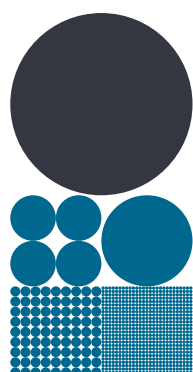




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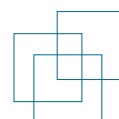


# IPEC+ Global Flagship Programme Implementation

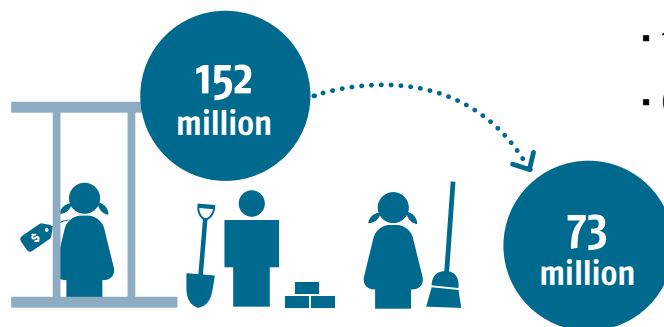
*Towards a world free from child labour and forced labour*



IPEC+  
International Programme on the Elimination  
of Child Labour and Forced Labour



# Today, 152 million children are still in child labour



- 152 million children are in child labour
- Of which, 73 million children are in hazardous work

## REGIONAL PREVALENCE OF CHILD LABOUR

■ Africa	19.6%
■ Americas	5.3%
■ Arab States	2.9%
■ Asia and the Pacific	7.4%
■ Europe and Central Asia	4.1%

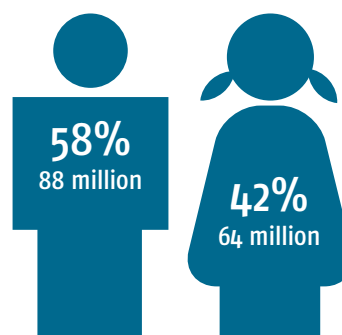


## Of the 152 million children in child labour

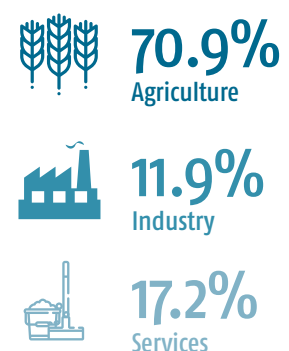
### AGE



### GENDER



### ECONOMIC ACTIVITY



# and 40 million people are in modern slavery of which 25 million are in forced labour



40 million people are victims of modern slavery.

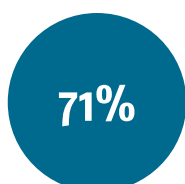
This includes:

- 25 million people in forced labour
- 15 million people in forced marriage
- 25 per cent of all victims of forced labour were exploited outside their country of origin

## PREVALENCE

In the world, there are:

- 5.4 victims of modern slavery for every thousand people
- 5.9 adult victims of modern slavery for every 1,000 adults
- 4.4 child victims of modern slavery for every 1,000 children



## GENDER

Women and girls account for 71 per cent of modern slavery victims



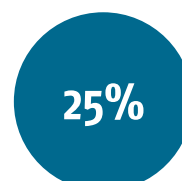
## DEBT BONDAGE

Debt bondage affect half of all victims of forced labour imposed by private actors



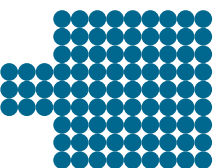
## CHILDREN

One in four victims of modern slavery are children





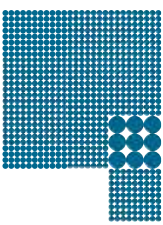

## Who we are



The International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour and Forced Labour (IPEC+) brings together two leading ILO technical cooperation programmes – the International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC) and the Special Action Programme to combat Forced Labour (SAP/FL) – to establish a major new force in the fight against child labour, forced labour and human trafficking. It recognizes that these unacceptable forms of work deny workers their basic human rights at work and that, while their overlap concerns 4.5 million children trapped in contemporary forms of slavery, they share root causes of poor governance, discrimination and social exclusion, family and community poverty and lack of access to decent work and to the rights of freedom of association and collective bargaining.

The objective of the IPEC+ Global Flagship Programme – in line with target 8.7 of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda, adopted by the United Nations in 2015 – is to provide ILO leadership in global efforts to eradicate all forms of child labour by 2025 and all forms of contemporary slavery and human trafficking by 2030. It also aims to ensure that all people are protected from – and can protect themselves against – these gross human rights violations.

IPEC+ Global Flagship Programme works from the village to the global stage with the ILO's constituents (governments, employers' and workers' organizations), as well as with enterprises and small producers' organizations, NGOs and civil society organizations, to promote the eradication of child labour and forced labour and the realisation of all fundamental rights at work, with a focus on:

- 
- the rural and informal economies;
  - enterprises and global supply chains;
  - countries in crisis and fragile situations.
- 



# The IPEC+ Global Flagship Programme will pursue those aims by supporting the constituents in:



# The ILO's normative framework on child labour and forced labour

The IPEC+ Global Flagship Programme is built on the foundations of SDG 8.7, the ILO Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and the corresponding instruments dealing with child labour and forced labour.

## ***IPEC+ fundamental Conventions***

*(Year of adoption and number of ratifications of the Conventions)*

- Convention No. 138 on minimum age (1973)
  - 171 ratifications
- Convention No. 182 on the worst forms of child labour (1999)
  - 184 ratifications
- Convention No. 29 on forced labour (1930)
  - 178 ratifications
- Convention No. 105 on the abolition of forced labour (1957)
  - 175 ratifications
- Protocol to Convention No. 29 – Forced Labour (2014)
  - 30 ratifications

*(Conventions No. 138 and No. 182 and Convention No. 29 and its Protocol have accompanying recommendations)*

Together, these instruments provide members with the necessary policy framework to understand and fight child labour and forced labour. Regardless of ratification of the Conventions and the Protocol, all ILO member States, simply by virtue of membership, are obliged to respect, promote and realize, in good faith, the rights contained in these instruments.

# Results from Uzbekistan: Most Child labour and forced labour has been eliminated from cotton fields

*Thanks to two ILO projects working in the country, in 2018, 93 per cent of those involved worked voluntarily, with better conditions and wages.*

The cotton harvest in Uzbekistan is the world's largest recruitment operation, with some 2.6 million people temporarily picking cotton every year. The land allocated for cotton growing has been reduced but the crop still provides an important source of income, especially for women in rural areas. However, there were concerns that this operation involved forced labour and child labour.

In 2018, 93 per cent of those involved in cotton harvest worked voluntarily. If the systematic recruitment of students, teachers, doctors and nurses has practically ended, the recruitment of staff from state institutions, agencies and enterprises still occurs in some places. Among them, some reported that they would have preferred not to have participated in the harvest but did not want trouble from their employer. Others reported that they picked cotton voluntarily because of improved rates and bonuses.

## The Implementation of the Decent Work Country Programme (DWCP) in Uzbekistan

The Decent Work Country Programme (DWCP) commenced in 2015, strengthening social partnership in Uzbekistan for the realization of fundamental principles and rights at work, fostering decent employment opportunities and improving working conditions and social protection. The detailed analysis and recommendations based on its research on forced labour have been followed by advocacy and training on measures needed to eradicate forced labour in cotton including the issue of wages, working conditions and labour relations. It facilitated the ratification of Convention No. 87 on Freedom of Association by Uzbekistan in December 2017.

## Third-Party Monitoring

The ILO has been monitoring the cotton harvest for child labour since 2013, through an agreement with the Uzbek government, employers' and workers' organizations. In 2015, it started monitoring both forced and child labour as part of an agreement with the World Bank. In 2018, ILO experts carried out 11,000 unaccompanied and unannounced interviews with cotton pickers and others involved in the harvest in all provinces of the country, to create a picture of the situation on the ground.

## Wage increase for cotton pickers

The Uzbek government undertook a number of reforms, including an increase of wages for cotton pickers and introduced a differentiated pay scale – pickers are paid more per kilogramme of cotton towards the end of the harvest, when conditions are less favourable. The wage structure was further refined in 2018 to encourage mobility by rewarding those who were willing to pick in less densely populated districts with lower yields.

## Government hotlines

In 2018, the government dealt with more than 2,500 cases reported through its hotlines. In some cases, hokims (mayors) and heads of institutions were disciplined for violating people's labour rights; sanctions included dismissals, demotions and fines.

## Way forward

Since 2015, the ILO is implementing a comprehensive DWCP with Uzbek government, which aims at strengthening employment and recruitment policies, labour inspection and administration, labour law, occupational safety and health, social dialogue and independent employers' and workers' organizations.



*The ILO project "Third-Party Monitoring" (TPM project) is funded by a multi-donor trust fund with major contributions from the European Union, Switzerland and the U. S. Department of State. The U.S. Department of Labor supports implementation of the Decent Work Country Programme (DWCP).*



# Testimony from Jordan: From unpaid domestic worker to university student

*Born to a poor family of eight, Raghda dropped out of school before she had completed her primary education. Luckily, a couple of years later, she joined a local ILO programme, which provided services for school dropouts at the same time as counselling parents to open up their cultural perspective.*

My parents don't believe in education for girls. That's the way it is here. So when I was 12, in 2008, they pulled me out of school. I was expected to do chores around the house, get married and have children. I pleaded with them to stay in school, to no avail.

In 2010, I heard of a local ILO programme named SCREAM supporting children in child labour and school dropouts; I decided to join and participated in all the educational and recreational activities: educational trips, fitness courses, artistic performances. I even participated in conferences on child labour: I learnt so much!

*"This programme had a huge impact of my life, and that of my family, and opened our eyes to the importance and the role of children in society," says Raghda.*

In 2013, I completed all the requirements of the education programme and passed the 10th-grade equivalency exam. I enrolled in the Vocational Training Centre where I took 2 hairdressing courses – basic and advanced.

In 2014, to add to my skills, I took the Cambridge International Computer Driving License (ICDL).

And I didn't stop there: with encouragement from my mother, who, with support from the programme, had finally come round to my way of thinking, and that of my teachers, I decided to study at home to get my high school diploma.

In 2018, I passed the national high school exam in the literary stream. I then got a contract as a social worker with the Child Labour Initiative to support the Syrian Refugees Programme.

That same year, with the money I earned, I was able to apply to the Social Studies Department of Balqa' University. I'm doing very well so far!

With ILO's support, I hope to graduate in 2022. I want to become a social worker and help other children trapped in child labour to look forward to a brighter future.

Through the ILO "MAP 16 project", working in the region, Raghda is on her way to securing a full scholarship to continue her university education.

*The ILO programme "Supporting Children's Rights through Education, the Arts and the Media" (SCREAM programme), is an education and social mobilization programme implemented through an education package, which has been translated into 25 languages and used in more than 70 countries – in some cases integrated fully into the school curriculum. Since its launch in 2002, over a hundred thousand children have been involved in SCREAM activities through ILO projects, with thousands more engaged through broader SCREAM programmes following or not linked to specific projects.*

*The ILO project "Measurement, awareness-raising and policy engagement project on child labour and forced labour" (MAP 16 project), is funded by the U. S. Department of Labor (USDOL).*





# Testimony from the Philippines: Completing basic education through an alternative learning experience

*Camarines Norte is a province in the Philippines at high risk of disasters due to the hazards of climate change. Annual typhoons with strong winds and heavy rains cause flooding and landslides, which fuel poverty and force people to shift from agriculture to small-scale gold mining.*

One of these muddy and mercury-laden gold mines is Archie's 'playground'. At first Archie, who started working in a gold mine at age 11, thought the search for gold was all about having fun and playing with his friends.

While most children carried their backpacks to school, Archie used his back to haul a sack of ore, weighing almost 45 kilograms – more than his own weight. Archie earned Php 100 (less than US\$2) and worked between 8 to 12 hours a day.

*"I forgot about school when I started to earn money. At first, I thought working in the gold mine was fun. My friends and I played games and threw mud at each other," said Archie.*

One day, the mine was struck by a big landslide, caused by heavy rains; it killed and injured a number of miners. The gold mine is no longer about fun, but "fear, pain and agony".

Children like Archie put their health and their lives at risk through a dangerous, and now illegal practice, known as compressor mining. The children squeeze themselves into narrow entrances to dig blindly for gold in deep, underground pits, often underwater, breathing through hoses connected to diesel-powered compressors at ground level. The pits sometimes collapse, and the children are exposed to toxic chemicals.

The only son of three children, Archie had no choice but to help his family. Working in gold mining has been a way of life for his family, passed down from generation to generation due to poverty.

Archie, who is now 17, is currently enrolled in the Alternative Learning System, a parallel learning system in the Philippines that provides a practical option to complete his basic education. He finds it a challenge because of the difficulties he has with writing and reading. Yet, Archie believes that getting a good education will help him find a decent job.

"I'm ready to embrace whatever comes my way, and to accept whatever opportunity is available. I realized that the more educated you are, the better career options you have. I just hope it is not too late for me," concluded Archie.

*The ILO, in partnerships with BAN Toxics, is implementing the project "Convening stakeholders to develop and implement strategies to reduce child labour and improve working conditions in artisanal and small-scale gold mining" (CARING Gold Mining project). The project, funded by U. S. Department of Labor (USDOL), seeks to address the root causes of the problem, poverty, vulnerability and the lack of official recognition of this kind of work.*





# Our impact



## *Public policies and governance*

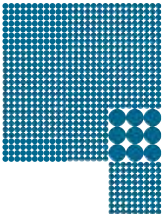
The ILO has helped some 115 countries combat child labour. Hundreds of laws, national action plans and policies have been enacted and implemented.

Employers' and workers' organizations and enterprises have played a critical role by integrating child labour in their policies, actions and business practices and by contributing to the implementation of national action plans.



## *Significant reduction of child labour*

The results have been significant. The 16-year period starting in 2000 saw a net reduction of 94 million in children in child labour.



## *Prevention, prosecution and awareness raising on forced labour and human trafficking*

The ILO has also provided technical support on forced labour through more than 60 field projects, thereby developing effective ways to prevent and prosecute forced labour and human trafficking, assist victims, raise awareness and support the development, strengthening or implementation of new laws. This has led to many governments adopting new legislation and policies outlawing forced labour, and efforts are being made to increase prosecutions of traffickers and unscrupulous employers who use forced labour.

## *Knowledge and data*

A range of practical products have also been developed, including handbooks and training tools for business, legislators, judges and labour inspectors; and e-learning modules for law enforcement on the identification and investigation of forced labour cases. In 2005, 2012, and 2016 the ILO produced global estimates of forced labour and trafficking and through this process, developed and implemented a methodology using indicators to measure forced labour at the national level.



## *Partnerships*

To achieve further progress, the ILO is bringing together constituents and a wide range of partners to chart a road map to achieve SDG target 8.7. In order to accelerate action, the ILO has convened its constituents, over 200 partner organizations, 15 pathfinder countries and 5 supporting countries in a global partnership called the Alliance 8.7. Through thematic action groups, Alliance 8.7 partners provide technical support to pathfinder countries in their endeavours to develop and implement national action plans to eliminate child labour and forced labour.

## Evolution of approvals for child labour and forced labour projects, 2005–2018



## Financing IPEC+: Using resources strategically to reach our goal

Meeting the objectives of IPEC+ and SDG 8.7 requires significant acceleration of past progress towards the elimination of all forms of child labour by 2025 and the eradication of forced labour, modern slavery and human trafficking by 2030.

Strong political will, better designed and integrated policies and more concerted action have already led to a marked acceleration of progress against child labour, especially from 2008–2012. But the pace of change must be faster still if the global community is to live up to these commitments.

The ILO will need to raise additional resources to fulfil its technical and leadership role in these endeavours.

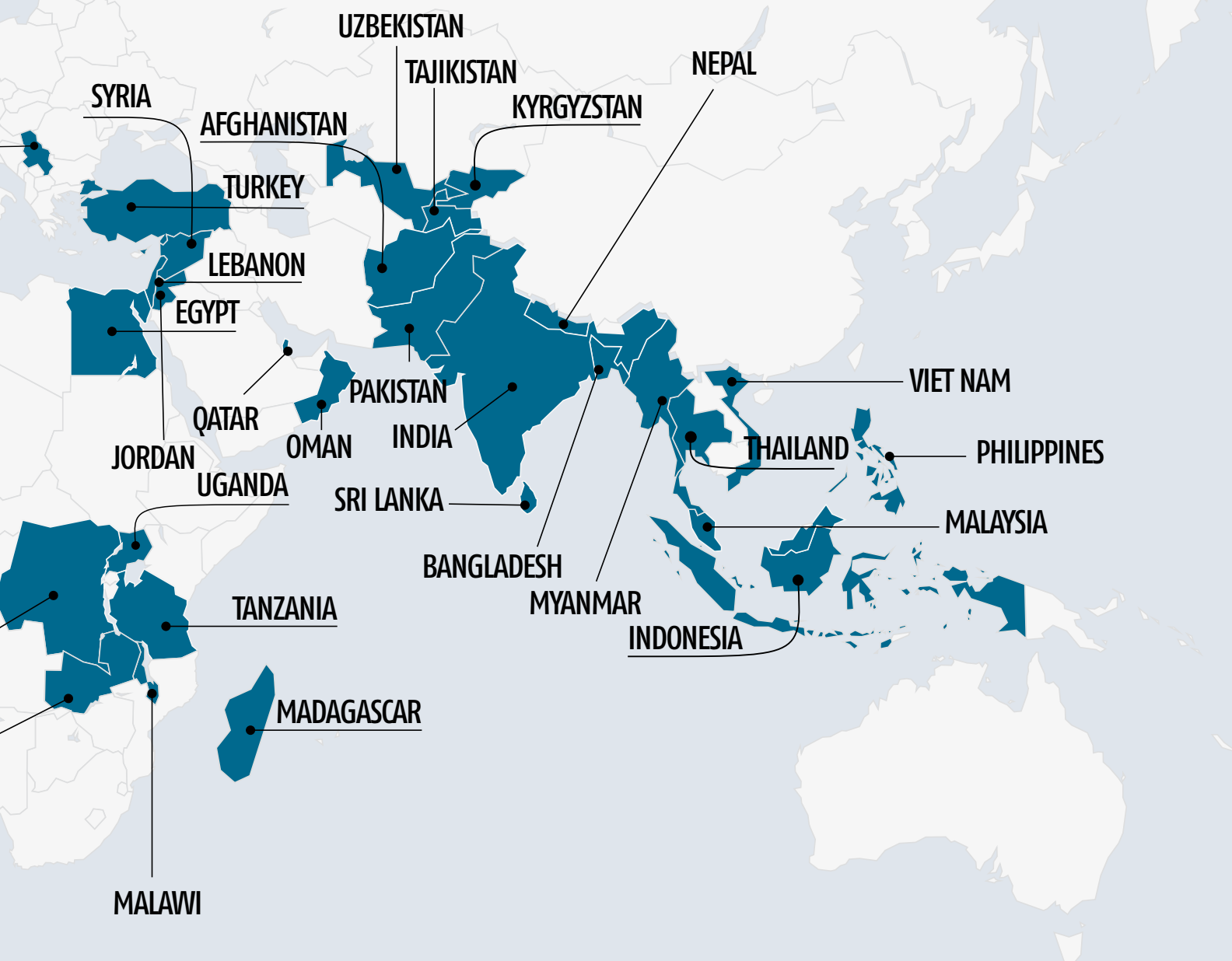
AFRICA	AMERICAS	ARAB STATES	ASIA AND THE PACIFIC	EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA
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|----------------------------------|-------------|---------|-------------|------------|
| BURKINA FASO                     | ARGENTINA   | JORDAN  | AFGHANISTAN | KYRGYZSTAN |
| CÔTE D'IVOIRE                    | BAHAMAS     | LEBANON | BANGLADESH  | SERBIA     |
| DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO | BOLIVIA     | OMAN    | INDIA       | TAJIKISTAN |
| EGYPT                            | BRAZIL      | QATAR   | INDONESIA   | TURKEY     |
| GHANA                            | CHILE       | SYRIA   | MALAYSIA    | UZBEKISTAN |
| MADAGASCAR                       | COLOMBIA    |         | MYANMAR     |            |
| MALAWI                           | COSTA RICA  |         | NEPAL       |            |
| MALI                             | EL SALVADOR |         | PAKISTAN    |            |
| MAURITANIA                       | GUATEMALA   |         | PHILIPPINES |            |
| MOROCCO                          | GUYANA      |         | SRI LANKA   |            |
| NIGER                            | HAITI       |         | THAILAND    |            |
| NIGERIA                          | HONDURAS    |         | VIET NAM    |            |
| TANZANIA                         | JAMAICA     |         |             |            |
| TUNISIA                          | MEXICO      |         |             |            |
| UGANDA                           | PANAMA      |         |             |            |
| ZAMBIA                           | PERU        |         |             |            |
|                                  | SURINAME    |         |             |            |





# IPEC+ is operating in 55 countries





## *IPEC+ is currently working in 55 countries with governments, social partners and a variety of actors to promote the eradication of child labour and forced labour*



### **AFGHANISTAN**

Support the implementation of a National Action Plan on child labour, including its worst forms, adopted in 2018.

### **ARGENTINA**

Development of local child labour vulnerability maps at the municipality level through the application of the Child Labour Risk Identification Model. Addressing child labour in agriculture. Actions by improving the capacity of stakeholders in the sector.



### **BAHAMAS**

Capacity building and training on child labour inspection for officials within the Ministry of Labour. Technical support and advice to the Ministry and National Tripartite Committee in taking action for the development of a National Child Labour Policy (2019–2020).



### **BANGLADESH**

Building institutional capacity of national stakeholders, supporting the implementation of the National Child Labour Elimination Policy 2010 and the National Action Plan (2012–2016), with the view of eliminating hazardous child labour by 2021 and all forms by 2025.



### **BOLIVIA**

Strengthening strategies on child labour prevention and on the protection of permitted adolescent work through labour law compliance and the development of a National Action Plan.



### **BRAZIL**

Development of child labour vulnerability maps at the local level through the application of the Child Labour Risk Identification Model. Establishment of a Forced Labour Digital Observatory with information on 5,570 municipalities to contribute to the implementation of public policies for the prevention and eradication of forced labour.

### **BURKINA FASO**

Building the capacity of national and local stakeholders along the cotton, textile, and garments value chains, to address child labour and forced labour through a strengthened legal and regulatory framework, increased awareness and actions from cotton producers, cotton ginning companies and local authorities, and innovative approaches to attract out-of-school children to school in cotton producing areas.



### **CHILE**

Development of local child labour vulnerability maps at the municipality level for each of the 15 regions through the application of the Child Labour Risk Identification Model. Design and implementation of a second National Child Labour Survey.

### **COLOMBIA**

Development of local child labour vulnerability maps for each of the 23 departments at the municipality level through the application of the Child Labour Risk Identification Model.

### **COSTA RICA**

Development of local child labour vulnerability maps at the municipality level for each of the 7 provinces through the application of the Child Labour Risk Identification Model.

### **CÔTE D'IVOIRE**

Technical assistance to the government and stakeholders to improve the Child Labour Monitoring System and reinforce its sustainability through the adoption of an appropriate funding mechanism engaging the private sector through active advocacy.

### **DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO**

Building the capacity of national stakeholders to eradicate child labour in the cobalt sector. Developing communication and advocacy strategies to raise awareness at national, provincial and local levels. Coordinating stakeholders' efforts and supporting private sector's monitoring and remediation systems to promote responsible cobalt supply chain in the country.

### **EGYPT**

Strengthening the capacity of constituents to combat child labour, and assisting them in the implementation of the National Action Plan on combating child labour and supporting families (2018–2025). Contributing to the elimination of child labour in the cotton supply chain specifically.

### **EL SALVADOR**

Development of a proposal to include the perspective of the worst forms of child labour in the prevention of violence, in particular gangs.

### **GHANA**

Building the capacity of national and local stakeholders to reduce child labour and improve working conditions in artisanal and small-scale gold mining (ASGM), through strengthening the enforcement of laws and policies on ASGM, linking vulnerable ASGM populations with social services and establishing monitoring systems in ASGM supply chains.

### **GUATEMALA**

Development of local child labour vulnerability maps at the municipality level for each of the 22 departments through the application of the Child Labour Risk Identification Model. Development of a proposal to include the perspective of the worst forms of child labour in the prevention of violence, in particular gangs.

## GUYANA

Capacity building for officials within the department of Labour, Occupational Safety and Health (Ministry of Social Protection), for child labour inspection, including development of country-specific training curriculum, manuals, evaluation and other organisational assets for replication of national training. Support for the launch and dissemination of the National Child Labour Policy; support for national-level training on child labour inspection.

## HAITI

Actions towards the adoption of the National Action Plan on child labour and the hazardous child labour list such as the empowerment of 70 young boys and girls who took the lead to elaborate their own hazardous child labour list and advocated to the Minister of Labour and Social Affairs for its validation.

## HONDURAS

Implementation of a strategy to prevent and eradicate child labour in the coffee supply chain together with the employer's organization and the Honduras National Coffee Institute. Development of a quantitative study on the link between child labour and migration in Honduras in collaboration with IOM. Development of a proposal to include the perspective of the worst forms of child labour in the prevention of violence, in particular gangs.

## INDIA

Strengthening the institutional capacity to implement the National Child Labour Project, through state action plans and research, survey and mapping on child labour analysis and tools. Promote fundamental principles and rights at work in cotton supply chains. Integrated approach to reduce vulnerability to trafficking of women and girls in South Asian countries of origin (Bangladesh, India and Nepal) and in selected destination countries (India, Jordan and Lebanon); and improving regulations and practices of recruitment with Ministry of Labour and Employment, trade unions and recruitment agencies.

## INDONESIA

Strengthening the institutional capacity at national and local levels to develop and implement the National Action Plan for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour 2002, which has been transformed into a "Roadmap towards Indonesia Free of Child Labour by 2022". Implementation of programmes to enhance the knowledge base and raise awareness on child labour.

## JAMAICA

Capacity building within the Ministry of Labour and Social Security through training of trainers on child labour inspection, and development of country-specific training curricula, manuals, evaluation and other organisational assets for replication of national training. Stakeholder engagements and preparations for implementation of the Child Labour Risk Identification Model.

## JORDAN

Roll out of the National Framework on Eliminating Child Labour to municipality level, focussing on Syrian refugees and host communities and bringing government and civil society actors to work together in addressing child labour. Focused strategy on the promotion of measures preventing unacceptable forms of work for both Syrian refugees and host communities. Working with trade

unions, factories and international brands in the garment sector to strengthen the rights of migrant workers and ensure the implementation of fair recruitment practices.

## KYRGYZSTAN

Mainstreaming child labour concerns into policy development frameworks has facilitated a move towards a child protection systems which is addressing child labour. Development and strengthening of a comprehensive legal child protection system, laying the foundation for an effective response to children's issues including to child labour.

## LEBANON

Art and culture initiatives to raise awareness and advocate against child labour; launch of the National Choir against Child Labour. Focused strategy on promotion of measures preventing unacceptable forms of work for both Syrian refugees and host communities.

## MADAGASCAR

Reduce the prevalence of child labour in the vanilla growing areas of the Sava region.

## MALAWI

Reduce child labour and decent work deficits through improvements in education, economic empowerment and social mobilization of tobacco growing communities, and through an improved regulatory framework, capacity building and the promotion of social dialogue among workers', employers' and farmers organisations.

## MALAYSIA

Increase awareness of the ILO Protocol and Recommendation on forced labour and strengthen Government capacity to regulate the recruitment procedures and fees to reduce vulnerabilities of forced labour; developing National Action Plans on forced labour and child labour.

## MALI

Technical assistance to eliminate child labour and forced labour in the cotton, textile, and garments value chains through an integrated approach.

## MAURITANIA

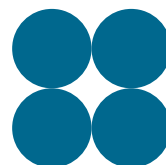
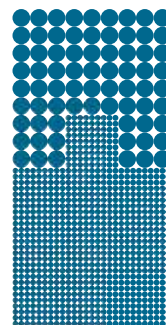
Support for the implementation of Law 2015-31 on the criminalization of slavery and the punishments of slavery practices. Provide protection and appeal procedures to the identified victims by strengthening institutions, employers' and workers' organizations, and civil society. Setting up a digital multimedia platform on child labour.

## MEXICO

Implementation of follow-up phase based on the results of the child labour risk maps for the design of local prevention policy at the municipality level in Tuxtla Gutierrez, in the State of Chiapas.

## MOROCCO

Awareness raising on the child component of the Law 19-12 on domestic work and social mobilization for the fight against child domestic labour. Building the national capacity for intervention and coordination against child domestic labour. Technical assistance to reinforce protection and prevention against child domestic labour.





## MYANMAR

Development of a National Action Plan on the elimination of child labour and hazardous work and of a National Action Plan on forced labour.

## NEPAL

A new Labour Act 2017 defining forced labour as a criminal offence and including provisions to protect the victims as well as to punish the perpetrators. Drafting of the second National Master Plan on Child Labour (2018–2028). Establishing fair recruitment corridors to Qatar and Jordan to reduce vulnerabilities to forced labour. Strengthen the capacity of private employment agencies and other actors to implement fair recruitment practices.

## NIGER

Strengthen the communication around the initiatives to tackle traditional slavery through media and academia.

## NIGERIA

Development of a comprehensive reporting template to evaluate the implementation of the National Action Plan on the elimination of child labour and trafficking. Capacity building of the National Child Labour Unit staff.

## OMAN

Fair recruitment and decent work for women migrant workers. Improved labour governance in accordance with international labour standards, with a particular focus on fundamental principles and rights at work.

## PAKISTAN

Since 1994, strengthening institutional and technical capacities to prevent and eliminate child labour at federal, provincial and district levels in sectors such as soccer ball, carpet weaving, deep sea fishing, domestic work, coalmining and rag-picking, and in earthquake-affected areas. Eliminating child labour and bonded labour in integrated programmes in the brick kiln sector at provincial and district levels.

## PANAMA

Implement innovative methodologies to prevent and eradicate child labour in 12 municipalities.

## PERU

Development of local child labour vulnerability maps at the municipality level for each of the 25 departments through the application of the Child Labour Risk Identification Model. New legislation and development of a National Action Plan on forced labour. Enhanced judicial capacity and awareness raising campaigns, in high risk sectors, and knowledge generation through research on forced labour.

## PHILIPPINES

Capacity building of local, national and inter-regional stakeholders to reduce child labour and improve working conditions in Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining operations at legislative and policy levels, in the supply chain as well as in rural mining communities. Establishing fair recruitment corridors to Qatar and Hong Kong SAR to reduce vulnerabilities to forced labour. Working with key stakeholders in ensuring fair recruitment practices are effectively implemented.

## QATAR

Implementation of a dedicated pillar on forced labour and human trafficking, as part of the first technical cooperation programme on labour related matters.

## SERBIA

Creation of the first National Roadmap for the Elimination of Child Labour (2018–2022). Development of a hazardous child labour list.

## SRI LANKA

Revision of the hazardous work list; support to the implementation of the National Child Labour Policy; and development and dissemination of a methodology for local coordination for child labour-free zones, based on an existing model for child labour-free districts. Equipping Sri Lanka to counter trafficking in persons.

## SURINAME

Completion and launch of the Suriname Child Labour Survey 2017 Report (with focus on coastal and rural areas). Nationwide consultations, drafting and finalization of the National Action Plan on child labour. Provision of information and advisory to the re-constituted National Commission for the Elimination of Child Labour.

## SYRIA

Protecting children affected by the conflict from the worst forms of child labour through the integration of child labour concepts into Child Friendly Spaces; by training government officials and child protection actors and by providing vocational training opportunities to adolescents.

## TAJIKISTAN

Supporting tripartite constituents for the elimination of child labour, forced labour and human trafficking.

## TANZANIA

Policy support and technical assistance to ILO tripartite constituents and other key stakeholders to address hazardous child labour, OSH in agriculture and other decent work deficits, through the implementation of the National Strategy on the Elimination of Child Labour and the National Plan of Action on Violence Against Women and Children (NPA VAWC).

## THAILAND

Technical assistance to combat forced labour and child labour in targeted sectors including Thai fishing and work towards the ratification of the Forced Labour Protocol (P29). Development and implementation of policies to manage migration, protect migrant workers and combat human trafficking. Institutional capacity building at the national and provincial levels to eliminate child labour, including support for the first national child labour survey in 2018.

## TUNISIA

Revising the legal framework and improving institutional coordination mechanisms in the framework of the National Action Plan for the fight against child labour. Support to constituents, mainly public employment services and trade unions, for better protection of the rights of migrant workers, from and to Tunisia, throughout the migratory process. Support the Institute of



Journalism and Information Sciences (IPSI) with awareness and capacity building for quality reporting on forced labour issues. Establish a fair recruitment corridor with Qatar.

## **TURKEY**

Implementing public-private partnership project in collaboration with the Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services to contribute to the elimination of child labour in seasonal agriculture in hazelnut harvesting through strengthening capacities at national and local level for efficient implementation of relevant policies.

## **UGANDA**

Raising country level engagement and strengthening social dialogue to combat hazardous child Labour and other decent work deficits in selected tobacco growing districts (Hoima, Arua, Gulu).

## **UZBEKISTAN**

Leveraging rights for development: assured monitoring of child labour and forced labour during the cotton harvest. Strengthening social partnership for the realization of fundamental principles and rights at work in agriculture.

## **VIET NAM**

Support and capacity building to the country to implement the National Action Plan on the prevention and reduction of child labour (2016-2020) and move towards the ratification of Convention No. 105 on the abolition of forced labour. Supporting the country to move towards the ratification of Convention No. 98 on the right to organise and collective bargaining.

## **ZAMBIA**

Reducing child labour through improvements in education services and opportunities, economic empowerment and social mobilization of tobacco growing communities, and through an improved regulatory framework, capacity building and institutional development in support of the National Action Plan on the elimination of child labour.

## **REGIONAL**

### **ECONOMIC COMMUNITY OF WEST AFRICAN STATES (ECOWAS)**

The ECOWAS 2009 Child Policy reviewed and adopted by the council of Ministers on the 25th of January 2019, it covers four clusters of children's rights: survival, development, protection and participation. ECOWAS to operationalize the developed ECOWAS Strategic Framework for strengthening National Child Protection Systems to prevent and respond to violence, abuse and exploitation against children in West Africa, covering the period 2018-2030 by training member State on the implementation of the framework using the developed guidelines. The 2012 Regional Action Plan on the elimination of child labour to be reviewed, and dissemination of the developed training modules on trafficking in persons, child labour and forced labour for use in the region.

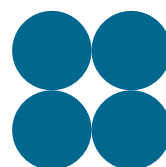
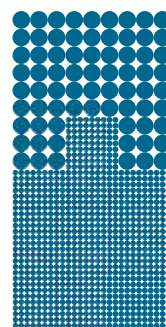
### **SOUTH ASIA INITIATIVE TO END VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN (SAIEVAC)**

Strengthening regional coordination and learning on child labour through the Regional Action Plan on Child Labour and Alliance 8.7, with a focus on particularly affected sectors such as brick kilns.

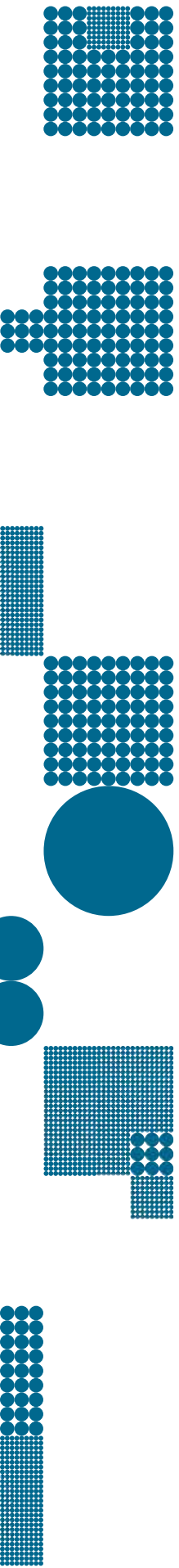
### **REGIONAL INITIATIVE LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN FREE OF CHILD LABOUR**

*(Tripartite cooperation platform of 30 countries)*

Implementation of the Child Labour Risk Identification Model in 13 countries, a statistical tool that identifies territories vulnerable to child labour and estimates the relevance of risk factors, in cooperation with the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC). Start of second phase on design of local prevention policies based on the results of the risk maps in Argentina, Chile and Mexico. Development of a regional study on child labour in agriculture (ILO/FAO), and a regional study on inequality and child labour (ILO/ECLAC). In the Caribbean, institutional capacity building through online thematic webinars on gender and child labour.







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# Testimony from Nepal: Making fair recruitment a reality!

*For the first time, an ILO project supports Nepalese workers to be recruited fairly to work in Jordan in the garment sector. This project demonstrates that positive change can happen when all the key actors along a supply chain work together.*

"They said we could go only if we paid a certain amount. Some paid \$145, others \$195, some even paid as much as \$385" said Lakshmi, a young Nepalese woman, about the recruiters who sent her to work in Jordan.

Most of the Nepali workers migrating to Jordan to work in the garment sector are young women from poor backgrounds with only basic education. Typically, they are required to pay large recruitment fees to recruiters and sub-agents, often arriving in Jordan in significant debt.

Deceived about their working and living conditions, these workers often count the days that they can pay off their debt and return home.

Thousands of migrant workers are deceived by unscrupulous recruiters, ending up in extremely difficult situations, which can amount to forced labour.

To prevent workers from ending in Lakshmi's situation, the ILO has been working with all the key actors along the supply chain, from the international garment brands sourcing from Jordan, Jordanian factories, the recruiters and workers in Nepal, the workers and employers organization to the governments under the framework of the ILO's Fair Recruitment Initiative.

"In Nepal, I've received information about working conditions, salary, medical care", explains Bipana, a beneficiary who also received effective garment skills training and did not have to pay any recruitment fees. "Now I feel confident to go to Jordan". She received proper information about working and living conditions as well as her rights and possibilities to unionize in Jordan.

"Indeed, a lot happens before migration. In order to ensure no fees are paid, it's instrumental to reach out to workers at the village level" explains Tristan Forster from FSI, a worldwide recruitment agency.

Already there are signs that the labour recruitment cultures in Nepal and Jordan are beginning to change thanks to the project, with more and more factories and recruitment agencies being encouraged to adopt fair recruitment practices in both countries.

In Jordan, well-known international brands have committed to promote fair recruitment principles as good business practice and as one important way to reduce the risk to their international reputations. As a result, increasingly they are requiring their factory suppliers to adopt fair recruitment policies and practices as a condition for doing business.

After overcoming many obstacles and challenges, the Nepal-Jordan fair recruitment corridor is up and running and fair recruitment is happening. As of today 130 workers have been fairly recruited through the pilot programme in Nepal.

*The ILO's Fair Recruitment Initiative aims to foster fair recruitment practices, preventing human trafficking and reducing the costs of labour migration. The Fair Recruitment Initiative is supported by two ILO projects, REFRAME and FAIR, funded by the European Commission and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), respectively.*

*"The recruiters told us we would earn around \$300 but when we got there it was only \$155", said Lakshmi.*



© Arthur Ancion.



# Testimony from Brazil: From slavery to university

*Poverty forced Rafael Ferreira into slavery when he was only 12. Five years later, he was rescued and is now about to start university, with the help of the ILO.*

Under a sweltering sun, earning just 5 Brazilian Reals a day (US\$1.4), 12-year-old Rafael Ferreira da Silva slept in a shack in the woods. He ate what was given to him – mostly rice and beans – and had to drink with the animals.

For five long years, he worked on a farm in rural Jauru, in Brazil's Mato Grosso province, to help pay off his father's debts, which never seemed to shrink.

As a boy, he loved school, and used all his money for school supplies; when the supplies ran out, he could no longer attend but always dreamt of going back.

"We led a very simple life. My father left my mother and I stayed with him. He sent me to work because it was necessary. People enslaved are in fragile situations, and, therefore, forced to work, work, work," Rafael tells us. At the age of 17, he was rescued by an operation conducted by the Brazilian Ministry of Labour.

*"I study civil engineering, and I am paying my studies with my own money. I am the one who decides on my destiny now," he says.*

## Freedom

When he was freed, Rafael received psychosocial support and was able to attend several courses through the Integrated Action Project, developed by the Brazil's Public Ministry of Labour (MPT / MT), the Regional Labour and Employment office (SRTE-MT) and the Federal University of Mato Grosso (UFMT), with ILO technical and institutional support.

The project offers education and vocational training to people in high-risk situations or who have been rescued from slavery-like working conditions.

## New opportunities

Armed with his new skills, Rafael went on to work in a supermarket, on a farm and in a slaughterhouse. He then became, at 24, an estate agent and university student.

As many as 700 people have benefited from the project since it was set up. It has now been replicated in three other Brazilian states – Bahia, Rio de Janeiro and Ceara.

Collaborations between institutions and partner businesses are set up in order to build a bridge between people who look for decent work opportunities and businesses that offer such opportunities.

*The ILO project "Consolidating and disseminating efforts to combat forced labour in Brazil and Peru", funded by the U. S. Department of Labor (USDOL), works with governmental institutions, the private sector, and civil society organizations to strengthen their capacity to address forced labour at all levels.*





# Testimony from Tunisia: What I gained: a better professional conscience and a personal commitment

*Testimony from Nejia Youssef, Chief of Service from the Centre of Defense and Social Integration-Jendouba, who received a child labour training on awareness raising for the elimination and prevention of child labour from an ILO project.*

A few years ago, I met a child working in a bakery as an apprentice. He was complaining about night shifts and I told him that it was all part of his training. I did not recognize this situation as child labour. Thanks to an ILO training on awareness raising for the elimination and prevention of child labour, I would now react very differently: I would explain the situation to the child, his parents and even the employer, and I would also know who to contact to help solve the situation.

Before the course, I had a vague idea of laws relevant to child labour, such as that on the minimum age for admission to employment or the minimum age for admission to vocational training. The course opened my eyes to the legal arsenal to protect children from child labour, at the national but also at the international level. It also opened my eyes to the health and educational consequences of child labour. It allowed me to completely review my working methods.

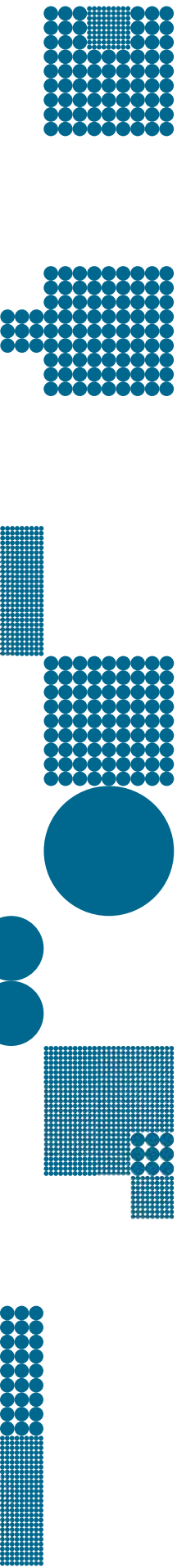
I now make sure to share this important information with all my colleagues and other partners. This ILO course has helped me become a better professional and I am committed to fighting child labour.

I hope that there will be more training and awareness-raising sessions for my colleagues in the field and also for parents and children. If we all knew more on this subject, I am certain that child labour would decrease dramatically.

*"This ILO course has helped me become a better professional and I am committed to fighting child labour," says Nejia*



*The ILO project "Together against child labour in Tunisia" (PROTECTE project), funded by the U. S. Department of Labor (USDOL), aims to support the implementation of the Tunisia's Child Labour National Action Plan, a multi-stakeholder effort involving government, business, and civil society. The project will turn policy and promises into action by facilitating a comprehensive approach to safeguarding every child's right to attend school and avoid exploitative labour.*





# Our partners

The ILO wishes to acknowledge contributions received for the elimination of child labour and forced labour from:



Brazil



Panama



Canada



Qatar



European Commission



Spain



France



Sweden



Germany



Switzerland



Japan



United Kingdom



The Netherlands



United States



Norway

The ILO also acknowledges with thanks contributions received from FAO, UNICEF and World Bank, and through Public-Private Partnerships, and business led initiatives, such as the Child Labour Platform (CLP) and the ILO Global Business Network on Forced Labour.



# Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work Branch (FUNDAMENTALS)

Governance and Tripartism Department

International Labour Office  
4, route des Morillons  
1211 Geneva 22 – Switzerland

[www.ilo.org/fundamentals](http://www.ilo.org/fundamentals)

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