promoted and support was provided for its development and application. The implementation of Conventions Nos. 138 and 182, was supported in numerous ways, particularly through support to the planning and implementation of national Time-Bound Programmes (TBPs) and other time-bound measures, and through providing advisory services.
- *Interventions* were supported to demonstrate viable strategies for prevention, withdrawal of children from child labour, their rehabilitation from the impact of child labour, and their inte-

gration into society as typical and healthy children. Furthermore, the *replication and expansion of successful strategies* and models of interventions were encouraged, while experiences were documented and information disseminated on *good practices and lessons learned*.

- *Technical assistance modalities*, including the national TBPs, regional and national sectoral projects, were applied as appropriate for specific situations. Furthermore, *networks and networking* were promoted, particularly as cost-effective means of delivering long-term *advisory services* and dissemination of information and tools for child labour policy and action.
- To ensure that IPEC itself remains well-equipped to deliver a large and complex technical assistance programme, it continued to enhance the quality related to *technical products and tools, data analysis and dialogue, efficacy* and *accountability*. Furthermore, it explored new and innovative modalities for *fund-raising* to try to meet the needs and demands of recipient member States.

1.3 FUNDAMENTAL CHALLENGES

IPEC's success in creating awareness, mobilizing key actors, seeking commitments from the social partners and other groups in society, and moving child labour to the development and political agenda of many countries has been a rewarding experience, but one that has also brought with it additional challenges. Underlying these challenges are two fundamental factors, namely, the severity of the problem of the WFCL and the high demand for assistance from countries that have ratified Convention No. 182.

To meet these challenges arising from the evolving nature of the child labour problem and the need and commitment of member States to address it, IPEC took a number of measures during the biennium. It moved from small-scale action projects to larger more focused and ambitious projects at the country level, including support to the national TBPs. This evolution provided greater scope for upstream work involving policy development and action as well as the strengthening of the capacities of key players at the policy, planning, and implementation levels. It also permitted the enhancement or creation of mechanisms for planning and implementation and the linking of IPEC's work to that of other

national and international agencies, including, to some extent, the setting of targets jointly with these agencies. This was also made possible, in part, by the growing institutional capacity within a large number of IPEC participating countries to implement programmes providing direct assistance to children and their families.

Nonetheless, IPEC is not abandoning direct action targeted at communities and families as there is still a need for IPEC's leadership role in bringing together and fostering collaborative partnerships and to demonstrate and take to scale viable and sustainable solutions. Hence, IPEC is combining policy-related upstream interventions aimed at creating a conducive environment for eliminating child labour with downstream service-oriented activities at the community level so as to achieve comprehensive coverage at the country level. To promote this approach, IPEC has, for instance, intensified its efforts to encourage national agencies and institutions to take the lead in programme development and implementation, and resource mobilization.

To gear up to a more intense level of advisory services, IPEC is developing standard approaches, formats and tools in collaboration with other ILO departments and is strengthening its technical capacity as a facilitator. The key policies and related programme interventions that IPEC needs to influence vary, but are often within the sphere of the ILO's work, particularly its Decent Work Agenda. As such, IPEC is enhancing its capacity to provide technical advice in collaboration with other units

within the ILO. (For more information on collaboration within the ILO, refer to Section 1.5.3.)

Operational modalities, such as the national TBP and regional sectoral programmes, have been refined. For instance, the TBP Manual for Action Planning (MAP) was produced to help member States and development agencies with the TBP process and implementation. Technical advisory services were enhanced and streamlined, while methodologies for surveys and various tools for implementation and evaluation were developed or refined to support the efforts for achievement of targets.

Delivering a field programme consisting of a multitude of projects, each with a duration of two to four years to achieve its objective, in over 80 countries is a challenge even in the most routine of times and normal of environments. In contexts of political unrest, conflict or natural disaster, the operational challenges within the affected country can be overwhelming. IPEC faced several such situations, with projects in Cote d'Ivoire and Nepal in particular.

1.4 INCREASING GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE

IPEC is now operational in 84 countries, with 57 of these countries (over two-thirds) having signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the ILO, and 27 countries who have not yet signed

Table 1. The IPEC participating countries

Region (84 countries)	Countries that have signed an MOU (57 countries)	Countries/areas associated with IPEC (27 countries)
Africa	Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa, Togo, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia (18)	Burundi, Cameroon, Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Malawi, Namibia, Rwanda, Zimbabwe (9)
Arab States	Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Yemen (4)	Syria, West Bank and Ghaza (2)
Asia	Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand (11)	China, Viet Nam (2)
Europe and Central Asia	Albania, Moldova, Romania, Turkey, Ukraine (5)	Bulgaria, Estonia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kosovo, Kyrgyzstan, Russian Federation (7)
Latin America and Caribbean	Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela (19)	Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Guyana, Mexico, Surinam, Trinidad and Tobago, (7)

Table 2. IPEC donor governments and organizations (1992-2003)

Donor	1992-93	1994-95	1996-97	1998-99	2000-01	2002-03
Governments						
Australia						
Austria						
Belgium						
Canada						
Denmark						
Finland						
France						
Germany						
Hungary						
Italy						
Japan						
Luxembourg						
Netherlands						
New Zealand						
Norway						
Poland						
Republic of Korea						
Spain						
Spain - Ayuntamiento de Alcala de Henares						
Spain - Comunidad Autonoma de Madrid						
Sweden						
Switzerland						
United Kingdom						
United States						
Others						
International Confectionery Association (ICA)						
Global Cocoa Issues Group (GIG)						
Eliminating Child Labour in Tobacco Foundation (ECLT)						
European Commission						
Italian Social Partners' Initiative						
Fédération Internationale de Football Association (FIFA)						
Japanese Trade Union Confederation (Rengo)						

an MOU, but where IPEC is providing small-scale preparatory support.

During 2002-03 six additional countries – Colombia, Cote d'Ivoire, Gabon, Guinea, Moldova and Ukraine – signed a MOU with the ILO (Table 1). The format of the MOU was changed slightly to emphasize the variety of services IPEC can provide to participating countries, from direct action programmes to upstream policy advice.

1.4.1 Continued support from the donor community

IPEC maintained its wide and diversified donor support during 2002-03. The Republic of Korea joined the programme as a donor and pledges to IPEC from the earlier donors remained strong. Table 2 provides an overview of the IPEC donors since 1992, including those that made additional contributions or firm pledges during the biennium. This list does not include countries or organizations that provided substantial counterparty

contributions to IPEC activities, details of which are provided in the financial tables in Annex C.

To help meet the increasing demand for support from member States as follow-up to ratification of Conventions Nos. 182 or 138 or in order to expand existing programmes, IPEC continued to explore possibilities for diversification and for new approaches to resource mobilization. In this connection, it should be noted that negotiations with several donor agencies were successful in securing funding for TBP support projects.

1.5 BROAD-BASED PARTNERSHIPS

IPEC works with a wide range of partners to strengthen their capacities and enable them to take action, each from its unique perspective. Over the years, IPEC has enhanced partnerships with the ILO's traditional constituents (governments, and employers' and workers' organizations) as well as with a wide variety of non-governmental agencies, institutions related to education, research and advocacy, professional associations and the media.

At the request of the IPEC International Steering Committee, IPEC has prepared an analysis of IPEC implementing agencies (Annex B).

1.5.1 Governments, workers and employers confront the challenges

Government agencies have assumed a larger role with the shift to more comprehensive and integrated programmes, such as the national TBPs, and IPEC's greater focus on upstream policy-related work. In the future, governments will increasingly have to take the lead in providing a facilitating environment and in coordinating the planning and implementation of large-scale action that involves numerous partnerships.

These types of collaborative actions between governments, employers' and workers' organizations, and other civil society partners can be effective and produce an important impact. Box 2 shows how the Government of Turkey has formalized a true collaborative partnership with the social partners and other civil society groups for a large-scale IPEC project to eliminate hazardous child labour in several industries in Izmir. (Refer also to Part II, Box 10 on the case of South Africa.)

Cooperation with employers' and workers' organizations was developed further during 2002-03 and partnerships, both central and sectoral,

were strengthened. Workers' organizations in particular are implementing a greater variety of IPEC action programmes. These go beyond the mainly awareness-raising activities that the workers' organizations undertook in the past and now increasingly focus on direct action aimed at children and their families.

In addition to project and country-level action involving the social partners, a number of special initiatives were taken. These include, for example as shown in Box 3, the holding of a regional meeting on trade union action against child labour (Kathmandu, February 2003) and the preparation of a similar meeting for employers' organizations, which is envisaged for 2004 and tentatively scheduled to take place in South Africa. IPEC staff participated in numerous workshops, meetings and other events on child labour issues organized by employers' and workers' organizations.

Given their unique perspectives, both types of partnerships add value to the IPEC programme. Workers' and employers' representatives participate as stakeholders in all IPEC evaluations, and they are duly consulted at various points of programme planning and implementation. During the June 2002 Conference debate of the Global Report⁷, constituents made a number of specific suggestions relating to employers' and workers' participation in action against child labour and active follow-up is under way to implement these as soon and as fully as possible.

Sectoral alliances

A major investment was made by IPEC to promote and assist global sectoral alliances among workers' and employers' organizations, such as those concerning the cocoa/chocolate industry and the tobacco sector. Consultations are under way to explore the possibilities of initiating, together with the Fédération Internationale de Football Association (FIFA), a similar initiative in the sporting goods sector, elements of which had already been established in connection with soccer ball production in Sialkot, Pakistan.

These types of sector-specific alliances bring to bear the strengths and advantages of social partners in combating child labour, namely a culture of dialogue, shared interests in the economic success their sectors, a negotiated balance of social policy issues, as well as common understand-

⁷ ILO: *A future without child labour: Global Report under the Follow-up to the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work* (Geneva, ILO, 2002).

BOX 2. GOVERNMENT TAKES LEAD IN COLLABORATIVE PARTNERSHIP: A CASE IN TURKEY

A large-scale IPEC-supported programme funded by the Government of Germany and now being implemented in Izmir, Turkey is bringing together governmental agencies, employers, trade unions and NGOs to withdraw children from hazardous work in the footwear, auto repair and maintenance and garment manufacturing sectors. The programme also provides viable alternatives for younger siblings to prevent them from starting child labour and assists parents with social services and income generating alternatives.

Implemented by the Labour Inspection Board of the Ministry of Labour and Social Security in close cooperation with the Ministry's Child Labour Unit, the programme has a strong focus on institution building, through creating structures to carry out activities in a systematic and sustained manner. In so doing, links have been forged among a wide variety of government agencies, employers' and workers' groups, NGOs and other civil society groups at the national and local levels. Among these organizations are, for example, the Ministry of National Education (MONE), The Governate of Izmir, the Confederation of Turkish Tradesman and Handicrafts (TESK), the Confederation of Turkish Employers Associations (TISK), the Confederation of Turkish Trade Unions (TURK-IS), the Confederation of Progressive Trade Unions (DISK) and the Confederation of Real Turkish Trade Unions (HAK-IS). Clear guidelines on the roles and responsibilities and the specific tasks of each institution were developed and formal protocols for cooperation signed.

Two working groups identify and withdraw children from hazardous work; a multi-sectoral Action Committee Against Child Labour works under the auspices of the Governor of Izmir. Due to its broad stakeholder base, this collaborative working group enhanced the level of institutional support available and ensured that referrals are well co-ordinated at an operational level. A second workplace-monitoring unit, includes 40 monitors from labour inspectors, Apprenticeship Training Centre teachers and members of IDDG (the workplace consultancy and inspection group of TESK), who were trained to monitor work places and identify children under the age of 18 working in hazardous conditions. A Social Support Unit (SSU) was also created to work with the monitors and provide educational and psycho-social services to ex-working children and their families. Strategies were developed by the social support unit to enrol and retain ex-working children in school and to ensure their proper progression towards the completion of their eight-year compulsory programme of primary education.

Initially, the programme targeted 1,500 children under the age of 15 (30 per cent girls, 70 per cent boys) and 2,000 children in the 15-18 age group (30 per cent boys and 70 per cent girls). Due to the significant social mobilization efforts, to date 3,900 working children have been withdrawn and placed in the formal education system. It is expected that the programme will have withdrawn 5,000 children by the end of March 2004 when it ends.

ing of the technical, professional and social questions concerning their industries. As a result, important advances have been realized in understanding and tackling sector-specific child labour problems, strengthening the dialogue between industry and non-industry, fact finding and awareness raising on child labour, networking and cooperation with relevant and competent parties, coordination between a multitude of donor and technical agencies, and assistance with practical and sustainable technical cooperation solutions.

Furthermore, these cooperative arrangements conform to the spirit of the ILO's philosophy of tripartism. They are oriented towards finding constructive and broadly supported solutions which have tangible and lasting effects on children and their families while bringing dividends to all parties concerned. This innovative, participative

approach also frequently leads to the discovery, codification and dissemination of good practices in combating child labour and points the way to more and more ambitious goals in attempting to make sectors and geographical areas child labour free. The techniques and tools necessary for this purpose, including credible and independent monitoring systems, are being developed.

During the biennium, a major IPEC project to eliminate child labour in tobacco growing in Tanzania was funded by the Elimination of Child Labour in Tobacco Foundation (ECLT). IPEC also elaborated a project and raised funds from the International Confectionery Association – Global Issues Group (ICA/GIG) and the United States Department of Labor for a large-scale programme of concrete action to eliminate child labour in cocoa growing and production in the

BOX 3. WORKERS MEET IN NEPAL TO DRAW LESSONS IN FIGHTING CHILD LABOUR AND FORCED LABOUR

During the Kathmandu meeting (March 2003), many delegates expressed their satisfaction with IPEC's support to the trade union efforts against child labour, particularly in building their capacity to address the issue. The participants, drawn from workers' organizations in Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Nepal, Malaysia, Mongolia, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, and the Philippines, together with ILO staff from ACTRAV Geneva and Bangkok, and IPEC, reviewed the work of the ILO and the trade unions in the participating countries, with special emphasis on learning from experiences in Nepal. A field visit to the joint IPEC/DECLARATION project provided the opportunity to see action being taken towards sustainable elimination of bonded labour.

Historically, workers' organizations have taken the lead in identifying and denouncing serious child labour and forced labour abuses at the local, national and international levels. In addition, the core ILO Conventions (which define the rights enshrined in the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work) give workers' organizations in ratifying member States a clear role to play in the implementation of these Conventions.

Many trade unionists realize that to be effective in the struggle against child labour they need to clearly link child labour issues with the general trade union agenda, and see the link between child labour and other problems that workers and their organizations are facing. The delegates from South Asia emphasised how important the lessons learned in fighting child labour are for trade unions when they go on to challenges forced and bonded labour; many went so far as to say that fighting child labour is the natural first step in fighting bonded labour.

There is a multitude of examples in Asia of trade union action against child labour and forced labour, and of trade union cooperation with the ILO on these issues.

The meeting was jointly funded by IPEC, DECLARATION, ROAP and ACTRAV, and organized by the ILO Office in Kathmandu.

countries directly concerned (Cote d'Ivoire, Cameroon, Guinea, Ghana and Nigeria). These programmes combine awareness raising of families and communities; capacity enhancement of producers, inspectorates and workers; removal of children from work and their enrolment in education and training programmes, income-generating measures for families, and an active child labour monitoring and feedback system.

Box 4 illustrates one instance of how an alliance in Pakistan has mobilized private sector resources in a systematic manner for child elimination efforts in the carpet weaving sector.

1.5.2 Cooperation with other United Nations agencies and development organizations

More than ever before, the ILO is regarded as the lead UN agency on child labour issues. Consequently, IPEC is increasingly solicited by a wide range of partners for its views and contributions. IPEC has sought opportunities to promote both ILO policy and its worldwide campaign against child labour. This includes, for example, IPEC participation in consultations on the follow-up to

the World Summit for Children Agenda, the outcome of UNGASS. It has also taken an active part in the regular sessions of the Committee on the Rights of the Child, providing input on various legal aspects of its work. IPEC continued to present its position about child labour at the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child sessions and participated in European Union meetings, including the Informal Meeting (Lucca, Italy) of the EU Ministers responsible for Childhood, September 2003. Furthermore, IPEC provided important technical and statistical input to the recent OECD report on child labour, *Child labour: a review of policies*. It also participated in several congresses, e.g. the International Society for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect (Warsaw, August 2003), the Education for All High Level Meeting (Delhi, November 2003), and the Ethical Trading Initiative (May 2003). Policy dialogue and collaboration continued with the World Bank and UNICEF, particularly through the project Understanding Children's Work (UCW), which provides an important platform for discussion and research on significant issues, such as the harmonization of concepts and child labour indicators.

BOX 4. PRIVATE SECTOR RESOURCE MOBILIZATION: CREATING SUSTAINABLE MECHANISMS IN PAKISTAN

An IPEC-supported action programme, funded by the Government of Germany, that had modest beginnings in 1994-95 in the far-flung rural communities in Punjab, Pakistan, has proven to be a remarkable experience for numerous reasons. The collaborative partnership between the Pakistan Carpet Manufacturers and Exporters Association (PCMEA) and the NGO Bunyiad, rather unique at the time, has since expanded to include other NGOs. The programme's innovative approach and strategies, which were developed and tested to be relevant to the carpet weaving communities, have since been taken to scale in subsequent phases of the project, funded now by the United States Department of Labor, and even adapted successfully in other projects.* The communities, which initially exhibited outright hostility to the NGO workers, are now thrilled with the outcome of the programme, want more of it and are looking for ways to sustain its impact.

During the course of the programme, the PCMEA collaborated with the Ministry of Commerce's Export Promotion Bureau to establish a mechanism which would ensure the collection and flow of resources from the carpet manufacturers for programmes for the prevention and elimination of child labour. The outcome was the setting up of the Export Development Programme Fund, which has already provided the PCMEA with US\$ 900,000 that it has contributed as complementary funds towards the IPEC project. The PCMEA is committed to contributing the same amount to an expanded phase now under way.

Resources for the fund come from a levy of 0.25 per cent of the carpet's declared value and is imposed on all exported carpets, including those from manufacturers who do not have weaving centres in areas of the project sites. As such, all carpet exporters contribute to the fund, which is managed by a Board consisting of Government and private sector representatives. Furthermore, the Ministry of Commerce established in 1996 a non-profit NGO, the Child Care Foundation (CCF) to further the efforts of the business community to contribute to the elimination of child labour in Pakistan and support the efforts of the members of the PCMEA in this regard. Since 1998, as part of the project interventions, over 10,000 carpet weaving children and their at-risk younger siblings were provided with non-formal education. The CCF has been an active planning and implementing partner, along with other NGOs, in the carpet programme, with a view to sustaining development programmes for the carpet-weaving communities.

* Most successfully in the IPEC Sialkot soccer ball project.

1.5.3 Collaboration with other ILO programmes and departments

IPEC's work to strengthen its collaboration with other units of the ILO continued during the biennium. IPEC's collaboration with the InFocus Programme on Safety and Health at Work and the Environment (SafeWork) has steadily expanded over the last two years at both policy and technical levels. There have been two joint publications⁸ and three joint working meetings concerning labour inspection, children's occupation and safety, and child labour monitoring. Particularly significant in 2003 is a joint proposal to the Governing Body for an Expert Meeting on Hazardous Child Labour that would draw on the experience of the two departments to develop guidelines for implementation of Convention No. 182. In the field too, ILO SafeWork specialists and IPEC have joined forces to organize constituent meetings and undertake joint projects.

Furthermore, IPEC provides an operational platform for various ILO technical departments –

e.g., IFP/CRISIS, IFP/SEED, IFP/SKILLS, SECTOR, SFU and STEP⁹ – to develop, adapt and test their working tools in various areas. These include, for example, employment promotion and income generation for the vulnerable groups through labour-intensive community work, micro finance and small enterprises; vocational education and labour market integration for young workers 15 to 17 years old; social protection of vulnerable groups; and improved working conditions. The specialists in SECTOR have contributed to the design and evaluation of IPEC

⁸ IPEC: *Combating Child Labour: A Handbook for Labour Inspectors* (Geneva, ILO, 2002), available in six languages: English, French, Spanish, Arabic, Russian and Albanian.

⁹ IFP/Crisis: InFocus Programme on Crisis Response and Reconstruction; IFP/SEED: InFocus Programme Boosting Employment through Small Enterprise Development; IFP/SKILLS: InFocus Programme on Skills, Knowledge and Employability; SECTOR: Sectoral Activities Department; SFU: Social Finance Unit; STEP: Strategies and Tools against Social Exclusion and Poverty Programme.

projects in several occupational sectors, particularly agriculture, textiles and footwear, fishing, and mining. During the next year, IPEC intends to extend this collaboration further through the formation of joint field and headquarters working groups and through joint publications.

There has also been closer cooperation between IPEC's statistical programme, SIMPOC, and the ILO's Bureau of Statistics, STAT. Both stand to benefit from the collaboration. STAT has been allocated an important permanent seat in SIMPOC's high-level External Advisory Committee (SEAC) and thus co-determines, along with other experts, the future direction IPEC's statistical work will take. Progress has also been made on harmonizing access to STAT and SIMPOC data and teaming up in operational and field advisory activities. For instance, both branches closely cooperated in advising Zimbabwe on its new labour force questionnaires, with the aim of having child labour concerns fully integrated in the regular data collection efforts of that country.

Because of the special role that employers' and workers' organizations have in IPEC programmes in planning, implementation, governance and campaigning, the cooperation with ACT/EMP and ACTRAV is much broader than with the departments that focus on specific technical issues. Consultations with ACT/EMP and ACTRAV include policy issues, the roles of workers' and employers' organizations in fighting child labour, and strategic issues related to globalization, codes of conduct, and work in the informal economy. During the biennium, IPEC and ACTRAV conducted a joint evaluation workshop for the project "Action against child labour through education and training", and IPEC participated in an ACT/EMP strategic planning workshop on technical cooperation on employers, social dialogue, and child labour. Both events took place at the ILO Training Centre in Turin. In December 2003 IPEC also participated in a preparatory workshop for an ACT/EMP-funded project in the informal gold mining sector in Mongolia. A new programme funded under a Framework Agreement between the ILO and the Government of Norway will further strengthen cooperation between IPEC, ACT/EMP and ACTRAV, with a special focus on joint support for tripartite training and other activities against child labour.

Discussions initiated during the biennium with the Youth Employment Network (YEN) led

to the identification of several areas for joint initiatives where issues related to child labour and youth employment overlap (for example, education and training, adolescents in hazardous work, and reorientation of demand for labour from children to youth). Other initiatives have been taken at the field and headquarters levels to coordinate planning and implementation of activities wherever possible. Examples include IPEC's activities aimed at mainstreaming child labour concerns in development and poverty reduction strategies with similar efforts by the International Policy Group (INTEGRATION/NPG) in regard to the Decent Work Agenda, particularly with the Decent Work initiatives in the Philippines and Ghana. IPEC also participates in the in-house task forces, such as those on the informal economy, and some country-specific ones, such as the task forces for China and Brazil.

At the field level, support in Asia from ILO specialists to IPEC programmes and activities in the East Asia subregion has resulted in numerous collaborative activities. The Occupational Health and Safety specialist provided training in Mongolia and trained labour inspectors on child labour issues in Cambodia as part of efforts to establish child labour monitoring systems in the hazardous child labour project in that country. The Labour Standards specialist has been involved in law review and training on Conventions Nos. 182 and 138 in Cambodia, Laos, Mongolia, Thailand and Vietnam. The Employers specialist is providing technical assistance for IPEC's work with the Mongolian Employers' Federation in the informal gold mining sector. Cooperation with the Gender specialist has been ongoing, particularly in the framework of the IPEC gender component of the networking programme, Promotion of Gender Equality in Action against Child Labour in East Asia (GECL) project, implemented by the ILO Subregional Office for East Asia (SRO-Bangkok) in cooperation with IPEC. In Central America, the ILO Occupational Safety and Health specialist and IPEC staff have been produced guidelines for practical studies on health hazards in agriculture, which have potential use in other regions.

Such collaboration with key ILO technical departments allows IPEC to develop a holistic and technically sound package of direct actions and strengthen the capacity of its service providers to the targeted vulnerable groups.

1.2. IPEC'S ACHIEVEMENTS RELATIVE TO TARGETS FOR THE BIENNIUM

IPEC's work during the biennium was guided by its operational objective adopted for 2002-03, which derives from ILO Conventions Nos. 182 and 138 and various strategic statements arising from the Global Report and the follow-up Plan of Action.¹ A decade of experience and the vision for a future without child labour inspires IPEC's work worldwide.

IPEC's achievements relative to its operational objective and its 2002-03 targets as noted in Table 3 are significant. While the Programme is likely to fall somewhat short on one or more numerical targets by the close of the biennium, the impact of work done in reaching those targets is sizable.

2.1 RATIFICATION OF ILO CHILD LABOUR CONVENTIONS

During the past two years, the ILO registered many additional ratifications of its child labour Conventions. As of 31 December 2003, out of 177 member States, 147 had ratified Convention No. 182 and 131 Convention No. 138. At this point, there are only 21 member States that have not ratified either Convention. IPEC has identified some of the legal bottlenecks for these countries and is providing advisory services to them. For a list of ratified and non-ratified member States, please refer to Annexes A1 and A2.

As noted during the last IPEC Steering Committee Meeting, IPEC has adopted a more tailor-made approach for securing new ratifications and will continue this effort with the assistance of the IPEC field structures and the support of other agencies, particularly UNICEF, which is promoting Convention No. 182. Such reinforced partnerships are to be viewed in relation to the inclusion of the ILO's goal for the universal ratification of both Conventions with immediate and effective measures undertaken against the WFCL (as defined in Convention No. 182) in the outcome document of the 2002 UN General Assem-

ble Special Session on Children, "A World Fit for Children". In addition, a guide for parliamentarians on Convention No. 182 was produced in 2002 and is now available in eight languages.²

2.1.1 Global awareness campaigns

In coordination with the ILO's Department of Communication, DCOMM, IPEC marked the second World Day against Child Labour on 12 June 2003. The day was celebrated in Geneva during the annual International Labour Conference as well in over 70 countries around the world. In all venues the celebrations involved workers' and employers' organizations and in some cases the country's political leaders at the highest level. IPEC also continued to raise the profile of the fight against child labour through its two major global awareness campaigns: Red Card to Child Labour and SCREAM (Supporting Children's Rights through Education, the Arts and the Media).

Red Card to Child Labour: Despite very limited resources pooled together by IPEC and DCOMM, this campaign expanded from football stadiums and the media to public transport systems. Subsequent to the African Cup of Nations in 2002, Red Card campaigns were run in Spain as part of 100th Anniversary of the Real Madrid Club, in Uruguay for the Under 20 South American Cup, in the United States on the occasion of the Women World Cup (WWC) and in Nigeria at the All Africa Games. On the occasion of the WWC, IPEC also lobbied the United Nations General Assembly (2003). As a result, delegates, political leaders, soccer players, activists and representatives of American civil society expressed support for the campaign. During the biennium, the FIFA and the

¹ ILO: *A Future Without Child Labour*, op. cit.

² IPEC, the Inter-Parliamentary Union: *Eliminating the Worst Forms of Child Labour: A practical Guide to ILO Convention No. 182* (ILO, Geneva, 2002). Available in English, French, Spanish, Arabic, Russian, Albanian, Japanese, and Mongolian.

Table 3. IPEC's performance indicators, targets and achievements for 2002-03

Operational objective: Child labour is progressively eliminated, priority being given to the urgent elimination of its worst forms and to the provision of alternatives for children and families		
Indicator of performance	Target	Status as of 31 December 2003
1. Campaign, ratification and communication Member States that ratify: (i) the Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138) (ii) the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182)	(i) 30 additional member States (135 total^a) (ii) 65 additional member States (152 total^a)	RESULT: 15 additional member States (131 member States) RESULT: 34 additional member States (147 member States)
2. Information and knowledge Member States that carry out national quantitative and qualitative studies on child labour	32 additional member States	RESULT: 28 additional member States 28 more countries have undertaken national child labour surveys, conducted rapid assessments, baseline surveys, or other surveys: <i>Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Cambodia, Chile, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Jamaica, Jordan, Malawi, Mongolia, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Trinidad & Tobago, Tanzania, Turkey, Uganda, Zambia</i>
3. Technical cooperation Member States that formulate policies and programmes specifying time-bound targets for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour, taking into account the special situation of the girl child	20 additional member States	RESULT: 18 member States 11 new TBPs were formulated and funded through the mobilization of US\$ 38 million by IPEC: <i>Bangladesh, Brazil, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Indonesia, Pakistan, Philippines, Senegal, South Africa, and Turkey</i> 7 additional countries participating in IPEC programmes formulated policies and programmes aimed at the elimination of worst forms of child labour: <i>Bolivia, Colombia, Mongolia, Nigeria, Paraguay, Peru, and Ukraine</i>
4. Children who benefit from ILO action (through either preventive measures or direct support); in particular in regard to the worst forms of child labour and the girl child	One million	RESULT: 1 119 495 children Of these, 30 per cent were reached through direct services and 70 per cent indirectly. Over 70 per cent of those reached were in the WFCL. Regionally, 11 per cent were from Africa, 35 per cent from Americas, 48 per cent from Asia, and 6 per cent from Europe and Arab States

^a Totals calculated by adding targeted increase to IPEC Programme and Budget projections for 2000-01 at the time of preparation of 2002-03 indicators. Actual ratifications for both Conventions exceeded the projections for 2000-01.

ILO issued a joint statement agreeing to combine their efforts in the fight against child labour. The campaign is now also being featured in the public transport system of Rome and is envisaged for those of Lisbon and Porto during the EURO 2004 period and for Paris in 2004.

The Campaign has benefited from the support of a number of celebrities and world leaders,

among them President Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva of Brazil and the ministers of his cabinet, President Thabo M'beki of South Africa, Queen Rania of Jordan, and H.E. Alpha Oumar Konaré, former President of Mali and current Chairperson of the Commission of the African Union.

SCREAM: In June 2002, IPEC launched an education and social mobilization initiative, in

both developed and developing countries to help educators promote understanding and awareness of child labour among youth around the world. The campaign recognizes the important role that young people can have in raising awareness on issues of social justice and influencing their communities to bring about social change. The SCREAM Education Pack³ is a series of 14 modules available in seven languages. IPEC project managers have received a resource package and operational guide for promoting implementation in their respective countries.

12 to 12 Partnership Initiative: In conjunction with SCREAM, IPEC has established a partnership initiative, "12 to 12", aimed at harnessing the commitment, motivation and expertise of the ILO's partners, as well as the participation of young people, through a range of joint activities in the build-up to the World Day Against Child Labour on 12 June 2004. One such planned activity will be the mounting of a giant "graffiti wall" made up of children's artwork and writings. Other events, such as drama festivals, will be organized at the national, regional and international levels. A number of organizations have expressed their support for the initiative.⁴

2.2 INFORMATION AND KNOWLEDGE

2.2.1 Increase in the need for technical support for surveys

Collecting and analyzing up-to-date child labour statistics and information comprise one of the important first steps in applying Convention Nos. 138 and 182. Thus, the high level of ratifications during the biennium resulted in a surge in demand from member States for IPEC's assistance in carrying out child labour surveys. During the past two years, 18 countries undertook national child labour surveys and 11 conducted rapid assessments, baseline surveys, or other surveys, including recently developed action- and intervention-oriented surveys. In addition, a number of countries conducted follow-up surveys with a view to putting child labour data collection on a more sustainable footing. However, with the resource constraints for SIMPOC in the coming biennium, IPEC is not likely to meet the high demand for technical assistance for survey and assessment work.

Since SIMPOC's creation in 1998, IPEC has assisted over 50 countries with more than 90 na-

tional household and baseline surveys (See Annex D for 2002-03 surveys). With this intensive worldwide experience, IPEC's position in regard to the collection and dissemination of child labour data is unique. In early 2003, IPEC formed an advisory committee with a view to further improving its methods and service to child labour researchers and policy-makers worldwide. This committee, comprised of eminent child labour experts and statisticians from all regions, provides advice on definitions, standards, survey methodologies, data processing and dissemination, indicators, data analysis and other information needs.

In order to further enhance the sustainability of child labour surveys, SIMPOC has reinforced its capacity building activities over the last year. Comprehensive manuals on child labour data collection and analysis are to be published shortly.

An independent evaluation of the SIMPOC programme in 2003 assessed positively the large number of national child labour surveys, baseline surveys and rapid assessments undertaken. It found that SIMPOC had succeeded in uplifting national capacities in the field of child labour data collection. The evaluation report⁵ also underlined the impact of SIMPOC surveys for awareness-raising and policy and programme formulation purposes. Considering that SIMPOC had been active for a number of years, the evaluation suggested a stronger focus on strategic planning and consolidation. Recommendations included revisiting the SIMPOC objectives and monitoring performance, improving the global database access, further strengthening methodological tools and improving linkages with outside entities. SIMPOC has already started to take action on the recommendations and in some areas action had started prior to the Programme's global evaluation.

2.2.2 Research activities

IPEC continued to strengthen its research base to support interventions against child labour and broaden the knowledge base on the problem. Several large-scale research projects were carried out

³ Further information on SCREAM and the Education Pack are available at: www.ilo.org/scream.

⁴ Organizations including: the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) and the World Confederation of Labour (WCL); the International Organization of Employers (IOE); UNESCO; Education International (EI) and Union Network International (UNI); the International Schools Theatre Association (ISTA); and the World Organization of the Scout Movement (WOSM).

⁵ Currently in draft form.

during the biennium, notably on HIV/AIDS, the special situation of girls in child labour and the costs and benefits of eliminating child labour. The cost/benefit study is covered in more detail in Part II.

For the HIV/AIDS project, four rapid assessments for Zambia, Zimbabwe, South Africa and Tanzania were carried out to look at the linkages between AIDS and child labour. A good practices review identifying policies and programmes dealing with HIV/AIDS and child labour, and a synthesis report were prepared.⁶ The synthesis report stressed that poverty, orphanage, lack of access to education, gender inequality and HIV/AIDS were found to be mutually reinforcing factors and create fertile conditions for child labour.

A tripartite meeting on the 'Impact of child labour on HIV/AIDS in sub-Saharan Africa' was held in May 2003 in Lusaka with workers, employers, governments, NGOs, and ILO staff from the four countries. This meeting resulted in a consensus strategy for IPEC and its partners on the issue (Box 5). The participants also recommended that a supplement to the ILO Code of Practice on HIV/AIDS and the World of Work dealing with child labour be prepared.

The Girl Child Project⁷ was begun in 2001 with the aim of closing some of the gaps in knowledge concerning the types and conditions of girl child labour, particularly those engaged in the WFCL. A report has been drafted which provides a comparative analysis of the findings of the numerous studies undertaken, namely: (a) nine rapid assessments on girl child labour in Ecuador, Ghana and the Philippines, in the following sectors: domestic work, commercial sexual exploitation and agriculture; (b) a gender-sensitive review of survey data from SIMPOC surveys and Multiple-Cluster Indicator Surveys (UNICEF) and Living Standards Measurement Surveys (World Bank) on girl child labour; and (c) an annotated bibliography of girl child labour in the three above-mentioned sectors.⁸

Three other research projects were also initiated or completed. A textbook/reader on child labour for university students in both developing and developed countries will be published shortly. It discusses a variety of issues surrounding child labour and will be available in English, Spanish and French. Parts of the textbook were pilot-tested in the Philippines, Russia, and Trinidad and Tobago. A concept paper on child labour, school attendance and performance was reviews the existing literature on the influence of child labour on schooling and identified research gaps. Based on the parameters in this paper, a draft review of

BOX 5. SUBREGIONAL STRATEGY ON HIV/AIDS AND CHILD LABOUR

The 'Lusaka Strategy' contained the following consensus objectives:

- Awareness and understanding of the problem of HIV/AIDS-induced child labour, as well as issues related to prevention, are increased through an enhanced communication flow within families, communities, and educational institutions;
- Community and faith-based organizations as well as grass-roots associations are mobilized in order to ensure appropriate and sustainable responses and increased awareness on the problem of HIV/AIDS-induced child labour;
- The media play a key role in combating child labour related to HIV/AIDS;
- The ILO's tripartite constituents, in coordination with IPEC and other partners, target responses to the AIDS orphan and child labour crisis and raise funds to combat it;
- TBPs for the elimination of child labour mainstream HIV/AIDS concerns into national planning processes, legislation, research, and resources;
- Existing national and international research institutions encourage research and programmes on HIV/AIDS and child labour, as well as the development of standardized guidelines.

seven SIMPOC national household surveys (Belize, Cambodia, Namibia, Panama, Portugal, Philippines, and Sri Lanka) was undertaken. School-based surveys are currently being conducted in five countries (Brazil, Kenya, Lebanon, Turkey and Sri Lanka) to enhance existing data on the effect of non-hazardous work on schooling of 12-14 year-olds. Together with the concept paper and the SIMPOC review, these field studies are expected to shed some light on the threshold between light work and child labour to assist both

⁶ The Report is available in English only at <http://mirror/public/english/standards/ipcc/publ/hiv/index.htm>

⁷ Full title: Comparative Study on Girl Child Labour: Domestic Labour, Commercial Sexual Exploitation and Agriculture: Philippines, Ecuador and Ghana. Part of the Technical Cooperation Programme: Improving data collection, analysis and dissemination of information and research on child labour, especially its worst forms (funded by USDOL).

⁸ The comparative analyses, the RAs, the data review and the annotated bibliography are available on the IPEC Web site.

BOX 6. GENDER SENSITIVITY IS NOT JUST ABOUT GIRLS

IPEC has been striving to make its work – especially in designing and executing its programmes – sensitive to the problems that gender roles and stereotypes create. While it is important to consider the special difficulties encountered by girls in many parts of the world, this is only part of the issue. Gender sensitivity means looking at all aspects of a society's attitudes about gender differences and how they affect child labour. It also means taking care to avoid invalid assumptions about who does what, why, and when. Some of the findings from IPEC rapid assessments* illustrate why a gender sensitive approach is necessary:

- In Bacolod City in the Philippines, a rapid assessment on commercial sexual exploitation (CSEC), found that boys engaged in prostitution seemed to be uninformed or unwilling to acknowledge serious health hazards of their work. They often declined to comment on health and medical check-up questions. The girls surveyed, however, were better informed or at least able to discuss these issues.
- Rapid assessments on agriculture for Ghana and Ecuador showed that role perceptions are a key determinant as to what tasks boys and girls undertake. This was much less the case for the Philippines, where researchers found that the agricultural tasks were less differentiated by sex. Gender inequalities were clearly evident in opinions of interviewees in Ghana that boys were favoured over girls for schooling. In the Philippines, however, the reverse was found. Girls were also often older than boys when they started working and did so without prompting from parents or others.
- A rapid assessment on CSEC in Jamaica showed that children in prostitution were far from a homogenous group. Nine different profiles involving girls and boys were identified. It was discovered that social conditions, taboos and prevalent biases often make some groups involved in commercial sex – e.g. young children and boys engaged in homosexual prostitution – less visible than others. Given the varying ages, work contexts and reasons for working attributed to these groups of girls and boys, it was clear that different sets of interventions were needed.

* Available at www.ilo.org/child_labour/publications/gender.

policy-makers and programme implementers in sharpening their actions against child labour. Lastly, a comprehensive child labour annotated bibliography was published in 2003. It reviews the recent child labour literature from several geographical and linguistic areas.⁹

2.3 TECHNICAL COOPERATION

2.3.1 Programme expansion

As illustrated in Chart 3, the IPEC programme continued to expand at a very rapid rate during the biennium. Total expenditure reached US\$ 40.8 million in 2002 and rose further to US\$ 47.2 million in 2003, bringing the two-year total to US\$ 88.1. This represents an increase of approximately US\$ 31.8 million or 56 per cent from the preceding biennium when total expenditure reached US\$ 56.3. Annex C provides the delivery details of the Programme by country and donor since 2000.

Donor pledges and approvals showed a steady upward trend during the year. The trend of project-specific, rather than core, funding continued.

Table 4. Evolution of approvals since 2000 (US\$ millions)

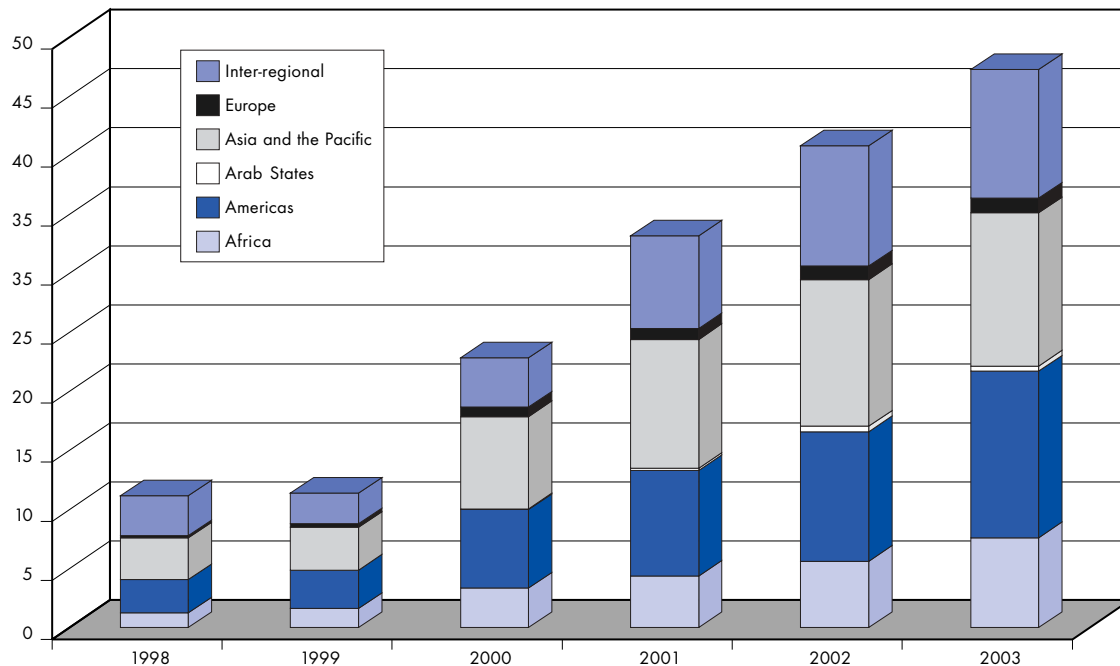
2000	2001	2002	2003 (as of 30.09.03)
44.7	60.3	76.4	61.6

The management of project-specific contributions from a wide range of donors remains a heavy task as it requires developing a large number of detailed project documents and complying with many different donor-specific reporting systems. During 2002-03, IPEC produced some 60 project-specific documents representing a funding total of US\$ 136 million. IPEC managed to absorb this growth mainly due to increased staff capacity and streamlined procedures.

The delivery rate, which is the percentage of actual expenditures compared with allocated funds, is an important indicator of programme implementation capacity and efficiency. IPEC has dramatically improved its ability to quickly and

⁹ [Http://mirror/public/english/standards/ippec/publ/biblio/biblio_annotated_2003.htm](http://mirror/public/english/standards/ippec/publ/biblio/biblio_annotated_2003.htm).

Chart 3. Delivery of technical cooperation resources by region 1998-2003 (US\$ millions)



effectively move projects from the planning stages through implementation, which is evident in the significant rise in the delivery rate over the past four years. From 30 per cent in 1999, this indicator jumped to 54 per cent in 2000 and to 66 per cent in 2003.

2.3.2 National Time-Bound Programmes and other technical cooperation programmes

Indicator 3 of Table 3 calls for IPEC to have assisted an additional 20 countries to formulate policies and programmes specifying “time-bound targets for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour, taking into account the special situation of the girl child” in 2002-03.

The measurement for this indicator focuses principally on the number of countries for which IPEC was able to design and secure funding for a full-fledged national TBP. Additional funding for

TBPs secured during the biennium amounts to US\$ 38 million for 11 countries. As noted above, technical assistance for formulating time-bound policies and programmes for the elimination of the WFCL is provided through other programme modalities as well. An additional seven countries were assisted in this way, bringing the total to 18 member States. The special situation of girls was taken into account in all programmes as required by Indicator 3.3.

A total of 14 countries formulated national TBPs (Table 5). The first three TBPs were developed in **El Salvador, Nepal, and the United Republic of Tanzania** in 2001, with implementation commencing in 2002. Of the 11 others, three (**Dominican Republic, Costa Rica, and the Philippines**) were developed in 2002, with implementation starting in 2003; and eight (**Bangladesh, Brazil, Ecuador, Indonesia, Pakistan, Senegal, South Africa and Turkey**) developed in 2003, with implementation to start in 2004. In addition, **Morocco** designed a national programme focusing on

Table 5. 2002-03: Countries with TBPs developed and funding secured by end of 2003^a

2002	2003		
Costa Rica	Bangladesh	Brazil	South Africa ^b
Dominican Republic	Indonesia	Ecuador	
Philippines	Pakistan	Turkey	Senegal

^a In addition a project for preparation of a TBP has been designed and funded for Morocco. ^b Some activities under the programme of support for the TBP in South Africa will also include Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia and Swaziland.

BOX 7. A NEW TBP MAP FOR GOVERNMENTS, DONORS AND IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES

IPEC has been laying the foundation for the widespread development of TBPs. The experience gained so far in TBP development and implementation has been documented and packaged as a TBP Manual for Action Planning (TBP MAP) to guide member States in the various stages of TBP development.*

The TBP MAP comprises several printed guidebooks and a CD containing papers on selected topics. It provides guidelines and tools designed to assist current and future TBP participating countries to mobilize human and financial resources and to plan and develop multi-sectoral interventions to address the problem of child labour. The MAP covers the various stages of programme design and implementation, such as data collection and analysis, awareness raising, stakeholder consultations and social mobilization, resource mobilization, target setting, policy options and strategies for different sectors and areas of interventions and programme management, including monitoring and evaluation.

* An electronic version of the TBP MAP is available on the IPEC web site at www.ilo.org/english/standards/ipec/themes/timebound/index.htm.

the elimination of WFCL in the agricultural sector, with components aimed at the possible development of a comprehensive TBP at a later date.¹⁰

Countries that formulated policies and programmes

Seven countries put in place plans of action to eliminate child labour with IPEC support and assistance. In **Bolivia**, the Ministry of Labour elaborated an action plan to eliminate child labour in small-scale traditional gold mining. In **Colombia**, the Third National Plan of Action for the elimination of child labour was developed. In **Mongolia**, the National Plan of Action for the Development and Protection of Children during 2002-10 was approved by the Government. The Government of Nigeria drafted the National Plan of Action against Child Labour and Child Trafficking, which was adopted in 2002. **Paraguay** developed a National Policy for Infancy and Adolescence and the National Action Plan for Infancy and Adolescence for 2003-08 while **Peru** set a goal in the Plan for Children for the next ten years for the complete elimination of the worst forms and 50 per cent elimination of child labour. In **Ukraine**, the education strategy to prevent and progressively eradicate illicit forms of child labour, developed within the framework of the IPEC country programme, has been officially endorsed.

Sectoral programmes and IPEC Country Programmes

There are two additional important types of IPEC technical assistance programmes for ILO member States that are not counted in the technical cooperation indicator. During the biennium, several coun-

tries were assisted with sectoral programmes of national or regional scope that develop time-bound targets in certain sectors or industries. Examples of these include programmes to eliminate hazardous child labour in cocoa production and other types of agriculture, in fishing, in mining, and in numerous other sectors, ranging from bidi rolling (cigarettes), glass-bangle making, leather tanning and child domestic work. Sectoral programmes also cover various unconditional WFCL,¹¹ such as bonded or forced child labour, child trafficking and use of children in drug trafficking. The second is the IPEC Country Programme. Often referred to as the "starter programme" because it is broad-based and particularly suited to countries with limited prior action and technical capacity, it is still a choice for some countries.

Box 8 illustrates some aspects of a subregional, sectoral programme to eliminate hazardous child labour in commercial agriculture in eastern and southern Africa.

Theme-oriented networks

In 2002-03, IPEC began to systematically use networks as an additional cost-efficient modality to disseminate IPEC's message and methodologies to prospective users and to encourage specialists in economics, occupational safety and health, education, gender issues and other technical fields to apply their expertise to child labour issues. The development of networks supports IPEC's overall strategy of placing emphasis on

¹⁰ For more information on the TBPs, refer to Part II, Section 2.

¹¹ IPEC: *Every Child Counts*, op. cit.

BOX 8. STRIVING FOR RESULTS IN THE EAST AFRICAN SECTORAL PROGRAMME IN COMMERCIAL AGRICULTURE

The agricultural sector is teeming with hazardous child labour and programmes to eliminate this worst form of child labour, particularly those of regional scope, have proven to be particularly challenging. IPEC's experience, both positive and negative, has provided useful lessons and guidance for work in this sector. This is illustrated by the recent mid-term evaluation of one such programme – the **Regional Programme on Prevention, Withdrawal and Rehabilitation of Children Engaged in Hazardous Work in Commercial Agriculture** (Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Malawi and Zambia) – funded by the United States Department of Labor. In spite of generally good results in withdrawing children, a number of difficulties were cited, some of which are common to regional sectoral programmes and others to the commercial agricultural sector. For example, it was noted that efficiency had been affected by a lengthy start-up phase in establishing the project in the five countries, the time required for the preparation and the start-up of sound direct action interventions, general indifference among the target communities as well as some key stakeholders about child labour in the agricultural setting, and differences in implementing agency capacity across the countries.

Setting in motion measures of sustainability of the project's impact over the long run is a challenge in the agricultural sector. Following a recommendation of the evaluation, IPEC is trying to identify regional and national structures that would have inherent interest in the issue and sector and which could sustain the impact.

The evaluators and the project stakeholders considered the project to be a pioneering endeavour in dealing with the challenges of child labour in the agricultural sector in the region. Emerging good practices have been identified for sharing and replication. In this regard, the project's work with the creation and strengthening of rural child labour committees (CLCs) was commended as the CLCs can help provide some degree of sustainability at the community level. Noting that the elimination of child labour requires cultural and attitudinal change and that interventions take long to be entrenched in the community, the evaluation considered the project period to be short.

With the evaluation feedback incorporated into the strategies now in place in the project countries, the project is well on its way to achieving, or even exceeding, its targets and to providing additional useful lessons for project design and implementation in the agricultural sector.

policy advisory services and the strengthening of national capacities.

Over the past two years, four such networks have been created. The Development Policy Network for the Elimination of Child Labour (DPNet), comprised of leading research institutes in selected countries¹² in Africa and Asia, aims to support policy dialogue at the national level. Some institutes are actively involved in the national TBP process, the creation of child labour policies and their integration into national development plans such as Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs).¹³ Progress with the Hazardous Child Labour Network (HCLNet) for occupational health and safety institutes and specialists shows that the networking approach works, particularly on a regional basis in Asia and Latin America. In Asia, network members in Cambodia, India and Pakistan assisted others in studying risks and determining hazards. The network in Latin America (REDTIP) maintained a regular schedule of information sharing. On a global level, the concept for the initiative resulted in joining forces with the World Health Organization in

the well-established Occupational Health and Safety Collaborating Centres Network.

The Child Labour Research Network is intended for child labour researchers to facilitate and stimulate discussion and exchange of information on ongoing research projects, impact assessment of interventions, methodological issues, sponsorship and support, and priority topics for future research. It also aims to help improve generally on how to research child labour, how to obtain the most relevant results and how to better ensure that research is used in policy formation.¹⁴ IPEC's gender networking initiative aims at increasing IPEC's and its partners' capacities in integrating gender analysis and planning in their policies, programmes and projects. As part of this, the Gender, Child Labour and Media Network for Mercosur Countries was launched in 2003 in Brasilia.

¹² These countries are Egypt, Ghana, Malawi, Nigeria and South Africa in Africa, Bangladesh, Nepal, Pakistan, and the Philippines in Asia.

¹³ Web site (www.ilo.org/dpnet) to be activated in 2004.

¹⁴ Web site (www.cl-research.net).

2.4 BENEFICIARIES

A fourth indicator of performance for the 2002-03 biennium concerns the number of children who benefit from ILO action (through either preventive measures or direct support), in particular in regard to the WFCL and the girl child (Table 3, No. 4). For the 2002-03 biennium, the target was set at 1 million children, a goal which was exceeded by more than 10 per cent.¹⁵ The data for 2002-03 presented in this section were collected through a consultation process with IPEC's field structures using a specific measurement methodology.

How IPEC counts beneficiaries

IPEC projects benefit children, families and communities in the areas of intervention. The information included in this section focuses exclusively on children, as suggested by the performance indicator. These children can receive benefits directly or indirectly:

- **Direct beneficiaries** are those children receiving goods and services *directly* from the project (e.g. from action programmes implemented as part of the project).
- **Indirect beneficiaries** are: (a) all children who are members of households that receive services directly from a project (e.g. through support to income generation, skills training,

medical check-ups or literacy classes provided to adults of the family); (b) children receiving services from institutions, organizations or groups that have been strengthened by the project (e.g. through training, provision of equipment and know-how, technical assistance, etc.); (c) children benefiting from new or reformed legislation, policies and social programmes following a project's intervention; and (d) children who benefit from increased awareness and social mobilization after a campaign.

Diagram 1 illustrates how IPEC's projects benefit children, directly and indirectly. A **direct beneficiary** can also benefit indirectly from IPEC. For example, a child might be given a uniform to attend a school (i.e., the child is a *direct* beneficiary) that has been strengthened by the project (i.e., the child is an *indirect* beneficiary). In such cases, the child has been counted only once as a direct beneficiary.

¹⁵ In previous exercises, the figures included in this report would correspond to "units of service" provided directly to children. IPEC considered this information to be relevant since it would serve as a measure of the programme's efforts in terms of delivery of services. The decision to report on children as from this biennium is consistent with the new indicator on beneficiaries developed for the Programme and Budget 2004-05 and tries to broaden the picture by considering those changes produced in the lives of children as a consequence of both the direct provision of goods and services and the local and national capacity built by IPEC to combat child labour.

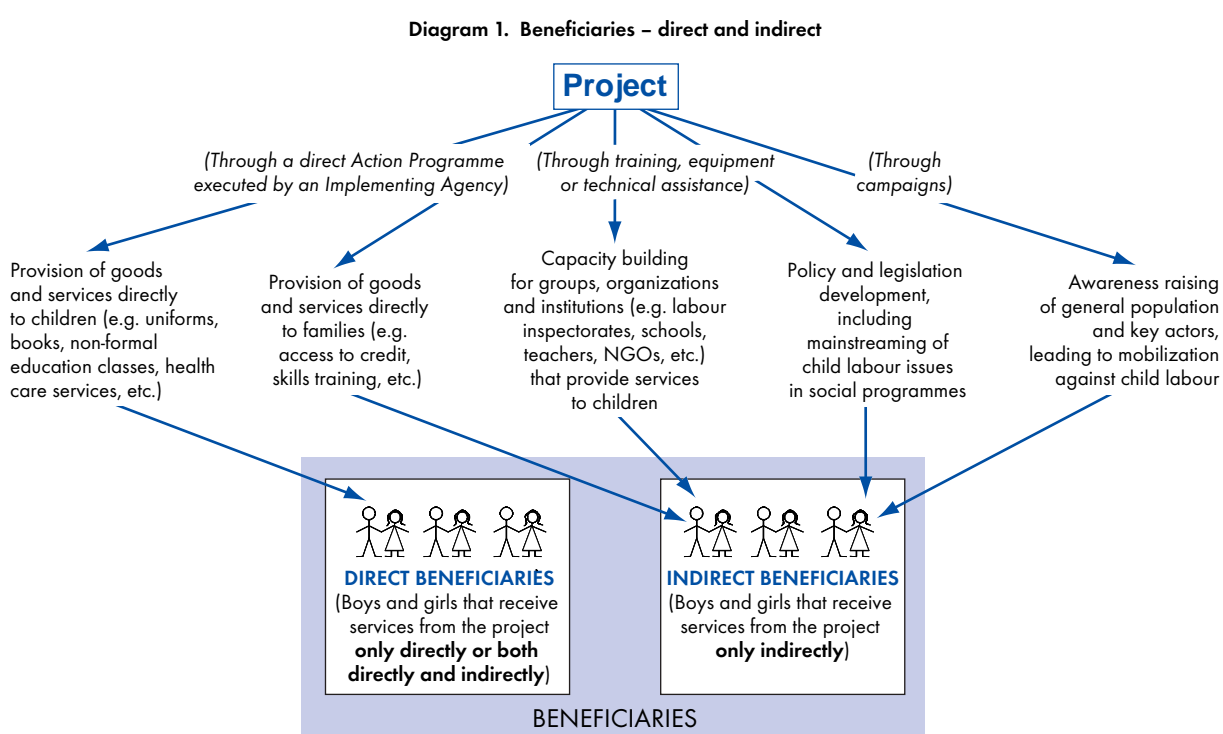


Table 6. Beneficiaries by region

Region	Beneficiaries		Total	%	100%	
	Direct	Indirect			Direct	Indirect
Africa	69 862	79 875	149 737	13.4		
Americas	88 644	272 417	361 061	32.3		
Asia	153 338	385 766	539 104	48.2		
Europe & Arab States	23 545	46 048	69 593	6.2		
Total	335 389	784 106	1 119 495	100.0		

More than one million children benefited from IPEC action

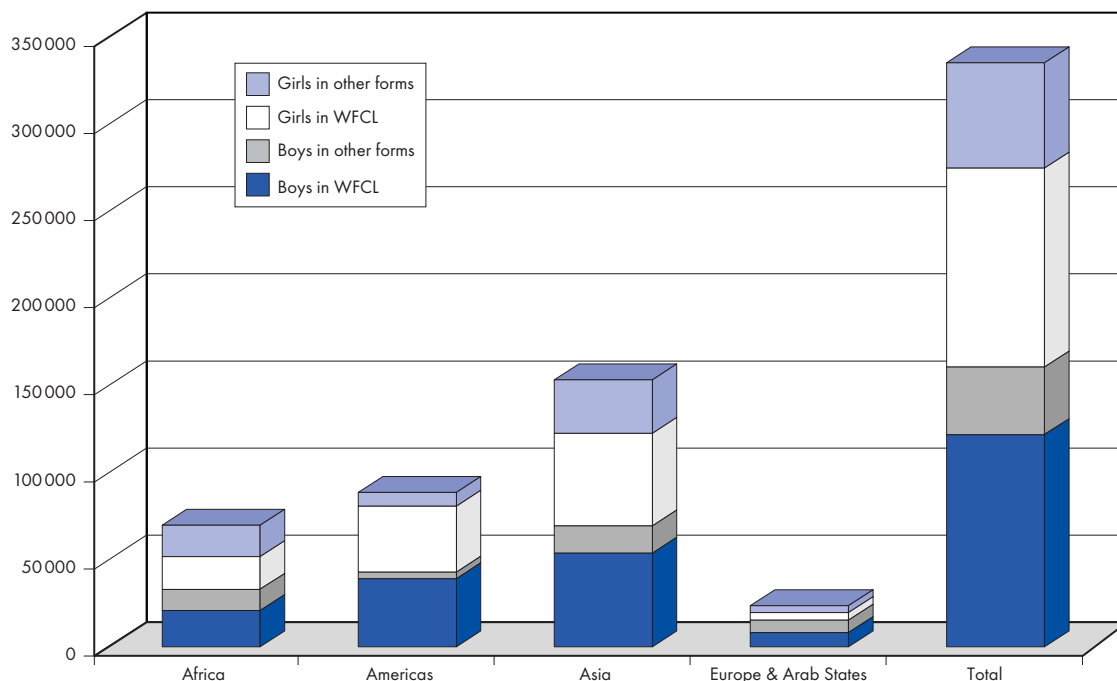
The following table and figures show the total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries of IPEC by region, as reported by the different interventions that were active during 2002-03. It does not include children who might have experi-

enced benefits in previous years. Although these figures need to be interpreted more fully, the results presented below illustrate that IPEC has exceeded the target of 1 million beneficiaries for the period.

Of the total children having benefited from IPEC's action, 30 per cent have been reached di-

Table 7. Beneficiaries by gender and region

	Boys %	Girls %	In WFCL %	In other forms %
Africa	47.3	52.7	56.9	43.1
Americas	48.3	51.7	87.0	13.0
Asia	45.3	54.7	69.7	30.3
Europe & Arab States	64.6	35.4	52.7	47.3
Total	47.9	52.1	70.4	29.6

Chart 4. Direct beneficiaries in WFCL by gender

rectly and 70 per cent indirectly. The proportion of direct beneficiaries is higher in Africa than in the rest of the regions. This could be due to lack of information for calculating indirect beneficiaries in some projects and to the fact that there was a higher proportion of demonstrative direct action programmes in this region than in others. The figure for indirect beneficiaries includes categories (a) and (b) from the above definition, with a focus on those children that have benefited from the efforts to strengthen the educational systems in the different countries where IPEC is active. It is to be noted that these are estimations based on standard criteria, adapted to the local conditions and circumstances.¹⁶

Concerning the benefits of (c) policy/legislation development and (d) awareness raising campaigns, the number of children that have actually benefited from these activities cannot be estimated at this point. As part of the development of impact assessment methodologies, IPEC plans to undertake specific analysis, including public opinion studies, knowledge, attitude and behaviour (KAB) surveys and social marketing approaches – to evaluate the indirect impact of these initiatives on children. Preliminary indications based on the coverage of the different national campaigns and awareness-raising activities linked to projects suggest that more than 33 million children have been reached. This figure would probably be higher if IPEC's global awareness raising campaigns were included in the equation. However, the number of children who have really experienced positive changes in their lives because of the increased awareness would still need to be determined.

The indicator on beneficiaries places emphasis on action in favour of girls and prioritizes the elimination of the WFCL. The analysis of the direct beneficiaries of IPEC's projects and programmes shows that more than half of the total has been girls, while seven out of every ten beneficiaries were found in one of the WFCL.

Table 7 and Chart 4 show that IPEC's direct beneficiaries are predominantly girls (52.1 per cent) and the proportion of children in the WFCL are 70 per cent.

2.5 PROGRAMME DESIGN, EVALUATION AND KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

During the biennium, IPEC's programme design, planning, evaluation, impact assessment, and knowledge management functions were consolidated in the Design, Evaluation and Documentation (DED) Section within the Operations branch. Priorities during the biennium were:

- ensuring fully documented project monitoring systems, including tracking systems; development of the IPEC results measurement plan based on the indicators and targets for IPEC as whole for 2004-05, including the system for reporting on beneficiaries;
- supporting evaluation and impact assessment in TBPs, including the integration of child labour concerns in impact assessments used by development policies and programmes;
- advancing work on participatory methods for monitoring, evaluation and impact assessment, including the participation of children; and
- developing evaluation and impact assessment approaches as one of the services of IPEC.

2.5.1 Design and planning

The planning and design components of IPEC's work covers three areas: strategic planning, design and operational planning.

With regard to the first area, strategic planning, IPEC now relies on the **Strategic Programme Impact Framework (SPIF)**¹⁷ to identify desired outcomes and impacts as well as strategic linkages with other interventions. This approach, developed by IPEC over the past two years, places programmes in their social, political, economic context and permits planners to assess whether strategies need to be adjusted as a result of changes in the broader context or in strategic links. The SPIF can also serve as the starting point for

¹⁶ This figure does not include children who might have benefited indirectly from the research and knowledge base development activities undertaken by IPEC (e.g. through SIM-POC), nor those who might have improved their living conditions after legal advice or technical services provided by ILO and IPEC directly to governments or social partners.

¹⁷ The SPIF is based on existing planning techniques, but applies specifically to child labour at the strategic level with a focus on the links to other interventions.

programme evaluation and impact assessment as it shows the impacts required at different levels and the ways that specific interventions can contribute.

The SPIF is particularly relevant for TBPs and has been useful in helping to build the commitment for and understanding of the integrated approach on which TBPs are based. Implementing SPIF on a broad scale at the country level will also clarify the need for mainstreaming child labour into wider national policy and development frameworks, including ILO Decent Work Programmes, Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSP) and United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAF).

In terms of project document preparation, IPEC continued to develop and apply logical-framework-based designs. During 2002-03, the **design and internal appraisal mechanism** covered virtually all projects, resulting in a noticeable increase in the project quality.

2.5.2 Evaluation and impact assessment

IPEC's evaluation system is comprised of four areas: (1) *self-evaluation* procedures for action programmes carried out by implementing agencies; (2) *project and programme* evaluation mechanisms built in the design of these interventions, including the country programme evaluation methodology; (3) *thematic evaluations* of specific subjects, issues or models of intervention; and (4) *impact assessment* methodologies. The first three are fully developed, while creation of the fourth has been a particular focus of the 2002-03 biennium.

A total of 45 evaluations were carried out in 2002-03 (see Annex E). IPEC now has a fully implemented feedback process in place to make maximum use of recommendations and lessons learned from evaluations. The consultative planning process used for evaluations ensures that these are relevant and have direct link to the knowledge building and planning issues within each project as well as for IPEC and the countries in general. Box 9 shows how some of the lessons learned retained from evaluations are used for subsequent operational and strategic planning.

IPEC recently developed the **Impact Assessment Framework**,¹⁸ which outlines the elements of impact assessment on interventions on child labour. This framework identifies different approaches to impact assessment for different types of impacts and interventions and includes guidelines and examples of the application of these ap-

proaches. The project on developing and pilot testing tracking and tracer methodologies will provide an initial assessment of the longer term impact on children and their families in a selected number of project areas by mid-2004. As the application of impact assessment to child labour is a relatively new field, additional work is foreseen for developing and pilot testing methodologies. This will in particular cover the area of assessing impact on child labour of development policies in general, such as poverty, employment and education policies and programmes directly supporting IPEC's work in mainstreaming child labour issues into broader socio-economic development goals.

2.5.3 Documentation and knowledge management

An important aspect of IPEC's work on knowledge management comprises identifying, analyzing and disseminating good practices. There has been a particularly strong focus on documenting good practices that can be replicated or scaled-up. In 2002-03, several compendiums on good practices were prepared, including on gender mainstreaming, commercial sexual exploitation and child domestic work.

During the past two years, IPEC has continued to consolidate and update its knowledge-base infrastructure. This has involved enhancing the IPEC web sites to ensure that information found there is relevant and up-to-date and expanding the IPEC intranet and Programme Database. Further development of the Programme Database will be done in the context of the ILO-wide initiatives related to the Integrated Resource Information Systems (IRIS) and in line with ILO strategies and procedures for information technology and web sites. (See also, Part III, Indicator 2 strategies.)

2.6 REGIONAL PERSPECTIVES

IPEC has placed increasing emphasis on regional synergies for finding solutions to child labour problems. In Asia and Latin America this approach has taken off, both in terms of programme interventions and networking. In Africa, Europe and the Arab States, it is providing programming opportunities for capacity building and the targeting of sectors across a range of countries.

¹⁸ The first version will be available end-2003.

BOX 9. USE OF LESSONS LEARNED FROM EVALUATIONS FOR OPERATIONAL AND STRATEGIC PLANNING

IPEC promotes the effective use of the evaluation results for learning and feedback of information into planning cycles, both at the project level and for IPEC as a whole. The following two examples show clearly how lessons learned from evaluations have been used for operational and strategic planning. The first is the mid-term evaluation of the project on "Trafficking in Children and Women (TICW) in the Mekong region, South-East Asia", while the second is the thematic evaluation on income generation strategies for child labour elimination.

One of the recommendations made by the TICW project mid-term independent evaluation was to develop and systematically apply project monitoring tools to: (a) assess whether the project is progressing towards the achievement of its immediate objectives; (b) measure external factors; and (c) obtain regular data on population dynamics and the trafficking issue at large. Another important recommendation was the documentation and sharing of lessons learned. Training on participatory monitoring was conducted among project staff, implementing partners and communities. This led to the development of a participatory monitoring toolkit and to the creation of a series of notes called "Sharing Experience and Lessons Learned (SELL)". The SELL notes have been widely distributed. At present, participatory monitoring using the developed toolkit is conducted systematically by the project and its implementing partners.

The thematic evaluation on "Income Generation Strategies for Child Labour Elimination" analysed IPEC's strategy for increasing the family income as a way of dealing with one of the root causes of child labour. The evaluation included a desk review on IPEC's means for income generation, a study on financial services provided through revolving loan funds in a number of projects in Central America and an analysis of an intervention providing business development services (training) in Turkey. This evaluation also clearly shows that income generation alternatives have to be tailored to the specific needs of the targeted families, and this requires a comprehensive situation analysis. The report highlights the different conditions under which financial and non-financial services can be effective. The thematic evaluation report was widely shared within IPEC and among other ILO Departments and Programmes. It was also distributed among key IPEC partners in the field. The evaluation led to a process of rethinking of IPEC's strategy in this area, which is being undertaken in collaboration with ILO's Social Finance Unit and the InFocus Programme for Boosting Employment through Enterprise Development (SEED). This in turn led to the preparation of general guidelines on strategies for microfinance that have been included in IPEC's Programme Operations Manual.

IPEC's share of the ILO's total technical co-operation programme has grown from 11.5 per cent in 1998 to 45.7 per cent in 2003. It is interesting to note however, that while Asia has the largest share of IPEC delivery at US\$ 13.1 million for 2003, IPEC activities represent over 70 per cent of the ILO's entire technical cooperation programme in the Americas.

The tables in the following pages provide a snapshot of the child labour problem and IPEC's operations in each of the five regions where IPEC is active. The previous sections on technical co-operation and beneficiaries also provided information and data on a regional basis.

Table 8. IPEC's regional delivery as per cent of ILO technical cooperation

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Africa	3.4	0.1	11.6	14.9	20.5	37.6
Americas	22.4	28.1	46.8	47.8	55.1	70.4
Arab States	0.0	0.0	3.1	12.5	21.7	38.0
Asia	17.6	20.8	36.0	43.5	44.2	57.3
Europe	3.3	6.9	16.2	17.5	14.6	20.8
Interregional	16.8	14.3	19.2	22.4	28.3	30.6
Total IPEC	11.5	13.0	24.5	28.9	33.7	45.7

AFRICA

In Africa, it is estimated that some 48 million children are working. Although Asia has highest absolute numbers of working children ages 5 to 14 representing 60 per cent of the world total, Africa is of particular concern because so many of its children are working relative to its total child population. Twenty-nine per cent of all African children are working, compared to 19 per cent in Asia.

In the context of widespread and extreme poverty, families depend on children's income to help pay for basic needs. Sending a child to work can thus simply be a question of survival. Some traditional practices, such as *trokosi* (a practice involving giving of young virgin girls to the shrines as reparation in Ghana) and the sending of children to live with better-off extended family members or third party have made certain forms of child labour an ingrained social custom. In addition to these, the widespread devastation caused by the HIV/AIDS pandemic, recurrent food crises and political unrest clearly exacerbate the problem.

There are still knowledge gaps on the magnitude and nature of the problem in Africa, although numerous WFCL are known to exist in many countries. Of particular concern are child trafficking, the use of children in armed conflict, hazardous work in agriculture, commercial sexual exploitation and domestic work. Children trapped in bondage and slavery have been reported in some areas.

IPEC's strategies for progressive and sustained elimination of child labour in Africa continues to focus on much needed capacity building, the strengthening of an Africa-wide movement against child labour and the provision of alternatives for children and their families. Large-scale, multi-country programmes targeting specific WFCL have become an important focus for IPEC in this region. Efforts also continue to encourage further ratifications of Conventions Nos. 182 and 138 and to assist member States to fulfil their obligations under these.

IPEC-supported response

NATIONAL TBP's ACTIVE IN 2002-03: 3

Implementing: United Republic of Tanzania. Funding secured: Senegal and South Africa.

COUNTRY PROGRAMMES ACTIVE IN 2002-03: 13

Burkina Faso, Benin, Ethiopia, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Niger, Senegal, and Togo. Country Programmes in Ghana, Nigeria, Kenya, Zambia, and Uganda were completed.

REGIONAL PROJECTS FOCUSING ON SPECIFIC WORST FORMS ACTIVE IN 2002-03: 5

- Children in armed conflict - Phase 1: (Burundi, Congo, the Democratic Republic of Congo and Rwanda).
- Trafficking in children - Phases 1 & 2 (Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Gabon, Ghana, Mali, Nigeria and Togo).
- Children in cocoa/commercial agriculture in West and Central Africa (Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea and Nigeria).
- Children in commercial agriculture in eastern and southern Africa (Kenya, Malawi, Tanzania Uganda and Zambia).
- Children in child domestic work (Uganda and Zambia).

OTHER REGIONAL PROJECTS ACTIVE IN 2002-03: 1

Regional capacity building (Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, Uganda and Zambia, with some activities in Ethiopia, Malawi, South Africa and Tanzania).

ARAB STATES

In the last decade, many countries in the Arab States have been focusing on accelerating development, improving the health and status of children and women, and attacking the widespread poverty that is the main cause of child labour in the region. Within this context, child labour and other issues concerning the large numbers of youth in the Arab States have begun to receive greater attention.

The Governments of Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon and Yemen have made the elimination of child labour a national priority and have signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the ILO for the implementation of IPEC Country Programmes. Available estimates of child labour in these countries attest to the severity of the problem and are typical of the region.

In **Egypt**, the 1988 Government Survey showed 1.4 million children between the ages of 6 and 14 work, which forms 7 per cent of the total labour force and 12 per cent of children in that age group. In 1999, the Minister of Social Affairs estimated that 1 million children work in agriculture.

According to the survey conducted by the Ministry of Social Affairs in **Lebanon**, the number of working children aged 10-17 years, including domestic workers (inside/outside house) and occasional workers, was estimated at 31,716. Of these working children 27,311 are boys and 4,405 are girls.

The phenomenon of child labour in **Yemen** is pervasive and it is estimated that the working children constituted between 10-20 per cent of the work force by the end of the 1990s, compared to 7 per cent at the beginning of the decade.

Comprehensive understanding of the child labour situation in **Jordan** is severely limited due to the lack of national figures on the magnitude of the problem. Nonetheless, available statistics give a strong indication of child employment in the country. Within the framework of the recently initiated IPEC Country Programme, a comprehensive SIMPOC survey is planned.

Although the gender gap in school enrolment has been slowly narrowing, inequity and illiteracy persist in many countries. Several countries have achieved significant women's educational participation levels but improvements in primary enrolment rates for girls have also been accompanied by higher dropout rates later. Improving the understanding about girls' labour and increasing their opportunities for education will be important focus of IPEC's work in the region in coming years.

IPEC-supported response

NATIONAL TBP_s ACTIVE IN 2002-03: 0

In development: Egypt, Lebanon and Yemen have elaborated draft time-bound national policy and programme frameworks with IPEC support.

COUNTRY PROGRAMMES ACTIVE IN 2002-03: 4

Egypt, Lebanon, Jordan and Yemen.

SECTORAL PROJECTS ACTIVE IN 2002-03: 0

REGIONAL PROJECTS ACTIVE IN 2002-03: 0

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

With 127.3 million economically active children, the Asia and the Pacific region has the highest number of child labourers worldwide. An estimated 60 per cent are below the age of 15. Many WFCL are a problem here, including child trafficking, commercial sexual exploitation, bonded child labour, child domestic work, hazardous child labour, and the recruitment and use of children for armed conflict or drug trafficking. A high tolerance for child labour in many countries and political volatility and conflict in certain others (e.g. Nepal, Indonesia and Sri Lanka) exacerbate the problem and can hinder the implementation of action against it.

Awareness and support for the eradication of the WFCL in a comprehensive manner is on the rise. Several TBP's are now being developed and implemented and an increasing number of regional sectoral programmes addressing child trafficking, drug trafficking and child domestic work are in place. Progress is also being made with respect to children working in hazardous conditions. A US\$ 40 million project in India, with equal funding from the Government of India and the US Department of Labor, is IPEC's largest budgeted project.

An important part of the IPEC strategy in Asia, as elsewhere, is to mainstream child labour into government policies, strategies, plans and budgets. Child labour issues have been included in the national PRSPs in Nepal and Cambodia, and mainstreaming is being pursued in other countries, such as Philippines and Vietnam. Meanwhile, capacity building of the social partners and IPEC implementing agencies, advocacy for adherence and implementation of ILO Conventions, awareness raising of the public and target groups and focused direct assistance are slowly but surely making inroads into the child labour problem.

Among some of the operational challenges facing IPEC in the region include the lack of capacity of implementing partners and difficulties in inter-agency collaboration at the country level due to diverse mandates, procedures and budget timeframes. In addition, child labour programmes continue to be vulnerable to changes in donor strategies and funding priorities.

IPEC-supported response

NATIONAL TBPs ACTIVE IN 2002-03: 5

Ongoing: Nepal and the Philippines. Recently approved: Bangladesh (Prep-Phase), Indonesia and Pakistan

COUNTRY PROGRAMMES PROJECTS FULLY ACTIVE IN 2002-03: 4

Lao PDR, Mongolia, Sri Lanka and Vietnam. A number of other countries worked on concluding activities under old country programme projects.

REGIONAL SECTORAL PROJECTS FOCUSING ON SPECIFIC WORST FORMS ACTIVE IN 2002-03: 5

- Combating child trafficking for labour and sexual exploitation, TICSAs Phase II (covering Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Indonesia and Thailand).
- Combating trafficking in children (covers Cambodia, Lao PDR, Thailand, Viet Nam, and Yunnan province in China), Phase II.
- Assessing the situation of children in the production, sales, and trafficking of drugs (covering Indonesia, the Philippines and Thailand).
- Combating exploitation of child domestic workers (covering Cambodia and Indonesia in Asia).
- APEC awareness raising campaign: eliminating the WFCL and providing educational opportunities (covering Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam in Asia).

COUNTRY SECTORAL OR AREA-BASED PROJECTS FOCUSING ON SPECIFIC WORST FORMS ACTIVE IN 2002-03: 12

Bangladesh (3): hazardous sectors; informal sector; and garment sector; Cambodia (1): hazardous sectors; Indonesia (1): footwear and fishing; Philippines (1): gold mining; Pakistan (5): carpet weaving; soccer ball; surgical instruments; education and training; child/bonded labour (completed 2002); India: hazardous sectors covering four States; Nepal (1) bonded labour; Sri Lanka: child soldiers.

EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

Although Europe and Central Asia do not have the sheer numbers of child labourers found in Asia and Africa, the problem is rapidly growing in the transition economies of Eastern and Central Europe as well as in Central Asia. This rise can be explained by several factors, such as the vulnerability of many families in the wake of the transition to market economies and the armed conflicts and political crises that have affected several countries in the region. Three types of the WFCL are particular problems: urban informal work (street children), hazardous work in agriculture, and child trafficking.

The most visible face of child labour, the activities of street children include selling food and small consumer goods, shining shoes, washing windshields, scavenging, and the loading and unloading of merchandise. There are an estimated one million homeless children in the Russian Federation and an estimated 2,000 street children in the city of Bucharest, Romania, for example.

Children performing hazardous agricultural work are involved in mixing, loading, and applying pesticides, fertilizers, or herbicides, which are often extremely toxic. In Romania, over 70 per cent of children working in agriculture are from 6 to 14 years of age.

According to UNICEF some 500,000 women and young girls are trafficked each year in Europe, especially from former Soviet states. The child trafficking business in Europe is reported to generate more than US\$ 9 billion each year. Children (boys and girls) in rural areas are often trafficked to urban centres or wealthier countries for labour exploitation, including commercial sexual exploitation. Albania, for example, is a source, transit and destination country for trafficked children. The Ministry of Public Order estimates that, between 1992 and 2000, 4,000 children were trafficked, mostly for domestic work, begging or agricultural labour.

IPEC is stepping up its work in Eastern and Central Europe and Central Asia and expanding programmes focussing on the WFCL cited above. A comprehensive subregional programme on trafficking is being initiated for the Balkan Region and Ukraine. Regional programmes on the WFCL for South Eastern Europe as well as for the former Soviet Republics in Central Asia are being prepared. In addition, broad-based country programmes are being implemented in Albania, Romania, Turkey and Ukraine. In Russia, the success of the St. Petersburg street children programme has gained public and political attention both nationally and in the international media. Research and policy advice have been provided to many more countries. IPEC is in the process of mobilizing additional resources to fund new activities in the region.

IPEC-supported response

NATIONAL TBP_s ACTIVE IN 2002-03: 1

Funding secured: Turkey

COUNTRY PROGRAMMES ACTIVE IN 2002-03: 5

Albania, Romania, Russia, Turkey, Ukraine

NATIONAL AND REGIONAL PROJECTS FOCUSING ON SPECIFIC WORST FORMS ACTIVE IN 2002-03

- Street children project, Phase 1 (St Petersburg, Russia).
- Worst forms of child labour, initial phase (Leningrad region, Russia).
- Trafficking in children in selected Balkan countries and the Ukraine, Phase 1 (Albania, Moldova, Romania, Ukraine).
- Worst forms of child labour projects in the Stability Pact countries of Central and Eastern Europe currently initiated (Albania, Bulgaria, Kosovo, Moldova, Romania).

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

In Latin America and the Caribbean, 21.9 million, or one in five, children work. Of these, 17.4 million are below age 15. The commercial sexual exploitation of children and child domestic work are of particular concern and the target of several major regional and national IPEC programmes. Many children also work in hazardous conditions in high-risk sectors such as mining, dumpsites, fireworks manufacturing, fishing, agriculture and small manufacturing. Support to defining and mapping hazardous labour and developing child labour monitoring systems are among the challenges IPEC faces in this region.

IPEC has developed a strong regional approach to its activities. It promotes child labour eradication in regional agenda, through the participation in regional fora as well as in regional declarations and agreements (33 to date). Eighteen countries have National Steering Committees with the participation of over 300 public institutions including government ministries, workers' and employers' organizations and civil society. IPEC has trained the national stakeholders to promote their effective involvement. IPEC provided technical assistance to the development of 13 national plans of action for the prevention and eradication of child labour. Thirteen major regional and subregional meetings and workshops were conducted during the biennium. Regional information systems are also being created.

Over the next biennium, IPEC will increase its efforts to mobilize society to change attitudes about child labour. The mainstreaming of child labour into government policies and programmes in Latin America, especially those concerned with poverty eradication and education will be highlighted. It will also concentrate on developing effective and low-cost skills training programmes for adolescents.

IPEC-supported response

NATIONAL TBP_s ACTIVE IN 2002-03: 5

Implementing: El Salvador, Costa Rica and the Dominican Republic.

Funding secured: Ecuador and Brazil.

COUNTRY PROGRAMMES ACTIVE IN 2002-03: 3

Jamaica, Brazil, Panama.

PROJECTS FOCUSING ON SPECIFIC WORST FORMS ACTIVE IN 2002-03: 17

National: 9

- Child domestic workers (Haiti); Commercial sexual exploitation of children (Mexico and Colombia); child scavengers (Ecuador and Nicaragua).
- Children working in the fireworks industry (El Salvador and Guatemala); child labour in gravel production (Guatemala); mining (Colombia).

Subregional: 8

- Child domestic workers (Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama; Brazil, Colombia, Paraguay and Peru).
- Commercial sexual exploitation of children (Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama; Argentina, Brazil and Paraguay).
- Coffee (Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua).
- Commercial agriculture (Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua).
- Child scavengers (El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras).
- Mining (Ecuador, Bolivia and Peru).

OTHER REGIONAL PROGRAMMES ACTIVE IN 2002-03: 2

- The elimination of child labour in Latin America (Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama; Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay).
- Combating the worst forms of child labour in the English and Dutch-speaking Caribbean (Bahamas, Belize, Guyana, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago).

I.3. STRATEGIC PLANNING AND PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT

3.1 STRATEGIC PLANNING

IPEC's strategic approach was reviewed at the IPEC Staff Consultative Workshop on Strategic Planning and Operations Management (April 2003, Turin, Italy). Forty-five IPEC staff from IPEC programmes worldwide discussed the changes that IPEC's work intends to bring about through the impact of its programmes. Taking the guidelines included in the ILO Programme and Budget 2004-05 as a basis for discussion, the participants analysed IPEC's future strategy. The workshop applied the SPIF methodology to identify the desired outcomes at different levels that would ensure overall impact.

Through this exercise, it was reaffirmed that IPEC's principal role in the future should be one of facilitator and adviser, promoting upstream policy work to support countries meet the challenges of eliminating the WFCL and to address the high demand for assistance from countries that have ratified Convention No. 182. It was also generally the view that IPEC should continue to combine policy-related upstream interventions aimed at creating a conducive environment for eliminating child labour with downstream service-oriented activities at the community level and aim to achieve comprehensive coverage at the country level.

3.2 PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT

3.2.1 IPEC at the field level

IPEC was conceived as a decentralized operation and it continues to evolve in this direction. Field support structures and mechanisms available to IPEC include the ILO offices (country, the subregional and regional), IPEC staff in field offices and the recently appointed Child Labour Specialists at the regional/subregional level in Bangkok, New Delhi, Abidjan, and Lima. A variety of technical assistance staff, ranging from Chief Technical Advisers for regional projects to specialists in evaluations, surveys, and programming, are located in some regional, subregional and country offices.

Within countries, IPEC's work is supported and facilitated by National Steering Committees (NSCs) and Project/Programme Advisory Committees (PACs). Much of IPEC's acceptance and strength are derived from the scope and depth of its work, which ranges from the grass-roots to the national policy level, its reliance on national expertise, and mechanisms to promote national capacity that reflect national concerns and encourage sustainability. This approach entails enormous efforts by IPEC to constantly streamline procedures, maintain quality, ensure relevance and secure administrative and financial controls.

Some countries have multiple IPEC projects and this has resulted in challenges for management and coordination set-ups. To ensure coherence and integration at the country level, it is imperative that staff in each country function as an **IPEC Country Team** rather than stand-alone project staff. Thus, IPEC is taking measures to organize the various projects and activities so that the result is a coherent and consistent **IPEC Programme in the Country**¹ that is in line with IPEC objectives for the country and is responsive to the needs of the country.

To further this vision, **IPEC Focal Points** are being designated from among the national coordinators/managers in each country where the IPEC programme consists of more than one project. The main function of the focal point is to keep IPEC informed of important developments and trends in the country, to coordinate reporting to the NSCs and to IPEC headquarters, and to facilitate IPEC's ongoing and under-development work in the country. To further support the IPEC country teams, in 2004-05, IPEC will also establish within individual countries, **IPEC Country Strategy and Country Operational Objectives** for a common vision. These will be closely linked to the ILO country programmes, including the Decent Work initiatives in the country. Coordination and pooling of resources are essential and IPEC has already taken steps in this respect.

¹ The reference here is not to the IPEC Country Programme modality, but to the various IPEC activities, projects and advisory services made available in a particular country.

3.2.2 IPEC at headquarters

At its headquarters in Geneva, IPEC is part of the Standards and Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work Sector. IPEC is organized into the Policy, Knowledge and Advocacy Branch (POL) and the Operations Branch (OPS). Overall policy guidance and financial services are provided at the Department level. The main functions of these Branches are briefly described below.

Policy, Knowledge and Advocacy Branch: This branch handles statistics, research, legal matters, as well as global campaign projects. The **Statistics and Research Unit** is responsible for developing and updating statistical tools and methodologies, training and capacity building, statistical analysis and data processing, and archiving. The research functions comprise the conceptualization and development of research and assessment methodologies, and provision of policy analysis and advice. The **Legal Unit** undertakes the analysis of the national implementation reports for ILO Convention Nos. 138 and 182, which form a major item in the ILO supervisory structure on standards. Constituents are provided with legal analysis and advice regarding national legislation and the application of Conventions Nos. 138 and 182. Legal issues relating to new work on the WFCL are also conceptualized. Legal advice, when required, is provided on IPEC activities. **Advocacy and campaign functions** are handled in collaboration with the ILO's Department of Communication.

Operations Branch: This branch is directly concerned with the management of IPEC operational projects and other related functions. It has three major sections relating to: (1) programme support, reporting and resource planning, (2) technical product lines and networking, and (3) design, evaluation and documentation. The **Programme Support and Reporting and Resources Planning Section** is made up of two units, namely the Programme Support Unit and the Resources Planning and Reporting Unit. The Programme Support Unit is principally responsible for the overall oversight and management of IPEC's ongoing field projects, as well as playing a major role in new programme and project development. It is involved in all stages of project implementation and delivery and is also responsible for maintaining relations with ILO and IPEC field structures. The Resource Planning and Reporting Unit is responsible for IPEC's programme and budget, resource planning (matching needs and availabilities), coordinating reporting to the different donors, and acting as the focal point for donors on project administration. The **Techni-**

cal Product Lines and Networking Section has four units dealing with development policies and TBPs; hazardous work and child labour monitoring; vulnerable groups; and education and social mobilization. The section ensures the technical quality of IPEC products, provides strategic and policy guidance on emerging issues, strengthens the technical knowledge base, and synthesises field experiences and develops model approaches. It is also responsible for creating and maintaining networks of partners and stakeholders, mainstreaming child labour into development policies and technically supporting the application of Convention No. 182. The section is gradually strengthening its capacity to deal with social dialogue and cooperation with employers' and workers' organizations.

The Design, Evaluation and Documentation Section, while reporting directly to the Director of the Operations, is also responsible for providing services to the Policy and Advocacy Branch. Its work covers four areas: (1) methodological and management support for lessons learned and good practices, (2) technical support to project design, monitoring and evaluation, including work on impact assessment and tracking/tracer studies, (3) planning, coordination and management support for programme and project evaluations, including thematic and strategic evaluations, and (4) support to the design and management of the IPEC web sites and the IPEC Programme Database and related documentation.

3.2.3 Development of IPEC's human resources

Over the years, efforts have been made to address the issue of IPEC's absorptive capacity. While some resources are made available to IPEC from the ILO Regular Budget, IPEC continues to depend on donor support to fund staffing needs for implementing ongoing programmes and developing new and innovative approaches to combating child labour. Consequently, during the biennium IPEC made a concerted effort to further improve efficiencies by ensuring funds are directed to priority areas, overheads are minimized and support from the ILO is both forthcoming and enhanced.

Four of the five Child Labour Specialist posts in ILO Regional and Subregional Offices have been filled, increasing the technical capacity of IPEC in the field and more fully integrating IPEC into the operational structure of the ILO. The introduction of the new national officer contract for national professional staff has been introduced in

IPEC, giving many long-standing field staff members the status of ILO officials.

It should be noted that IPEC's ability to maintain the human resources development function at headquarters as well as the current level of staff capacity in the Policy, Knowledge and Advocacy Branch is in jeopardy due to funding constraints. This situation reflects IPEC's continued reliance on voluntary donor support for the funding of many core functions.

Staff capacity: In addition to the Turin strategic planning meeting mentioned earlier, during 2002 regional staff seminars were organized in Asia, Africa, Central and Latin America, and Europe. These seminars were part of IPEC's efforts to further strengthen management in the field and to improve internal capacity for project design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. The seminars also provided an opportunity to engage in strategic planning and to update field staff on recent developments in areas such as the TBPs, child labour monitoring, and the networking initiatives.

Gender training was provided to all IPEC staff in Geneva and to field staff in eastern and southern Africa, Asia, the Americas, Arab States and Europe. It was tailored to suit the needs of the various programme and technical officers and intended to assist them in gender-sensitive project design and implementation.

IPEC staff consultative meetings were organized in Asia, Africa, and in Turin for Europe, the Middle East and Latin America to review IPEC's experience to date with child labour monitoring systems and refine the core concepts of child labour monitoring. A similar set of consultations went on during the same period with SafeWork, particularly with regard to the role of labour inspection in child labour monitoring.

3.2.4 Operational procedures

In response to the External Auditor's Review (1999), IPEC has continued to review and refine its procedures and processes. The standard action programme agreement was revised, which significantly strengthens the ILO's position in dealing with non-performing implementing agencies and reduces the risk of loss. The finalization of the new agreement format also allows IPEC to move forward in its work with PROCUREMENT to automate the preparation of contracts, which will decrease processing times.

IPEC Operations Manual: A clear understanding of the processes and procedures related

to IPEC's field operations is critical for IPEC staff. IPEC recently revamped its Operations Manual, which had last been updated in 2000. It includes sections on key substantive issues and guidelines for programme design, monitoring, reporting and evaluations. It provides guidelines, web-enabled links and formats to be used for action programme approvals, agreements with implementing partners and other aspects of field operations. IPEC expects the updated Manual will make a valuable contribution to the efficiency, consistency, and speed of numerous aspects of field operations. The new manual is available for IPEC staff on the ILO intranet, internet as well as on CD-ROM and will be printed at a later stage for offices that may have difficulty accessing the internet.

Project Monitoring Plans (PMP): During the biennium, IPEC developed and introduced the PMP as an operational tool for use by IPEC project managers. Combined with workplans and detailed project monitoring systems, the PMP is used for assessing progress and for identifying adjustments that need to be made to implementation.

3.2.5 Continued commitment to decentralization

During the biennium, IPEC remained committed to decentralization of financial administration to field offices. Over 70 per cent of IPEC's projects are now financially decentralized. In view of bottlenecks related to administrative processes, IPEC continued to work with ILO field offices to streamline administration in several areas, including, for example, the submission of contractual proposals for projects to PROCUREMENT, the making of payments to implementing partners and the recording of expenditures. The updating of the IPEC Operations Manual will also contribute to streamlining these processes as it provides instructions and clarifies the procedures and processes. The placement of the four² Child Labour Specialists will further support IPEC's efforts at decentralization.

Delivery, both in terms of quality and quantity, continues to be a priority area for IPEC's management and considerable work has gone into ensuring that the financial, administrative and personnel support functions of the Programme contribute to this.

² The post for a second Child Labour Specialist as approved under the 2002-03 Programme and Budget is still expected to be filled in Africa.

PART II

Thematic highlights

This part of the report highlights three topics of importance to IPEC in its current work and the upcoming biennium.

In addition to the those now under way, many additional member States are starting to lay the groundwork for Time-Bound Programmes. The first section, “**The Time-Bound Programme approach: Concept and implementation**” reviews how the approach developed, its underlying principles and the progress to date. These concepts as well as explanations and advice on the many facets of TBPs for the elimination of the WFCL are elaborated further in the recently published TBP Map Kit cited in Part I, Section 2.4.1.

Educational alternatives for child labourers or at-risk children have always been an important component of IPEC interventions that target children directly. With IPEC’s strategic shift towards enhancing the enabling environment for action

against child labour, education policy has begun to receive greater emphasis as well. Section 2, “**The importance of education for eliminating child labour**”, provides explanations of why education is so critical and reviews IPEC’s education strategy both in terms of policy reform and targeted interventions to assist children.

The pernicious effects of child labour on children and their futures are well documented and widely accepted as a reason for eliminating the practice. A recently published study by IPEC’s research unit on the costs and benefits of eliminating child labour will help reinforce this argument by showing how eliminating child labour is also clearly beneficial to a country’s economy over the long run. The third section, “**The economic argument for eliminating child labour: weighing the costs and benefits**”, reviews the results of the study and the methodology used.

II.1. THE TIME-BOUND PROGRAMME APPROACH: CONCEPT AND IMPLEMENTATION

Convention No. 182 calls on ILO Member States to take “effective and time-bound measures”¹ to prevent the engagement of children in the worst forms of child labour (WFCL), provide assistance for the withdrawal of children from the WFCL and for their rehabilitation and social integration, and to ensure access to free basic education for all children removed from such activities. The Time-Bound Programme (TBP) approach constitutes one of the means by which member States can fulfil their obligations under the Convention.

TBPs are designed as a comprehensive framework that governments can use to chart a course of action with well-defined targets. They comprise a set of integrated and coordinated policies and programmes with clear goals, specific targets and a defined time frame, aimed at preventing and eliminating a country’s WFCL. They emphasize the need to address the root causes of child labour, linking action for the latter’s elimination to national development policy, macro-economic trends and strategies, and demographic and labour market processes and outcomes, with particular emphasis on economic and social policies to combat poverty and to promote universal basic education and social mobilization. The TBP’s time horizon is set in accordance with the prevalence of the WFCL, the availability of resources, the level of local expertise and other conditions prevailing in the country.

Focusing heavily on the rapid elimination of the WFCL, the TBP approach represents a logical progression of IPEC’s work to date while drawing on the experience that has been accumulating since the programme’s inception. TBPs pull together many of the successful approaches piloted by IPEC and others in the past into a comprehensive and scaled-up programme combining upstream policy-oriented interventions covering awareness raising, legislation and enforcement, education, employment and social protection with withdrawal and rehabilitation interventions. IPEC sees the TBP as a key strategic approach for attaining large-scale impact on the WFCL.

1.1 PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF TBPS

TBPs have several important characteristics. A TBP:

- is initiated and led by the country in terms of planning, implementation and resource mobilization;
- must be comprehensive and must be fully integrated into national development plans;
- involves intense participation of many stakeholders, including policy-makers, practitioners, workers’ and employers’ associations, donors, current and prospective implementing partners, public and private agencies, and the target groups themselves;
- needs to be flexible enough to adapt to the specific circumstances of the country in question; and
- must be underpinned by extensive data collection and analysis.

In addition, TBP interventions must be monitored and evaluated systematically to ensure effective and timely attainment of the goal of eliminating the WFCL. These characteristics are reviewed below.

1.1.1 Country ownership

The primary responsibility for the development and implementation of TBPs lies with national agencies and institutions. A multi-sectoral programme of the scale of TBPs cannot be effectively and sustainably developed and implemented without full country ownership. It is the government’s responsibility to set the process of TBP development in motion, designate or establish the institutional mechanisms for its implementation, and mobilize the necessary human and financial resources. IPEC, with the support of the international community, can back this commitment with additional resources and technical assistance.

¹ Convention No. 182, Article 7 (2).

BOX 10. THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA TAKES A CLEAR LEADERSHIP ROLE IN THE NATIONAL TBP PROCESS

The process of developing a large-scale national action plan to eliminate child labour in South Africa began in 1996 as a government initiative called the Child Labour Action Programme (CLAP). As a first step, data and other information on child labour were gathered and analysed and in 1999 the first national household-based survey of child work was carried out. Thereafter, broad policy consultations were undertaken involving a wide array of stakeholders, among them children. This culminated in the drafting of the CLAP in which numerous government agencies participated. Now in the form of a government white paper, the CLAP is expected to receive final government approval in the near future. Because of the CLAP process, South Africa was in an excellent position to develop a TBP to address the WFCL. In fact, the two programmes dovetail well and a number of the components of the CLAP that relate to the WFCL have now been assigned to the TBP framework.

IPEC will soon implement a three-year USDOL-funded IPEC project to support the TBP process. The project interventions are linked directly to actions identified in the CLAP. To strengthen the enabling environment, the project will sponsor new research and policy discussions to increase knowledge and capacity of relevant institutions. It will seek to leverage resources and establish linkages with other national policy and programme frameworks. Ways will be explored to target the rollout of government and other stakeholders' programmes and policies on poverty, employment, labour and social matters more effectively in areas where child labour has serious negative effects on the children. The project also has components dealing with legislative reform, awareness raising and social mobilization.

Downstream interventions will focus on piloting methodologies for addressing target WFCL (bonded labour, child trafficking, commercial sexual exploitation, and use of children for illegal activities) and strengthening local capacity to monitor and manage action against them. It will support existing measures for social safety nets and economic opportunities for the benefit of poor families and communities vulnerable to the WFCL. To ensure that children withdrawn from work will not go back to work, relevant and quality educational alternatives will be provided, building on the existing work of the South African government nationally.

IPEC's role in programme development and implementation is one of catalyst, facilitator and provider of policy/technical assistance. National responsibility also includes the active participation of government agencies, the social partners and non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

Mobilizing political support at the highest level of the country is the single most important element for smooth implementation and for ensuring sustainability of a TBP. Strong political commitment is a critical prerequisite for the formulation of proactive policies and programmes; for the integration of the child labour issue into relevant national laws, development policies and programmes; and for the mobilization of national resources for the elimination of the WFCL.

Box 10 shows how country ownership has been embraced for the upcoming TBP for South Africa.

1.1.2 A comprehensive and integrated approach

The TBP concept draws much of its *raison d'être* from the understanding that child labour cannot be eliminated sustainably unless its root causes are addressed effectively. The multi-sectoral nature of child labour's causes and consequences calls for a comprehensive approach covering many social and economic sectors. Indeed, the ideal approach to the implementation of a TBP is to integrate, or "mainstream" it fully into an even larger national development framework in which poverty alleviation objectives are being pursued in areas such as education, employment, income generation, social protection and health.

Mainstreaming also facilitates joint targeting with programmes in the other areas of social and economic development cited above, which means that resources for other social goals can be leveraged to benefit victims of child labour and children at risk as well. TBP interventions should capitalize on synergies between sectors and stakeholders to ensure sustainability.

1.1.3 Broad-based participation

The TBP approach takes IPEC's well-established participatory approach to a new level. It associates government departments and agencies at central and local levels and integrates workers' and employers' organizations, ministries of labour and other traditional NGO partners into the different stages of programme preparation and implementation. Thus problem analysis, identification of areas and sectors of intervention, target setting, choice of strategies and implementation modalities, resource mobilization and other stages of programme development require broad consultations among the key stakeholders. Moreover, the efficient and effective implementation of a TBP requires arrangements for multi-sectoral, multi-agency coordination mechanisms. These functions may be carried out within existing mechanisms where appropriate arrangements are available, or through the establishment of new mechanisms, if necessary.

The importance of having a strong social foundation for the TBP cannot be overemphasized. Also needed are awareness and support, along with the active participation of children and their families, teachers, local communities, workers' and employers' organizations, NGOs, central and local governments and the media.

1.1.4 Flexibility

The number and types of interventions needed under a given TBP evidently depend on the magnitude and complexity of the child labour problem, including the specific causes and consequences of the prevalent worst forms, the extent of policy gaps needing remedy in the short to medium term, and the adequacy of infrastructure and services for addressing the problem. The configuration of programme components also depends on the availability of human and financial resources, implementation capacity, and the extent of political and social support. These factors will also affect the amount of time needed to effectively deal with the problem.

In the light of the foregoing, a major principle underlying the approach is *flexibility*. The TBP concept is designed to take into account the variability of national situations with regard to the extent and nature of the WFCL, as well as differences in institutional and technical capacity. Depending on the extent of the child labour problem and the availability of human and financial

resources, a TBP can start on a massive scale and aim to eliminate all WFCL within a relatively short period, or it can start on a relatively small scale and adopt a gradual roll-out plan covering a longer period of time. For example, the programme could focus initially on selected WFCL and extend gradually to other worst forms. Similarly, it could start in a few geographical areas and gradually scale up to cover the whole country. The speed of this expansion could be determined by the pervasiveness and severity of the problem of child exploitation and the availability of resources.

1.1.5 Planning based on solid data collection and analysis

The TBP approach also takes the programme formulation process that has been evolving among IPEC and its partners to a new level in terms of its grounding on empirical data. Although few IPEC-supported projects are developed without situation analysis involving some form of data collection, the extent to which IPEC-supported TBPs have been informed by data collection and analysis is unprecedented. IPEC's strong support for the adoption of a data-based approach for the development of TBPs is aimed at improving programme design and enhancing the effectiveness of interventions. Thus the typical TBP development exercise includes:

- preparatory studies assessing the extent and nature of child labour in key sectors and industries known to have child labour problems;
- analysis of the causes and consequences of child labour;
- policy reviews in areas such as labour law, legislation and enforcement, education and national economic development, including poverty reduction strategies;
- occupational safety and health studies focusing on children; and
- an "intervention mapping" of the experiences of key partners in project and policy implementation.

Data analysis and policy reviews inform the identification of the forms of child labour requiring priority attention under the TBP, identification and use of indicators for target-setting, formulation of strategies and, subsequently, programme monitoring and evaluation. Systematic

planning has also been promoted through the development of logical and strategic frameworks and analysis of the underlying risks and the assumptions that must be made in programme design. This approach is essential for the design of feasible, relevant and coherent programmes. It is also essential for assessing progress towards the attainment of programme goals and for evaluating the impact of interventions.

This increasing emphasis on data-based planning has been facilitated by the expansion of IPEC's Statistical Information and Monitoring Programme on Child Labour (SIMPOC) as a repository of information on child labour and as a provider of technical assistance for strengthening national capacities for child labour data collection and analysis. IPEC is encouraging and supporting better use of existing data, complemented by new data collection exercises using cost-efficient methods. This approach promotes a systematic analysis and utilization of data in policy and programme development and implementation.

1.1.6 Systematic programme monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation are important components of the TBP. Effective monitoring and evaluation ensures that a TBP is dynamic and its objectives can be fine-tuned when needed. It also provides future lessons for programme design. A TBP should have clearly defined indicators and targets and an efficient and cost-effective data management system for planning, monitoring and evaluation.

1.2 COMPONENTS OF A TBP

A typical TBP will be composed of a number of interventions aimed at preventing children from entering the WFCL, withdrawing and rehabilitating those children already engaged in such activities, and protecting all working children above the legal minimum age from exploitation and work hazards.

- **Prevention** strategies include efforts aimed at strengthening legislation and enforcement, improving educational opportunities and carrying out other enhancements to make the education system accessible and attractive to all boys and girls, raising household income, and increasing awareness of the consequences of the WFCL.
- **Rehabilitation** includes, principally, the provision of health and counselling services as well as gender-sensitive educational and skills training opportunities for children withdrawn from child labour.
- **Protection** from exploitation and hazardous work involves legislation and enforcement of labour standards and improvements in working conditions.

Broadly speaking, TBP measures can be grouped under two categories: "upstream" measures aimed at creating an enabling environment for the elimination of the WFCL, and "downstream" direct interventions targeted at population groups or economic sectors where WFCL are prevalent.

At the upstream level are policy and institutional issues in sectors or areas that determine national capacity for addressing the various dimensions of the child labour problem in an effective and sustainable manner. The effective eradication of the WFCL requires that all essential laws are in place and are effectively enforced, that policies are in place to enable all boys and girls below the minimum age for employment to attend school, that families have alternatives for earning their livelihoods rather than sending their children to work and that the population is aware of the consequences of the WFCL and the special situation of girls and participate actively in the fight against it.

Effective action also requires operational arrangements for adequately responding to the needs of children found in the WFCL in terms of withdrawal and rehabilitation services, through institutional capacity building at central, regional and local levels. This institutional capacity building covers many aspects of planning, implementing and assessing the impact of interventions, as well as the creation of durable mechanisms to locate and react to instances of the WFCL. These mechanisms include, for example, rapid response facilities and child labour monitoring systems.

In contrast, the downstream, targeted interventions refer to specific measures to directly assist working children and their families and communities. To be effective, TBPs must support direct interventions for at-risk children, child labourers, former child labourers, families and communities. Where relevant, these interventions should reflect the specific needs of children relating to factors such as age, gender, ethnicity, caste and social class. Direct actions must aim at:

BOX 11. TBP EDUCATION INITIATIVE LEADS TO INCREASED ENROLMENT IN EL SALVADOR

The education component of the TBP in El Salvador aims to ensure the sustainable relocation of children from hazardous work into school. The initiative covers 18 municipalities and just over 26,000 children, comprising more than 9,000 working and nearly 17,000 at-risk children. A wide range of national and local actors have been brought into the process through the TBP National Steering Committee. Activities include:

- training teachers on the risks of child labour and the importance of education;
- developing educational modules on child labour to be integrated into school curricula;
- conducting educational research into curriculum and data-collection needs;
- evaluating existing programmes and policies.

A national awareness campaign is also under way. Books and educational materials have been supplied to 50 schools in 13 municipalities not serviced by the Ministry of Education. This campaign has reached over 8,000 children in target areas where child labour in the fishing and sugar cane sectors is pervasive. During vacation periods, teachers run school enrolment drives among parents in these areas. Parents are reassured that the costs of their children's education will be reduced by the provision by IPEC of books and materials. As a result of this operation, school enrolment in the target areas increased by 10 to 15 per cent. IPEC is also working with the Ministry of Education and civil society organizations to ensure that the Education for All National Plan includes time-bound targets for the elimination of the WFCL, taking into account the special situation of girls.

- enhancing *local capacity* (government agencies, employers' and workers' organizations, NGOs and community groupings) to detect, monitor and manage action aimed at children in the WFCL. Needed measures include institutional and community mechanisms and information base for the timely identification of child labourers and children at risk;
- establishing *mechanisms* for the withdrawal and rehabilitation of children found in the WFCL;
- providing meaningful educational and vocational training *alternatives* for children in the WFCL and those at risk;
- providing *social safety nets* and *economic opportunities* for families vulnerable to the WFCL;
- promoting local *awareness raising*, *advocacy* and *social mobilization* for the prevention of these forms of exploitation; and
- setting up local *child labour monitoring systems* as well as *rapid response mechanisms* to rescue children and provide them with counselling, health and legal services.

In considering programme options, it is important to ensure that all major interventions essential for the realization of the TBP objectives

are in place, but without unnecessary duplication. The TBP design, thus, seeks to capitalize on synergies between sectors and programme partners, strengthening existing interventions, if necessary, and making particular efforts to provide TBP target groups access to existing programmes, with new interventions developed essentially to fill existing policy and programme gaps. Box 11 shows how this works in practice in the education sector.

1.3 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE TBP CONCEPT

El Salvador, Nepal, and the United Republic of Tanzania are the first three countries to implement TBPs. Three other countries, the Dominican Republic, Costa Rica, and the Philippines, started implementation during 2002-03. Eight additional countries have begun the process, namely: Bangladesh, Brazil, Ecuador, Indonesia, Pakistan, Senegal, South Africa and Turkey. The experience acquired from the design and implementation of these programmes has helped to refine the TBP concept, for example in terms of content, emphases and relationships with ongoing interventions in areas such as macro-economic policy, poverty reduction and education. Refinement and further development of methodologies and

strategies have also occurred on such aspects as integrating programmes, the role of monitoring and evaluation in building knowledge, the elements of a feasible impact assessment framework and the most appropriate systems for child labour monitoring. The specific roles that IPEC and other ILO units can play and the required capacity to fulfil these roles have also been clarified. Such issues have important bearing on the nature of coalitions and partnerships to be developed with government agencies, the social partners, NGOs, community groups and donors.

Programme development has also evolved in other ways. For example, the first three TBPs were developed as pilot programmes funded by one donor. Since then, there has been a gradual move towards joint funding of both preparatory activities and TBP interventions. Multi-donor funding is essential if more countries are to make significant progress towards the elimination of the WFCL. In parallel, the notion of the TBP as an umbrella strategic framework covering several projects and non-project interventions implemented by different agencies with different funding sources has been established. These developments have underscored the importance of building coalitions and networks at both national and international levels.

The mobilization of resources is a crucial prerequisite for large-scale interventions such as TBPs. As more countries seek to implement TBPs, it is evident that resources need to be pooled from a consortium of several donors. Domestic re-

sources also need to be increased to support programmes that contribute to the attainment of TBP goals, for example in the areas of education and poverty reduction. In countries participating in the World Bank and IMF Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) initiative, it is useful to explore the possibility of channelling resources generated under this scheme into funding TBP interventions. Other possible sources include grant and loan funding from the international and regional financial institutions.

Financial support may take the form of either direct contribution to the TBP budget for projects of support or funding of complementary activities within ongoing programmes of national and international development agencies. There are also other important ways to expand the programme, for example through leveraging the resources of other development or social programmes that impact child labour. This is of particular interest in relation to education and poverty alleviation programmes. It involves joint targeting of beneficiaries and/or the incorporation of child labour indicators among those of other programmes, where feasible.

IPEC often assists in the process of mobilizing resources. In many cases ILO Subregional Offices and IPEC staff at headquarters and in the field have direct contacts with donor agencies at the country level and they can provide information on donor priorities and requirements as well as technical input and know-how for producing necessary documentation.

II.2. THE IMPORTANCE OF EDUCATION FOR ELIMINATING CHILD LABOUR

Education has always been central to the ILO's work on child labour. Indeed, history has shown how instrumental education has been to the abolition of child labour, the development of a skilled work force, and the promotion of development that is based on principles of social justice. In many countries where child labour is prevalent, however, education policies and programmes have failed working children due to both problems of school access, the quality of education or social exclusion.

Working children are the largest group excluded from education. Some of the barriers they face include long distances to school, particularly in rural areas, discrimination in the classroom, the burden of combining school and work or household chores; costs (school fees, uniforms and textbooks), lost wages from removing the child from work; and the lack of facilities, materials and support systems. In addition, the poor status and working conditions of teachers and curricula that are not relevant to the local labour market or the child's daily life can reduce the quality of education and affect the motivation of both teachers and families alike.

2.1 THE ILO CHILD LABOUR CONVENTIONS AND EDUCATION

The ILO has long recognized the importance of free, compulsory, education of good quality for children. Convention No. 138, which replaced several earlier ILO child labour Conventions for specific sectors, calls on member States to ensure “the effective abolition of child labour and to raise progressively the minimum age for admission to employment or work to a level consistent with the fullest physical and mental development of young persons”.¹ In particular, the Convention states that the minimum age for employment must correspond either to the age of completion of compulsory schooling or the age of 15 (14 for developing countries). While member States have the right to choose

the means to attain this objective, it should be emphasized that a child labour policy is meaningful only if it is coordinated with a full range of policies relating to children, including education, child health and family support.

The preamble of Convention No. 182 also calls for action against the WFCL that takes into account the importance of free basic education and recognizes that the long-term solution will involve universal education. Other provisions stipulate that:

- national programmes of action must take into account the importance of education in eliminating child labour;
- children up to the age of 18 removed from the WFCL must have access to free basic education and, where appropriate, receive vocational training;
- international cooperation and assistance must include support for universal education;
- statistical data on child labour should include details on school attendance; and
- governments should improve the educational infrastructure and the training of teachers to meet the needs of girls and boys.

2.2 OVER TEN YEARS OF EXPERIENCE IN EDUCATION INTERVENTIONS

IPEC has been working since the early 1990s with principal stakeholders in the education sector. The broad range of experience IPEC has acquired since then spans non-formal, formal and vocational education. Non-formal, or transitional, education has been instrumental in the rehabilitation of former child labourers and their reintegration into formal schools and communities. For older children, vocational education and

¹ Texts of ILO Conventions are available on the ILO public web site at <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/english/index.htm>.

BOX 12. CHILD LABOUR AND EFA

The international community's efforts to achieve EFA goals* and the progressive elimination of child labour are inextricably linked. On the one hand, education – and, in particular, free and compulsory education of good quality up to the minimum age for entering into employment, as defined by ILO Convention No. 138 – is a key element in the prevention of child labour. On the other hand, child labour is one of the main obstacles to EFA, since children who are working full time cannot go to school. Child labour also affects the academic achievement of the considerable number of children who combine work and school. Quite often this results in these children dropping out of school and entering into full-time employment. For the goal of universal primary education to be reached by 2015 for the 113 million children out of school, governments will need to step up efforts to eliminate child labour. The education sector has great potential to contribute to the prevention and elimination of child labour, which should be an integral part of education policies worldwide. The ILO is promoting EFA in the context of its decent work campaign, not only as a means to combat child labour, but also as part of its work to develop vocational and skills training, to promote the status of teachers and to uphold their individual rights and the rights of their organizations.

* The EFA movement was essentially an outcome of World Conference on Education for All in 1990. The Dakar Framework for Action (World Education Forum in Dakar, April 2000) calls for universal primary education by 2015 and is coordinated by UNESCO.

training have provided the skills needed for gainful employment. In recent years, and particularly with the development of TBPs, IPEC has relied on the knowledge gained and lessons learned from this practical experience as a basis for policy advice and technical assistance to member States.

The focus on policy advice and technical assistance is in line with IPEC's overall strategy and is reflected in the ILO's 2004-05 Programme and Budget. One important facet of this involves mainstreaming the elimination of child labour into national programmes dealing with poverty reduction and education, as well as international development frameworks such as Education for All (EFA), which calls for universal primary education by 2015 (see Box 12).

IPEC aims to influence national educational policies so that education systems prevent children from being drawn prematurely into labour and are more responsive to the needs of children released from hazardous work. IPEC has also been working towards increased levels and improved targeting of education funding to meet the needs of working children and the improved co-ordination between education and social protection programmes to combat child labour.

2.3 NON-FORMAL EDUCATION

Non-formal, or transitional, education programmes enable former child workers to "catch up" with their peers who began their schooling at the appropriate age, or for older children to be provided opportunities that lead to vocational training. A strong link between such rehabilitation programmes and the formal education system is necessary since basic education will ensure opportunities for further education and employment. Experience has shown that non-formal education in isolation has not necessarily ensured opportunities for further education or employment for former working children, which is why reintegration into formal schools or vocational training has been important.

2.4 VOCATIONAL AND SKILLS TRAINING

In order to prepare them for entry into gainful and skilled employment, the vocational and skills training component of IPEC programmes, matched to the needs of the local labour market, has provided practical skills for children above the legal minimum age of employment and who have already acquired functional literacy and numeric skills. Included in the curricula for such training have been components on the risks of child labour and occupational safety and health, as well as basic workers' rights. Strengthening

BOX 13. A SKILLS TRAINING PROJECT TO PROVIDE VIABLE ALTERNATIVES TO CHILD LABOUR IS SCALED UP IN PAKISTAN

In Peshawar, in the North West Frontier Province (NWFP) of Pakistan, a Swiss government funded IPEC project has successfully combined removal from hazardous work through rehabilitation and skills training for adolescents with prevention of child labour through mobilization of teachers and curriculum development in primary schools. In the first phase, working children first entered rehabilitation centres and later were either provided with skills training or were mainstreamed into the education system. Following a positive evaluation of the first phase, the project was expanded from 6 to 30 rehabilitation centres, increasing the target group from 720 to 3,000. The following components were also added:

- community involvement in managing the rehabilitation centres;
- health care facilities for working and former working children
- studies on occupational safety and health risks;
- training of counsellors in vocational guidance and careers advice;
- skills training linked to local labour market needs by conducting surveys and offering access to apprenticeships after skills training;
- alternative income programmes for families, especially mothers;
- mobilizing of parents and communities through the formation of Parent Teacher Associations (PTAs);
- mobilizing of policy-makers, law enforcement agencies and social partners;
- gender balance to ensure that 50 per cent in each of the target groups and project staff is female.

The IPEC Teachers' Kit on child labour and children's rights has been integrated into the state school curriculum throughout the Province and translated into Pashto for use in NWFP, as well as in Baluchistan Province and Afghanistan.

partnerships with employer organizations in the field is also a priority.

The development of skills training modules for a more low-cost mobile approach in rural areas is another important development in making skills training more accessible to former working children. To this purpose, IPEC is working with IFP/SKILLS² to develop training modules for adolescents as well as parents. Considering the high incidence of child labour in the urban informal sector, IPEC is also developing informal, cost-effective methods of skills training with a special emphasis on non-exploitative apprenticeship schemes. One such programme is being developed in Anglophone Africa. Through these pilot interventions, IPEC is working for a more comprehensive, integrated skills training strategy for each country and the development of a common informal sector skills training policy for the subregion based on common problems, policy contexts and opportunities. IPEC is also collaborating with the Ghana Decent Work Pilot Programme. Building on the ILO's wealth of experience in this area will be critical to the success of these new innovations. Another example of a skills training programme from Pakistan is illustrated in Box 13.

2.5 FORMAL EDUCATION

As basic literacy and numeric skills through non-formal education do not guarantee that children will be permanently withdrawn from work, mainstreaming these children into formal education systems is very important. Furthermore, investments in basic education often only reach more privileged social groups, efforts need to be spread more evenly and to ensure they reach at-risk children. In many cases, working children belong to ethnically or culturally disadvantaged groups. In this regard, IPEC is working with the INDISCO³ programme in order to understand better how social exclusion mechanisms affect the education of indigenous and tribal peoples and to develop models to counteract these mechanisms.

² For collaboration with ILO departments, see Part I, Section 1.5.3.

³ The ILO's Interregional Programme to Support Self-Reliance of Indigenous and Tribal Communities through Cooperatives and other Self-Help Organizations (INDISCO).

2.5.1 Measures to encourage enrolment and retention in formal education

In addition to advocating for the increased and improved targeting of educational resources for working children and the improved status and working conditions of teachers, there are a variety of preventative measures, which IPEC has used to encourage enrolment and retain working children in school. Among these are:

- the training of teachers and educational authorities on child labour;
- the integration of new curricula components covering the risks of child labour and children's rights and life skills;
- the integration of skills relevant to the local labour market in the curricula including the provision of career and credit information;

- the removal of both cost and physical barriers to schooling;
- institutional arrangements in the formal school system such as transitional classes for older students, bridging courses, active efforts to enrol children who are not in school through monitoring and home visits;
- the provision of psycho-social counselling or other support services including after school activities; and
- awareness raising among communities and especially parents including community enrolment drives.

Box 14 shows how some of these measures work in practice.

BOX 14. MAKING EDUCATION CENTRAL TO ELIMINATING CHILD LABOUR IN AGRICULTURE IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

The IPEC Programme in the Dominican Republic has placed the promotion of more and better education at the centre of its strategies to prevent children at risk from performing hazardous tasks in the agriculture sector. The aim is to promote the enrolment or return to formal school of children who are not attending and to keep them in school until they successfully complete the compulsory cycle. Therefore, within the framework of two ongoing IPEC action programmes, one in the coffee-growing region of San José de Ocoa and the other in the tomato-growing area of Azua, a range of services are offered to children according to age group and needs: pre-schooling, levelling and tutoring classes and extra-curricular activities.

In Ocoa, IPEC and its implementing partner Asociación para el Desarrollo de San José de Ocoa have helped parents, many of whom are illiterate, obtain birth certificates for their children by assisting them to get the necessary documents and paying for stamps. In the Dominican Republic, as in a number of countries, the lack of a birth certificate is an obstacle that can discourage parents from enrolling children in formal schools. IPEC helped coordinate the register of birth and the mayor's office in Ocoa. For its part, the register of birth waived the service fees for 334 children needing certificates.

In Azua, 1,560 children ages 6 through 14 have so far participated in *salas de tareas* (after-school study programmes) to help them keep up with their school work in Spanish and mathematics. In this project implemented by the Instituto de Desarrollo de Salud Integral, working or at-risk children with difficulties are identified by teachers who have been previously trained to recognize child-labour-related problems. Student volunteers are recruited by these teachers to help children with their homework. Children attend for periods of 20 to 28 weeks. The *salas de tareas* also offer extra-curricular activities, such as computer and art classes, thus creating alternatives for appropriate and beneficial activities accessible to almost 300 children during non-school hours. Thanks to this intervention, which began in September 2002, the pass rate to the next grade of the seven participating schools increased from 66 per cent at the end of the 2001-02 academic year to 88 per cent at the end of 2002-03.

In addition, 146 children aged between 6 and 14 also participated in summer levelling courses, which permitted them to continue to the next grade for the following school year. This is important because grade repetition often causes children to drop out of school altogether, which is one of the main factors leading to child labour in the agricultural sector.

Both programmes benefited from the decisive support of the Ministries of Labour and Education and strong commitment from the communities, which facilitated the allocation of space and maintenance of schoolrooms.

2.6 TEACHERS AS AGENTS OF CHANGE

The role of teachers and their organizations has taken on greater significance as IPEC focuses more intensively on formal education to prevent and combat child labour. IPEC collaborates with the ILO Bureau for Workers' Activities (ACTRAV)⁴ and two world bodies of teachers, Education International (EI) and the World Confederation of Teachers (WCT) to sensitize and mobilize teachers, educators and their organizations to the problems and needs of working children. This work has inspired the formation of Child Labour and Education Task Forces around the world comprising ministries of education and labour, teachers' organizations, workers' and employers' organizations, teacher training colleges, UN agencies, universities and NGOs among others. These have become important bodies for building national alliances and political momentum towards implementing needed policies. IPEC has also been working with numerous teachers' organizations to improve the quality and structure of the education system to reach out to working children, establish linkages between schools and non-formal education and mainstream flexible and child-friendly approaches into formal education.

Improving the quality of education has also meant underlining the importance of the good status, employment and working conditions of teachers. In this context, the ILO's Sectoral Activities on Education is working to support the application of the ILO/UNESCO Recommendation concerning the Status of Teachers, which is monitored by the joint ILO/UNESCO Committee of Experts.

To train teachers to recognize and respond to problems related to child labour, IPEC has cooperated closely with Education International, UNESCO and UNICEF to develop a guide for teachers, the *Information Kit for Teachers, Educators and their Organizations*. This kit is now available in Arabic, Bahasa Indonesia, Bengali, English, French, Nepali, Pashto, Portuguese, Romanian, Spanish, Swahili, Tagalog, Thai and Urdu. While this kit is targeted mainly at primary school teachers, another teaching tool, SCREAM (Supporting Children's Rights through Education, the Arts and the Media) has been created by IPEC for older children in an effort to motivate young people to take action and share their new-found knowledge with the wider community.⁵

2.7 ADDRESSING THE SPECIAL NEEDS OF GIRLS

According to UNESCO estimates, some 60 per cent of the children who are not in school worldwide are girls. Therefore, concerted efforts must be made to address their problems. Many types of child labour that involve girls are largely hidden, uncounted and unvalued. These include household chores, domestic servitude, agricultural work and home-based work. Also, faced with limited resources, parents may prefer to invest in the education of their sons while maintaining their daughters' critical contribution to the household economy. In certain cultures, a girl's chances of going to school may depend on the availability of separate school facilities for girls or the presence of a female teacher.

ACTRAV, EI, IPEC and WCT are collaborating to mobilize educators around the world to prevent child labour. For example, innovative partnerships have been formed between the Tanzania Teachers' Union and the Forum for African Women Educationalists to lower the drop-out rates of girls. IPEC is also an active member of the *UN Girls' Education Initiative* led by UNICEF, which is working to accelerate progress towards maintaining gender parity in primary and secondary education by 2005 and gender equality and education for all by 2015.

2.8 EDUCATION IN NATIONAL TIME-BOUND PROGRAMMES

IPEC's TBP approach to eliminate the WFCL is founded on comprehensive solutions to the root causes of the child labour problem, of which education is clearly a prominent one. Within this framework, greater emphasis is being placed on implementing appropriate policies and interventions that can accelerate the timeline for universal primary education while assisting victims of the WFCL and those at risk. Thus, the main focus in the design of TBPs is on the overall development of the education system at the primary and secondary levels, and provision of transitional and vocational education where pertinent.

⁴ For collaboration with ILO departments, see Part I, Section 1.5.3.

⁵ See Part 2, Section 2.1.1 for more information on SCREAM.

2.8.1 Targeting both child labour and education

The expansion of the education system to reach the TBP target groups can take time. In such cases, these children need to receive education and other services directly. This is achieved, for example, by specifically targeting geographical areas that are prone to the WFCL or are known to be recruitment areas.

One type of service to these children mentioned earlier comprises measures to reduce or eliminate indirect and opportunity costs of schooling. These measures can, in IPEC's experience, be a powerful incentive for parents to send children to school. Services such as school meals and health care are examples of these that can be delivered by the education system itself. Replacing the family's lost income can be achieved in a number of ways, including: income generation initiatives; direct stipends to families conditional on a child's school attendance, which has been applied successfully in several countries. Joint targeting of beneficiaries between education expansion programmes and social protection programmes is yet another method.

However, social, cultural and administrative factors are as significant as poverty in explaining barriers to education. In coordination with key stakeholders, IPEC is therefore working to both expand and improve education systems, by focusing on:

- structural changes, like the removal of direct and indirect costs of education and provision of midday meals;
- social mobilization and community participation;
- overcoming barriers to girls' education; and
- implementation of non-formal and vocational education programmes where appropriate.

2.9 MAKING EDUCATIONAL POLICIES, PROGRAMMES AND BUDGETS TARGET WORKING CHILDREN

In recent years, real progress has been made in linking efforts to achieve EFA with efforts to eliminate child labour. Nevertheless, these critical areas of activity continue to be largely disconnected at national level. There is often insufficient coordination between government ministries implementing education programmes and those dealing with social protection, including child labour issues. This is another reason why mainstreaming child labour concerns into national programmes dealing with poverty reduction and education is so important. To facilitate this process and promote the sharing of experiences between countries and regions, IPEC is documenting good practices that use education to combat child labour.

IPEC is promoting increases in education budgets, improved targeting of education funding and better coordination between education and social protection programmes to combat child labour. Indeed, the ILO has formally endorsed a benchmark of six per cent of gross national product⁶ as a minimum allocation towards education. During the biennium, IPEC focused strongly on policy dialogue at the international level, in particular through participation in the G8 Task Force on Education and the Working Group on Education for All. These efforts have resulted in both the G8 and UNESCO recognizing child labour as a key obstacle to achieving EFA.

The impact of these achievements at the international level is materializing in important benefits at the national level. IPEC is directly involved in discussing budget priorities for World Bank funding for EFA in several countries. Together with the NGO Global March under the theme "From Exploitation to Education", IPEC is pursuing an ongoing discussion with UNESCO, the World Bank and bilateral donors on the importance of increased funding and improved targeting of basic education resources for children at risk and released from hazardous work.

⁶ Outcome of the ILO SECTOR meeting "Conclusions on lifelong learning in the twenty-first century: The changing roles for educational Personnel", 10-14 April, 2000.

II.3. THE ECONOMIC ARGUMENT FOR ELIMINATING CHILD LABOUR: WEIGHING THE COSTS AND BENEFITS

In early 2004, IPEC published *Investing in every child: An economic study of the costs and benefits of eliminating child labour*.¹ The following is a summary of the main findings of the study and the components that underlie the various costs and benefits identified by the researchers.

The goal of eliminating child labour is embodied in ILO Conventions, national legislation and the objectives of workers' and employers' and other civil society organizations around the world. While this commitment is based on the grounds of human rights, several questions regarding the economic rationale have so far been left unanswered. Do the economic benefits of the elimination of child labour exceed its costs? What resources would be required to achieve this goal? How would the financial burden be distributed across different sectors?

The IPEC study on the costs and benefits of eliminating child labour carried out over the last two years provides some answers to these questions. This study, the first integrated study of the economic costs and benefits of eliminating child labour in the developing and transitional world, dispels doubts regarding the affordability of the task. It confirms that the benefits of eliminating child labour far outweigh the costs. In this way, the study provides an additional reason for sustaining the global community's efforts to combat child labour, particularly in its worst forms, and replace it with education.

The study does not tell us *whether* to eliminate child labour – these commitments are already in place – but it sheds light on the financial burden this may entail and the economic impacts we can expect as a result. Equally, it does not offer specific policy prescriptions, since the model used and hypothetically applied to all the countries is generic. Although policies must be tailored to the conditions specific to each country, the study does provide information that may assist those who formulate policies or campaigns to promote the acceptance of those policies.

3.1 MAIN FINDINGS

The elimination of child labour and its replacement by universal education is estimated to yield enormous economic benefits. Over the period 2001 to 2020, the total sum of estimated global costs is US\$ 760 billion, whereas the benefits that accrue during this period come up to US\$ 5,106 billion. Thus, benefits exceed costs by a ratio of 6.7 to 1. This amounts to an internal rate of return of 43.8 per cent.

As shown in Table 9, all regions experience very large net gains, although some benefit more than others. In North Africa and the Middle East, the benefits are the highest relative to the costs (8.4 to 1), whereas in sub-Saharan Africa they are the lowest (5.2 to 1). In Asia, the ratio is 7.2 to 1; in transitional countries, it is 5.9 to 1; and in Latin America, the ratio is 5.3 to 1.

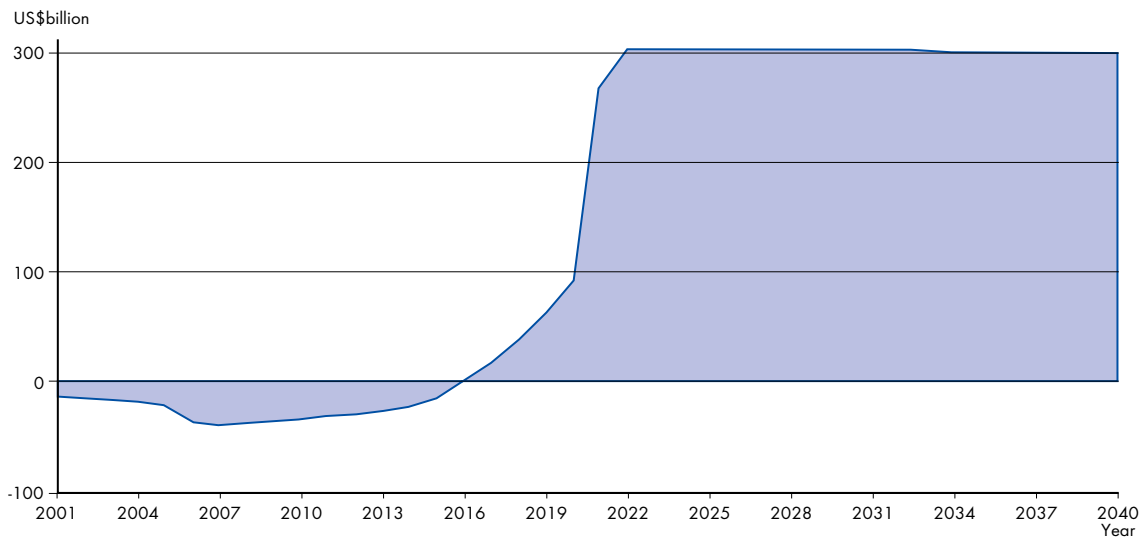
Chart 5 tracks the undiscounted net annual flows across time. For the first eight years they trend downward (more negative); then they reverse direction, becoming positive in year 2016. This reveals the economic character of elimination of child labour as a generational investment, a sustained commitment to our children in order to reap the benefits when they reach adulthood. For approximately one and a half decades during which the programme is first implemented, the economic burden will exceed its return. After this, the net flows turn positive, dramatically so after 2020, since past this point there are no further costs, only the benefits derived from improved education and health. Hence, taken as a whole, the delayed benefits more than recoup the costs.

¹ IPEC: *Eliminating Child Labour: An Economic Study of the Costs and Benefits* (ILO, Geneva, 2004).

Table 9. Economic costs and benefits of eliminating child labour 2001-2020
(In US\$ billions, Percentage of aggregate gross national income in parentheses)

Region	Transitional countries	Asia	Latin America Africa	Sub-Saharan and Middle East	North Africa	Global
Total costs	25.6	458.8	76.6	139.5	59.7	760.3
Total benefits	149.8	3 321.3	407.2	723.9	504.1	5 106.3
Net economic benefits	124.2	2 862.4	330.6	584.4	444.4	4 346.1
	(5.1%)	(27.0%)	(9.3%)	(54.0%)	(23.2%)	(22.2%)

Chart 5. Undiscounted annual net economic benefits (costs), (US\$ billions, PPP)



3.2 COMPONENTS OF COST

The study considered three cost and two benefit components. On the cost side are education supply, income transfers, and non-school interventions.

(1) Education supply – ensuring the education infrastructure is present. This refers to an expansion of school capacity and an upgrading of school quality, in conformity with ILO Convention No.138, which envisions education as the principal activity for children up to the age of 15. The study estimated both the capital (building construction) and recurrent costs of making this education available to all children not currently enrolled, while making allowances for changes in the child population. It also considered the cost of reducing class sizes and supplying sufficient materials in instances where current practice does not meet minimum quality guidelines. The goals set forth were universal primary education by 2015 (as prescribed in the internationally endorsed objective of Education For All) and universal lower secondary education by 2020 (which is necessary to respond to the needs of children who are close to, yet below the minimum age for work).

(2) Income transfers – shifting economic responsibility away from the child. This refers to the institution of income transfer programmes in each country to defray the cost to households of transferring children from work to school. These programmes would target all families with school-age children now living in poverty, providing benefits according to a formula taking into account the average value of children's work, the number of children per household and the degree of the household's poverty.

(3) Non-school interventions – addressing the rehabilitation and social integrations aspects. This refers to a programme of interventions aiming at the urgent elimination of the WFCL, in conformity with Convention No.182. These programmes will remove and, if necessary, rehabilitate children withdrawn from the unconditional worst forms, such as bonded, labour prostitution, trafficking, or those involved in the sale, production, or trafficking of drugs, as well as those engaged in hazardous work. Interventions will also target socially excluded children, including refugees, disadvantaged indigenous groups and those from lower castes, who may re-

quire particular attention. More broadly, the study envisions these interventions addressing the cultural factors that often play a crucial role in reproducing and legitimating child labour.

3.3 COMPONENTS OF BENEFITS

On the benefit side, the study also considered two principal benefits, the added productive capacity a future generation of workers would enjoy due to their increased education, and the economic gains anticipated from improved health due to the elimination of the WFCL.

(1) Added productive capacity of future generation of workers – the benefits children out of school would obtain if their years of education were increased.

Only the strictly economic benefits from more widespread education – greater income for the individual, more rapid economic growth for the society – are estimated, and not the cultural and social benefits. For calculating these benefits, the so-called “Mincerian” approach was used, in which the total number of additional years of education to be received is multiplied by the “Mincerian” coefficient² times the average unskilled adult’s wage.

(2) Improved health leading to economic gains – the economic value of the health improvements associated with eliminating the worst forms of child labour.

In attempting to calculate such a value, the study breaks new ground, following a recent pattern in research on international social policy: to consider the linkages between social conditions and economic growth and development. As an index, the study uses the Disability Adjusted Life Year, or DALY, developed by the WHO.

3.4 THE INFORMATION BASE

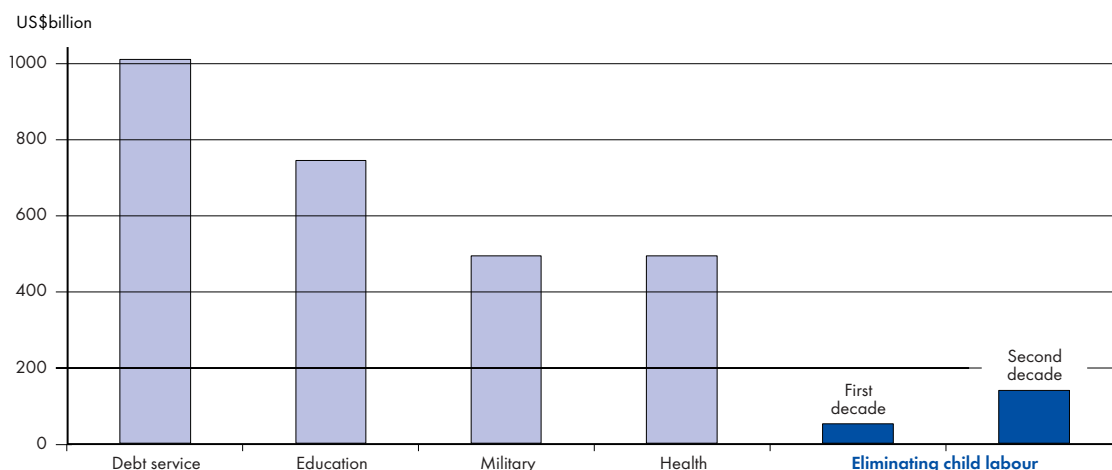
In order to quantify the costs and benefits, the study draws on country data from three different sources. Research teams gathered information specifically for the purposes of the study in eight countries: Brazil, Kenya, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Senegal, Tanzania, and Ukraine. These studies provided the most comprehensive data sets. A second tier consisted of 20 additional countries for which household surveys, primarily conducted by IPEC and the World Bank, were carried out during the past decade. While not complete, these provided a high level of detail for most cost and benefit factors. For the remaining countries, publicly available demographic, economic and education data were used as the basis for extrapolating from those with more complete information.

The report presents findings at the global and regional levels, but it also uses the above-mentioned country studies to illustrate some of the issues involved in measurement, and it includes condensed versions of three country reports (Brazil, Kenya, and Nepal) as annexes. For illustrative purposes, the full-length version of these reports will be published separately by IPEC.

3.5 PUTTING THE RESULTS INTO PERSPECTIVE

In terms of financing, the average annual amount needed to eliminate child labour pales in comparison with the burdens currently borne to finance debt service or the military: it is even small relative to existing social expenditures, as Chart 6 illustrates. For example, an average cost of US\$ 55 bil-

Chart 6. Average annual cost of eliminating child labour compared to other annual costs, (in US\$ billions, PPP)



lion per year during the first decade of the generic programme amounts to a mere 11 per cent of the US\$ 493 billion of global military spending, or 5.5 per cent of the US\$ 1 trillion for debt service. During the second decade, the average of US\$ 136 billion equals 28 per cent of annual military spending and 14 per cent of debt service.

While it has to be noted that some important benefits of eliminating child labour, such as enhanced possibilities for personal development, can hardly be measured in monetary terms, the calculations clearly led to the conclusion that the elimination of child labour is a high-yielding

global investment. With an affordable amount of financial resources, enormous benefits would be generated in all regions of the world. In the light of this finding, it can be asserted with even more conviction than ever before that the elimination of child labour deserves to be pursued with utmost determination.

² The Mincerian coefficient, named for the economist Jakob Mincer, treats years of education as essentially interchangeable. Differences in the marginal effect of an extra year's education are captured, if at all, by enabling curvature in the wage-education relationship.

PART III

Programme and Budget 2004-05

This part of the report presents the Programme and Budget for the InFocus Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour for 2004-05 as part of the ILO's overall strategic budgeting framework. The Programme and Budget was approved by the ILO's Governing Body in March 2003 and subsequently adopted by the International Labour Conference in June 2003.

The Programme's workplan follows the operational objectives, indicators and targets as outlined in the ILO's overall Programme and Budget for 2004-05. It should be noted, however, that as a multi-donor programme, the allocation of resources to IPEC's technical cooperation programme needs to take into account several important factors, such as requirements and ab-

sorptive capacity of recipient countries, donor priorities and availability of new funds to support core activities.

The figures presented represent the Office's estimates of the ILO Regular Budget and extra-budgetary technical cooperation resources available to IPEC and should be considered as indicative planning figures. The figures on extra-budgetary technical cooperation are based on the resources already pledged and approved for use during the period 2004-05. While support from the donor community remains high, there are no contractual obligations on the donors to continue to provide new and/or additional funds for operational activities.

III.1. STRATEGIC OVERVIEW

IPEC, the ILO InFocus Programme on Child Labour, will continue to work under the general guidance of the ILO Standards and Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work Sector. Standards and fundamental principles and rights at work set criteria that define the essential elements of decent work. The ILO's unchallenged advantage among international institutions is its global standard-setting function in the world of work. Moreover, the value of international labour standards is becoming increasingly clear to the international community.

The eight core ILO Conventions and the 1998 ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and its Follow-up reflect a global consensus on the elements that constitute the social floor of globalization. Sustained action to adopt and apply ILO standards requires good governance influenced by strong social partners and social dialogue. The result should be an environment that is conducive to the pursuit of sustainable strategies for achieving economic growth, poverty reduction, social protection and social inclusion. The ILO has a demonstrable contribution to make through its standards and related tools in the international search for appropriate strategies to achieve the United Nations Millennium Development Goals and maximize economic and social benefits for all.

The ILO's strategy in the field of child labour will continue to focus on the progressive elimination of child labour through capacity building and the strengthening of the worldwide movement, with priority given to the urgent elimination of its worst forms and the provision of alternatives for children and families. Drawing on the experience gained over more than a decade of direct action and building on the strong support for ILO child labour Conventions, IPEC is moving beyond the broad mobilization of support and demonstrative action against child labour to demand-driven assistance to member states in implementing Conventions Nos. 182 and 138.

To promote effective implementation of Conventions Nos. 182 and 138, upstream policy-re-

lated work and traditional downstream interventions will be combined in an integrated framework sensitive to the capacity of the participating member States. In this regard, IPEC's role will gradually change from that of direct execution to one of facilitator and provider of policy/technical advisory services to countries in formulating concrete policies and programmes in pursuit of the objectives of the two Conventions. Support to countries will focus on:

- formulation, promotion, enforcement and monitoring of relevant national legal frameworks;
- collection and analysis of data on the WFCL and the development of credible and comprehensive child labour monitoring and reporting;
- development and implementation of comprehensive time-bound policy and programme frameworks to address child labour issues.

To this end, IPEC will intensify the process of encouraging national agencies and institutions to take the lead in programme development and implementation, including resource mobilization, while also strengthening its technical capacity as facilitator and provider of advisory services. Reflecting regional priorities for the period 2004-05 and drawing on successful innovative approaches, standard formats and tools will be developed in collaboration with other ILO units with a particular focus on:

- tackling problems relating to child soldiers, domestic child workers, child trafficking, and the work-related exposure of children to health and safety hazards, including HIV/AIDS;
- enhancing opportunities for skills training for children particularly in the informal economy, e.g. through the development of apprenticeship schemes and cost-effective vocational training programmes;
- using mainstreaming as a strategy, by integrating child labour concerns into national development programmes covering poverty

reduction, education and training, occupational health and safety, and social protection, and considering the special situation of girls. The comprehensive time-bound approaches will seek to integrate action against child labour and other Decent Work initiatives undertaken by the ILO and the social partners. IPEC will also seek increased mainstreaming of child labour in national and international development frameworks such as PRSPs, UNDAF and Education for All.

Table 10 shows the Regular Budget strategic resources devoted to the achievement of the operational objective “the progressive elimination of child labour”. Comparative figures are presented for 2002-03.

Table 10. Strategic resources for the operational objective on “the progressive elimination of child labour”

Operational objective: Child labour is progressively eliminated through capacity building and strengthening of the worldwide movement against child labour, with priority given to the urgent elimination of child labour in its worst forms and the provision of alternatives for children and families.		
	Regular Budget Strategic Resources (in US\$)	Estimated extra-budgetary expenditure (in US\$)
Strategic resources 2002-03 *	10 850 379	78 193 000
Strategic resources 2004-05 (in constant 2002-03 US\$)	10 131 266	88 883 000
Strategic resources 2004-05 (recosted)	12 039 059	88 883 000

* Revised Regular Budget strategic resources (new methodology) and updated estimates for extra-budgetary resources. In the Programme and Budget for 2002-03, strategic budget estimates were based on the resources of programmes that fall under each operational objective. Other resources were pro-rated or estimated. For the regions, estimates were based on the number of specialists whose work fell under the objective and the volume of extra-budgetary technical cooperation. The methodology for 2004-05 continues to start from the programmes under each operational objective. However, estimates that could contain a subjective element have been replaced by pro-rated calculations, and the volume of extra-budgetary resources is no longer used to estimate Regular Budget resource allocations in the regions. To provide comparability, the new methodology was applied to the 2002-03 strategic budget. The resulting revised estimates as well as the revision to the 2002-03 operational budget (information Annex 1) have been used in all strategic budget tables.

Operational objective 1b: Child labour Child labour is progressively eliminated through capacity building and strengthening of the worldwide movement against child labour, with priority given to the urgent elimination of child labour in its worst forms and the provision of alternatives for children and families
Indicators and targets for 2004-05
INDICATOR 1 Member States that ratify the Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138)
Target: 20 additional member States
Strategy Promotional efforts in the past biennium have resulted in a sustained ratification rate for the two Conventions. With universal ratification of Convention No. 182 in reach, efforts to encourage the remaining member States to ratify Convention No. 138 will intensify, targeting, in particular, those countries facing specific legal and practical problems that impede ratification. The aim would be to raise the number of ratifications of Convention No. 138 to a level comparable to Convention No. 182. At the same time, IPEC’s efforts will increasingly focus on assisting member States to fulfil their obligations under the two instruments.

INDICATOR 2

Member States that use:

- methodologies, approaches and information developed or produced either by the ILO or with ILO support, concerning: global trends and measurement of child labour;
- research on the causes and consequences of child labour; or
- good practices and models of intervention to combat child labour; and guidelines and training packages.

Target: 30 additional member States

Strategy

The generation of information, especially on the WFCL, remains a considerable challenge. To the extent that resources permit, IPEC will continue to make progress towards generating reliable and comprehensive information, including the preparation of reports on global child labour trends and indicators. Support for national surveys and empirical studies will continue. IPEC will further refine methodologies and approaches for data collection and analysis.

The various data collection and analysis activities at country and global levels will serve to enhance IPEC's knowledge base and its ability to provide quality technical assistance, while strengthening the ILO's position as a global clearing house for child labour data and research. They will also provide inputs for the preparation of major ILO publications, including the next Global Report on child labour (2006) under the Declaration of Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work.

IPEC's knowledge base will develop further, particularly in regard to the documentation and dissemination of lessons learned and good practice modules, guidelines and training packages. Further developments of the IPEC database are expected to include modules for online reporting. Relevant parts of the database will be made available for external use, both to the public as a whole and to specific partners, such as donors, through an extranet.

INDICATOR 3

Member States that have drawn on ILO support to make significant progress in applying Conventions No. 138 and No. 182 as reflected in the implementation of at least two interventions associated with Time-Bound Programmes

Target: 40 member States

Strategy

This indicator provides for a composite set of targets that measures better the progress on the implementation in a given country. This integrated indicator will require both branches, Policy and Operations, to use their expertise together in order to reach the target. As an important part of this strategy, Time-Bound Programmes (TBPs) are still being vigorously pursued. However, IPEC and the TBP participating countries rely on donor support for these programmes and, therefore, IPEC cannot guarantee that funding will be secured to meet future demand. Hence the focus will shift to the political commitment and policy framework put into place by governments to eliminate the WFCL in a time-bound manner.

For the purpose of this indicator, the interventions associated with TBPs have been defined as follows:

- (i) the adaptation of the legal framework to the international standards, including the definition of a list of hazardous occupations for children;
- (ii) the formulation of WFCL-specific policies and programmes, considering the special situation of the girl child and setting time-bound targets;
- (iii) the inclusion of child labour concerns, considering the special situation of the girl child, in relevant development, social and anti-poverty policies and programmes;
- (iv) the collection and analysis of data on the child labour situation; and
- (v) the establishment of a credible and comprehensive child labour monitoring and reporting mechanism.

There will be value added to the information being collected, by more systematic analysis and utilization of data in policy/programme development and implementation. In this regard, partnerships will be developed with national institutions to promote data utilization in policy-making and advocacy in support of child labour interventions. Moreover, work aimed at increasing awareness of child labour in communities, schools and workplaces will be intensified. As a supporting strategy, greater attention and resources will be focused on information dissemination and exchange via the IPEC public web site and intranet.

INDICATOR 4

Children who benefit from ILO action with a particular focus on the worst forms of child labour and the girl child, as reflected by:

- those benefiting directly from pilot projects executed by the ILO or its implementing agencies, and
- those indirectly benefiting from initiatives executed by other development partners (member State, organizations and other agencies) as a result of ILO support and advocacy.

Targets:

- 300,000 children
- 1 million children

Strategy

These targets reflect IPEC's strategic orientation of increasing impact through combining policy-related upstream interventions aimed at creating a conducive environment for eliminating child labour with downstream service-oriented activities at the community level.

- (i) Some 300,000 children will benefit directly from pilot projects executed by the ILO or its implementing agencies. As **direct beneficiaries**, these children will receive goods and services *directly* from the project (e.g. from action programmes implemented as part of the project);
- (ii) One million children will benefit indirectly (as **indirect beneficiaries**) from initiatives executed by other development partners (member State, organizations and other agencies) as a result of ILO support and advocacy.

Among them will be: (a) children who are members of households that receive services directly from a project (e.g. through support to income generation, skills training, medical check-ups or literacy classes provided to adults of the family); (b) children receiving services from institutions, organizations or groups that have been strengthened by the project (e.g. through training, provision of equipment and know-how, technical assistance, etc.); (c) children benefiting from new or reformed legislation, policies and social programmes following a project's intervention; and (d) children who benefit from increased awareness and social mobilization after a campaign.

This can most effectively and realistically be attained by encouraging and supporting national agencies and institutions to take the lead in programme development and implementation, including resource mobilization. It will require consolidating the achievements made in the area of data collection, analysis and research in support of advocacy, policy and programme development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. Moreover, it presupposes coalition building and increased networking among the various partners at national, regional and global levels. In coming years, the work will increasingly involve advocating, facilitating and supporting this process.

III.2. OPERATIONAL OVERVIEW

Tables 11 and 12 show IPEC's Regular Budget and extra-budgetary resources for the biennium divided for its two branches – Policy, Knowledge and Advocacy and Operations – plus Management. Regular Budget resources for IPEC will fall by 5 per cent as for all ILO technical programmes. Extra-budgetary resources will allow a continued expansion of Programme volume for 2004-05.

Tables 13 and 14 provide an overview of the extra-budgetary resources already provided within approved project budgets for use during 2002-03. The information is shown by recipient country (Table 13) as well as by donor (Table 14).

Table 11. IPEC operational budget – Regular budget by sub-programme

	2002-03 (in constant 2002-03 US\$)	2004-05	2004-05 (recosted)
Policy, Knowledge and Advocacy	1 084 368	878 712	1 070 219
Operations	888 448	878 712	1 070 219
Management	803 806	880 367	1 119 743
Total IFP on child labour	2 776 622	2 637 791	3 260 181

Table 12. IPEC operational budget – Extra-budgetary technical cooperation by sub-programme

	2002-03 (US dollars)	2004-05 (US dollars)
Policy, Knowledge and Advocacy	15 391 300	8 800 000
Operations	103 945 000	140 675 000
Management	0	0
Total	119 336 300	149 475 000

Table 13. Approved level of extra-budgetary technical cooperation allocations for 2004-05 by recipient

Recipient	Donor	Approved Allocations 2004-05 (in US\$) ¹	Recipient	Donor	Approved Allocations 2004-05 (in US\$) ¹
African Regional	Austria	18 000	Egypt	Denmark	23 000
	Canada	431 000		Total	23 000
	Denmark	242 000	El Salvador	United States	7 031 000
	ECLT ²	173 000		Total	7 031 000
	France	1 582 000	European Regional	Germany	1 938 000
	ICA ³	980 000		United States	963 000
	Sweden	371 000		Total	2 901 000
	United States	17 240 000	Guatemala	United States	1 233 000
	Total	21 037 000		Total	1 233 000
Albania	Italy	61 000	Haiti	Canada	77 000
	Total	61 000		Total	77 000
Asian Regional	Italy	583 000	Honduras	United States	653 000
	New Zealand	8 000		Total	653 000
	United Kingdom	5 347 000	India	Germany	80 000
	United States	3 491 000		Sweden	15 000
	Total	9 429 000		United Kingdom	1 050 000
		United States		13 617 000	
Bangladesh	BGMEA ⁴	144 000	Total	14 762 000	
	ISPI ⁵	38 000	Indonesia	United States	2 530 000
	Netherlands	1 935 000		Total	2 530 000
	Norway	1 301 000	Inter-American Regional	Canada	2 125 000
	United Kingdom	1 375 000		Italy	2 405 000
	United States	2 075 000		Spain	1 439 000
Total	6 868 000	United States		8 408 000	
Benin	Belgium	66 000	Total	14 377 000	
	France	319 000	Interregional	Canada	178 000
	Total	385 000		Finland	139 000
Brazil	Germany	30 000		France	374 000
	United States	3 684 000		Germany	326 000
Total	3 714 000	Italy		175 000	
Burkina Faso	Belgium	10 000		Netherlands	2 566 000
	France	194 000		Norway	603 000
	Total	204 000		Spain	81 000
Cambodia	Denmark	135 000		Sweden	237 000
	United States	407 000		United Kingdom	696 000
	Total	542 000	United States	18 762 000	
Central American Regional	Spain	30 000	Total	24 137 000	
	United States	243 000	Jamaica	United States	154 000
	Total	273 000		Total	154 000
Chile	Canada	105 000	Jordan	United States	995 000
	Total	105 000		Total	995 000
Colombia	Spain	5 000	Kenya	Germany	25 000
	United States	124 000		Total	25 000
	Total	129 000	Lao People's Dem. Repub.	France	165 000
Costa Rica	Canada	1 256 000		Total	165 000
	United States	120 000	Madagascar	France	73 000
	Total	1 376 000		Total	73 000
Dominican Republic	United States	4 391 000	Malawi	United States	30 000
	Total	4 391 000		Total	30 000
Ecuador	Spain		Mali	France	34 000
	(Comunidad Autónoma de Madrid)	17 000		Total	34 000
	United States	1 546 000			
	Total	1 563 000			

Recipient	Donor	Approved Allocations 2004-05 (in US\$) ¹	Recipient	Donor	Approved Allocations 2004-05 (in US\$) ¹
Mexico	United States	1 459 000	Portugal	Portugal	10 000
	Total	1 459 000		Total	10 000
Middle Eastern Regional	UNESCO	9 000	Republic of Korea	Republic of Korea	68 000
	Total	9 000		Total	68 000
Mongolia	United States	765 000	Russian Federation	Finland	229 000
	Total	765 000		Germany	21 000
Morocco	Belgium	206 000		Total	250 000
	France	207 000	Senegal	United States	1 629 000
	United States	1 550 000		Total	1 629 000
	Total	1 963 000	South American Regional	Spain	56 000
Nepal	ISPI	7 000		United States	21 000
	Italy	28 000		Total	77 000
	United States	6 227 000	Sri Lanka	Denmark	142 000
	Total	6 262 000		Total	142 000
Nicaragua	United States	361 000	Thailand	Germany	12 000
	Total	361 000		Total	12 000
Niger	France	120 000	Togo	France	113 000
	Total	120 000		Total	113 000
Pakistan	FIFA ⁶	81 000	Turkey	Germany	23 000
	Germany	62 000		United States	1 988 000
	ISPI	21 000		Total	2 011 000
	Italy	8 000	Ukraine	United States	96 000
	Norway	245 000		Total	96 000
	SCCI ⁷	7 000	United Republic of Tanzania	Germany	35 000
	SIMAP ⁸	12 000		United States	3 930 000
	Switzerland	1 426 000		Total	3 965 000
	United States	5 481 000	Viet Nam	United States	418 000
	Total	7 343 000		Total	418 000
Panama	United States	942 000	Yemen	United States	691 000
	Total	942 000		Total	691 000
Philippines	Finland	35 000		Total	151 903 000
	Germany	9 000			
	Japanese Trade Union Confederation	24 000			
	United States	3 852 000			
	Total	3 920 000			

¹ These figures correspond to the amount of resources provided for under 2004-2005 from already approved project budgets. These figures do not include any future pledges. ² End Child Labour in Tobacco Foundation. ³ International Confectionery Association (ICA)/ Global Cocoa Issues Group (GIG). ⁴ Bangladesh Garment Manufacturers and Exporters Association. ⁵ Italian Social Partners' Initiative. ⁶ Fédération Internationale de Football Association. ⁷ Sialkot Chamber of Commerce and Industry. ⁸ Surgical Instruments Manufacturers Association of Pakistan.

Table 14. Approved level of extra-budgetary technical cooperation allocations for 2004-05 by donor

Donor	Recipient	Approved Allocations 2004-05 (in US\$) ¹	Donor	Recipient	Approved Allocations 2004-05 (in US\$) ¹	
Austria	African Regional	18 000	ICA ⁵	African Regional	980 000	
	Total	18 000		Total	980 000	
Belgium	Benin	66 000	ISPI ⁶	Bangladesh	38 000	
	Burkina Faso	10 000		Nepal	7 000	
	Morocco	206 000		Pakistan	21 000	
	Total	282 000		Total	66 000	
BGMEA ²	Bangladesh	144 000	Italy	Albania	61 000	
	Total	144 000		Asian Regional	583 000	
Canada	African Regional	431 000	Inter-American			
	Chile	105 000	Regional	2 405 000		
	Costa Rica	1 256 000	Interregional	175 000		
	Haiti	77 000	Nepal	28 000		
	Inter-American		Pakistan	8 000		
	Regional	2 125 000	Total	3 260 000		
	Interregional	178 000	Japanese Trade	Philippines	24 000	
Total	4 172 000	Union Confederation	Total	24 000		
Denmark	African Regional	242 000	Netherlands	Bangladesh	1 935 000	
	Cambodia	135 000		Interregional	2 566 000	
	Egypt	23 000	Total	4 501 000		
	Sri Lanka	142 000	New Zealand	Asian Regional	8 000	
Total	542 000	Total	8 000			
ECLT ³	African Regional	173 000	Norway	Bangladesh	1 301 000	
	Total	173 000		Interregional	603 000	
FIFA ⁴	Pakistan	81 000		Pakistan	245 000	
	Total	81 000	Total	2 149 000		
Finland	Interregional	139 000	Portugal	Portugal	10 000	
	Philippines	35 000	Total	10 000		
	Russian Federation	229 000	Republic of Korea	Republic of Korea	68 000	
	Total	403 000	Total	68 000		
France	African Regional	1 582 000	SCCI ⁷	Pakistan	7 000	
	Benin	319 000	Total	7 000		
	Burkina Faso	194 000	SIMAP ⁸	Pakistan	12 000	
	Interregional	374 000	Total	12 000		
	Lao People's		Spain	Central American		
	Dem. Rep.	165 000		Regional	30 000	
	Madagascar	73 000		Colombia	5 000	
	Mali	34 000		Inter-American		
	Morocco	207 000		Regional	1 439 000	
	Niger	120 000		Interregional	81 000	
	Togo	113 000		South American		
	Total	3 181 000		Regional	56 000	
	Germany	Brazil		30 000	Ecuador	17 000
European Regional		1 938 000		Total	1 628 000	
India		80 000		Sweden	African Regional	371 000
Interregional		326 000		India	15 000	
Kenya		25 000		Interregional	237 000	
Pakistan		62 000	Total	623 000		
Philippines		9 000	Switzerland	Pakistan	1 426 000	
Russian Federation		21 000	Total	1 426 000		
Thailand		12 000	UNESCO	Middle Eastern		
Turkey		23 000		Regional	9 000	
United Republic of Tanzania		35 000	Total	9 000		
Total		2 561 000				

Donor	Recipient	Approved Allocations 2004-05 (in US\$) ¹	Donor	Recipient	Approved Allocations 2004-05 (in US\$) ¹
United Kingdom	Asian Regional	5 347 000	United States	Inter-American Regional	8 408 000
	Bangladesh	1 375 000		Interregional	18 762 000
	India	1 050 000		Jamaica	154 000
	Interregional	696 000		Jordan	995 000
	Total	8 468 000		Malawi	30 000
United States	African Regional	17 240 000		Mexico	1 459 000
	Asian Regional	3 491 000		Mongolia	765 000
	Bangladesh	2 075 000		Morocco	1 550 000
	Brazil	3 684 000		Nepal	6 227 000
	Cambodia	407 000		Nicaragua	361 000
	Central American Regional	243 000		Pakistan	5 481 000
	Colombia	124 000		Panama	942 000
	Costa Rica	120 000		Philippines	3 852 000
	Dominican Republic	4 391 000		Senegal	1 629 000
	Ecuador	1 546 000		South American Regional	21 000
	El Salvador	7 031 000		Turkey	1 988 000
	European Regional	963 000		Ukraine	96 000
	Guatemala	1 233 000	United Republic of Tanzania	3 930 000	
	Honduras	653 000	Viet Nam	418 000	
	India	13 617 000	Yemen	691 000	
	Indonesia	2 530 000	Total	117 107 000	
				Total	151 903 000

¹ These figures correspond to the amount of resources provided for under 2004-2005 from already approved project budgets. These figures do not include any future pledges. ² End Child Labour in Tobacco Foundation. ³ International Confectionery Association (ICA)/ Global Cocoa Issues Group (GIG). ⁴ Bangladesh Garment Manufacturers and Exporters Association. ⁵ Italian Social Partners' Initiative. ⁶ Fédération Internationale de Football Association. ⁷ Sialkot Chamber of Commerce and Industry. ⁸ Surgical Instruments Manufacturers Association of Pakistan.

Table 15 provides additional information about the future pledges that might reasonably be expected to be approved during the 2004-05 biennium. The figures in the first column represent a very conservative forecast of approvals currently known to IPEC. These forecasts do not take into account the results of further resource mobilization efforts at the central donor level or, more importantly, at the local donor level. The availability of these resources will only be guaranteed once

negotiations are completed and official funding agreements made. The second column represents a forecast of the total amount of pledges that will be budgeted for use during the 2004-05 biennium. These figures are purely indicative in nature and the exact amount will only be known once the project specific proposals have been approved by the donor and the corresponding budgetary provisions are allotted by year.

Table 15. Forecast of pledges and allocation levels for 2004-05

Donor	Total estimated pledges 2004-05 (US\$)	Estimate of resources to be allocated under 2004-05 (US\$)
Belgium	200 000	200 000
Canada	2 050 000	1 500 000
Denmark	3 000 000	1 200 000
Finland	600 000	450 000
France	1 500 000	1 000 000
Germany	2 000 000	1 500 000
Italy	2 000 000	1 000 000
Japan	300 000	300 000
Netherlands	3 000 000	3 000 000
Norway	2 000 000	2 000 000
Spain ¹	0	2 300 000
United States	75 000 000	25 000 000
Total	91 650 000	39 450 000

¹ The amount of the pledge reported in the Programme and Budget for 2002-03 covered a four-year period. Thus no new pledge is expected to be received during 2004-05. The figures under the column "Estimate of resources to be allocated under 2004-05" represent the expected income to be received and programmed for use during the 2004-05 biennium.

Annexes

ANNEX A. RATIFICATIONS

Annex A1. Ratifications of Conventions Nos. 182 and 138 (registered as of 31 December 2003)

	Convention No. 182	Convention No. 138 (minimum age declared)		Convention No. 182	Convention No. 138 (minimum age declared)
AFRICA			AFRICA		
Algeria	✓	✓ (16)	Togo	✓	✓ (14)
Angola	✓	✓ (14)	Tunisia	✓	✓ (16)
Benin	✓	✓ (14)	Uganda	✓	✓ (14)
Botswana	✓	✓ (14)	Zambia	✓	✓ (15)
Burkina Faso	✓	✓ (15)	Zimbabwe	✓	✓ (14)
Burundi	✓	✓ (16)	ARAB STATES		
Cameroon	✓	✓ (14)	Bahrain	✓	
Cape Verde	✓		Iraq	✓	✓ (15)
Central African Republic	✓	✓ (14)	Jordan	✓	✓ (16)
Chad	✓		Kuwait	✓	✓ (15)
Congo	✓	✓ (14)	Lebanon	✓	✓ (14)
Côte d'Ivoire	✓	✓ (14)	Oman	✓	
Democratic Rep. of Congo	✓	✓ (14)	Qatar	✓	
Egypt	✓	✓ (14)	Saudi Arabia	✓	
Equatorial Guinea	✓	✓ (14)	Syria	✓	✓ (15)
Eritrea	✓	✓ (14)	United Arab Emirates	✓	✓ (15)
Ethiopia	✓	✓ (14)	Yemen	✓	✓ (14)
Gabon	✓		ASIA PACIFIC		
Gambia	✓	✓ (14)	Bangladesh	✓	
Ghana	✓		Cambodia		✓ (14)
Guinea	✓	✓ (16)	China	✓	✓ (16)
Kenya	✓	✓ (16)	Fiji	✓	✓ (15)
Lesotho	✓	✓ (15)	Indonesia	✓	✓ (15)
Liberia	✓		Republic of Korea	✓	✓ (15)
Libyan Arab Jamahariya	✓	✓ (15)	Malaysia	✓	✓ (15)
Madagascar	✓	✓ (15)	Mongolia	✓	
Malawi	✓	✓ (14)	Nepal	✓	✓ (14)
Mali	✓	✓ (15)	Pakistan	✓	
Mauritania	✓	✓ (14)	Papua New Guinea	✓	✓ (16)
Mauritius	✓	✓ (15)	Philippines	✓	✓ (15)
Morocco	✓	✓ (15)	Singapore	✓	
Mozambique	✓	✓ (15)	Sri Lanka	✓	✓ (14)
Namibia	✓	✓ (14)	Thailand	✓	
Niger	✓	✓ (14)	Viet Nam	✓	✓ (15)
Nigeria	✓	✓ (15)	LATIN AMERICA and CARIBBEAN		
Rwanda	✓	✓ (14)	Antigua and Barbuda	✓	✓ (16)
Senegal	✓	✓ (15)	Argentina	✓	✓ (14)
Seychelles	✓	✓ (15)	Bahamas	✓	✓ (14)
South Africa	✓	✓ (15)	Barbados	✓	✓ (15)
Sudan	✓	✓ (14)			
Swaziland	✓	✓ (15)			
United Rep. of Tanzania	✓	✓ (14)			

	Convention No. 182	Convention No. 138 (minimum age declared)		Convention No. 182	Convention No. 138 (minimum age declared)
LATIN AMERICA and CARIBBEAN			EASTERN EUROPE and CENTRAL ASIA		
Belize	✓	✓ (14)	Kazakhstan	✓	✓ (16)
Bolivia	✓	✓ (14)	Kyrgyzstan		✓ (16)
Brazil	✓	✓ (16)	Lithuania	✓	✓ (16)
Chile	✓	✓ (15)	The Former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	✓	✓ (15)
Colombia		✓ (14)	Republic of Moldova	✓	✓ (16)
Costa Rica	✓	✓ (15)	Poland	✓	✓ (15)
Cuba		✓ (15)	Romania	✓	✓ (16)
Dominica	✓	✓ (15)	Russian Federation	✓	✓ (16)
Dominican Republic	✓	✓ (14)	Serbia and Montenegro	✓	✓ (15)
Ecuador	✓	✓ (14)	Slovakia	✓	✓ (15)
El Salvador	✓	✓ (14)	Slovenia	✓	✓ (15)
Grenada	✓		Tajikistan		✓ (16)
Guatemala	✓	✓ (14)	Ukraine	✓	✓ (16)
Guyana	✓	✓ (15)	INDUSTRIALIZED MARKET ECONOMY COUNTRIES and ISRAEL		
Honduras	✓	✓ (14)	Austria	✓	✓ (15)
Jamaica	✓	✓ (15)	Belgium	✓	✓ (15)
Mexico	✓		Canada	✓	
Nicaragua	✓	✓ (14)	Denmark	✓	✓ (15)
Panama	✓	✓ (14)	Finland	✓	✓ (15)
Paraguay	✓		France	✓	✓ (16)
Peru	✓	✓ (14)	Germany	✓	✓ (15)
Saint Kitts and Nevis	✓		Greece	✓	✓ (15)
Saint Lucia	✓		Iceland	✓	✓ (15)
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	✓		Ireland	✓	✓ (15)
Trinidad and Tobago	✓		Israel		✓ (15)
Uruguay	✓	✓ (15)	Italy	✓	✓ (15)
Venezuela		✓ (14)	Japan	✓	✓ (15)
EASTERN EUROPE and CENTRAL ASIA			Luxembourg	✓	✓ (15)
Albania	✓	✓ (16)	Malta	✓	✓ (16)
Azerbaijan		✓ (16)	Netherlands	✓	✓ (15)
Belarus	✓	✓ (16)	New Zealand	✓	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	✓	✓ (15)	Norway	✓	✓ (15)
Bulgaria	✓	✓ (16)	Portugal	✓	✓ (16)
Croatia	✓	✓ (15)	San Marino	✓	✓ (16)
Cyprus	✓	✓ (15)	Spain	✓	✓ (16)
Czech Republic	✓		Sweden	✓	✓ (15)
Estonia	✓		Switzerland	✓	✓ (15)
Georgia	✓	✓ (15)	Turkey	✓	✓ (15)
Hungary	✓	✓ (16)	United Kingdom	✓	✓ (16)
Islamic Republic of Iran	✓		United States	✓	

Annex A2. Progress towards universal ratification: Countries that have not yet ratified Conventions Nos. 138 and/or 182 (as at of 31 December 2003)

Country	Convention No. 138	Convention No. 182
AFRICA		
Cape Verde	X *	Ratified on 23.10.2001
Chad	X	Ratified on 06.11.2000
Comoros **	X	X
Djibouti	X	X
Eritrea	Ratified on 22.02.00 (Min. age: 14 years)	X
Gabon	X	Ratified on 28.03.2001.
Ghana	X	Ratified on 13.06.2000.
Guinea- Bissau	X	X
Liberia	X	Ratified on 2 June 2003.
Sao Tome and Principe	X	X
Sierra Leone	X	X
Somalia	X	X
AMERICAS		
Canada	X	Ratified on 6.06.2000
Colombia	Ratified on 02.02.2001 (Min. age: 14 years)	X
Cuba	Ratified on 07.03.1975 (Min. age: 15 years)	X
Haiti	X	X
Mexico	X	Ratified on 30.06.2000
Paraguay	X	Ratified on 07.03.2001
Saint Kitts and Nevis	X	Ratified on 12.10.2000
Saint Lucia	X	Ratified on 6.12.2000
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	X	Ratified on 4.12.2001
Suriname	X	X
Trinidad and Tobago	X	Ratified on 23.04.2003
United States	X	Ratified on 02.12.1999
Venezuela	Ratified on 15.07.87 (Min. age: 14 years)	X
ARAB STATES		
Bahrain	X	Ratified on 23.03. 2001
Oman	X	Ratified on 11.06. 2001
Qatar	X	Ratified on 30.05.2000
Saudi Arabia	X	Ratified on 08.10. 2002

* **X**: Not yet ratified. ** Country name in **bold**: Neither Convention No. 138 nor Convention No. 182 has been ratified.

Annex A2. Progress towards universal ratification: countries that have not yet ratified Conventions Nos. 138 and/or 182 (as at of 31 December 2003) (continued)

Country	Convention No. 138	Convention No. 182
ASIA		
Afghanistan	X	X
Australia	X	X
Bangladesh	X	Ratified on 12.03.2001
Cambodia	Ratified on 23.8.99 (Min. age: 14 years)	X
India	X	X
Iran, Islamic Republic of	X	Ratified on 08.05.2002
Kiribati	X	X
Lao People's Democratic Rep.	X	X
Myanmar	X	X
New Zealand	X	Ratified on 14.06.2001
Pakistan	X	Ratified on 11.10.2001
Singapore	X	Ratified on 14.06.2001
Solomon Islands	X	X
Thailand	X	Ratified on 16.02.2001
Timor-Leste, Democratic Rep. of	X	X
Vanuatu	X	X
EUROPE		
Armenia	X	X
Azerbaijan	Ratified on 19.5.92 (Min. age: 16 years)	X
Czech Republic	X	Ratified on 19.06.2001
Estonia	X	Ratified on 24.09.2001
Israel	Ratified on 21.6.79 (Min. age: 15 years)	X
Kyrgyzstan	Ratified on 31.3.92 (Min. age: 16 years)	X
Latvia	X	X
Tajikistan	Ratified on 26.11.93 (Min. age: 16 years)	X
Turkmenistan	X	X
Uzbekistan	X	X

* X: Not yet ratified. ** Country name in bold: Neither Convention No. 138 nor Convention No. 182 has been ratified.

ANNEX B. IPEC'S IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES (1999-2003)¹

IPEC's operational approach includes the establishment of partnerships with local organizations for the implementation of action programmes on child labour. This approach has been instrumental for withdrawing children from work, preventing children at risk from being engaged in child labour and providing social services, including education, for their reintegration.

These partner organizations include prominently the ILO constituents – governments, employers and workers' organizations. For specialized activities, since the child labour problem is mainly found in the informal economy, IPEC has also worked with non-governmental organizations and other civil society groups, including educational and research centres.

The following table and figures show the relative participation of the different partners considering the number of action programmes implemented in the period and the total expenditures and commitments.

The comparison of this pattern with the situation in previous years shows that there has been a slight increase in the number of action programmes implemented by trade unions and employers' organizations, from 9 and 2 per cent for the period 1992-97 to 11 and 5 per cent for the period 1999-03.² There was also an important increase in the budget of programmes implemented by governmental agencies, from 27 to 37 per cent of the total. The number of action programmes implemented by other partners has also increased.

Simultaneously, there was a significant reduction of programmes implemented by NGOs (from 41 per cent to 27 per cent), consistent with the trend registered in previous biennia. While the NGOs accounted for over one half of the IPEC programmes implemented in 1992-1993, the share dropped to less than half during the biennium 1994-1995 and to one third in the biennium 1996-1997. As can be seen in the previous table and figures, the proportion of action programmes implemented by NGOs is slightly above one quarter of the total for the period 1999-2003. This figure is even lower for commitments and expenditures.

These changes were verified in a period of extraordinary growth in the volume of resources administered by IPEC, paired with changes in the overall strategy (from small-scale demonstrative activities to national-level, upstream interventions). As a general pattern, it is possible to conclude that under the new conditions, governments, trade unions and employers' organizations will play a more important role, while the number of activities implemented by NGOs will remain stable or decrease.

It should also be noted that in the general trend towards upstream work and mainstreaming of child labour issues into government policy, an increasing number of workers' and employers' organizations will be involved in the work not as IPEC implementing agencies but as partners of government ministries or agencies implementing large-scale action programmes.

¹ The analysis and the table included in this annex are based on information on 688 Action Programmes (APs) included in IPEC's Programme Database, implemented in the period 1999-2003. The database includes all centralized APs and a high percentage of decentralized APs; some of the decentralized APs are not included due to delays in communicating approvals to Headquarters. However, there are no reasons to believe that the APs excluded from the database follow a different pattern in terms of types of implementing agencies.

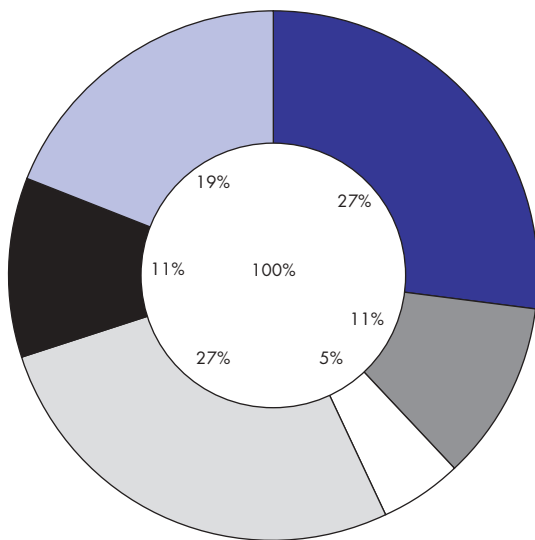
² The references for comparison with previous periods have been extracted from the booklet "Profiles of IPEC Programmes, 1992-1997", published in Geneva in October of 1997.

Action programmes and expenditures/commitments by type of implementing agency

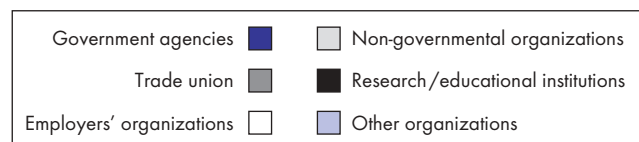
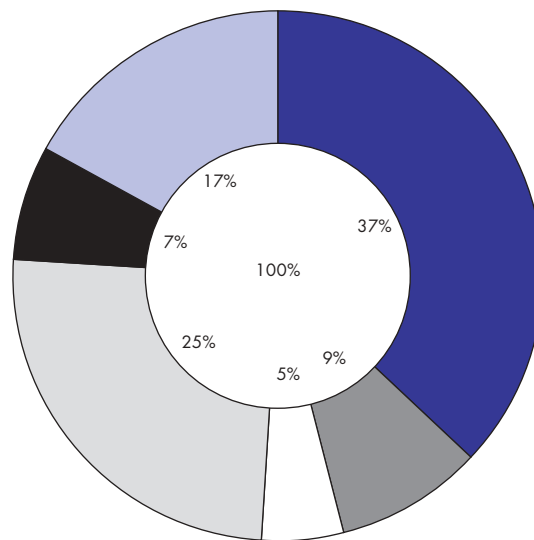
	N° of Action Programmes	Expenditures / Commitments
Government agencies	27%	37%
Trade union	11%	9%
Employers' organizations	5%	5%
Non-governmental organizations	27%	25%
Research / educational institutions ^a	11%	7%
Other organizations ^b	19%	17%
TOTAL	100%	100%

^a This category includes universities, technical education centres, research institutes. ^b This category includes social banking institutions, religious organizations, health centres, women's and community associations and cultural societies.

*Distribution of action programmes
per type of implementing agency*



*Distribution of expenditures/commitments
per type of implementing agency*



IPEC's implementing agencies by country, 1999-2003

Country	Agency
Albania	Children's Human Rights Center in Albania Confederation of Albanian Trade Unions for Education Help for Children, Albania Institute of Pedagogical Studies, Albania Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs
Arab Occupied Territories	Central Bureau of Statistics for the West Bank and Gaza
Argentina	Alma Mater Indoamericana, Argentina Confederación de Trabajadores de la Educación de la Republica de Argentina Ministerio de Trabajo y Seguridad Social
Bangladesh	Bangladesh Development Center Bogra Seba Sangstha Bureau of Manpower, Employment and Training. Technical Training Centre, Mirpur Caritas. Mirpur Agricultural Workshop and Training School Centre for Development Services Development Centre International Duaria Uddipon Jubo Sangha Eco-Social Development Organisation Education International, Asia and the Pacific Foundation for Human Development German Technical Training Centre Human Resource Development Organization INCIDIN Bangladesh Institute of Labour Studies Integrated Development Foundation Integrated Social Development Effort Jatiyatabadi Sramik Dal Light House, Bangladesh Mahila Shangha Micro Industries Development Assistance and Services Micro Institute of Technology, Dhaka Ministry of Labour and Manpower Nilmati Dustha Nari Kallyan Sangstha Palli Mongal Karmosuchi Samaj Unnayan Prochesta Sanjukta Sramik Federation Shishu Adhikar Forum Silicon Institute of Electronics Technology, Dhaka Singer Bangladesh Limited Social Investment Bank Limited Society for social services, Society for Underprivileged Families, Dhaka SUROVI Swadesh Unnayan Kendra Training, Assistance, and Rural Advancement Non-Governmental Organization Underprivileged Children's Educational Programs Upakar
Belgium	World Confederation of Labour
Benin	ABAEF Afrique a l'aube du Troisième Millénaire Archevêche de Cotonou Association Béninoise pour la Santé et la Sécurité au travail Centre de Recherche pour l'Epanouissement Humain et le Développement Intégral Channel Two, Benin Charité pour le Développement Intégral de l'Homme

Country	Agency
Benin	Direction du Travail, Equipe Pluridisciplinaire de Santé au Travail ESAM Groupe de Recherche et d'Action pour le Développement Humain Nouvel Elan/ Eglise Protestante Méthodiste du Bénin SCC-ONG
Bolivia	Callecruz Environnement et Développement du Tiers-Monde
Brazil	Abrinq Foundation for Children's Rights Caritas Brasileira Central Única dos Trabalhadores Centro de Estudos e Pesquisas em Educacao Cultura e Acao Comunitaria, Centro de Referência, Estudos e Ações sobre Crianças e Adolescentes, Brasília Centro Recreação de Atendimento e Defesa da Criança et Adolescente Comissão Pastoral da Terra Confederação Nacional Dos Trabalhadores em Educacao Foundation for the Social Promotion of Mato Grosso do Sul Instituto Brasileiro de Administracao para o Desenvolvimento Ministry of Labour Ministry of Social Assistance Movimento de Organizacao Comunitaria, Brazil
Burkina Faso	Aide à l'Enfance, Canada Association Burkinabe pour la Survie de l'Enfance Atelier Theatre Burkinabe Coalition au Burkina Faso pour les Droits de l'Enfant Direction de l'Insertion Sociale. Action Educative en Milieu Ouvert ECLA GRADE Ministère AS DGAS-DPEA Promo Femmes Développement Solidarité Radio Evangile Développement Save the Children, Burkina Faso Save the Children, Mali Save the Children, UK Terre des Hommes, Burkina Faso Union Nationale de l'Audiovisuel Libre du Faso
Cambodia	Cambodian League for the Promotion and Defense of Human Rights Cambodian Unions Federation Cambodian Women's Crisis Center Children's Committee, Phnom Penh National Institute of Statistics SILAKA Vulnerable Children Assistance Organization Women Development Association
Cameroon	ASSEJA International Institute of Tropical Agriculture Ministry of Social Affairs
Chile	Colegio des Profesores de Chile. Asociación Gremial Colegio des Profesores de Chile. Asociación Gremial Ministerio del Trabajo y Previsión Social National Institute for Children
Colombia	Asociacion Cristiana de Jovenees de Santander, Colombia Casa de la Mujer Trabajadora, Santafé de Bogota Confederación de Trabajadores de Colombia Confederación General de Trabajadores Democráticos Cooperativa de Trabajo Asociado Consultores Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadísticas Fundación Renacer

Country	Agency
Costa Rica	Cooperativa Autogestionaria de Comunicación Centroamericana, Costa Rica Defence for Children International Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales Fundación Acción Solidaria Fundación Costa Rica para el Desarrollo Sostenible Fundación Justicia, Costa Rica Fundación para la Difusión de los Derechos de la Familia, Costa Rica Fundación para la Investigación de la Universidad de Costa Rica Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto. Defensoría de los Habitantes de CR
Côte d'Ivoire	ASA BICE Ministère de la Famille
Dominican Rep.	Asociación para el Desarrollo de San Jose de Ocoa Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales Projovent Dominicano
Ecuador	Instituto Nacional del Niño y la Familia
Egypt	Abu El-Soud Community Development Centre, Cairo Coptic Evangelical Organization for Social Services, Cairo Federation of Egyptian Industries General Trade Union for Education and Scientific Research Ministry of Manpower and Migration. Child Labour Development National Council for Childhood and Motherhood Solidarity Center, Cairo. American Fed. of Labour - Committee for Industrial Org.
El Salvador	Asociación AGAPE de El Salvador Asociación para la Organización y Educación Empresarial Femenina de El Salvador Asociación Salvadoreña Pro-Salud Rural Fe y Alegría El Salvador Fundación para la Educación Integral Salvadoreña Universidad Doctor José Matías Delgado
Ethiopia	Children and Youth Forum Emanuel Psychiatric Hospital Medico-Socio Development Assistance for Ethiopia Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs National Federation of Farm, Plantation, Fishery and Agri-industry Trade Unions
Gabon	Association pour la Défense de Droits de la Femme et de l'Enfant Observatoire des Droits de la Femme
Georgia	State Department for Statistics
Ghana	African Centre for Human Development, Accra Department of Social Welfare Ghana Coalition on the Rights of the Child Ghana Statistical Service International Needs Ghana Ministry of Manpower Development and Employment. Child Labour Unit Parent and Child Foundation Regional Advisory and Information Network Services Youth Development Foundation
Guatemala	Asociación de Apoyo Integral Asociación Guatemalteca para el Desarrollo Sustentable HABITAT Confederación de Unidad Sindical de Guatemala Cooperativa de Periodistas Departamentales de Guatemala Coordinadora Nacional de Microempresarios de Guatemala Fundación para el Desarrollo Rural, Guatemala Instituto Nacional de Estadística

Country	Agency
Guatemala	Pastoral Social, Área Tierra, Diócesis de San Marcos People to People Health Foundation, Guatemala City Universidad de Guatemala
Honduras	Centro de Estudios y Promoción del Desarrollo Coordinadora de Instituciones Privadas por los Niños, Niñas y sus Derechos, Honduras Estudios Económicos y Sociales Post Grado Latinoamericano en Trabajo Social
India	Administrative Staff College of India All India Trade Union Congress Anna Institute of Management, Tamil Nadu Bandhua Mukti Morcha Centre of Indian Trade Unions Consortium of Employers Associations for the Elimination of Child Labour Dr. Marri Chenna Reddy Human Resource Development Institute of Andhra Pradesh Federation of Trade Unions for the Elimination of Child Labour, Hyderabad Global March Against Child Labour. International Secretariat, New Delhi Harijan Sevak Sangh, Bihar Indian Council for Child Welfare in Tamil Nadu Indian National Trade Union Congress M. Venkatarangaiya Foundation Mindset: E.Y.W. Advertising, Hyderabad National Child Labour Project Society Mahbubnagar National Child Labour Project Society, Coimbatore National Child Labour Project Society, Jaipur National Child Labour Project Society, Mirzapur National Child Labour Project Society, Prakasam National Child Labour Project Society, Virudunagar National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development National Institute of Small Industries Extension Training Society for Awakening Heritage and Attainment of Rural Aspiration V.V. Giri National Labour Institute Women's Cooperative Finance Corporation Ltd., Hyderabad
Indonesia	Ama Jaya University, Indonesia. Centre for Societal and Development Studies Bina Swadaya Training Centre Directorate of Out of School Education, Youth and Sports Employers Association of Indonesia Indonesia Child Welfare Foundation Ministry of Home Affairs Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration. Dir. of Occupational Safety and Health Ministry of Manpower. Directorate of Labour Standards Social Concern Foundation of Indonesia Yayasan Bintang Pancasila Yayasan Paramitra Malang
Jamaica	Statistical Institute
Jordan	Ministry of Labour
Kenya	African Network for Prevention and Protection Against Child Abuse and Neglect Central Bureau of Statistics Child Welfare Society of Kenya Federation of Kenyan Employers Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Kenya Episcopal Conference - Catholic Secretariat Kenya Institute of Education Kenya Plantation and Agricultural Workers Union Kenya Union of Domestic, Hotel, Educational, Hospital & Allied Workers Kenya Union of Sugar Plantation Workers

Country	Agency
Kenya	Kenya Union of Teachers Ministry of Education, Science and Technology. Inspectorate Division Ministry of Home Affairs and National Heritage Ministry of Labour and Human Resources Development. Child Labour Division Nairobi City Council Undugu Society of Kenya
Laos, RDP	Bureau de la Planification et de Coopération du District de Thakaek Bureau des Travailleurs Enfants, MTAS Bureau du Travail et des Affaires sociales du District de Hatsaifong, Municipalité de Vientiane Département du Travail du MTAS Union des Femmes du Lao
Lebanon	Armenian Relief Cross. Coordination Committee for Lebanon Association of Lebanese Industrialists General Confederation of Lebanese Workers Ministry of Education and Higher Learning Ministry of Interior and Municipalities Ministry of Labour Union des Municipalités d'Al Faihaa, les Organisations Sociales de Beit el-zakat et le Comité de Coordination des ONG Luttant contre le Travail des Enfants à Tripoli
Lesotho	Ministry of Employment and Labour
Madagascar	Aide et Action Mada Nord, Ecoliers du Monde Aide-et-Action, Antananarivo Association Culturelle AKOMBALIHA Association des Médecins des Ministres Association ManaoDE, Antananarivo Association pour la Promotion de la Population et la Sauvegarde de l'Environnement Enfants du Monde - Droits de l'Homme Femmes et Hommes pour la Libération, l'Education, l'Union et le Redressement de Madagascar FHLEUR Ministère de la Fonction Publique, du Travail et des Lois Sociales Service du Travail de Fianarantsoa Service Provincial de l'Inspection de Travail d'Antsiranana
Malawi	Churches Action in Relief and Development Department of Information Eye of the Child Malawi Congress of Trade Unions Malawian Entrepreneurs Development Institute Ministry of Gender and Community Services. Social Welfare Department Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training University of Malawi. Centre for Social Research
Mali	Association de Développement de Quartier Club des Amis de Mekin Sikoro Association pour la Valorisation des Ressources Locales Direction Nationale de l'Emploie, du Travail et de la Sécurité Sociale DNPEF Environnement et Développement du Tiers-monde GARDEM Groupe de Recherche Actions pour le Développement Groupe Pivot Sante Population Institut National de Prévoyance Sociale. Service de Prévention de la Direction Sanitaire et Médico-sociale Institute d'Économie Rural JEKATANIE Save the Children, Mali

Country	Agency
Mongolia	Ministry of Health and Social Welfare Ministry of Health and Social Welfare. State Labour and Social Welfare Inspection Agency National Statistical Office
Morocco	Association AFAK – Civisme et Développement Association Afoulki Association Darna Association Marocaine d'Aide aux Enfants en Situation Précaire (AMESIP) Association Marocaine de Planification Familiale Association Oued Srou Institut National de Solidarité avec les Femmes en Détresse Institution Nationale de Solidarité Avec les Femmes
Namibia	Ministry of Labour
Nepal	Agricultural Projects Services Centre, Kathmandu Bhimapokhara Youth Club Child Development Society, Kathmandu Democratic Confederation of Nepalese Trade Unions Dhaulagiri Community Resource Development Centre Federation of Nepalese Chambers of Commerce and Industry General Federation of Nepalese Trade Unions Kathmandu Metropolitan Corporation Legal Aid and Consultancy Center, Kathmandu Medialine, Kathmandu Ministry of Labour and Transport Management National Society for Protection of Children and Environment Nepal National Teachers' Association Tribhuvan University. Central Department of Population Studies Tribhuvan University. Faculty of Education
Nicaragua	Alcaldía de Leon Asociación de Cafetaleros de Jinotega Asociación de Cafetaleros de Matagalpa Asociación de Educación y Comunicación Asociación las Tías Ayuda de los Niños en la Escuela y en la Calle, Managua Centro de Servicios Educativos en Salud y Medio Ambiente Diócesis de Juigalpa Fundación para el Desarrollo Integral de la Mujer Indígena de Sutiava Ministerio de la Familia, Sede Central Ministerio de la Familia. Delegación Departamental de León Ministerio de Trabajo y Previsión Social Proyecto Mary Barrera Unión Nacional de Agricultores y Ganaderos Universidad Católica de America Central
Niger	Association Pour La Lutte Contre Le Travail Des Enfants au Niger Comité de Protection de l'Enfance au Niger Commune Urbaine de Tillabéri Organisation pour la Prévention du Travail des Enfants au Niger
Nigeria	Child Rights Brigade Directorate of Assisted Programmes and Linkages Federal Ministry of Women's Affairs and Youth Development Federal Office of Statistics Galilee Foundation Human Development Foundation of Nigeria Human Development Initiatives Inspectorate Dept. Federal Ministry Labour

Country	Agency
Nigeria	InterConsult Limited Ministry of Employment, Labour and Productivity Nigerian Institute of Social and Economic Research Nigerian Labour Congress Social Science Academy of Nigeria Women Consortium of Nigeria
Pakistan	AKIDA Management Consultants, Lahore All Pakistan Federation of Labour Applied Economic Research Centre Bunad Literacy Community Council, Lahore Citizen's Commission for Human Development De Laas Gul, Welfare Programme Directorate General Social Welfare Directorate of Labour and Manpower, Balochistan Directorate of Labour Welfare. Government of Peshawar Directorate of Labour Welfare. Government of Punjab Directorate of Primary Education Employers' Federation of Pakistan First Women's Bank Limited Human Rights Commission of Pakistan Ministry of Labour, Manpower and Overseas Pakistanis Oracle Research and Information Services Pakistan Carpet Manufacturers and Exporters Association Pakistan National Federation of Trade Unions Pakistan National Textile, Leather and Garment Workers Federation Pakistan Paediatric Association. Child Abuse Committee Pakistan. Bait-ul-Mal Progressive Women Association SITE Association of Industry, Karachi Skill Development Council, Karachi Skill Development Council, Lahore University of Peshawar. Department of Social Work
Panama	Department of Statistics. Census of the General Audit Office
Paraguay	Centro de Información y Recursos para el Desarrollo Fundación DEQUENI Luna Nueva
Peru	Asociación de Industrias del Calzado y Afines, Lima Asociacion Mujer Familia Centro Amazónico Centro Bartolomé de las Casas Centro de Educación Ocupacional Centro de Información y Educación para la Prevención del Abuso de Drogas, Lima Centro Proceso Social, Lima CooperAcción, Acción Solidaria para el Desarrollo Instituto de Religiosas Adoratrices Esclavas del Santísimo Sacramento y la Caridad Sindicato Unitario de Trabajadores en la Educación del Peru
Philippines	Alliance of Concerned Teachers, Manila Ateneo de Manila University. Adhikain Para sa Karapatang Pambata. Human Rights Centre, Manila Community Organization of the Philippines Enterprise Foundation CO-Multiversity Department of Education, Culture and Sports Department of Labor and Employment. Bureau of Women and Young Workers Child Labour Project Management Team Department of Labor and Employment. Institute of Labor Studies

Country	Agency
Philippines	<p>Department of Tourism. Bureau of Tourism Standards. Educational Research Development Assistance Foundation Employers' Confederation of the Philippines Federation of Free Workers Manobo-Mandaya Tribal Association of Boston National Alliance of Teachers and Office Workers National Statistics Office National Union of Workers in the Hotel, Restaurant and Allied Industries Philippine Rural Reconstruction Movement Punla Sa Tao Foundation Trade Union Congress of the Philippines Visayan Forum Foundation</p>
Romania	<p>Fédération Internationale des Communautés Educatives. Romanian Office Foundation for Rehabilitation, Integration and Social Promotion, Bucharest International Foundation for Child and Family Ministry of Education and Research. Center for Education and Professional Development STEP- BY- STEP Ministry of Labour and Social Protection National Commission for Statistics Romanian Confederation of Democratic Trade Unions Romanian Women Journalists Association Save the Children, Romania. Salvati Copii</p>
Russian Federation	<p>Humanitarian Action, St. Petersburg Interregional Trade Union Federation of St. Petersburg and Leningrad Regions Leningrad Regional Government Regional Non-Governmental Charitable Foundation for the Protection of Children Saint Petersburg Labour Exchange Saint Petersburg State University. Department of Sociology Skifia Publishing House</p>
Senegal	<p>Association pour une Dynamique de Progrès Economique et Social Association Sénégalaise pour la Recherche, le Développement, l'Information et la Formation Avenir de l'Enfant Centre Emmanuel Defence for the Children International ENDA Jeunesse Action Environnement et Développement du Tiers-monde H. Development Consulting Associates, Ltd., Dar-es-Salaam Ministère de l'Education. Direction de l'Education Préscolaire et de l'Enseignement Élémentaire Ministry of Labour PLAN International Université Cheikh Anta Diop Dakar. Fac. de Médecine. Service Médecine du Travail</p>
South Africa	<p>Dawie, Bosch and Associates, Pretoria</p>
Spain	<p>Secretaría de Estado de la Seguridad Social</p>
Sri Lanka	<p>Center for Policy Alternatives Center for Women's Development and Rehabilitation Centre for Poverty Analysis Ceylon Workers Congress Department of Census and Statistics Department of Education and Higher Education Ministry of Labour. Department of Labour Ministry of Labour. Statistics division Ministry of Labour. Women and Children's Affairs Division National Child Protection Authority National Workers Congress Protecting Environment and Children Everywhere Worldview, Sri Lanka</p>

Country	Agency
Thailand	<p>Child Workers in Asia Support Group Employers' Confederation of Thailand (ECOT) Hotline Center Foundation, Bangkok Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare. Permanent Secretary's Office National Congress of Thai Labour (TTUC) National Council for Youth and Child Development National Institute of Statistics Phayao Women and Child Development Association Planned Parenthood Association of Thailand Thai Women of Tomorrow</p>
Togo	<p>APROSAT AVOC Bureau International Catholique de l'Enfance Direction Générale de la Protection et de l'Enfance Direction Générale des Affaires Sociales Direction Générale du Développement Social Direction Générale du Développement Social Direction Générale du Travail et des Lois Sociales, Ministère des Affaires Sociales International Catholic Child Bureau, Lomé Office Ministère du Travail et des Affaires Sociales World Association for Orphans</p>
Turkey	<p>Confederation of Turkish Real Trade Unions (HAK - IS) Confederation of Turkish Trade Unions (Turk-IS) Government of Diyarbakir. South Eastern Anatolia Project Institute of Statistics Ministry of Labour and Social Security Ministry of Labour and Social Security. Child Labour Unit Ministry of Education Turkish Confederation of Employers Associations</p>
Uganda	<p>African Network for Prevention and Protection Against Child Abuse and Neglect Association of Uganda Professional Women in Agriculture and Environment Association of Uganda Women Lawyers Federation of Uganda Employers Integrated Rural Development Initiative, Kampala Kids in Need Ministry of Gender and Community Development Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development. Child Labour Unit National Council for Children National Union of Plantation and Agricultural Workers Platform for Labour Action Rubaga Youth Development Association Rural Development Media Communications Uganda Association for Socio-Economic Progress Uganda Youth Development Link Women and Youth Services, Kampala</p>
Ukraine	<p>Central Statistical Service. State Statistics Committee Centre on Practical Psychology and Social Work Department on Surveillance of Labour Legislation Observance Intelectual'na Perspektiva, Kiev Ministry of Education and Science Ministry of Labour and Social Policy Pulsary Publishing</p>
United Kingdom	<p>Commonwealth Secretariat, London Commonwealth Trade Union Council, London</p>

Country	Agency
United Republic of Tanzania	Association of Tanzania Employers Caritas Tanzania Conservation Hotels, Domestic and Allied Workers Union Forum for African Women Educationalists Iringa Development of Youth, Disabled and Children Care Kimanga Women's Health and Development Kiota Women's Health and Development Organisation Kwetu Counselling Centre Ministry of Labour and Youth Development. Child Labour Unit Mirerani Good Hope Programme Muhumbili University College of Health Sciences Office of the Prime Minister. Department of Information Services Research on Poverty Alleviation Rural Development and Environmental Conservation Trust Society for Women in the Fight Against Aids in Tanzania Tanzania Council for Social Development Tanzania Federation of Free Trade Unions Tanzania Institute of Education Tanzania Plantation, Agricultural and Allied Workers Union Tanzania Teachers Union Urambo Tanzania Plantation and Agricultural Workers Union
United States	International Centre on Child Labour and Education, Washington Population Communications International, New York
Venezuela	Central Latinoamericana de Trabajadores, Venezuela Organización Regional Interamericana de Trabajadores. Brazo Hemisférico de la Confederación de Organizaciones Sindicales Libres
Viet Nam	Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs
Yemen	Federation of Yemeni Chambers of Commerce and Industry General Federation of Worker's Union Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs
Zambia	Anglican Street Children Project Association for the Restoration of Orphans and Street Children Central Statistics Office Child Assistance, Development and Support Organization Children in Need Network Community Youth Concern Family Health Trust HODI Hosana Mapalo Orphans and Widows Care Centre Jesus Cares Ministries M Films Ministry of Education Ministry of Labour and Social Security Ministry of Sport, Youth and Child Development Netherlands Fellows Foundation Peoples Action Forum, Lusaka Tasintha Programme University of Zambia Young Women's Christian Association Zambia Children's Education Foundation Zambia Congress of Trade Unions Zambia Federation of Employers
Zimbabwe	Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare

ANNEX C. FINANCIAL TABLES

Table C1. Actual expenditure 2000-2003 by recipient (US dollars)

Recipient	Donor	Expenditure 2000	Expenditure 2001	Expenditure 2002	Expenditure 2003
African Regional	Austria	6 066	10 928	193 472	17 534
	Canada	0	0	0	93 402
	Denmark	0	0	0	116 654
	France	247 495	195 511	569 998	459 178
	ICA ¹	0	0	0	28 351
	Sweden	0	0	0	61 948
	United States	168 456	615 466	1 633 950	3 868 108
	Total	422 017	821 905	2 397 420	4 645 175
Albania	Italy	4 114	35 403	117 325	90 327
	Total	4 114	35 403	117 325	90 327
Arab Occupied Territories	Canada	54 240	0	0	0
	Total	54 240	0	0	0
Asian Regional	HSF ²	0	0	0	58 052
	Italy	0	0	0	54 643
	Japan	214 549	60 064	11 058	33 690
	New Zealand	0	0	33 364	0
	United Kingdom	526 956	1 066 913	1 536 513	1 466 103
	United States	908 281	1 716 936	1 401 515	666 958
	Total	1 649 786	2 843 913	2 982 450	2 279 446
	Bangladesh	Finland	54 150	0	0
Germany		319 257	359 804	214 400	3 634
ISPI ³		105 815	156 855	63 913	39 300
Netherlands		0	271 014	1 387 464	1 040 884
Norway		53 341	168 410	290 938	194 647
United States		306 619	1 103 165	1 599 428	1 598 038
Total		839 182	2 059 248	3 556 143	2 876 503
Benin		Belgium	14 345	0	0
	France	55 117	43 253	18 295	91 257
	Total	69 462	43 253	18 295	91 257
Brazil	Germany	412 818	410 941	228 875	185 938
	United States	41 889	869 819	237 547	133 519
	Total	454 707	1 280 760	466 422	319 457
Burkina Faso	France	57 192	91 902	190 491	69 442
	Total	57 192	91 902	190 491	69 442
Cambodia	Denmark	212 936	240 045	76 073	18 866
	Netherlands	39 550	294 270	0	14 348
	United States	0	3 252	215 183	334 942
	Total	252 486	537 567	291 256	368 156
Central American Regional	Spain	1 564 129	456 330	224 508	48 640
	United States	1 609 288	997 293	654 485	214 790
	Total	3 173 417	1 453 623	878 993	263 430
Chile	Canada	0	0	45 854	228 689
	Total	0	0	45 854	228 689
Colombia	Spain	0	70 984	13 453	0
	United States	0	2 987	225 716	447 162
	Total	0	73 971	239 169	447 162

Recipient	Donor	Expenditure 2000	Expenditure 2001	Expenditure 2002	Expenditure 2003
Costa Rica	Canada	0	0	96 266	178 093
	United States	79 129	275 145	261 412	200 295
	Total	79 129	275 145	357 678	378 388
Dominican Republic	Spain	0	8 068	0	0
	United States	45 041	317 382	416 965	917 627
	Total	45 041	325 450	416 965	917 627
Ecuador	Spain - Comunidad Autónoma de Madrid	22 600	14 235	89 030	1 639
	United States	0	0	0	4 238
	Total	22 600	14 235	89 030	5 877
Egypt	Denmark	100 701	130 704	139 338	86 078
	Italy	0	36 767	22 217	5 604
	Netherlands	4 459	0	-4 497	0
	Norway	25 267	0	18 834	0
	Total	130 427	167 471	175 892	91 682
El Salvador	United States	63 786	158 100	676 872	1 479 302
	Total	63 786	158 100	676 872	1 479 302
Ethiopia	Italy	26 971	77 385	2 880	66 096
	Total	26 971	77 385	2 880	66 096
European Regional	Germany	0	0	11 179	128 926
	United States	0	0	0	2 434
	Total	0	0	11 179	131 360
Ghana	United States	175 908	277 046	158 271	310 278
	Total	175 908	277 046	158 271	310 278
Guatemala	Spain	0	62 133	0	0
	United States	250 898	812 900	1 040 531	717 570
	Total	250 898	875 033	1 040 531	717 570
Haiti	Canada	0	0	0	51 448
	United States	263 059	260 998	128 149	320 049
	Total	263 059	260 998	128 149	371 497
Honduras	Spain	0	13 447	0	0
	United States	47 440	105 950	151 258	217 363
	Total	47 440	119 397	151 258	217 363
India	Finland	0	67 042	84 204	23 801
	Germany	323 022	375 638	588 880	435 333
	Italy	0	0	0	9 990
	Sweden	405 987	435 863	77 574	40 020
	United Kingdom	572 245	663 915	1 213 567	1 464 460
	United States	0	0	27 039	362 048
	Total	1 301 254	1 542 458	1 991 264	2 335 652
Indonesia	Germany	418 844	257 922	265 255	101 467
	United States	0	0	59 519	493 888
	Total	418 844	257 922	324 774	595 355
Inter-American Regional	Canada	0	238 272	875 901	965 783
	Italy	0	0	32 555	413 934
	Spain	242 236	114 506	721 661	1 321 385
	United States	10 552	766 509	2 269 709	4 436 935
	Total	252 788	1 119 287	3 899 826	7 138 037
Interregional	Canada	66 761	1 112 312	236 166	158 713
	Denmark	0	0	0	87 610
	ECLT ⁴	0	0	0	5 594
	Finland	892 958	179 097	472 893	220 090
	France	0	0	174 351	342 345
	Germany	814 464	96 990	671 439	91 316

Recipient	Donor	Expenditure 2000	Expenditure 2001	Expenditure 2002	Expenditure 2003
Interregional	Hungary	0	11 043	4 956	0
	Italy	273 345	521 171	550 637	504 256
	Netherlands	158 115	106 969	723 777	1 884 364
	Norway	558 383	579 995	731 182	975 680
	Poland	0	12 066	7 182	0
	Spain	0	0	40 543	25 617
	Sweden	162 204	18 264	20 350	12 916
	United Kingdom	244 191	1 050 351	1 547 232	1 118 706
	United States	979 444	4 152 105	4 787 500	5 393 067
	Total	4 149 865	7 840 363	9 968 208	10 820 274
Jamaica	United States	0	11 227	182 597	211 131
	Total	0	11 227	182 597	211 131
Jordan	United States	0	0	3 991	1 198
	Total	0	0	3 991	1 198
Kenya	Canada	0	8 043	15 867	0
	Germany	413 025	303 565	368 817	105 305
	Norway	62 150	121 848	27 323	6 167
	Total	475 175	433 456	412 007	111 472
Lao People's Democratic Republic	France	1 735	98 364	111 277	160 927
	Total	1 735	98 364	111 277	160 927
Lebanon	France	0	96 158	276 538	170 597
	Total	0	96 158	276 538	170 597
Madagascar	France	57 324	93 093	107 616	50 949
	Total	57 324	93 093	107 616	50 949
Malawi	United States	0	39 664	283 364	10 560
	Total	0	39 664	283 364	10 560
Mali	France	124 665	101 094	44 760	2 563
	Total	124 665	101 094	44 760	2 563
Mexico	United States	0	0	15 087	310 040
	Total	0	0	15 087	310 040
Middle Eastern Regional	UNESCO	0	0	0	16 733
	Total	0	0	0	16 733
Mongolia	United States	159 802	288 858	72 404	321 699
	Total	159 802	288 858	72 404	321 699
Morocco	Belgium	0	7 835	215 016	73 782
	France	20 159	77 148	203 710	78 998
	United States	0	0	0	1 295
	Total	20 159	84 983	418 726	154 075
Namibia	Sweden	0	0	13 440	0
	Total	0	0	13 440	0
Nepal	Australia	34 519	3 355	0	0
	Denmark	10 086	798	3 128	0
	Germany	232 657	310 419	149 186	0
	ISPI	98 818	40 498	8 964	0
	Italy	33 580	117 548	192 299	48 868
	United States	6 178	24 312	264 870	857 122
	Total	415 838	496 930	618 447	905 990
Nicaragua	Spain	0	57 767	735	0
	United States	127 032	522 010	1 006 921	540 922
	Total	127 032	579 777	1 007 656	540 922
Niger	France	0	141 030	106 164	62 405
	Total	0	141 030	106 164	62 405
Nigeria	United States	202 995	205 449	304 381	220 370
	Total	202 995	205 449	304 381	220 370

Recipient	Donor	Expenditure 2000	Expenditure 2001	Expenditure 2002	Expenditure 2003
Pakistan	APFTU ⁵	0	0	0	577
	EEC ⁶	181 476	55 667	161 197	0
	FIFA ⁷	0	0	0	153 707
	Germany	204 777	251 662	241 818	223 188
	ISPI	88 704	64 859	48 975	41 499
	Italy	0	22 329	25 901	31 675
	Norway	0	0	0	6 800
	PCMEA ⁸	145 472	250 700	216 682	228 770
	SCCI ⁹	0	0	170 432	6 575
	SIMAP ¹⁰	0	0	13 250	28 506
	Switzerland	212 196	138 190	133 064	413 107
	United States	701 288	731 111	741 033	939 574
	Total	1 533 913	1 514 518	1 752 352	2 073 978
Panama	United States	0	0	0	126 421
	Total	0	0	0	126 421
Paraguay	Spain - Ayuntamiento Alcalá de Henares	0	16 950	45 650	0
	Total	0	16 950	45 650	0
Philippines	Finland	48 158	137 227	162 245	96 974
	Germany	688 085	447 562	141 574	27 919
	Japanese Trade Union Confederation	23 275	52 756	14 521	0
	United States	14 171	150 559	92 379	609 322
	Total	773 689	788 104	410 719	734 215
Portugal	Portugal	0	1 803	4 858	20 574
	Total	0	1 803	4 858	20 574
Republic of Korea	Republic of Korea	0	0	29 485	2 024
	Total	0	0	29 485	2 024
Romania	United States	104 277	198 749	366 499	153 168
	Total	104 277	198 749	366 499	153 168
Russian Federation	Finland	56 515	84 199	172 731	100 793
	Germany	0	0	0	62 889
	Total	56 515	84 199	172 731	163 682
Senegal	Netherlands	197 920	488 428	50 308	0
	Total	197 920	488 428	50 308	0
South Africa	United States	322 996	45 675	-22 797	87 505
	Total	322 996	45 675	-22 797	87 505
South American Regional	Spain	1 533 785	814 651	405 936	179 918
	Spain - Comunidad Autónoma de Madrid	124 572	22 814	62 031	2 769
	United States	218 530	1 539 250	859 513	241 795
	Total	1 876 887	2 376 715	1 327 480	424 482
Sri Lanka	Denmark	205 597	183 164	149 559	166 574
	Total	205 597	183 164	149 559	166 574
Thailand	Germany	436 598	346 953	123 443	54 710
	United States	4 129	0	0	0
	Total	440 727	346 953	123 443	54 710
Togo	France	0	48 398	118 439	99 619
	Total	0	48 398	118 439	99 619
Turkey	Germany	342 195	504 731	352 447	304 593
	Sweden	120 684	28 815	11 255	0
	Total	462 879	533 546	363 702	304 593
Uganda	United States	275 895	365 336	371 487	374 608
	Total	275 895	365 336	371 487	374 608

Recipient	Donor	Expenditure 2000	Expenditure 2001	Expenditure 2002	Expenditure 2003
Ukraine	Netherlands	190 635	9 315	4 140	0
	United States	0	55 831	106 406	358 300
	Total	190 635	65 146	110 546	358 300
United Republic of Tanzania	ECLT	0	0	0	4 062
	Germany	349 160	488 855	101 539	147 059
	Norway	226 160	48 835	5 204	0
	United Kingdom	5 925	31 448	30 292	0
	United States	0	0	383 897	918 132
Total	581 245	569 138	520 932	1 069 253	
Viet Nam	Finland	32 906	23 883	0	0
	United States	0	0	2 718	105 318
	Total	32 906	23 883	2 718	105 318
Yemen	United States	0	78 317	190 000	254 175
	Total	0	78 317	190 000	254 175
Zambia	United States	158 420	278 275	163 442	166 857
	Total	158 420	278 275	163 442	166 857
Zimbabwe	Sweden	38 985	0	0	0
	Total	38 985	0	0	0
Total		23 042 824	33 229 215	40 806 603	47 247 089

¹ International Confectionery Association (ICA)/ Global Cocoa Issues Group (GIG). ² United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security. ³ Italian Social Partners' Initiative. ⁴ The Foundation to End Child Labour in Tobacco. ⁵ All Pakistan Federation of Trade Unions. ⁶ European Commission. ⁷ Fédération Internationale de Football Association. ⁸ Pakistan Carpet Manufacturers and Exporters Association. ⁹ Sialkot Chamber of Commerce and Industry. ¹⁰ Surgical Instruments Manufacturers Association of Pakistan.

Table C2. Actual expenditure 2000-2003 by donor (US dollars)

Donor	Recipient	Expenditure 2000	Expenditure 2001	Expenditure 2002	Expenditure 2003
APFTU¹	Pakistan	0	0	0	577
	Total	0	0	0	577
Australia	Nepal	34 519	3 355	0	0
	Total	34 519	3 355	0	0
Austria	African Regional	6 066	10 928	193 472	17 534
	Total	6 066	10 928	193 472	17 534
Belgium	Benin	14 345	0	0	0
	Morocco	0	7 835	215 016	73 782
	Total	14 345	7 835	215 016	73 782
Canada	African Regional	0	0	0	93 402
	Arab Occupied Territories	54 240	0	0	0
	Chile	0	0	45 854	228 689
	Costa Rica	0	0	96 266	178 093
	Haiti	0	0	0	51 448
	Inter-American Regional	0	238 272	875 901	965 783
	Interregional	66 761	1 112 312	236 166	158 713
	Kenya	0	8 043	15 867	0
Total	121 001	1 358 627	1 270 054	1 676 128	
Denmark	African Regional	0	0	0	116 654
	Cambodia	212 936	240 045	76 073	18 866
	Egypt	100 701	130 704	139 338	86 078
	Interregional	0	0	0	87 610
	Nepal	10 086	798	3 128	0
	Sri Lanka	205 597	183 164	149 559	166 574
	Total	529 320	554 711	368 098	475 782
ECLT²	Interregional	0	0	0	5 594
	United Republic of Tanzania	0	0	0	4 062
	Total	0	0	0	9 656
EEC³	Pakistan	181 476	55 667	161 197	0
	Total	181 476	55 667	161 197	0
FIFA⁴	Pakistan	0	0	0	153 707
	Total	0	0	0	153 707
Finland	Bangladesh	54 150	0	0	0
	India	0	67 042	84 204	23 801
	Interregional	892 958	179 097	472 893	220 090
	Philippines	48 158	137 227	162 245	96 974
	Russian Federation	56 515	84 199	172 731	100 793
	Viet Nam	32 906	23 883	0	0
	Total	1 084 687	491 448	892 073	441 658
France	African Regional	247 495	195 511	569 998	459 178
	Benin	55 117	43 253	18 295	91 257
	Burkina Faso	57 192	91 902	190 491	69 442
	Interregional	0	0	174 351	342 345
	Lao People's Democratic Republic	1 735	98 364	111 277	160 927
	Lebanon	0	96 158	276 538	170 597
	Madagascar	57 324	93 093	107 616	50 949
	Mali	124 665	101 094	44 760	2 563
	Morocco	20 159	77 148	203 710	78 998
	Niger	0	141 030	106 164	62 405
	Togo	0	48 398	118 439	99 619
	Total	563 687	985 951	1 921 639	1 588 280
Germany	Bangladesh	319 257	359 804	214 400	3 634
	Brazil	412 818	410 941	228 875	185 938
	European Regional	0	0	11 179	128 926

Donor	Recipient	Expenditure 2000	Expenditure 2001	Expenditure 2002	Expenditure 2003
Germany	India	323 022	375 638	588 880	435 333
	Indonesia	418 844	257 922	265 255	101 467
	Interregional	814 464	96 990	671 439	91 316
	Kenya	413 025	303 565	368 817	105 305
	Nepal	232 657	310 419	149 186	0
	Pakistan	204 777	251 662	241 818	223 188
	Philippines	688 085	447 562	141 574	27 919
	Russian Federation	0	0	0	62 889
	Thailand	436 598	346 953	123 443	54 710
	Turkey	342 195	504 731	352 447	304 593
	United Republic of Tanzania	349 160	488 855	101 539	147 059
	Total	4 954 902	4 155 042	3 458 852	1 872 277
HSF⁵	Asian Regional	0	0	0	58 052
	Total	0	0	0	58 052
Hungary	Interregional	0	11 043	4 956	0
	Total	0	11 043	4 956	0
ICA/CIG⁶	African Regional	0	0	0	28 351
	Total	0	0	0	28 351
ISPI⁷	Bangladesh	105 815	156 855	63 913	39 300
	Nepal	98 818	40 498	8 964	0
	Pakistan	88 704	64 859	48 975	41 499
	Total	293 337	262 212	121 852	80 799
Italy	Albania	4 114	35 403	117 325	90 327
	Asian Regional	0	0	0	54 643
	Egypt	0	36 767	22 217	5 604
	Ethiopia	26 971	77 385	2 880	66 096
	India	0	0	0	9 990
	Inter-American Regional	0	0	32 555	413 934
	Interregional	273 345	521 171	550 637	504 256
	Nepal	33 580	117 548	192 299	48 868
	Pakistan	0	22 329	25 901	31 675
	Total	338 010	810 603	943 814	1 225 393
Japan	Asian Regional	214 549	60 064	11 058	33 690
	Total	214 549	60 064	11 058	33 690
Japanese Trade Union Confederation	Philippines	23 275	52 756	14 521	0
	Total	23 275	52 756	14 521	0
Netherlands	Bangladesh	0	271 014	1 387 464	1 040 884
	Cambodia	39 550	294 270	0	14 348
	Egypt	4 459	0	-4 497	0
	Interregional	158 115	106 969	723 777	1 884 364
	Senegal	197 920	488 428	50 308	0
	Ukraine	190 635	9 315	4 140	0
	Total	590 679	1 169 996	2 161 192	2 939 596
New Zealand	Asian Regional	0	0	33 364	0
	Total	0	0	33 364	0
Norway	Bangladesh	53 341	168 410	290 938	194 647
	Egypt	25 267	0	18 834	0
	Interregional	558 383	579 995	731 182	975 680
	Kenya	62 150	121 848	27 323	6 167
	Pakistan	0	0	0	6 800
	United Republic of Tanzania	226 160	48 835	5 204	0
Total	925 301	919 088	1 073 481	1 183 294	
PCMEA⁸	Pakistan	145 472	250 700	216 682	228 770
	Total	145 472	250 700	216 682	228 770

Donor	Recipient	Expenditure 2000	Expenditure 2001	Expenditure 2002	Expenditure 2003
Poland	Interregional	0	12 066	7 182	0
	Total	0	12 066	7 182	0
Portugal	Portugal	0	1 803	4 858	20 574
	Total	0	1 803	4 858	20 574
Republic of Korea	Republic of Korea	0	0	29 485	2 024
	Total	0	0	29 485	2 024
SCCI⁹	Pakistan	0	0	170 432	6 575
	Total	0	0	170 432	6 575
SIMAP¹⁰	Pakistan	0	0	13 250	28 506
	Total	0	0	13 250	28 506
Spain	Central American Regional	1 564 129	456 330	224 508	48 640
	Colombia	0	70 984	13 453	0
	Dominican Republic	0	8 068	0	0
	Guatemala	0	62 133	0	0
	Honduras	0	13 447	0	0
	Inter-American Regional	242 236	114 506	721 661	1 321 385
	Interregional	0	0	40 543	25 617
	Nicaragua	0	57 767	735	0
	South American Regional	1 533 785	814 651	405 936	179 918
	Total	3 340 150	1 597 886	1 406 836	1 575 560
Spain – Ayuntamiento Alcalá de Henares	Paraguay	0	16 950	45 650	0
	Total	0	16 950	45 650	0
Spain – Comunidad Autónoma de Madrid	Ecuador	22 600	14 235	89 030	1 639
	South American Regional	124 572	22 814	62 031	2 769
	Total	147 172	37 049	151 061	4 408
Sweden	African Regional	0	0	0	61 948
	India	405 987	435 863	77 574	40 020
	Interregional	162 204	18 264	20 350	12 916
	Namibia	0	0	13 440	0
	Turkey	120 684	28 815	11 255	0
	Zimbabwe	38 985	0	0	0
	Total	727 860	482 942	122 619	114 884
Switzerland	Pakistan	212 196	138 190	133 064	413 107
	Total	212 196	138 190	133 064	413 107
UNESCO	Middle Eastern Regional	0	0	0	16 733
	Total	0	0	0	16 733
United Kingdom	Asian Regional	526 956	1 066 913	1 536 513	1 466 103
	India	572 245	663 915	1 213 567	1 464 460
	Interregional	244 191	1 050 351	1 547 232	1 118 706
	United Republic of Tanzania	5 925	31 448	30 292	0
	Total	1 349 317	2 812 627	4 327 604	4 049 269
United States	African Regional	168 456	615 466	1 633 950	3 868 108
	Asian Regional	908 281	1 716 936	1 401 515	666 958
	Bangladesh	306 619	1 103 165	1 599 428	1 598 038
	Brazil	41 889	869 819	237 547	133 519
	Cambodia	0	3 252	215 183	334 942
	Central American Regional	1 609 288	997 293	654 485	214 790
	Colombia	0	2 987	225 716	447 162
	Costa Rica	79 129	275 145	261 412	200 295
	Dominican Republic	45 041	317 382	416 965	917 627
	Ecuador	0	0	0	4 238
	El Salvador	63 786	158 100	676 872	1 479 302
	European Regional	0	0	0	2 434
	Ghana	175 908	277 046	158 271	310 278

Donor	Recipient	Expenditure 2000	Expenditure 2001	Expenditure 2002	Expenditure 2003	
United States	Guatemala	250 898	812 900	1 040 531	717 570	
	Haiti	263 059	260 998	128 149	320 049	
	Honduras	47 440	105 950	151 258	217 363	
	India	0	0	27 039	362 048	
	Indonesia	0	0	59 519	493 888	
	Inter-American Regional	10 552	766 509	2 269 709	4 436 935	
	Interregional	979 444	4 152 105	4 787 500	5 393 067	
	Jamaica	0	11 227	182 597	211 131	
	Jordan	0	0	3 991	1 198	
	Malawi	0	39 664	283 364	10 560	
	Mexico	0	0	15 087	310 040	
	Mongolia	159 802	288 858	72 404	321 699	
	Morocco	0	0	0	1 295	
	Nepal	6 178	24 312	264 870	857 122	
	Nicaragua	127 032	522 010	1 006 921	540 922	
	Nigeria	202 995	205 449	304 381	220 370	
	Pakistan	701 288	731 111	741 033	939 574	
	Panama	0	0	0	126 421	
	Philippines	14 171	150 559	92 379	609 322	
	Romania	104 277	198 749	366 499	153 168	
	South Africa	322 996	45 675	-22 797	87 505	
	South American Regional	218 530	1 539 250	859 513	241 795	
	Thailand	4 129	0	0	0	
	Uganda	275 895	365 336	371 487	374 608	
	Ukraine	0	55 831	106 406	358 300	
	United Republic of Tanzania	0	0	383 897	918 132	
	Viet Nam	0	0	2 718	105 318	
	Yemen	0	78 317	190 000	254 175	
	Zambia	158 420	278 275	163 442	166 857	
		Total	7 245 503	16 969 676	21 333 241	28 928 123
		Total	23042824	33229215	40 806603	47247089

¹ All Pakistan Federation of Trade Unions. ² Foundation to End Child Labour in Tobacco. ³ European Commission. ⁴ Fédération Internationale de Football Association. ⁵ United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security. ⁶ International Confectionery Association (ICA)/ Global Cocoa Issues Group (GIG). ⁷ Italian Social Partners' Initiative. ⁸ Pakistan Carpet Manufacturers and Exporters Association. ⁹ Sialkot Chamber of Commerce and Industry. ¹⁰ Surgical Instruments Manufacturers Association of Pakistan.

Table C3. Contributions received from governments and organizations 1991-2003 (US dollars)

Contributor	1991-2000	2001	2002	2003	TOTAL
All Pakistan Federation of Trade Unions (APFTU)	2 029	0	0	0	2 029
Australia	169 422	2 198	-36 321	0	135 299
Austria	237 941	0	0	0	237 941
Bangladesh Garment Manufacturers and Exporters Association (BGMEA)	0	0	63 677	0	88 677
Belgium	645 167	113 921	106 667	131 042	996 797
Canada	3 125 315	2 131 658	1 947 097	2 049 768	9 253 838
Confederation of Japanese Trade Unions (RENGO)	84 231	42 735	0	0	126 966
Denmark ¹	3 030 207	-1 100 000	600 000	426 276	2 956 483
European Commission	321 324	260 071	0	0	581 395
Fédération Internationale de Football Association (FIFA)	0	0	250 000	0	250 000
Finland	3 065 418	619 863	0	273 947	3 959 229
France	4 741 230	88 416	1 419 920	2 507 427	8 756 993
Germany	50 702 405	3 264 661	3 508 544	4 863 557	62 339 167
Hungary	16 000	0	0	0	16 000
International Confectionary Association (ICA)	0	0	0	449 940	449 940
Italian Social Partners' Initiative	910 185	0	0	0	910 185
Italy	2 992 607	180 000	4 103 812	1 989 692	9 266 111
Japan ²	0	0	0	0	0
Republic of Korea	0	0	99 982	0	99 982
Luxembourg	10 994	0	0	0	10 994
Netherlands	2 366 160	1 579 940	3 999 334	2 803 088	10 748 522
New Zealand	0	41 360	0	0	41 360
Norway	2 452 557	0	602 457	1 822 569	4 877 583
Norway-NORAD	517 726	128 502	801 150	363 362	1 810 740
Pakistan Carpet Manufacturers and Exporters Association (PCMEA)	600 000	304 866	0	309 664	1 214 530
Poland	19 249	0	0	20 026	39 275
Portugal	0	36 536	0	0	36 536
Serono International SA	0	0	0	7 353	7 353
Sialkot Chamber of Commerce and Industry (SCCI)	201 112	90 415	49 916	37 024	378 467
Spain	13 983 545	1 605 553	1 443 570	1 940 427	19 113 132
Spain - Ayuntamiento de Alcalá de Henares	0	62 936	0	0	62 936
Spain - Comunidad Autónoma de Madrid	302 498	55 088	0	0	357 586
Surgical Instruments Manufacturers Association of Pakistan (SIMAP)	0	0	49 210	16 722	65 932
Sweden	1 917 329	0	449 408	0	2 366 737
Switzerland	769 238	0	357 000	613 000	1 739 238
The Foundation to Eliminate Child Labour in Tobacco (ECLT)	0	0	0	373 460	373 460
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	0	0	0	20 000	20 000
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	0	0	19 970	0	19 970
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	0	0	0	12 200	12 200
United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security (HSF)	0	0	0	1 179 092	1 179 092
United Kingdom	3 721 382	2 331 033	3 595 949	6 277 478	15 925 842
United States (US-DOL)	44 262 177	2 245 000	7 781 998	26 414 040	80 703 215
United States (Dept. of State)	0	0	0	868 341	868 341
Total receipts	141 167 448	14 374 789	31 063 340	55 794 495	242 400 072

¹ Figure for 2001 represents a transfer to the ILO/DANIDA Fund. ² Resources have been allocated directly to the ILO Regional Office in Bangkok and are not reflected in IPEC's figures.

ANNEX D. SIMPOC CHILD LABOUR SURVEYS 2002-03

Table D1. Status of SIMPOC national child labour surveys

Report available with the ILO	Report still to be finalized or yet to be published by country	Field data collection completed and moving to data analysis and report preparation	Preparatory activities completed or close to completion (design of survey instruments, training, pilot test)
Belize Brazil Cambodia (2nd survey) Colombia Costa Rica El Salvador Ethiopia Ghana Guatemala Honduras Nicaragua Nigeria Panama Philippines (2nd survey) Portugal (2nd survey) Uganda Ukraine United Republic of Tanzania	Bangladesh Chile Dominican Republic Georgia Ecuador Jamaica Malawi Romania	Mongolia	Nepal Lesotho Morocco
18	8	1	3

Table D2. Status of sectoral or regional child labour surveys (Rapid Assessments, baseline surveys/studies, other)

Country	Report available	Ongoing
Bahamas	Tourism	
Bangladesh		Automobile workshops, Battery recharging and recycling, Establishment/workplace, Road transport, Street children, Welding
Barbados	Tourism	
Brazil	CSEC	School
Cambodia		Agriculture (fishing) Rubber Salt CDW
Chile		CSEC Time use
Côte d'Ivoire	Agriculture (cocoa)	
Costa Rica	CDW	Hazardous work (agriculture and urban)
Dominican Republic	CDW, Municipality of Samana, Urban Informal Work	Agriculture (tobacco)
Ecuador	Agriculture (bananas) Agriculture (flowers) Construction CSEC Garbage dump	
El Salvador		Agriculture (fishing) Agriculture (sugar cane) CSEC Garbage dump Street market
Guatemala	CDW	Garbage dump
Guyana	Several WFCL	
Haiti	Agriculture (commercial), CSEC	
Honduras	CDW, Garbage dump	Garbage dump
India		Brass, Brick, Fireworks, Footwear, Glass/Bangles Locks, Matches, Silk, Stone, Tobacco (Bidi)
Jordan		School
Kenya	Agriculture (commercial)	School CDW
Lebanon		School

Country	Report available	Ongoing
Malawi	Agriculture (commercial)	Street children & CSEC (within CLS)
Nepal		CDW Porters Rag pickers
Nicaragua	CDW	
Pakistan	Glass bangle Mining (coal) Surgical instruments Tanneries	
Panama	CDW	Hazardous urban work Hazardous agricultural work
Paraguay	CDW, CSEC	
Senegal		Agriculture (commercial), Agriculture (fishing)
Sri Lanka		School
Suriname	Several WFCL	
Tanzania	Agriculture (commercial) CDW CL (all areas) CSEC	Agriculture (tea)
Trinidad and Tobago	Agriculture, Tourism, CDW, CSEC, Garbage dumps	
Turkey	Agriculture (cotton), School	
Uganda	Agriculture (commercial)	Armed conflict, CL and HIV/AIDS, CSEC, Trade and border, Urban informal work, CDW
Zambia	Agriculture (commercial)	CDW
Total: 24 Rapid Assessments, 61 baseline surveys, 9 other		

CL: Child Labour. **CDW:** Child Domestic Work. **CSEC:** Commercial Sexual Exploitation. **WFCL:** Worst Forms of Child Labour.

ANNEX E. TYPE AND NUMBER OF EVALUATIONS 2002-03

Type of evaluation	Implemented in 2002	Implemented in 2003
Global level evaluations (independent)	2	4
Thematic evaluations	1	3
Global programmes	1	1
Project-level evaluations	10	29
Country Programmes	1	8
Mid-term independent evaluations	5	11
Final independent evaluations	2	10
Ex-post independent evaluations ¹	2	0
Annual self-evaluations	Compulsory annual reports for all projects	
Action programme level (sub-project or sub-country programme) evaluations ²		
Mid-term evaluations	50	45
Final evaluations	100	85

LIST OF INDEPENDENT EVALUATIONS

THEMATIC EVALUATIONS

- 2002: Income generation strategies for child labour elimination.
- 2003: Skills training, formal and non-formal education activities undertaken within the framework of IPEC (ongoing); IPEC activities in the urban informal economy with a focus on scavenging (ongoing); IPEC activities in the mining sector (ongoing).

EVALUATION OF GLOBAL PROGRAMMES

- 2002: Interim evaluation of ILO-IPEC capacity enhancement packages.
- 2003: Statistical Information and Monitoring Programme on Child Labour – SIMPOC.

COUNTRY PROGRAMME EVALUATIONS

- 2002: Senegal.
- 2003: Nigeria; Uganda and Zambia; Jamaica; Romania; Ukraine; Sri Lanka, Egypt and Cambodia; Lebanon (ongoing); Yemen (ongoing).

MID-TERM INDEPENDENT EVALUATIONS

- 2002: Integrated area-specific approach against hazardous and exploitative forms of child labour in India; Prevention and elimination of child domestic labour in South America; Combating child labour in the commercial agriculture sector in Central America and the Dominican Republic; Combating child labour in the fireworks industry of Guatemala; Elimination of child labour in the dump yard of Managua, Acahualinca's neighbourhood "La Chureca" (Nicaragua).

MID-TERM INDEPENDENT EVALUATIONS (continued)

- 2003: Combating trafficking of children for labour exploitation in West and Central Africa (Phase II); Targeting the worst forms of child labour in commercial agriculture in East Africa; Project of support to the Time-Bound Programme in Tanzania (ongoing); Preventing and eliminating the worst forms of child labour in selected formal and informal sectors of Bangladesh; Prevention and elimination of child labour in the urban informal sectors of Bangladesh; Fishing and footwear programme to combat child labour in Indonesia (Phase II); Sustainable elimination of bonded labour in Nepal (ongoing); Prevention and elimination of commercial sexual exploitation of children and adolescents on the border Paraguay/Brazil/Argentina; Preparatory activities for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour in Dominican Republic (ongoing); Combating child labour in the fireworks industry in El Salvador; Progressive eradication of child labour in gravel production, Samalá River, Retalhuleu, Guatemala (ongoing).

FINAL INDEPENDENT EVALUATIONS

- 2002: Programme to combat child labour in the footwear and fishing sectors in South-East Asia (evaluation initiated in 2001 and concluded in 2002); South Asia sub-regional programme to combat trafficking in children for exploitative employment.
- 2003: SIMPOC in Malawi (ongoing); SIMPOC in Uganda (ongoing); Combined evaluation of ILO/IPEC garment sector projects as part of the "Memorandum of Understanding" framework with the Bangladesh Garment Manufacturers and Exporters Association; Provincial programme to combat child labour in small-scale mining through integrated strategies in education, vocational skills training and small business development (Philippines); Prevention and elimination of child domestic labour in South America (ongoing); Programme to prevent and progressively eliminate child labour in small-scale traditional mining in Colombia (ongoing); Combating child labour in the commercial agriculture sector in Central America and the Dominican Republic; Combating child labour in the coffee industry in Central America and the Dominican Republic; Combating child labour in the fireworks industry of Guatemala; Combating the exploitation of child domestic workers in Haiti.

EX-POST INDEPENDENT EVALUATIONS

- 2002: Project to combat child labour in the footwear industry of Vale dos Sinos (Brazil); North and North-eastern programme to prevent child labour and forced child prostitution – Phases I and II (Thailand).

¹ These evaluations were initiated in 2001 and concluded in 2002. References to them are therefore also included in IPEC's Implementation Report for the Biennium 2000-2001. ² These figures are estimates since evaluations at the Action Programme level are not managed by DED in Geneva and therefore not necessarily recorded. Only Action Programmes of duration over 18 months or with a budget exceeding US\$100,000 are subject to compulsory mid-term self-evaluations. Most of these evaluations are self-evaluations, although some have been independent.

ANNEX F. SELECTED PRODUCTS OF THE IPEC/OPS SPECIALIZED UNITS IN 2002-03

Hazardous child labour and Child Labour Monitoring	Vulnerable groups (trafficking, sexual exploitation and bonded labour)	Education and Social Mobilization	Development and Policies and TBP
Guidelines and tools			
<p>Overview fact sheets on hazardous child labour in agriculture (cacao, coffee, grains and oilseeds, oil palm, sugarcane, tea, tobacco)</p> <p>Overview fact sheets on hazards to young workers in selected sectors (e.g. scavenging, shoes)</p> <p>Protocol for assessing hazards to children in agriculture</p> <p>Module for national surveys and RAs on children's occupational hazards</p> <p>Worksite Observation and Assessment Guide</p> <p>Child labour monitoring database, input/report format prototypes</p> <p>Prototype child labour monitoring "tool kit"</p>	<p>The use of children in armed conflict in Central Africa: Rapid Assessment Manual (F)</p> <p>Training manual on psychosocial counselling for trafficked youth</p> <p>Methodological guidelines for interventions against commercial sexual exploitation of children</p> <p>Good practices and methodological guidelines for action to combat child domestic labour</p> <p>Shared experiences and lessons learned (SELL) notes from TICW project</p>	<p>Thematic Evaluation and synthesis report on non-formal and formal education and skills training (joint with DED)</p> <p>Operational guidelines and lessons learned on social mobilization</p> <p>Framework/guidelines for identification, documentation and dissemination of good practices in child labour and education (joint with DED)</p> <p>Revised Teacher's Kit and User's Guide modules</p> <p>SCREAM (joint with IPEC/POL)</p> <p>Research synthesis on apprenticeship training in the urban informal sector in Africa</p> <p>Co-developer of United Nations Girls' Education Initiative materials with child labour component</p> <p>Country studies on the links between child labour, education and gender</p> <p>Study on the Brazilian experience on Minimum Income Programmes linked to Education</p> <p>Guidelines on a human rights approach to the elimination of child labour through free and compulsory education</p>	<p>Building the knowledge base for the development of Time-Bound Programmes</p> <p>Eliminating the worst forms of child labour: An integrated and time-bound approach. A guide for Governments, Employers, Workers, Donors and other stakeholders (F,S)</p> <p>The worst forms of child labour: Guidelines for strengthening legislation, enforcement and overall legal framework</p> <p>Guidelines on mainstreaming child labour concerns in development and poverty reduction strategies</p> <p>TBP Manual for Action Planning (TBP MAP kit, containing 5 Guide books and over 20 papers on various aspects of TBP design and implementation, developed with inputs from several IPEC and other ILO units)</p>

Hazardous child labour and Child Labour Monitoring	Vulnerable groups (trafficking, sexual exploitation and bonded labour)	Education and Social Mobilization	Development and Policies and TBP
Publications			
<p><i>“Eliminating Hazardous Child Labour Step-by-Step”</i> Brochure on the process of identifying hazardous child labour in context of C. 182 in French, English, Spanish, Arabic</p> <p><i>“Handbook for Labour Inspectors on Child Labour”</i> (French, English, Spanish, Russian, Albanian, Arabic)</p> <p><i>“Examples”</i> brochure showing the national C.182 process in selected countries</p>	<p><i>Action to Combat Child Domestic Labour, A synthesis report of the IPEC meeting on Action to Combat Child Domestic Labour, Chaing Mai, Thailand, Oct. 2002</i></p> <p><i>An Overview of Child Domestic Workers in Asia</i></p> <p><i>Child domestic work in Central and South America</i></p> <p><i>Combating trafficking in children for labour exploitation in West and Central Africa</i> (E, F)</p> <p><i>Combating trafficking in children for labour exploitation in West and Central Africa</i> (E, F); <i>in Central and South America; and in the Balkans</i></p> <p><i>Drug Trafficking in South East Asia</i></p> <p><i>Fighting commercial sexual exploitation of children – Good practices in Interventions in East Africa</i></p> <p><i>Study on the Legal Protection of Child Domestic Workers in Asia-Pacific</i></p> <p><i>Trafficking: lessons learned and future strategies</i></p> <p><i>Unbearable to the human heart: Child trafficking and action to combat it</i> (E, F, S)</p> <p><i>Wounded Childhood: The use of children in armed conflict in Central Africa</i> (E,F) plus video</p>	<p><i>Combating Child Labour through Education</i> (IPEC Education Brief)</p> <p><i>Indigenous and tribal children: assessing child labour and education challenges</i> (working paper)</p> <p><i>Conceptual framework for child labour interventions in the education sector</i> (joint with Development Policies and TBP Unit)</p> <p>Fact sheets on child labour and education</p>	<p><i>National policy studies on child labour and development</i> (9 countries)</p> <p><i>Synthesis Report of National Policy Studies</i></p> <p><i>Globalisation and child labour: A review of literature</i></p> <p><i>Annotated Bibliographies Database on: Economics of child labour and national child labour literature</i> (7 countries)</p>

Hazardous child labour and Child Labour Monitoring	Vulnerable groups (trafficking, sexual exploitation and bonded labour)	Education and Social Mobilization	Development and Policies and TBP
International or regional events			
<p>Regional Follow-up meeting of Central America HCL Network with focus on Hazardous Child Labour and Agriculture (San Jose, Nov. 2003)</p> <p>Preparatory Experts Meeting (Geneva, Oct. 2002) to assess feasibility and need for an ILO Code of Practice on Hazardous Child Labour,</p> <p>Interdepartmental meeting (Jan. 2002) on Labour Inspection and Child Labour Monitoring.</p> <p>Regional consultations to review IPEC experience and to prepare initial guidelines on child labour monitoring: Asia (Manila 11/2001), Africa (Harare 10/2002), Latin America (Turin 4/2003)</p>	<p>Sub-regional workshop on the research methodology on child domestic labour in Central America, August 2001</p> <p>Asia Regional tripartite conference on child trafficking, October 2001</p> <p>Sub-regional workshop on good practices and lessons learned in action to combat commercial sexual exploitation of children in E. Africa, June 2002</p> <p>Central America Sub-regional Tri-Partite Conference on Child Domestic Labour, April 2002</p> <p>Asia Regional tripartite Conference on Child Domestic Labour, October 2002</p> <p>Workshop on child labour in informal gold mining in Mongolia (with the Mongolian Employers' Federation), Dec. 2003</p>	<p>G8 Education Task Force (Dec 2001 and Jan 2002)</p> <p>Working group on Education For All (July 2002 and 2003)</p> <p>Technical meeting for UNGEI, Geneva (June 2002)</p> <p>Conference on Child Labour, Basic education and Rural Development in Central and West Africa, January 2003</p> <p>Global EFA Week, April 2002 and 2003 child labour and education activities</p> <p>"Using Education to Combat Child Labour" :Special Session for European Commission Officials on Core Labour Standards and Sustainable Development, June 2003</p> <p>Vietnam National forum on eliminating WFCL and providing educational opportunities, Nov. 2003</p> <p>High level EFA Group Meeting, New Delhi, Nov. 2003</p> <p>APEC Regional Conference on eliminating WFCL and providing educational opportunities, Manila, November 2003</p>	<p>Technical Consultation on Mainstreaming Child Labour Concerns in Development and Poverty Reduction Strategies, Geneva, November 2003</p>