



**UNEVOC**

INTERNATIONAL CENTRE  
for Technical and Vocational  
Education and Training

: Annotated Bibliography :

**4**



## **Exploitative Work - Child Labour**

An Annotated Bibliography of Research  
and Related Literature (1998 - 2003)

UNEVOC

**Annotated Bibliography: №4**

**EXPLOITATIVE WORK – CHILD LABOUR**  
An Annotated Bibliography of Research and Related Literature  
(1998 – 2003)

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UNESCO-UNEVOC International Centre Publications

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2. Women and Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET)
3. Youth Unemployment – Meeting the Needs of Youth
4. Exploitative Work – Child Labour
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## FOREWORD

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One of the main functions of the UNESCO-UNEVOC International Centre is knowledge management and information sharing. Particular attention is given to promoting best practices and innovations in technical and vocational education and training (TVET) and education for the world of work, with special reference to meeting the needs of developing countries, countries in transition and countries in a post-conflict situation. The Centre also seeks to help bridge the gap that often exists between research, policy and practice in the area of education for the world of work.

To bring this function to fruition, the UNESCO-UNEVOC International Centre is in the process of developing an extensive publications programme in the form of an *International Encyclopaedia of Technical and Vocational Education and Training* (TVET). The following volumes are currently under preparation:

- International Handbook on TVET
- Book Series ‘Current Developments in TVET: Issues, Concerns and Prospects’
- Handbook on TVET Research
- National Profiles of TVET
- International Journal of TVET
- Annotated Bibliographies of TVET.

The Annotated Bibliographies of TVET are a series of reviews of literature related to key issues of TVET that has been published within the last six years. The review published in this volume is part of this series of annotated bibliographies being published by the UNESCO-UNEVOC International Centre.

The information was obtained through an extensive Internet search of online journals, conferences, databases and archives. However, it must be noted that some sources relevant to the topic may not be included due to a lack of access and subscription to various journals and databases. Therefore, these literature reviews are not proposed to be an exhaustive collection of such works, but are meant to serve as a representative sample of the type of research taking place in the field of TVET, to aid others in their research.

These annotated bibliographies are part of an ongoing project in which the topics will be revisited from time to time to include newly published work; and additional topics will be added to the series over time.

It should be noted that descriptions of the publications featured are often quoted directly from the article’s abstract or associated website, and so are not the original work of those who have compiled these bibliographies.

For more information about the *UNESCO-UNEVOC International Encyclopaedia of TVET* contact: [publications@unevoc.unesco.org](mailto:publications@unevoc.unesco.org)

Rupert Maclean  
Director

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## AGRICULTURE AND CHILD LABOUR

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### **Backgrounder: Child labour in agriculture**

Human Rights Watch [online]

<http://hrw.org/backgrounder/crp/back0610.htm>

#### *Description from website:*

Of nearly 250 million children engaged in child labour around the world, the vast majority – 70 percent, or some 170 million – are working in agriculture. Child agricultural workers frequently work for long hours in scorching heat, haul heavy loads of produce, are exposed to toxic pesticides, and suffer high rates of injury from sharp knives and other dangerous tools. Their work is gruelling and harsh, and violates their rights to health, education, and protection from work that is hazardous or exploitative.

According to the International Labour Organization's new report on child labour, the number of children working in agriculture is nearly ten times that of children involved in factory work such as garment manufacturing, carpet-weaving, or soccer-ball stitching. Yet despite their numbers and the difficult nature of their work, children working in agriculture have received little attention compared to child labour in manufacturing for export or children involved in commercial sexual exploitation.

In investigations in Egypt, Ecuador, India, and the United States, Human Rights Watch has found that the children working in agriculture are endangered and exploited on a daily basis. Human Rights Watch found that despite the vast differences among these four countries, many of the risks and abuses faced by child agricultural workers were strikingly similar.

### **Bolivia child labour in sugarcane: A rapid assessment\***

Dávalos, Guillermo

Geneva: International Labour Organization, 2002, 7 p.

<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/ipec/simpoc/bolivia/ra/cane.pdf>

#### *Excerpt from executive summary:*

The Santa Cruz zafra mobilizes over 30,000 persons, nearly 7,000 of whom are children and adolescents under the age of 18. For its part, the Tarija zafra mobilizes 5,500 individuals, including 2,860 young persons under age 18. Overall, this productive activity directly or indirectly involves nearly 10,000 children and adolescents, in outright violation of current legal provisions, which not only establish 14 years as the minimum working age, but also prohibit children under age 18 from working in the sugarcane harvest.

As regards the ages of the children and adolescents directly involved in harvesting work, in both Tarija and Santa Cruz the youngest age observed was nine years old. In Santa Cruz, nearly 50 per cent were estimated to belong in the 9-to-13-year-old age group, while in Tarija, the participation of this age group was 60 per cent. When disaggregating by gender, the direct participation of boys is twice that of girls.

\*Also found under *Country Case Studies: Latin America and the Caribbean*

### **Ecuador child labour in horticulture: A rapid assessment\***

Castelnuovo, Cecilia; Castelnuovo, Andrea; Oviedo, Jorge; Santacruz, Ximena

Geneva: International Labour Organization, 2000, 10 p.

<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/ipec/simpoc/ecuador/ra/flowers.pdf>

#### *Excerpt from conclusions:*

- The flower-growing industries in Ecuador have adopted a hacienda or feudal style approach to production and labour. This has enabled them to take advantage of the concept of on-the-job training, which has become deeply ingrained in workers.
- In the two provinces studied, there are numerous children working in the flower-growing business. If children considered as “helpers” are included, the number of minors working during the school year would approach 80 per cent of the adult workers, or approximately 48,000 individuals.
- Child labour in the flower-growing sector is, in many cases, formal and open; in others, it is clandestine and concealed as “help” to parents or siblings who work.
- The incorporation of children in the production of flowers, in addition to providing low-cost or free labour, also trains them as future employees.

- The integration of the industrial culture with agriculture leads children to be exposed to too much responsibility from a very early age, given the domestic and formal work they perform. This conflicts with their studies and leads to academic underachievement.
- The deterioration of the fabric of society and the formation of gangs affect not only flower-growing areas, but also the country as a whole. This trend stems from the introduction of modern industrial production techniques to agrarian zones, with a complete lack of support or planning with respect to their assimilation.

\*Also found under *Country Case Studies: Latin America and the Caribbean*

**El Salvador child labour in sugarcane: A rapid assessment\***

Lino, Judith E. Quesada; Aguilar, Alfredo Vargas

Geneva: International Labour Organization, 2002, 9 p.

<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/ipec/simpoc/elsalvador/ra/cane.pdf>

*Excerpt from executive summary:*

The specific objectives of the study are:

- To identify and describe the conditions surrounding the work of boys and girls involved in sugarcane cultivation, emphasizing such relevant aspects as quality of life, living conditions, hours of work, income, labour processes and their physical effects, relations with employers, etc.
- To identify the risks involved in harvest work, including the most frequently occurring accidents and illnesses.
- To identify and describe the work carried out by boys and girls during and after the harvest season.
- To explain the legal, social and economic reasons motivating and maintaining this form of child labour.
- To identify some of the characteristics of child workers, including information regarding their families and communities, migration patterns, work history and the factors that push them to work in this sector.

\*Also found in *Country Case Studies: Latin America and the Caribbean*

**Fingers to the bone: United States failure to protect child farmworkers**

Tucker, Lee; Whitman, Lois (ed.); McClintock, Michael (ed.)

Human Rights Watch, 2000

ISBN 1 564 32249 1

<http://www.hrw.org/reports/2000/frmwkr/>

*Excerpt from summary:*

Agricultural work is the most hazardous and grueling area of employment open to children in the United States. It is also the least protected.

This report documents a wide range of troubling practices – some legal under current, inadequate domestic law, some blatantly illegal – that affect juvenile farmworkers.

This report is based on interviews with more than thirty farmworker juveniles, most of them in Arizona, as well as with dozens of farmworker advocates and experts both in Arizona and nationally. The report also draws upon government officials in the areas of labor, agriculture, and health and safety.

**Lebanon child labour on tobacco plantations: A rapid assessment\***

Consultation and Research Institute

Geneva: International Labour Organization, 2002, 56 p.

<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/ipec/simpoc/lebanon/ra/tobacco.pdf>

*Excerpt from executive summary:*

This study, commissioned by the International Labour Organization (ILO), was carried out by the Consultation and Research Institute in Lebanon. It was implemented over a period of two months (July to September 2000). The goal of the study was to assess the working conditions of child labour in tobacco cultivation in Lebanon, as well as the socio-economic conditions of working children and their households in this field of occupation.

The study begins with an introductory chapter that defines its scope and methodology, followed by an outline of the background of tobacco cultivation in the country and child labour in Lebanon. The socio-economic

conditions of children and families working in tobacco cultivation in South Lebanon are presented in the third chapter of the study. The study's final section is comprised of general conclusions.

The study adopted two complementary research tools in order to obtain the needed information. In addition to the review of available documentation related to the subject of the study, the rapid assessment methodology was applied in five key-location villages in South Lebanon, distributed over four districts. The selection of villages took into consideration their geographic distribution and the importance of tobacco cultivation within the villages. As part of the study, 128 working children in tobacco cultivation were interviewed.

\*Also found under *Country Case Studies: Europe*

**Tainted harvest: Child labour and obstacles to organising on Ecuador's banana plantations**

Pier, Carol; Bochenek, Jo Becker (ed.); Brown, Cynthia (ed.); Ganesan, Arvind (ed.); Mariner, Joanne (ed.); Smart, Malcolm (ed.); Vivanco, José Miguel (ed.), Whitman, Lois (ed.)

New York: Human Rights Watch, 2002

<http://www.hrw.org/reports/2002/ecuador/>

*Excerpt from summary:*

Roughly one quarter of all bananas on tables in the United States and the European Union are grown on plantations scattered along Ecuador's coast, where workers' international labor rights are flouted daily. Ecuador, the largest banana exporter in the world, whose plantations supply corporations like Dole Food Company, Inc. (Dole), Del Monte Fresh Produce Company (Del Monte), and Chiquita Brands International, Inc. (Chiquita), does not adequately enforce its own labor laws. Nor do those laws fully meet international standards. Ecuadorian children as young as eight labor in banana fields and packing plants where they are exposed to toxic pesticides and other unsafe working conditions in violation of their rights, while adult workers toil in the same hazardous worksites, often with little or no job security, deterred from organizing for fear of summary dismissal.

In May 2001, Human Rights Watch conducted a three-week fact-finding mission in Quito and the Guayas and El Oro provinces in Ecuador to investigate child labor and obstacles to freedom of association in the banana sector. During the investigation, Human Rights Watch spoke with seventy current and former banana workers, adults and children, whose real names are not used in this report to protect them from potential employer reprisals.

**Underage and unprotected: Child labour in Egypt's cotton fields**

Parekh, Vikram; Whitman, Lois (ed.); Megally, Hanny (ed.); Mufti, Hania (ed.)

*In: 2001 Reports*, Vol. 13, No. 1

Human Rights Watch, 2001

<http://www.hrw.org/reports/2001/egypt/>

*Excerpt from summary:*

Each year over one million children between the ages of seven and twelve are hired by Egypt's agricultural cooperatives to take part in cotton pest management. Employed under the authority of Egypt's agriculture ministry, most are well below Egypt's minimum age of twelve for seasonal agricultural work. They work eleven hours a day, including a one to two hour break, seven days a week—far in excess of limits set by the Egyptian Child Law. They also face routine beatings by their foremen, as well as exposure to heat and pesticides. These conditions violate Egypt's obligations under the Convention on the Rights of the Child to protect children from ill-treatment and hazardous employment. They are also tantamount to the worst forms of child labour, as defined in the International Labour Organization's Convention 182, which Egypt has not yet ratified. Children were forcibly recruited to take part in pest management as recently as ten years ago, and some farmers continue to believe that they will be fined if they resist their children's recruitment. However, most children today are compelled to work by the driving force of poverty.

## BEST PRACTICES AND PROGRAMMES

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### **A time for play and a time for school: The results of a survey of practitioners, advocates and other experts on childhood and children's work**

Boyden, Jo

Stockholm: Save the Children Sweden, 1999, 74 p.

<http://www.crin.org/resources/infoDetail.asp?ID=3246&flag=report>

<http://www.lrb.se/Shop/Products/Product.aspx?ItemId=274>

#### *Description from website:*

This report presents the findings of an international postal survey of experts in the field of child labour. It describes what these experts think about childhood, children's work and education, what work and working conditions they consider should be prohibited or permitted as well as policy and programme responses they favour. Their answers give a sense of the extensive range of ideas and great diversity of opinion concerning many of the complex topics of children's work among professionals working with this issue around the world.

### **Big business, small hands: Responsible approaches to child labour**

King, Fiona; Marcus, Rachel; Fabian, Teresa

London: Save the Children UK, 2000, 88 p.

ISBN 1 841 87008 0

<http://www.crin.org/resources/infoDetail.asp?ID=1114&flag=report>

<http://www.savethechildren.org.uk/scuk/jsp/resources/details.jsp?id=482&group=resources&section=publication&subsection=details>

#### *Description from website:*

Following international outcry in the 1990s over child labour in supply chains, this issue is now seen as one of the biggest risks to a company's reputation, and elimination of child labour has now become part of corporate social responsibility. Worldwide, children perform many different jobs in a huge range of conditions. International and national laws set minimum ages for different kinds of work. Yet the way in which child workers are treated is often far from ethical.

This publication outlines a genuinely ethical approach to child labour – where children's best interests are the key consideration in business decisions. This approach is based on the key principles of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child 1989. It answers common questions to which business people are seeking answers, and suggests measures that a socially responsible company and its suppliers can take to address child labour. It is aimed primarily at business managers of international companies in the retail sector and their suppliers, from multinational companies to small and medium-sized enterprises.

### **Challenging child labour**

Pradan, Gauri: Child Workers in Nepal Concerned Centre [online]

[http://www.cwin-nepal.org/resources/issues/child\\_labour.htm](http://www.cwin-nepal.org/resources/issues/child_labour.htm)

#### *Excerpt from introduction:*

Children are an integral part of the society. Therefore, they deserve the childhood rights as it is their in-born human right. UN Convention on the Rights of the Child has ensured that every child in the world has right to survival, development, protection and participation. This ensures the right to protection from every sort of exploitation and harm. Children are regarded as a source of hope and inspiration for future. However, an overwhelming majority of children in the world is deprived and denied for their fundamental rights. This situation is particularly so alarming in the third world countries, where a big majority of children are living and working in the most difficult circumstances. Children in this part of the world are not only suffered of hunger, mal-nutrition and exploitation, but are also subject to exploitation and abuses, and ultimately, they survive a painful life. Child labour is the state where children are physically, economically and socially exploited and abused. Child labour is considered as a way of everyday life in the Nepali society. One of CWIN survey study has exposed that children in Nepal are involved in more than 65 different labour sectors. Child labour is a cause and consequence of the socio-economic and political reality.

### **Child labour related programmes: A review of impact evaluations\***



Henschel, Barbara (2002)

\*For full description, please see *Impact*

**Developing new strategies for understanding children’s work and its impact: A comparison of survey instruments for collecting data on child labour**

Grimsrud, Bjoerne

ILO, UNICEF, World Bank Group, 2001, 55 p.

[http://www.ucw-project.org/resources/pdf/comparison\\_survey\\_instruments.pdf](http://www.ucw-project.org/resources/pdf/comparison_survey_instruments.pdf)

*Excerpt from executive summary:*

This report contains a comparative analysis of the household survey instruments developed or used by the three agencies ILO, UNICEF and the World Bank for the purposes of collecting information on child labour. In addition, the usefulness of input from other household surveys, such as the USAID DHS, and qualitative instruments such as the ILO-UNICEF rapid assessment tool, on child labour measurement instruments is assessed. The report explains the similarities and differences in the various survey instruments by comparing sampling sizes and methodologies; analysing the questionnaires by clarifying who is asked what, age limits, the definitions used etc.; and comparing and contrasting SIMPOC, MICS and LSMS data sets.

**Good practices: Gender mainstreaming in actions against child labour**

Murray, Una

Geneva: International Labour Organization, 2003, 192 p.

ISBN 9 221 13586 1

<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/ipec/publ/gender/mainstreaming.pdf>

*Excerpt from executive summary:*

This report assesses recent initiatives regarding mainstreaming a gender perspective in the battle against child labour. This report can serve as a starting point and a tool in promoting gender equality while stimulating further research and action in the battle against child labour. The central prerequisite for the “good practices” included in this report is that they support equality between men and women, and between boys and girls.

**Household vulnerability and child labour: The effects of shocks, credit rationing and insurance**

Guarcello, L.; Mealli, F.; Rosati, F.

ILO, UNICEF, World Bank Group, 2003, 39 p.

[http://www.ucw-project.org/resources/pdf/cl\\_vulnerability.pdf](http://www.ucw-project.org/resources/pdf/cl_vulnerability.pdf)

*Excerpt from Abstract:*

Building upon the social-risk management approach, this paper examines dimensions of household behaviour that are important for risk management and reduction of vulnerability, beyond issues of consumption. This paper attempts to assess to what extent risk and vulnerability factors are relevant for household decisions concerning children's school attendance and labour supply. Particular focus has been given to the evaluation of the effect of shocks, credit rationing and insurance on household decisions concerning children's activities. On the basis of a theoretical approach based on well known results relative to human capital investment decision and children's labour supply, the paper developed an estimation strategy that allows an assessment of the importance of a set of risk factors. Because of the potential endogeneity of the variable of interest, methodology based on propensity scores was applied. Also computed is the ATE that confirms the main results obtained through the regression analysis.

**Information on children’s work from population censuses and labour force surveys: A brief review**

Sinha, Sunil Kumar

ILO, UNICEF, World Bank Group, 2002, 10 p.

[http://www.ucw-project.org/resources/pdf/datasources\\_childrenwork.pdf](http://www.ucw-project.org/resources/pdf/datasources_childrenwork.pdf)

*Excerpt from introduction:*

This paper reviews two important primary sources of data on child work – labour force surveys and population censuses – that researchers can turn to in countries where LSMS, SIMPOC and MICS data are not available, or that can be used to augment the data gained through these surveys. The paper looks first at data

generated by the labour force surveys and population censuses, and then at the main secondary sources where these data can be found.

**IPEC in action: Asia: ILO-IPEC programme in Bangladesh\***

International Labour Organization (1998) [online]

<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/ipec/publ/field/asia/bangla98.htm>

*Description from website:*

Together with other countries in the South Asian region, the Government of Bangladesh has adopted the 'Rawalpindi Resolution' which calls for the abolition of hazardous child labour by the year 2000 and the end to all forms of child labour by the year 2010 (Pakistan, October 1996).

In the field of labour legislation, the various minimum ages, fixed by different labour laws regarding children's admission to work makes it difficult to implement and enforce the labour laws. The Factories Act of 1965, for instance, set the minimum age at 14 years for admission to work in any factory. The Employment of Children Act of 1938 set the minimum age at 15 years while the Shops and Establishment Act of 1965 set the minimum age at 12 years for admission to work. Thus, to bring uniformity in the laws, the Government has prepared a new Labour Code, which currently awaits approval by the Parliament. The draft Labour Code has prescribed a uniform minimum age of 14 years for admission to work which is in conformity with ILO Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No.138).

\*Also found under *Country Case Studies: South Asia*

**IPEC in action: Asia: ILO-IPEC programme in Pakistan\***

International Labour Organization (1998) [online]

<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/ipec/publ/field/asia/pakist98.htm>

*Description from website:*

Pakistan's population growth rate of 2.77 per cent (Economic Survey, 1996-97) is considered highest in the South Asian region and poses multiple challenges, problems and threats to the country's limited resources and economic and social development. Thirty per cent of the country's population live below the poverty line. Pakistan's GNP per capita in 1996 was US\$ 490, but income is not equally distributed. The over-all literacy rate is estimated at 38.9 per cent: 50 per cent for men and 27 per cent for women (Economic Survey 1996-97). Pakistan spends 0.7 per cent of the GNP on health and 2.6 per cent of the GNP on education and the Government intends to introduce a Bill which will ensure a minimum of 3 per cent of the GNP on education by the year 2000.

An ILO-IPEC assisted national child labour survey (1996) conducted by the Federal Bureau of Statistics for the Ministry of Labour, Manpower and Overseas Pakistanis, found 8.3 per cent (3.3 million) of the 40 million children aged 5 to 14 years to be economically active practically on a full-time basis. Due to enumeration problems encountered in the provinces of Sindh and Balochistan, these figure are considered to be underestimated. Of the above 3.3 million working children, 73 per cent are boys and 27 per cent are girls. Children's contribution to work in the rural areas is about eight times greater than it is in the urban areas. In terms of occupations, 71 per cent of working children in Pakistan are mainly in elementary unskilled occupations in agriculture, sales and services, mining, construction, manufacturing and transport. More than two-thirds of the children are working in the agricultural sector. About 70 per cent of working children are unpaid family helpers, but significant urban-rural differentials exist. In rural areas, three-fourths of the working children are unpaid family helpers, while in urban areas it is less than one-third. A good proportion of the children work 56 hours or more. Around 7 per cent of working children suffer from illnesses or injuries frequently. The majority of illnesses or injuries (71 per cent) suffered by working children were found to be in agriculture, followed by mining, construction, manufacturing and transport.

\*Also found under *Country Case Studies: South Asia*

**Creating a healing environment, volume I: Proceedings: Psycho-social rehabilitation and occupational integration of child survivors of trafficking and other worst forms of child labour**

Frederick, John; Ray of Hope/Nepal (eds.)

Kathmandu: International Labour Organization, 2002, 93 p.

ISBN: 9 221 13560 8

[http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/ipec/publ/download/healing1\\_traffic02\\_en.pdf](http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/ipec/publ/download/healing1_traffic02_en.pdf)

*Excerpt from background:*

Today, tens of thousands of children and women across South Asia live in sexual servitude, victims of duplicity, coercion and illegal transportation. While trafficking and the abduction of persons for sexual purposes have existed on the sub-continent for millennia, concerted efforts at prevention have been made only in the last 15 years. Accompanying preventive interventions, in the last decade dozens of non-government organizations (NGOs) and government bodies with the support of donor organizations have been seeking ways to release children and women from the brothels and assist them in returning to their homes and communities, or in some cases starting new lives in South Asian society. Efforts at release are problematic, and at this time are primarily limited to 'rescue raids' on brothels to secure children presumed to be trafficking victims, and attempts at intercepting traffickers in the act of transporting people across national borders. At the same time, efforts to assist trafficking survivors to successfully re-enter society – most commonly termed 'rehabilitation' (or 'recovery') and 'reintegration' – are also problematic, and NGOs, governments and donors are now facing challenges that they have not faced before.

### **Creating a healing environment, volume II: Technical papers: Psycho-social rehabilitation and occupational integration of child survivors of trafficking and other worst forms of child labour**

John Frederick, Ray of Hope/Nepal (eds.)

Kathmandu: International Labour Organization, 2002, 274 p.

ISBN: 9 221 13561 6

[http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/ipec/publ/download/healing2\\_traffic\\_02\\_en.pdf](http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/ipec/publ/download/healing2_traffic_02_en.pdf)

*Contents:*

- Case Management Guidelines for Child Protection and Care Services (Sanphasit Koompraphant, Atchara Chan-o-kul et al.)
- Integrating Indigenous Knowledge and Practices into Psychosocial Help and Support for Child Survivors of Trafficking and Sexual Abuse (Dr Elizabeth Protacio-De Castro)
- Human Resources Development for the Care of the Sexually Abused and Sexually Exploited: A Resource Document on Training Programmes 105 (John Frederick)
- Training of Psychosocial Counsellors in a Non-Western Context: The CVICT Approach (Mark Jordans, Bhogendra Sharma et al.)
- Standards and Guidelines for the Care of the Sexually Abused and Sexually Exploited: Some Applications for South Asia (John Frederick)
- A New Approach for Community-Based Reintegration: The International Rescue Committee's Experience in Rwanda (Alexander Krueger)

### **A Review of World Bank lending for children and its bearing on child labour**

Kaur, Iqbal

ILO, UNICEF, World Bank Group, 2002, 70 p.

[http://www.ucw-project.org/resources/pdf/wblending\\_childlabor.pdf](http://www.ucw-project.org/resources/pdf/wblending_childlabor.pdf)

*Excerpt from summary:*

The purpose of this paper is to review World Bank interventions that have some bearing on child labour. This paper is neither meant to assess the impact of these interventions on reduction or elimination of child labour, nor does it make recommendations to address this issue. However, it does suggest linkages between human development intervention and child labour to justify the criteria for choosing only Human Development Projects as the sector projects with a bearing on child labour.

The findings in this report are based upon assessing specific direct and indirect interventions as outlined below and in the sections on health, education and social protection interventions. This is the basic principle that is applied in identifying activities that have a direct or indirect impact on child labour within the World Bank projects.

### **Save the Children's position on children and work**

Save the Children

London: International Save the Children Alliance, 2003, 9 p.

[http://www.savethechildren.net/alliance/publications/child\\_wk.pdf](http://www.savethechildren.net/alliance/publications/child_wk.pdf)

*Description:*

Summary of code no 2920. This document describes in brief, Save the Children's position on children's work and is intended as a framework for Save the Children programmes which address the issue of children and work. The document is the product of a year-long consultation with Save the Children staff and working boys and girls.

### **Working children get organised**

Swift, Anthony

International Save the Children Alliance, 1998, 44 p.

ISBN 2 940 21706 8

<http://www.savethechildren.org.uk/scuk/jsp/resources/details.jsp?id=604&group=resources&section=publication&subsection=details>

#### *Description from website:*

Working children's organisations have recently started to make their voices heard in international child labour debates. However, myths and misconceptions about these organisations abound.

This report examines the history, philosophical and political orientations and activities of five organisations and movements in Africa, Asia and Latin America, focusing on their local and national work.

It will make useful reading for anyone concerned with child labour issues or those interested in developing participatory ways of working with children and young people.

## CHILD LABOUR AND EDUCATION

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### **Action against child labour: The importance of free and universal primary education**

Myrstad, Geir

International Labour Organization, 2000

<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/ipec/speeches/speech006.htm>

*Excerpt from publication:*

Worldwide, there is a growing consensus that all children need to be educated to become productive adults and that child labour jeopardizes their development. Consensus is also growing that education plays a key role in economic development, and that investment in education, in particular primary education and education for girls, gives a high return. Since 1919 the International Labour Organization (ILO) has sought to put an end to child labour by adopting international labour standards to set minimum ages for different types of work by children, and to regulate the nature and duration of children's work.

No fewer than 250 million children aged between 5 and 14 are working worldwide. At least 120 million of them are working full time and close to 80 million are in hazardous work. They are the children who either have no education at all or have had very little education. These figures are staggering, but very much supported by UNESCO's statistics on education.

- 145 million of the world's children aged 6-11 are out of school, (85 million girls, 60 million boys).
- 283 million children aged 12-17 are out of school, (151 million girls, 132 million boys).

There are many reasons why children are not in school but in the workplace: basic education in most countries is not free and in most developing countries schooling is not available for all children; where schools are available, the quality of education is often poor and the content is not relevant; in situations where education is not affordable or parents see no value in education, families send children to work, rather than to school. This particularly affects children in poverty and those belonging to the culturally and socially disadvantaged and excluded groups. As a result, they easily become victims of child labour exploitation.

### **Child labour and education: An IPEC perspective**

International Labour Organization

International Labour Organization, 2002, 5 p.

[http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/ipec/publ/policy/childlabour\\_education.pdf](http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/ipec/publ/policy/childlabour_education.pdf)

*Excerpt from publication:*

The International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC) has acquired a great deal of experience with both formal and non-formal educational interventions. Such interventions have proved to be critical to the prevention of child labour and the rehabilitation of ex-child workers. Non-formal or transitional education has played an instrumental role in the rehabilitation of former child labourers. Vocational education and training has provided the employable skills needed for gainful employment, which in turn contribute to local and national development. IPEC has also been providing policy advice and technical assistance to governments to ensure that educational policies pay special attention to these children at risk.

### **Child labour in Portugal – Social characteristics of school age children and their families**

International Labour Organization

International Labour Organization, 1998

<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/ipec/simnoc/portugal/report/english/index.htm>

*Excerpt from introduction:*

Due to the lack of appropriate statistics, data collected through the actions of Inspectorate General of Labour and social associations, normally at a local level, as well as estimates from Work Force Questionnaires has been used.

The figures obtained through these methods are, however, neither very revealing nor very specific, given the need to quantify and characterise child labour and place it in the socio-economic reality of the country.

[I]t is recognised that a rigorous survey into child labour has to be carried out so as to have a more complete picture of public opinion and to best determine the measures to fight it. With this aim in mind the Portuguese

government has solicited the collaboration of the ILO and IPEC, so as to carry out in Portugal a project with the previously mentioned aims and which will be developed in three phases. Subsequently similar questionnaires were carried out in the Autonomous Regions of Madeira and The Azores.

The two other phases of the project will carry out questionnaires at educational establishments and directly on children who work.

The results already obtained in the first phase of the study allow us to reach an in depth, objective perception about child labour in our country and thus replace estimates and appreciations based on empirical or timely observations of little technical substance. Even though these results have already been presented on the 29th of January 1999, they will now in the publication be dealt with more thoroughly, and placed in a more general vision of the problem of child labour.

### **Children's working hours, school enrolment and human capital accumulation: Evidence from Pakistan and Nicaragua\***

Rosati, Furio Camillo; Rossi, Mariacristina (2001)

\*For full description, please see *Country Case Studies: South Asia*

### **Determinants of child labour and school attendance: The role of household unobservables**

Deb, Partha; Rosati, Furio Camillo

ILO, UNICEF, World Bank Group, 2002, 34 p.

[http://www.ucw-project.org/resources/pdf/ucw-household\\_effects.pdf](http://www.ucw-project.org/resources/pdf/ucw-household_effects.pdf)

*Excerpt from abstract:*

We develop a semi-parametric latent class random effects multinomial logit model to distinguish between observed and unobserved household characteristics as determinants of child labor, school attendance and idleness.

We find that much of the substitution between activities as a response to changes in covariates is between attending school and being idle, with work being rather resistant. Unobserved household heterogeneity is substantial and swamps observed income and wealth heterogeneity. A characterization of households into latent types reveals very different intrinsic propensities towards the three children's activities and that households with a high propensity to send their children to school are poorer and have less educated parents compared to households in the other classes.

### **Estimating the effect of fertility decisions on child labour and schooling**

Deb, P.; Rosati, F.

ILO, UNICEF, World Bank Group, 2003, 27 p.

[http://www.ucw-project.org/resources/pdf/fertility\\_child\\_labor.pdf](http://www.ucw-project.org/resources/pdf/fertility_child_labor.pdf)

*Excerpt from abstract:*

We use an econometric model of fertility and children's activities to examine the causal effects of fertility on a child's activities taking the endogeneity of fertility into account. Our specification uses latent factors to allow for unobserved influences on fertility to affect a child's activities. We apply maximum simulated likelihood (MSL) techniques to estimate the parameters of our models. We find that the effect of fertility has a large downward bias in naive models. The effect of fertility on the probability of attending school is twice as large once its endogeneity is taken into account. The effect of fertility on the probability of work changes sign and becomes statistically significant.

### **From exploitation to education: Action against the worst forms of child labour through education and training**

Myrstad, Geir

International Labour Organization, 2000

<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/ipec/speeches/speech003.htm>

*Excerpt from introduction:*

This paper, (however), examines the IPEC experience with reaching out to children who do not yet have a place in the education system, in particular children exposed to the worst forms of child labour. The examples



are all from Asia, but action against the worst forms of child labour is prominent in most IPEC countries. Children from marginalised groups, such as ethnic and religious minorities and the children of the very poor are often exposed to the worst forms of child labour, or are constantly in danger of being drawn into them. But all victims of child labour are to some extent part of “the excluded”, since they do not enjoy their full rights, in particular the right to education.

The paper first shows how the new ILO Convention on Worst Forms of Child Labour clearly links prevention of and struggle against child labour to education. Next, it gives examples on the fight against some of the worst forms, namely bonded child labour, trafficking, and commercial sexual exploitation of children. It discusses how non-formal education should be a bridge to the formal education system, and how formal education can play a preventive role even against the worst forms of child labour. Finally, it discusses the role of vocational and skills training in rehabilitation and prevention. Among the conclusions is that there is still a lot we need to know about these issues.

### **What is the effect of child labour on learning achievement? Evidence from Ghana\***

Heady, Christopher

In: *UNICEF Innocenti Working Papers*, No. 79, 2000

Florence: Innocenti Research Centre, 2000, 44 p.

<http://www.unicef-icdc.org/publications/pdf/iwp79.pdf>

#### *Abstract:*

This paper analyzes the links between child labour and poor school performance, using data gathered in Ghana in recent years. Author Christopher Heady moves away from conventional studies on child labour and education, which tend to focus on low school enrolment and attendance. He goes further, to examine the day to day impact of child labour on those in school, finding that, as well as leaving children too tired to learn, child labour robs them of their interest in learning. Children who are already contributing economically to their family income may be less interested in academic achievement, resulting in lack of motivation that affects both their learning and their future prospects.

\*Also found under *Country Case Studies: Africa*

### **What works for working children**

Boyden, J.; Ling, B.; Myers, W.; Barnen, R.

Florence: ILO-UNICEF, 1998, 364 p.

<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/safework/publicat/iloshcat/childlab.htm>

#### *Description:*

This book examines recent information and thinking about children's work in relation to child health and development, education, child protection laws, the market economy, children's role in society, and other issues of importance for policy-makers, programmes planners and children's advocates.

### **Working children's futures: Child labour, poverty, education and health\***

Save the Children UK

London: Save the Children UK, 2000, 48 p.

ISBN 1 841 87028 5

<http://www.savethechildren.org.uk/scuk/jsp/resources/details.jsp?id=603&group=resources&section=publication&subsection=details>

#### *Description:*

This working paper reviews recent research on the long-term implications of child labour. It highlights education and health as key areas for intervention, alongside the need for equitable development and poverty reduction measures. It calls for good quality, appropriate and flexible education systems that meet the needs of working children.

\*Also found under *Child Labour and Health*

## CHILD LABOUR AND HEALTH

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### **Child labour and health: Evidence and research issues**

O'Donnell, Owen; Van Doorslaer, Eddy; Rosati, Furio Camillo  
ILO, UNICEF, World Bank Group, 2002, 32 p.

[http://www.ucw-project.org/resources/pdf/childlabour\\_health.pdf](http://www.ucw-project.org/resources/pdf/childlabour_health.pdf)

#### *Excerpt from abstract:*

The ILO definition of the worst forms of child labour includes work that is likely to jeopardise health and safety. Effective targeting of those child work activities most damaging to health requires both conceptual understanding and empirical evidence of the interactions between child labour and health. The aim of the paper is to review the current state of such knowledge, which is central to the design of policies that, whilst protecting children from work activities most damaging to their health, do not jeopardise the subsistence livelihood of their families. The relationships between child labour and health are complex. They can be direct and indirect, static and dynamic, positive and negative, causal and spurious. The diversity of potential relationships makes their empirical disentanglement a difficult exercise. A conceptual framework of analysis is required and important issues of measurement and of estimation must be given careful consideration.

### **Children at work: Health and safety risks: Second edition**

Forastieri, Valentina

Geneva: International Labour Organization, 2002, 169 p.

ISBN 9 221 11399 X

<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/support/publ/xttextcl.htm#b399x>

#### *Description from website:*

The second edition of this useful and informative book provides an approach to the protection of children through the development of a programme on occupational safety and health specifically addressed to working children. It illustrates how this can be done within a framework of a national policy aimed at the elimination of child labour. This new edition takes account of the provisions of the ILO's Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182), covering work that is likely to harm the health, safety and morals of children, and presents updated information on health and safety risks, and current studies including examples of successful responses.

As with the previous edition, it also includes procedures to identify hazardous working conditions, and offers advice on developing improved methods and instruments to assess and protect the health of working children. It supplies basic information and guidance for the general reader, as well as valuable reference material for physicians and others on possible child-related occupational diseases.

### **Eliminating hazardous child labour step by step\***

International Labour Organization

Geneva: International Labour Organization, 1999, 8 p.

[http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/ipec/publ/hazard/hazardous\\_work.pdf](http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/ipec/publ/hazard/hazardous_work.pdf)

#### *Excerpt from publication:*

Convention No. 182 calls on ratifying states to “take immediate and effective measures to prohibit and eliminate all the worst forms of child labour.” What are these worst forms?

Article 3 spells out the “unconditional worst forms” (points a, b, and c), but leaves the definition of hazardous work (point d) to the countries themselves to determine.

Article 4 requires each country to prepare its own list of what constitutes hazardous work.

Because economies, industries, customs, and production processes differ from place to place, the types of hazardous work in which children are engaged will differ as well, as will the best ways of addressing the problem.

This guide offers suggestions on the process of making this list. This process of identifying hazardous child work is critically important. Without the hazardous work list it is difficult to know where and on what to concentrate action to eliminate the worst forms of child labour. The process takes some time and should not be short-changed. All the more reason for those ratified countries that have not yet begun this process to get started without delay.

\*Also found under *Solutions to Eliminating Child Labour*



### **First things first: Eliminating work detrimental to children**

Bequele, A.; Myers, W.

Geneva: International Labour Organization, 1998, 155 p.

ISBN 9 221 09197 X

<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/safework/publicat/iloshcat/childlab.htm>

#### *Description:*

Using numerous case examples, this book discusses the difficulties in defining work which is hazardous to children, and the various preventive approaches that have been used.

### **Health effects of children's work: Evidence from Vietnam\***

O'Donnell, Owen; Van Doorslaer, Eddy; Rosati, Furio

ILO, UNICEF, World Bank Group, 2003, 38 p.

[http://www.ucw-project.org/pdf/publications/child\\_work\\_health\\_vietnam.pdf](http://www.ucw-project.org/pdf/publications/child_work_health_vietnam.pdf)

#### *Excerpt from abstract:*

We test whether work in childhood impacts on health. We distinguish between urban and rural settings and focus on agricultural work, which is the dominant form of child work worldwide. We use a particularly rich two-wave panel data set – the 1993 and 1998 Vietnam Living Standards Surveys. The panel nature of the data and the availability of good instruments, makes it possible to correct for potential endogeneity arising from both unobservable heterogeneity and simultaneity. Instruments take the form of small area labour market and education conditions obtained from community surveys matched to individual records. We use two indicators of health – reported illness/injury and the body mass index. Both contemporaneous and longer-term effects of child work on health are examined. A variety of estimators and identification strategies are employed to deal with endogeneity. There is strong evidence of unobservable heterogeneity bias but little indication of simultaneity bias. In rural areas, we find no evidence of a contemporaneous impact of child work on health. However, there is evidence that work undertaken in rural settings during childhood raises the risk of illness five years later. In urban areas, there is some evidence that child work has a contemporaneous negative impact on health.

\*Also found under *Country Case Studies: Southeast Asia*

### **Working children's futures: Child labour, poverty, education and health\***

Save the Children UK (2000)

\*For full description, please see *Child Labour and Education*

## **HIV/AIDS**

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### **Combating child labour and HIV/AIDS in Sub-Saharan Africa: A review of policies, programmes, and projects in South Africa, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia to identify good practices\***

Rau, Bill

Geneva: International Labour Organization, 2002, 72 p.

ISBN 9 221 13288 9

[http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/ipec/publ/hiv/aids\\_africa.pdf](http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/ipec/publ/hiv/aids_africa.pdf)

#### *Excerpt from preface:*

The HIV/AIDS pandemic adds a new and tragic dimension to the worst forms of child labour. With the death of one or both parents from HIV/AIDS, millions of children have been orphaned. Millions more will be. Many of these children will find security in the households of relatives. Others, however, will drop out of school, looking for work to survive. An especially harsh burden is placed on the shoulders of the girl child, who often has to provide care and household services for the entire family. Even children cared for by grandparents or other relatives may have to work to assist guardians and siblings.

This review of national HIV/AIDS and child labour policies and programmes, NGO projects, and community-based initiatives in three African countries illuminates the harsh realities of the link between child labour and HIV/AIDS. But the real value of the report lies in identifying the broad range of responses, large and small, to these intersecting issues. In South Africa, the United Republic of Tanzania and the Republic of Zambia, governments, employers, trade unions, and civil society groups at large, demonstrate that much has been learned about addressing HIV/AIDS and child labour. From national policies to community-level interventions to withdraw children from life on the street, a growing number of good practices are worthy of closer study, further testing, and eventual replication.

\*Also found under *Country Case Studies: Africa*

#### **HIV/AIDS and child labour in Zimbabwe: A rapid assessment\***

Dr. Kaliyati, Jacob; Dr. Madzingira, Nyasha; Jokomo, Zibusiso; Francis-Chizororo, Monica; Mate, Rekopanstwe

Harare – Geneva, International Labour Organization, 2003, 88 p.

ISBN 9 221 13587 X

<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/ipecc/publ/hiv/hivzimbabwe.pdf>

*Excerpt from executive summary:*

This study investigates the nature and extent of both HIV/AIDS and child labour in Zimbabwe and the linkages between them. Recent research has addressed HIV/AIDS, orphans and, sometimes, child workers in Africa. The current study seeks to further explore this link in specific areas and target groups in Zimbabwe with the aim of proposing strategic objectives and interventions for the elimination of child labour related to HIV/AIDS.

\*Also found under *Country Case Studies: Africa*

#### **HIV/AIDS and child labour in the United Republic of Tanzania: A rapid assessment: A case study of Dar es Salaam and Arusha\***

Semkiwa, H.; Tweve, J.; Mnenge, A.; Mwaituka, Y.; Prof. Mllawa, H.; Kawala, E.

Geneva: International Labour Organization, 2003, 85 p.

ISBN 9 221 13631 0

<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/ipecc/publ/hiv/hivtanzania.pdf>

*Excerpt from executive summary:*

Little effort has been made to correlate rises in child labour and HIV/AIDS in developing countries. The existing literature leaves unclear the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic on population structure and socio-economic development in the United Republic of Tanzania, particularly in its effects on the labour market and child labour.

This rapid assessment suggests that HIV/AIDS is among the major causes of child labour in the United Republic of Tanzania and other developing countries. The study aims to assess the impact of HIV/AIDS on orphanhood and, in turn, the effects of growing numbers of orphans on child labour in the country. It also proposes intervention strategies aimed at dealing with both HIV/AIDS and child labour. More specifically, the study aims to:

- examine those systems already in place to address the issues of children affected by and living with HIV/AIDS, including orphans, school dropouts and child workers;
- determine the proportion of HIV/AIDS orphans who have to drop out of school to work;
- investigate the links between child labour and HIV/AIDS, and their relation to the labour market, the social fabric and the school system;
- explore gender dimensions of the HIV/AIDS and child labour crisis, including community reactions and the way they affect the target groups and relate to labour;
- investigate community reactions to children affected by and living with HIV/AIDS, including the way they affect the target groups and how they relate to labour; and
- propose the best way forward within the context of government policy regarding HIV/AIDS-related orphans and school dropouts, and children living with HIV/AIDS and child labour.

\*Also found under *Country Case Studies: Africa*

**HIV/AIDS and child labour in South Africa: A rapid assessment: The case study of KwaZulu-Natal\***

Mturi, Akim; Nzimande, Nompumelelo; research team: Mturi, Akim; Mazibuko, Fikile; Ncama, Busisiwe; Nzimande, Nompumelelo

Geneva: International Labour Organization, 2003, 84 p.

ISBN 9 221 13698 1

<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/ipec/publ/hiv/hivsouthafrica.pdf>

*Excerpt from executive summary:*

The study investigated the link between HIV/AIDS and child labour in South Africa, covering selected towns and rural areas in KwaZulu-Natal Province.

**Main finding:** This rapid assessment indicates that a strong relationship exists between HIV/AIDS and child labour.

**Method:** The rapid assessment methodology was applied to 12 focus group discussions and 128 in-depth interviews conducted with children engaged in prostitution, girls and boys working on farms, child domestic workers and girls and boys working on the streets. With the exception of children involved in prostitution, who were younger than 18 years, those who took part in this study were 15 years of age or younger. In addition, interviews were conducted with ten key informants, including AIDS counsellors, police officers, social workers, and employers of girls and boys.

**Aids orphans:** Of the girls and boys interviewed, 38 per cent had lost at least one parent. Some children had a parent (or parents) who was very ill. Among those children whose parents had died, an estimated 85 per cent were AIDS orphans.

**Family integrity:** Family ties remained strong, however, especially in rural areas. Even where child-headed households existed, girls and boys in those households depended on their extended family members to help solve their major problems. The situation was rather different in Durban and other towns, however. Those who commuted from nearby townships stayed with their families. Other working girls and boys did not have a home to go to, and stayed in organized orphanages or (mainly those engaged in prostitution) rented rooms. **HIV/AIDS awareness among child respondents:** Working girls and boys, judging by their responses, were aware of the HIV/AIDS epidemic. They knew what it was, how it was transmitted, and how to avoid it. Our assessment uncovered anomalies in the responses, however. While children engaged in prostitution provided many details regarding HIV/AIDS, children in other occupations knew very little and, in some cases, the information they provided was inaccurate.

**School dropouts:** Over 60 per cent of the girls and boys who took part in this study were enrolled in school. Most were working only part-time during weekends and school holidays. Some had dropped out of school temporarily so they could work full time to raise money for school fees and uniforms. Others had dropped out of school permanently, but intended to return if their circumstances changed.

**Hazardous work conditions:** Some girls and boys were involved in hazardous work which, in some cases, did not depend so much on the type of occupation per se as on the circumstances in which girls and boys were working. Child prostitution, for example, is notoriously hazardous because it exposes children to HIV infection. Children engaged in prostitution in KwaZulu Natal also reported other risks they faced when dealing with clients. Other occupations reportedly hazardous to girls and boys included guarding cars, farm work and domestic work.

\*Also found under *Country Case Studies: Africa*

**HIV/AIDS and child labour in Zambia: A rapid assessment on the case of the Lusaa, Copperbelt and Eastern Provinces\***

Mushingeh, A.; Mkandawire, Augustine; Nkula, Mulenga; Chinkupula, Rose; Kalomo, Rita; Nachinga, Eunice

Geneva – Lusaka: International Labour Organization, 2002, 49 p.

ISBN 9 221 13667 1

<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/ipec/publ/hiv/hivzambia.pdf>

*Excerpt from executive summary:*

This rapid assessment examined correlations between the HIV/AIDS pandemic and child labour in Zambia. The report aims at:

- assessing the extent to which HIV/AIDS has had an impact on child labour, both directly and indirectly;

- analysing the impact of HIV/AIDS-related child labour on the welfare of children in terms of their health, education, etc;
- assessing gender issues related to HIV/AIDS, as well as analysing the coping or survival strategies of girls and boys, including AIDS orphans;
- assessing the child labourers' awareness and knowledge of HIV/AIDS; and
- generating data that could assist policy and intervention strategies on behalf of child labourers.

\*Also found under *Country Case Studies: Africa*

## CHILD TRAFFICKING

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**Action against trafficking and sexual exploitation of children: An evaluation of ILO-IPEC programmes Thailand, Philippines, Columbia, Costa Rica and Nicaragua\***  
International Labour Organization (2001)

\*For full description, please see *Sexual Exploitation*

**Borderline slavery: Child trafficking in Togo\***

Human Rights Watch

Human Rights Watch, 2003

<http://hrw.org/reports/2003/togo0403/>

*Description:*

West African governments are failing to address a rampant traffic in child labour that could worsen with the region's growing AIDS crisis, Human Rights Watch charged in a new report released today. The 79-page report, "Borderline Slavery: Child Trafficking in Togo," highlights Togo as a case study of trafficking in the region. The report documents how children as young as three years old are exploited as domestic and agricultural workers in several countries. Traffickers lure children from their homes with promises of high-quality schooling and vocational training abroad. Many of the children are orphans, forced to become breadwinners following the death of a parent from AIDS or other causes. A scandal over the issue of child labour in West Africa blew up in 2002, when nearly half the chocolate produced in the United States was linked to cocoa beans harvested by child labourers in Côte d'Ivoire. Many of these children had been trafficked from neighbouring countries such as Mali and Burkina Faso.

\*Also found under *Country Case Studies: Africa*

**Combating trafficking in children for labour exploitation in West and Central Africa\***

International Labour Organization

Geneva: International Labour Organization, 2001, 69 p.

ISBN 9 221 12356 1

<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/ipec/publ/field/africa/central.pdf>

*Excerpt from summary:*

Trafficking in children being a particularly pernicious form of child labour, there is an urgent need to promote awareness about it and take immediate and effective action to combat it. Over the last few years the number of reports of children being trafficked across borders for labour exploitation has steadily increased.

The International Labour Organization has always taken a firm stand against all forms of forced labour. One of its ways of responding to the problem is through the adoption of international labour standards in the form of conventions and recommendations and the supervision of their application: Convention No. 29 on forced labour (1930) and Convention No. 105 on the abolition of forced labour (1957), have been ratified by all the nine countries under consideration. With the unanimous adoption of Convention No. 182 to eliminate the worst forms of child labour, a new instrument to combat trafficking in children is now available. The Convention calls for urgent action on the worst forms of child labour including "(...) 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" (article 3a).

In October 1999, IPEC-ILO launched a sub-regional project entitled "Combating the trafficking in children for labour exploitation in West and Central Africa" with the financial support of the Department of Labour, U.S.A. In the first phase of this project, operational reviews were conducted in Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Ghana, Mali, Nigeria and Togo on the trafficking in children, both within the country and across borders. This synthesis report is based on the results of these studies.

\*Also found under *Country Case Studies: Africa*

### **Cross border trafficking of boys No. 2**

WOREC Women Rehabilitation Centre; *Research team*: Dr. Rajbhandri, Renu; Dr. Regmi, Punya Prasad; Karki, Sharmila; Pant, Tank; Dahal, Tulasa; Adhiraj, Kshitiz; Gautam, Babu Ram  
Kathmandu: International Labour Organization, 2002, 51 p.  
[http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/ipec/publ/download/boys\\_traffic02\\_en.pdf](http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/ipec/publ/download/boys_traffic02_en.pdf)

#### *Excerpt from introduction:*

Trafficking in women and girls from Nepal is a distinct discriminatory phenomenon that has been gaining increasing attention among concerned individuals and institutions in Nepal. There are ample evidences, which indicate that trafficking in women and girls is not a new phenomenon in this country. Due to continuous efforts in areas of social mobilization, awareness and advocacy campaigns by various segments of the society, in particular by women's groups, trafficking in women and girls has become an issue of national priority with its own National Plan of Action at the policy level. Although much more action needs to be taken, there is a strong realization of the significance of the problem and concerted efforts are directed towards its prevention. However, little, if any, attention has been given to the trafficking of boys, mainly because not many cases have been known. This study takes its departure in one concrete discovery of a case of what seems at the outset to be organized trafficking of boys from three border districts in Nepal. It is the first study of its kind in Nepal.

### **Forced labour, child labour and human trafficking in Europe: An ILO perspective**

International Labour Organization

Paper presented at the EU/IOM STOP *European Conference on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Human Beings*, 18-20 September 2002, Brussels, Belgium  
Geneva: International Labour Organization, 2002, 16 p.

[http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/ipec/publ/policy/brussels\\_traffpaper2002.pdf](http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/ipec/publ/policy/brussels_traffpaper2002.pdf)

#### *Excerpt from introduction:*

This paper aims to set out the particular contribution of the International Labour Organization, in the global campaign against trafficking in persons. It is clear that the ILO has a major role to play, both as a normative organization which has adopted key Conventions against both forced labour and child labour, including its recent and widely ratified 1998 Convention against the Worst Forms of Child Labour; and as an agency with very widespread experience in research and technical cooperation. The ILO has been well equipped to address the multiple challenges involved by the trafficking cycle in origin, transit and also destination countries.

### **Rapid assessment on trafficking in children for exploitative employment in Bangladesh\***

INCIDIN Bangladesh

Bangladesh: International Labour Organization, 2002, 130 p.

[http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/ipec/publ/download/bangladesh\\_traffic02\\_en.pdf](http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/ipec/publ/download/bangladesh_traffic02_en.pdf)

#### *Excerpt from introduction:*

INCIDIN Bangladesh shares with the ILO a belief in the urgent need to understand the socio-economic dimensions of child trafficking. Development interventions cannot be sustainable without a thorough understanding of the social context. Moreover, advocacy programs can only mobilise community initiatives against traffickers if the role of community members (e.g. interest groups, influencing factors) is correctly understood and addressed. This is also true for programmes to rehabilitate or reintegrate child trafficking survivors. Without meaningful reactions to family and community dynamics, such initiatives are bound to fail in the long run. In brief, the objectives of this research are to:

- Add to the knowledge base of trafficking in Bangladesh so that various stakeholders can use the information as a frame of reference, together with findings from other research. We also hope that it will serve to inform national policies.
- Provide ILO (IPEC) with building blocks to use in designing new interventions to combat the trafficking of children for exploitative employment in Bangladesh.
- Contribute information to a comparative analysis of trafficking of children for exploitation in South Asia, as similar research is underway in Sri Lanka and Nepal.

\*Also found under *Country Case Studies: South Asia*

### **Trafficking and sexual abuse among street children in Kathmandu\***



Subedi, Govind

Kathmandu: International Labour Organization, 2002, 60 p.

[http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/ipec/publ/download/kathmandu\\_traffic02\\_en.pdf](http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/ipec/publ/download/kathmandu_traffic02_en.pdf)

*Excerpt from executive summary:*

The main research questions addressed in this study are: what is the situation of sexual abuse of street children? What are the forms of sexual abuse? Who are the abusers? How do street children end up in such abusive conditions? Were they trafficked? Who are the traffickers?

In order to answer these research questions, a combination and a triangulation process of several data collection techniques such as semi-structured direct interviews with the respondents, key informant interviews and focus group discussions were used. 100 street children were interviewed from major street locations frequented by street children such as Bir Hospital areas, Bus Park, New Road, Basantapur, Bisal Bazar, Annapurna, Gausala, Thernal, Chhetrapati, Durbar Marg, Kalimati and Kuleshowar.

This study is guided by the ILO Convention 182 on the worst forms of child labour and the Convention on the Rights of Child, 1989 which explicitly protects children from sexual abuse/exploitation, child prostitution and child involvement in pornographic activities.

\*Also found under *Sexual Exploitation and Country Case Studies: Central Asia*

### **Trafficking in children for labour exploitation in the Mekong Sub-region: A framework for action\***

International Labour Organization (1998) [online]

<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/ipec/publ/field/asia/mekong/index.htm>

*Excerpt from publication:*

Trafficking in children has emerged as an issue of major global concern in recent years, in particular in Asia. Facilitated by globalization and modern communication technology, it is becoming increasingly transnational in scope. Several recent international events have called for immediate action to end this outright crime, most notably during the Stockholm Congress Against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (1996), the Amsterdam and Oslo Conferences on child labour in 1997, and the discussions during the 1998 International Labour Conference. During the latter event, a proposed new ILO Convention against the worst forms of child labour was discussed. Future activities of the International Programme on Elimination of Child labour (IPEC) of the ILO to combat trafficking in children, will build on the results of these events.

Trafficking in children takes place for many different purposes. The intention is often the commercial sexual exploitation of the victims involved. It goes without saying that this is not only a particularly hazardous form of child labour but also a violent crime. It flouts the basic notion of humanity and strips away the dignity and freedom of society's most vulnerable members. For definitional purposes, trafficking in children in the context of this ILO programme proposal will focus on trafficking in children for labour exploitation, including sexual exploitation - both internally and across borders. These forms of trafficking include a component of recruitment and/or transportation of a child for labour exploitation by means of violence, threat thereof, deception or debt-bondage. Particular attention will have to be paid to vulnerable groups such as children of migrants and ethnic minorities, tribal groups, the very young (under 12 years of age), and girls.

\*Also found under *Country Case Studies: South Asia*

### **Trafficking of children: The problem and responses worldwide**

Boonpala, Panudda; Kane, June

Geneva: International Labour Organization, 2001, 77 p.

ISBN 92-2-212-837-0

<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/ipec/publ/childtraf/trafficking.pdf>

*Excerpt from executive summary:*

Combating child trafficking requires policy and programme interventions that are comprehensive in addressing both the causes and the processes associated with trafficking, wherever they are found on the trafficking route. Interventions must not only target children, but also their families, their communities, the recruiters, traffickers and exploiters; and society at large.

It is encouraging that many governments, international organizations, workers' and employers' organizations, civil society groups, communities, and families have taken action to combat the trafficking of children. They have made efforts to better understand the issue and have drawn up policy frameworks at national and local levels. Concrete interventions have been launched to reduce the vulnerability of at-risk children, families and communities through addressing root causes of child trafficking, including poverty and social attitudes, while

providing alternatives to victims withdrawn from exploitation. More stringent policing and legislation directly targeting traffickers have also been introduced. The Governments of the United Republic of Tanzania, Nepal and El Salvador, for example, have made a commitment to combat child trafficking and child prostitution in the framework of an ILO-IPEC Time-Bound Programme to eliminate the worst forms of child labour in their respective countries over a set timeframe.

Due to its trans-national nature, the trafficking of children must also be addressed at the bilateral, subregional and international levels. To this end, a number of bilateral and subregional initiatives are being undertaken among countries in Asia, Europe, and Central and West Africa.

**Unbearable to the human heart: Child trafficking and action to eliminate it**

Boonpala, Panudda; Kane, June

Geneva: International Labour Organization, 2002, 97 p.

ISBN 9 221 13088 6

<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/ipec/publ/childtraf/unbearable.pdf>

*Excerpt from executive summary:*

Combating child trafficking requires programme interventions that are comprehensive in addressing both the causes and the processes associated with trafficking, wherever they are found on the trafficking route.

Interventions must not only target children, but also their families, their communities, the recruiters, traffickers and exploiters, and society at large.

Governments, international organizations, civil society groups, communities, and families have taken action to combat the trafficking of children. They have made efforts to better understand the issue and have drawn up policy frameworks at national and local levels. Concrete interventions have been launched to reduce the vulnerability of at-risk children, families and communities, by addressing the root causes of vulnerability, including poverty and social attitudes, while providing alternatives to victims withdrawn from exploitation. More stringent policing and legislation directly targeting traffickers have also been introduced in some countries. The Governments of the United Republic of Tanzania, Nepal and El Salvador, for example, have made a commitment to combat child trafficking and child prostitution in the framework of an ILO-IPEC Time-Bound Programme to eliminate the worst forms of child labour in their respective countries over a set time frame.

Because it is often cross-border or -region, the trafficking of children must also be addressed at bilateral, subregional and international levels. To this end, a number of bilateral and subregional initiatives are being undertaken among countries in Asia, Europe, and Central and West Africa. For its part, the ILO has built on its experience to launch and develop subregional programmes to combat trafficking and sexual exploitation in Africa, Central America, Europe, South America, South Asia and South-East Asia.



### Africa

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#### **Borderline slavery: Child trafficking in Togo\***

Human Rights Watch (2003)

\*For full description, please see *Child Trafficking*

#### **Child labour in Africa: Targeting the intolerable**

International Labour Office

Paper presented at the African Regional Tripartite Meeting on Child Labour, Kampala, Uganda, 5-7 February 1998

Geneva: International Labour Organization, 1998, 40 p.

<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/ipec/conf/africa/targeting.pdf>

##### *Excerpt from introduction:*

A review of child labour in Africa suggests that child labour has increased in many countries and, given current trends, the potential number of child workers is projected to increase over the next ten to fifteen years. Africa could be faced with roughly 100 million child labourers in the year 2015.

To prevent this potentially bleak picture from being realized, governments, civil society and the international community need to mobilize their knowledge and resources. Important first steps are awareness and the will to act. There is growing evidence that the people and governments of Africa are increasingly aware of the problem and willing to act. This Meeting is one demonstration of that. That the well-being of African children is considered paramount is also embodied in the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, which among others, calls for the protection of children from economic exploitation, hazardous work and work which interferes with the child's physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development.

#### **Child labour: Targeting the intolerable**

International Labour Organization

Presented at the International Labour Conference, 86th Session, Geneva, Report VI (1), 1998, 123 p.

Geneva: International Labour Organization, 1998

ISBN 9 221 10328 5 (English)

ISBN 9222103289 (French)

ISBN 9223104084 (Spanish)

<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/ipec/publ/clrep96.htm#INTRO>

<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/safework/publicat/iloshcat/childlab.htm>

##### *Description from introduction:*

The world community is calling for an end to the exploitation of children in hazardous and abusive work. Drawing on ILO experience, this report surveys international and national law and practice, pointing the way towards effective action through new international standards. Invaluable to all those working to bring to a halt such abusive conditions as bonded labour, child prostitution and the exposure of children to dangerous chemicals, machinery and other hazards.

#### **Child labour in Côte d'Ivoire: Incidence and determinants**

Grootaert, Christiaan

The World Bank Group, 1998, 81 p.

<http://wbln0018.worldbank.org/Research/workpapers.nsf/5ade973899c8608685256731006834d5/092125f1d03b9e1f852567e0004b3bf4?OpenDocument>

<http://www.worldbank.org/html/dec/Publications/Workpapers/WPS1900series/wps1905/wps1905.pdf>

##### *Description:*

Most children in Côte d'Ivoire perform some kind of work. In rural areas, more than four of five children work, with only a third combining work with schooling.

Child labor in Côte d'Ivoire increased in the 1980s because of a severe economic crisis. Two out of three urban children aged 7 to 17 work; half of them also attend school. In rural areas, more than four out of five children work, but only a third of them manage to combine work with schooling. Full-time work is less prevalent, but not negligible.

The incidence of such full-time work rises with age but is by no means limited to older children. The average age of the full-time child worker in Côte d'Ivoire is 12.7. These children have received an average 1.2 years of schooling. That child is also more likely to be ill or injured and is less likely to receive medical attention than other children.

### **Child labour in South Africa: Tables; Survey of activities of young people, 1999**

Orkin, F. M.

Geneva: International Labour Organization, 1999

<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/ipec/simpoc/southafrica/report/index.htm>

#### *Excerpt from introduction:*

This report presents a selection of indicative findings from Stats SA's first survey of activities of young people (SAYP), conducted in June and early July 1999. The survey examined the activities of children in South Africa aged between 5 and 17 years, at home and at school, including income-earning and other activities, with special emphasis on activities that could be classified as child labour. For the purposes of this survey all those under the age of 18 years were considered children. Activities of children under the age of five years were not examined. Children under the age of five years were excluded from the part of the questionnaire dealing with those activities that may be regarded as child labour, because they were thought to be too young to answer the relevant questions.

### **Children's work in Côte d'Ivoire: An overview**

Francavilla, Francesa; Lyon, Scott

ILO, UNICEF, World Bank Group, 2002, 15 p.

[http://www.ucw-project.org/resources/pdf/cote\\_divoire.pdf](http://www.ucw-project.org/resources/pdf/cote_divoire.pdf)

#### *Excerpt from introduction:*

The International Labour Organisation (ILO) estimates that in developing countries alone there are some 250 million children between the ages of five and 14 years who work. For 120 million of them, work is a full-time activity. Although child work occurs in all parts of the world, it is in Africa where a child is most likely to be involved in work and where child work is growing most rapidly. ILO estimates that the 80 million African child workers today could surge to 100 million by 2015. This paper looks at African child work in the context of Côte d'Ivoire. It aims at providing a brief overview of the various dimensions of the child work phenomenon in the country - its extent and nature, its causes and consequences, and national legislation and policies adopted to address it.

### **Children's work in Zambia: A comparative study of survey instruments**

Blunch, Niels Hugo; Dar, Amit; Guarcello, Lorenzo; Lyon, Scott; Ritualo, Amy; Rosati, Furio Camillo  
ILO, UNICEF, World Bank Group, 2002, 24 p.

[http://www.ucw-project.org/resources/pdf/childwork\\_zambia.pdf](http://www.ucw-project.org/resources/pdf/childwork_zambia.pdf)

#### *Excerpt from abstract:*

We analyse child work in Zambia applying two recent surveys, the LCMS 1998 (World Bank) and the SIMPOC 1999 (ILO). The analysis aims at contrasting and comparing findings on the incidence characteristics of the two surveys.

The extent to which the findings are survey-dependent is assessed and implications for the design and implementation for future surveys for the analysis of child work is discussed.

### **Combating child labour and HIV/AIDS in Sub-Saharan Africa: A review of policies, programmes, and projects in South Africa, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia to identify good practices\***

Rau, Bill (2002)

\*For full description, please see *HIV/AIDS*

### **Combating trafficking in children for labour exploitation in West and Central Africa\***

International Labour Organization (2001)

\*For full description, please see *Child Trafficking*

### **Ethiopia child domestic workers in Addis Ababa: A rapid assessment**

Kifle, Abiy

Geneva: International Labour Organization, 2002, 102 p.

<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/ipec/simpoc/ethiopia/ra/domestic.pdf>

*Excerpt from executive summary:*

The objective of this study is to identify, describe and analyze the characteristics of the working and living conditions of child domestic labourers in Addis Ababa, using a rapid assessment method. The rapid assessment methodology implemented includes an in-depth interview, observation of physical conditions, focus group discussions, case studies, role play, and daily activity logs.

### **Ethiopia child labour survey report 2001: Statistical Bulletin 262**

Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia Central Statistical Authority; Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs; International Labour Organization

International Labour Organization, 2001, 105 p.

[http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/ipec/simpoc/ethiopia/report/et\\_2001.pdf](http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/ipec/simpoc/ethiopia/report/et_2001.pdf)

*Excerpt from executive summary:*

The 2001 Ethiopian Stand Alone Child Labour survey is the first of its kind to be conducted in the country. The need for the Survey arose from the Government and other social partners' concern about the increasing number of children working in urban areas as well as in the rural areas. Children are commonly involved in domestic chores, and are supposed to assist in manual labour in the agriculture sector such as attending domestic animals, weeding and harvesting. In the urban areas, children are often forced into labour due to a situation of persisting poverty, which requires all family members to contribute to household income. Some of the work in which children are involved are done under hazardous work environment. Therefore, the main concern is not on child work as such, but rather the concern is on those activities that are detrimental to children's physical and mental development.

Ethiopia has ratified the UN convention on the Rights Of the Child and included provisions in her constitution on basic rights and privileges of children. Although Ethiopia has not signed any of the ILO convention on minimum age, the labour proclamation of Ethiopia (No. 42/93) stipulates that children below 14 years are not allowed to work. Employment of young workers between 14 and 18 years is also subject to certain conditions such as maximum of seven working hours per day, prohibition of overtime work, night work and provision of weekly rest and public days. The same law requires the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MOLSA) to legally prescribe lists of dangerous operations that are detrimental to the health of working children.

### **HIV/AIDS and child labour in South Africa: A rapid assessment (The case study of KwaZulu-Natal)\***

Mturi, Akim; Nzimande, Nompumelelo; research team: Mturi, Akim; Mazibuko, Fikile; Ncama, Busisiwe; Nzimande, Nompumelelo (2003)

\*For full description, please see *HIV/AIDS*

### **HIV/AIDS and child labour in the United Republic of Tanzania: A Rapid Assessment (A case study of Dar es Salaam and Arusha)\***

Semkiwa, H.; Tweve, J.; Mnenge, A.; Mwaituka, Y.; Prof. Mllawa, H.; Kawala, E. (2003)

\*For full description, please see *HIV/AIDS*

### **HIV/AIDS and child labour in Zambia: A rapid assessment on the case of the Lusaa, Copperbelt and Eastern Provinces\***

Mushingeh, A. (team leader/principal investigator); Mkandawire, Augustine; Nkula, Mulenga; Chinkupula, Rose; Kalomo, Rita; Nachinga, Eunice (2002)

\*For full description, please see *HIV/AIDS*

**HIV/AIDS and child labour in Zimbabwe: A rapid assessment\***

Kaliyati, Jacob, Madzingira, Nyasha; Jokomo, Zibusiso; Francis-Chizororo, Monica; Mate, Rekopanstwe (2003)

\*For full description, please see *HIV/AIDS*

**Madagascar: The sexual exploitation of children in Antsiranana, Toliary and Antananarivo: A rapid assessment**

Ravaozanany, Moroarisoa; Razafindrabe, Léon; Rakotoniarivo, Liliane

Geneva: International Labour Organization, 2002

[http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/ipec/simpoc/madagascar/ra/sex\\_exp.pdf](http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/ipec/simpoc/madagascar/ra/sex_exp.pdf) (Introduction in English)

[http://www.ilo.org/public/french/standards/ipec/simpoc/madagascar/ra/sex\\_exp.pdf](http://www.ilo.org/public/french/standards/ipec/simpoc/madagascar/ra/sex_exp.pdf) (Publication in French)

*Excerpt from introduction:*

The investigations carried out in the cities of Antsiranana, Antananarivo and Toliara revealed the existence of the commercial sexual exploitation of children. Both girls and boys are affected, although the sexual exploitation of girls is more visible (meaning that their friends, acquaintances and even their parents, know about it) and more widespread than that of boys. The sexual exploitation of boys appears to be an emerging phenomenon and is conducted in a more discreet fashion in that information is usually conveyed by word of mouth.

**Namibia child activities survey 1999: Report of analysis**

Ministry of Labour Windhoek

Ministry of Labour Windhoek, 2000, 83 p.

<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/ipec/simpoc/namibia/report/namibia.pdf>

*Excerpt from introduction:*

In designing the 1999 National Child Activities Survey, the Ministry of Labour noted that Namibia lacks adequate socio-economic data on the activities of her child population. In particular, it is contended that the absence of quantitative and qualitative information on the practice and consequences of the hazardous and injurious work done by children is a matter of paramount policy concern. The Ministry also notes that child labour is high on the global agenda and that there is a growing demand for countries and governments to effect scientifically based policies to address this growing global phenomenon. This first National Child Activities Survey was therefore a response to this demand. The target group for the survey was the child population aged 6 to 18 years in accordance with the United Nations definition of a child and the schooling age in Namibia.

**Republic of Kenya, the 1998/99 Child labour report**

Republic of Kenya – Central Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Finance and Planning

International Labour Organization: 2001, 102 p.

<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/ipec/simpoc/kenya/report/ken98.pdf>

*Excerpt from executive summary:*

Kenya and other governments and international organisations have been concerned with elimination of child labour for a long time. In particular, the International Labour Organisation (ILO) has developed the child labour programme ILO/IPEC to address child labour issues. ILO has also adopted more than 15 Conventions and 5 Recommendations on child labour. The Government of Kenya is concerned about the plight of children as stated in the various policy papers and in its statement at the 1995 World Summit for Social Development. Despite these efforts, child labour still persists in the country. Lack of comprehensive information on the size and structure of child labour in Kenya has led to the floatation of conflicting estimates. The paucity of comprehensive information is due to many factors, such as lack of an appropriate survey methodology and lack of clear concepts, definitions and classifications of the factors and variables relating to child labour. To address this problem, the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS), in 1998/99, conducted a countrywide Integrated Labour Force Survey (ILFS) incorporating a child labour module. This report presents the findings of that child labour module.

### **What is the effect of child labour on learning achievement? Evidence from Ghana\***

Heady, Christopher (2000)

\*For full description, please see *Child Labour and Education*

### **Wounded childhood: The use of children in armed conflict in Central Africa**

International Labour Organization

Geneva: International Labour Office, 2003

ISBN 9 221 13700 7

<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/ipec/publ/childsoldiers/woundedchild.htm>

#### *Excerpt from introduction:*

This report contains a synthesis of the findings of inquiries conducted by consultants in the four countries and a comparative analysis of them. It is divided into five parts. Part I recalls the legal framework within which the programme operates and gives an overview of the conflicts in Central Africa and the situation pertaining to the recruitment of child soldiers in the region. Part II presents the methodology that was developed for the field research. In Part III, a comparative analysis is made of findings from the four countries concerning the situation of child soldiers from the time prior to their recruitment until they leave the armed group. Part IV reviews existing programmes of prevention and rehabilitation and takes stock of their achievements to date. In the last part, a series of recommendations are made with a view to developing an efficient strategy of intervention for the benefit of child soldiers, children at risk of recruitment and their families.

### **Zambia 1999 Child labour survey country report**

International Labour Organization, Republic of Zambia Central Statistical Office

International Labour Organization, 1999, 135 p.

<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/ipec/simpoc/zambia/report/zambia.pdf>

#### *Excerpt from executive summary:*

In 1994, the Government of Zambia produced a National Child Policy document, which underscored commitment to solving the problems that the children are facing. It recognized the need to undertake research and generate data that would enhance the understanding of the problems of children, including child labour. The data produced from such exercises would enable the government to update existing laws pertaining to the welfare of children.

The Child Labour Survey (CLS) was a direct response to this need. It was conducted as a module to the UNICEF funded Multi-Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) to assess whether the End of Decade Goals for children agreed during the World Summit on Children had been met. Therefore, the survey became to be commonly known as End of Decade and Child Labour Survey (ED&CLS). The main objective of the CLS component was to provide policy makers, researchers and other stakeholders with a comprehensive set of data and indicators on child labour in Zambia; form a basis for the creation of database on child labour which will be updated on a regular basis; and stimulate debate and research on issues concerning problems of working children.

### **Zimbabwe 1999 National child labour survey country report**

Zimbabwe Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare; Zimbabwe Central Statistical Office

International Labour Organization, 1999, 122 p.

<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/ipec/simpoc/zimbabwe/report/zimbabwe99.pdf>

#### *Excerpt from executive summary:*

The Child Labour Survey (CLS) – hereafter referred to as the Survey – was carried out in September 1999 as a supplementary in-depth enquiry to the June 1999 - Indicator Monitoring Labour Force Survey (IM-LFS). The main objective of the survey was to determine the nature and extent of child labour in Zimbabwe, determine their working conditions and effects on the health, education and normal development. The Survey targeted children aged between 5 and 17 years.

## Asia

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**Action against trafficking and sexual exploitation of children: An evaluation of ILO-IPEC programmes Thailand, Philippines, Columbia, Costa Rica and Nicaragua\***  
International Labour Organization (2001)

\*For full description, please see *Sexual Exploitation*

### **An overview of child domestic workers in Asia**

Pflug, Bharati

International Labour Office, 2002, 73 p.

[http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/ipec/publ/childdomestic/overview\\_child.pdf](http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/ipec/publ/childdomestic/overview_child.pdf)

#### *Excerpt from introduction:*

The effective abolition of child labour is being seen as one of the most urgent challenges of our time. Of the more than 200 million child labourers worldwide, some 180 million are now suspected to be toiling in the worst forms of child labour those activities that have been agreed globally to be intolerable under any circumstances and that are to be eliminated without delay.

Child labour is a sensitive subject and numbers regarding its magnitude play an important role in global policy-making and advocacy efforts. It is estimated that in the year 2000 there were approximately 211 million children aged 5-14 years who were at work in an economic activity in the world. Out of these, with 127.3 million in total, the Asia-Pacific region harbours the largest number of child workers in this particular age group. Almost nine economically active children in ten were reported to be in a child labour situation that requires elimination as per ILO Conventions 138 and 182. The majority of these, about 110 million, were below the age of 12 years.

### **Child Workers in Asia Newsletter**

Baker, Simon; Chandra, Vinita; Hongrodjanapak, Oraphon; Runcharoen, Taneeya (eds.)

*Child Workers in Asia Newsletter*, Vol. 14, No. 1 & 2, January-August 1998 [online]

<http://www.cwa.tnet.co.th/vol14-1&2/v15contents.html>

#### *Excerpt from editorial:*

This is a double issue focusing on 'Children in the commercial sector' and 'the impact of the economic crisis on working children'. Many people regard children working in the commercial sector, such as in restaurants and shops as not a problem. They feel it is safe work and not a major concern. These children, like other working children, are at a disadvantage, often unable to attend school and easily exploited by their employers. The first part of this magazine focuses on these children.

The second part of the magazine looks at the impact of the economic crisis hitting many parts of Asia and how it is affecting working children in the region. The Asian miracle now has become the Asian mess. The booming economies of Southeast and East Asia have been shattered by the financial crisis in late 1997. Since that date media reports have often focused on rich men who have lost their fortunes but it has been the poor who have and are suffering the most. Among the poor children have suffered badly. Many children have been forced out of the education system and into the workforce, as they or their parents have been unable to afford the schooling expenses. Other children have lost their jobs as the enterprises that they were working for have gone bankrupt. This has led to a transformation of the types of jobs that children are undertaking.

### **Child Workers in Asia Newsletter**

*Child Workers in Asia Newsletter*, Vol. 14, No. 3, 1998 and Vol. 15, No. 1, 1999 [online]

<http://www.cwa.tnet.co.th/V15-1/contents.htm>

#### *Excerpt from editorial:*

This is another double issue of the CWA newsletter. The first part looks at Children's Voices and Children's organisations, while the second part focuses on CWA's 5th Regional Consultation, held from the 22nd to the 26th of February 1999.

One is struck by the inherent diversity in the views voiced by child workers. Some, having participated in the Global March, see the complete eradication of child labour as their ultimate and only goal. Others see their right to work as a vital means to survival amidst the poverty that fills their lives.



It is hoped that this issue of CWA's newsletter will impress upon its readers how crucial the voices of children are in dealing with the issue of child labour. May it be a catalyst towards the encouragement of child movements in advocating the improvement of their own lives as child workers.

### **Child Workers in Asia Newsletter: Is this just another convention?**

Baker, Simon; Chandra, Vinita; Hongrodjanapak, Oraphon; Runcharoen, Taneeya (eds.)

*Child Workers in Asia Newsletter*, Vol. 15, No. 2, May-August 1999 [online]

<http://www.cwa.tnet.co.th/V15-2/Contents.htm>

#### *Excerpt from editorial:*

The ILO has just voted unanimously for a new convention combating the worst forms of child labour (full details can be found at the ILO website [www.ilo.org/public/english/10ilc/ilc87/com-chic.htm](http://www.ilo.org/public/english/10ilc/ilc87/com-chic.htm).) This could be a historic moment in the battle against child labour. We hope so.

This treaty could be different from other international efforts tackling the problems of working children, as it is not a blanket ban on all types of child labour.

Yet, will this convention be just another piece of paper with no meaning to the children being exploited? Will it have any impact on the children being forced into the sex industry, as countries already have laws, forbidding child prostitution? Will it stop children being forced at gunpoint from entering war zones? Will the new convention improve their lives? Further, what will be the process in helping these children? Who will define, for each government, what is the worst form of child labour? What will be the role of the NGOs and other civil society groups that have been at the forefront in the battle against child labour and will continue to do so? Although the answers to these questions are unclear the final test of the new convention will be if it helps the children who are being exploited and forced to work in the "vicious forms of abusive child labour". If it does then it will be a success, if not it will just be another convention.

This issue is a mixture of articles, some arguing for the inclusion of one form of child labour in the new convention, such as domestic child workers, child soldiers and children working on fishing platforms. Other articles illustrate the hazards that children are forced to endure. Although the convention has been passed the arguments of these articles are still relevant to those concerned with working children.

#### *Table of Contents:*

- A Statement from Joann Ranoy: Representing the working children of Asia at the 1999 International Labour Conference
- Background to the New ILO-Convention on the worst forms of Child Labour from IPEC-ILO South East Asia
- Child Soldiers: One of the worst forms of child labour by the Coalition To Stop The Use Of Child Soldiers
- No Childhood at all – Child Soldiers in Burma (Ayesha Hilton, Images Asia, Thailand)
- A Modern Form of Slavery: Trafficking and Child Prostitution in Northern Thailand (Tanya McQueen, DEPDC)
- Child Labour In "Jermals" (Ahmad Saufian, Pusat Kajian Perlindungan Anak)
- Child Workers Involved In Hazardous Agricultural Occupation in Malaysia (B Sinniah)
- Girl Child in Invisible Labour: Child Domestic Workers in the Philippines (MA. Cecilia Flores-Oebanda)
- Child Domestic Workers in Tanzania (Michael Kimaryo and Ron Pouwels Kuleana, Centre for Children's Rights)
- Trafficking in children and women in the context of labour exploitation (Hans van de Glind)

### **Child Workers in Asia Newsletter**

*Child Workers in Asia Newsletter*, Vol. 15, No. 3, September-December 1999 [online]

<http://www.cwa.tnet.co.th/V15-3/contents.htm>

#### *Excerpt from editorial:*

This edition of CWA's Newsletter marks the 10th Anniversary of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC). The following pages contain the views of children, workers from various NGOs and the views of academics all concerned with children's rights in general and the CRC in particular.

Yet, as this edition illustrates so much more still needs to be done. Despite ten years of the CRC there are still many children not gaining their full rights. They continue to be exploited, often just because they were born as girls, in the wrong caste, in a poor community or in to a poor country. Of great concern is that many children still do not gain access to a proper education being forced in to a lifetime of exploitation. Children

are still working as prostitutes, involved in deep-sea fishing, or spending their youth on the streets, as discussed in this Newsletter.

Despite the problems and doubts there are good reasons to mark the 10th Anniversary of the CRC. Progress has been made and we must ensure that the CRC continues to bring benefits to children over the next ten years. It will be when all children gain their full rights that a true celebration will begin.

*Table of Contents:*

- Jagaran and the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Vinita Chandra)
- Children's rights (Praewnapa Moonai)
- HCWF's Projects of care and education for working children based on the CRC (Nguyen Thi Chau)
- Implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child: Experience in handling child labour in North Sumatra (Sulaimna Zuhdi Manik)
- Child labour and the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child in Latin America (Ann Birch)
- Impact of the CRC on child labour (William E. Myers)
- Working children and the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child: Ten years on (Sharon Bessell)
- Constructing an ideal childhood (Susan Bissell)
- My drawings, my rights: Human rights in the eye of the child (Kate Fisher)

**Child Workers in Asia Newsletter: Moving forward at the start of the new millennium**

*Child Workers in Asia Newsletter*, Vol. 16, No. 1, January-April 2000 [online]

<http://www.cwa.tnet.co.th/vol16-1/contents.htm>

*Excerpt from editorial (Edelweiss Silan, CWA Coordinator):*

The beginning of this new millennium is a time of great hope for working children. The child labour issue has gained the attention of the worlds' leaders and millions of the world's citizens. Resulting from more than a decade of campaigns capped by the unanimous adoption of the ILO Convention on the Worst Forms of Child Labour in 1999, tremendous amounts of professional effort, time, and financial resources are now being allocated to combat the exploitation of child labourers.

It is a time of great challenge for Child Workers in Asia, as a network of NGOs who have been at the core of the grassroots work with child workers long before the international community recognised the plight of child labourers.

CWA will pursue actions to help ensure that current gains in the global advocacy work on child labour are transformed into concrete and lasting benefits for the present and future child workers.

*Table of Contents:*

- Children's Work in Bangladesh (Salma Ali)
- The Situation of Child Labour in the New Millenium: Increasing numbers of working children in the informal sector and with greater complexity (Khemporn Viroonraphant)
- Children working in the Garbage Dumps and as Domestic Child Workers in Cambodia (Chea Pyden)
- We Need to Tackle Poverty (Samina F. Syed)
- The Sexual Exploitation of Thai Children by Foreign Paedophiles (Sudarat Sereewat of FACE interviewed by Simon Baker)
- Sexual Abuse, Sexual Exploitation, and the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in Indonesia (Mohammad Farid)
- Challenges on Working on Child Labour Issues in Sri Lanka in the New Millenium (Dr. Mallika Ganasinghe)
- Children's Voices from Pakistan (SACH and the Madawa Project)
- A Portrait of Fishing Child Labourers in North Sumatra: A Touching Reality (Misran Lubis and Ahmad Sofyan, SH)
- Who Cares, Who Knows? NGOs, Child Labour and Advocacy in a New Century (Susil Ach and Kumar Pandey)



## Central Asia

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### **CWIN Strategies for the elimination of child labour in Nepal\***

Child Workers in Nepal Concerned Centre

\*For full description, please see *Solutions to Eliminating Child Labour*

### **Nepal Bonded labour among child workers of the Kamaiya system: A rapid assessment**

Sharma, Shiva; Banyat, Bijendra; Ganesh, G.

Geneva: International Labour Organization, 2001, 56 p.

<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/ipec/simpoc/nepal/ra/bonded.pdf>

*Excerpt from executive summary:*

The need to restrict and eradicate the most intolerable forms of child labour in Nepal has become an essential element of a national development strategy to achieve sustainable growth and protect human rights. His Majesty's Government of Nepal has repeatedly expressed its commitment to eliminating the worst forms of child labour, and is in the process of ratifying the International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labour.

This rapid assessment investigation set out to fill the gaps in knowledge of the incidence and nature of child bonded labour in Nepal. It has attempted to view this worst form of child labour in the wider context of child labour and debt-bondage among one of the largest ethnic groups of Nepal – the Kamaiya households in the far and mid western districts of the country. Child labour is pervasive in Nepal, and it is estimated that 33,000 children work under debt-bondage to pay off parental debts (Sharma, 1999).

### **Study on the legal protection of child domestic workers in Asia-Pacific: A review of the existing legal framework for the protection of child domestic workers**

Sta. Maria, Amparita S.

International Labour Organization, 2002, 209 p.

[http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/ipec/publ/childdomestic/study\\_child.pdf](http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/ipec/publ/childdomestic/study_child.pdf)

*Excerpt from introduction:*

Domestic labour has been described as “one of the world’s oldest occupations, and one in which children have traditionally played a part.” Indeed, in one study about the Philippines, it was stated that as early as the pre-Hispanic times, children as well as women were already used to pay for the debts of the household; and that during the Spanish era, children, in addition to doing chores for the household, became part of the Hacienda’s labour force.

Although the existence of child domestic workers has been widely acknowledged and, in fact, categorised as belonging to the informal sector of labour; still, by and large, children in this work have remained fairly invisible in employment statistics. Such invisibility may be attributed to the fact that the nature of their job is not valued essentially as a “service” that deserves to be compensated but rather it is viewed more as an extension of their duties as children even though they are actually hired to do domestic work. This is especially true with girls.

### **Trafficking and sexual abuse among street children in Kathmandu\***

Subedi, Govind (2002)

\*For full description, please see *Child Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation*

### **Trafficking in children for labour exploitation in the Mekong sub-region: A framework for action\***

International Labour Organization (1998)

\*For full description, please see *Child Trafficking*

## South Asia

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### **Child activity survey Sri Lanka 1999**

Fernando, G.Y.L.; Blasuriya, J.A.P.; Dissanayake, D.

International Labour Organization, 1999, 139 p.

<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/ipecc/simpoc/srilanka/report/srilanka99.pdf>

#### *Excerpt from introduction:*

Sri Lanka enjoys a relatively high level of socio-economic standards than most countries at the same or even higher level of per capita income. However as in other developing countries, Sri Lanka is faced with problems which impede human development. The illiterate or poorly educated children form a growing pool of potential child labourers from which substantial numbers could be absorbed in the labour market.

Child labour is out of the public view and is in many cases illegal. ILO methodological experiments carried out recently have demonstrated that traditional survey instruments such as labour force sample surveys and population censuses are not suitable for a thorough investigation of the different activities of children, particularly child labour in all its forms. Only a specially designed probe can bring out the full facts of the child labour phenomenon and related factors.

In September 1996, National Workshop on Child Labour, conducted under the sponsorship of International Program for the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC) which is a project functioning under the International Labour Organization (ILO), highlighted the need for collection, compilation and dissemination of reliable data on child labour so that effective interventions could be planned and executed.

It recommended that the capacity of the Department of Census & Statistics (DCS) should be strengthened to carry out the task. Subsequently the DCS was entrusted with designing and conducting a household based sample survey for the assessment of child labour related issues in Sri Lanka, through a project sponsored by the IPEC.

### **Child Workers in Asia Newsletter: A tribute to the girl workers in Asia**

*In: Child Workers in Asia Newsletter*, Vol. 16, No. 2, May-August 2000

<http://www.cwa.tnet.co.th/vol16-2/contents1.htm>

#### *Excerpt from editorial:*

This issue of the CWA Newsletter is a humble tribute to millions of young girls who work in Asia. Girls, who in their tender ages are given the responsibility of keeping our homes, taking care of our children, growing food for our tables, making our clothes, chipping bricks that are important for construction, minding the stores in our markets. Girls who do myriad tasks that seem to be simple but are crucial for sustaining the lifestyle of a globalised Asia. Girls who have become the quiet victims of exploitation, and of the perversion of many adults in society.

Across the region, partners of Child Workers in Asia, the young girls themselves, and even boys, not only share stories of and perspectives on the girl workers' life. They now talk of concrete actions taking place. Actions that seek to change the lives of young girl workers and communities so that all children, both boys and girls, can enjoy a life and a society that they deserve, a society upholding their dignity and their rights, the best that we adults can give.

#### *Table of Contents:*

- Young Filipino Househelpers Plant Seeds of Freedom (Roland Pacis)
- Gender Perspectives on Child Labour (Kavita Ratna)
- The Struggle Doesn't End (Alley Atmawijaya)
- Girl Workers in the Fisheries Sector of Belawan (R. Chairil Chaniago)
- Girls in the Mardika Program Write (Children from Handal Mahardika)
- CCPCR: Addressing the Sexual Exploitation of Girls in Cambodia (Yim Po)
- Meechu has a Different Story (Chitraporn Vnaspong)
- The Plight of the Girl Child in Pakistan (Ameena Khan)
- Girls at Work (Bhima Sangha)
- Listening to Girl Brickchippers from Bangladesh (Ruby Noble)
- Girls in Kamaiya Families (Prakash Kafle)
- Child Labour and Child Participation: A Girl Child Perspective (Sara Austin, World Vision International)
- Girls with Guns (Rory Mungovern)

- Hope and Action: The Manilla Youth Declaration and Agenda for Action (Participants of the ECPAT International Youth 15. Participation Conference)
- Excerpts from the Philippine Magna Carta for Household Helpers

### **Children's perspectives on their working lives\***

Woodhead, Martin

Stockholm: Save the Children Sweden, 1998

<http://www.crin.org/resources/infoDetail.asp?ID=1210&flag=report>

#### *Description from website:*

This report is one of few studies in the world that asks children directly what they think about their work. It is also the first cross-cultural study based on participatory research with working children. Built on children's own words, it is a powerful testimony of how children feel about work and school and their hopes and aspirations for the future. The report also reveals the potential for using cross-cultural information of this kind in international advocacy and policy development.

More than 300 children and young people, mainly between the ages of 10 and 14, participated in the study. They show that working children are quite capable of forming rational, sensible opinions that are worth hearing.

The study intends to inform international and national policy-makers on child work issues and to provide the basis for more effective projects for prevention, intervention, and support for working children. As such, it is a very opportune and important piece of work, especially given the present debate surrounding the proposed International Labour Organisation (ILO) Convention on intolerable forms of child work.

This report also aims to develop and pilot a participatory research methodology for use in investigations with children in different cultural settings. As a developmental psychologist, Martin Woodhead has brought new insights and skills into this process.

\*Also found under *Country Case Studies: Latin America and the Caribbean*

### **Children's work and water access in Yemen**

Guarcello, L.; Lyon, S.

ILO, UNICEF, World Bank Group, 2003, 7 p.

[http://www.ucw-project.org/resources/pdf/cw\\_yemen\\_water.pdf](http://www.ucw-project.org/resources/pdf/cw_yemen_water.pdf)

#### *Excerpt from abstract:*

The strong link between water access and child health is well-documented. Much less is known about how water access affects children's activity patterns. Empirical evidence presented in this paper indicates that providing households with ready water access makes it much more likely that the children from these households attend school, and much less likely that they are reported as being idle. Improving water access also reduces the likelihood of children being economically active, though the effect is smaller in magnitude.

### **Children's working hours, school enrolment and human capital accumulation: Evidence from Pakistan and Nicaragua\***

Rosati, Furio Camillo; Rosati, Mariacristina

ILO, UNICEF, World Bank Group, 2001

[http://www.ucw-project.org/resources/pdf/workinghours\\_humancapital.pdf](http://www.ucw-project.org/resources/pdf/workinghours_humancapital.pdf)

#### *Excerpt from abstract:*

We analyse the determinants of school attendance and hours worked by children in Pakistan and Nicaragua. On the basis of a theoretical model of children's labour supply, we simultaneously estimate the school attendance decision and the hours worked by Full Model Maximum Likelihood. We analyse the marginal effects of explanatory variables conditioning on the "latent" status of children in terms of schooling and work. We show that these effects are rather different, and discuss the policy implication of this finding. Finally, we use our predicted hours of work to analyse the effects of work on children's school achievements.

\*Also found under *Child Labour and Education, Economics of Child Labour* and *Country Case Studies: Latin America and the Caribbean*

### **Data base on child labour in India: An assessment with respect to nature of data, period and uses**

Thorat, Sukhadeo  
ILO, UNICEF, World Bank Group, 2001  
[http://www.ucw-project.org/resources/pdf/database\\_india.pdf](http://www.ucw-project.org/resources/pdf/database_india.pdf)

*Excerpt from introduction:*

The main purpose of this paper is to prepare a detailed account of the existing data-base on the various dimensions of child labour in India. The intention is to gain an insight into the nature of the data on child labour so that it may serve as a guide to possible users. India has a fairly well developed framework of data on child labour. However these data come from more than one source and therefore the administrative unit from which the data are generated, the period covered and the methodology used in terms of data collection varies from one source to another. Therefore there is a need to make a comparative assessment of the data on child labour and to provide a guideline for the proper use of the data from each of the various sources which clearly highlights each of the sources' strengths and limitations.

**Health effects of children's work: Evidence from Vietnam\***

O'Donnell, O.; Van Doorslaer, E.; Rosati, F. (2003)

\*For full description, please see *Child Labour and Health*

**IPEC in action: Asia: ILO-IPEC programme in Bangladesh\***

International Labour Organization (1998)

\*For full description, please see *Best Practices and Programmes*

**IPEC in action: Asia: ILO-IPEC programme in Pakistan\***

International Labour Organization (1998)

\*For full description, please see *Best Practices and Programmes*

**Nepal situation of child porters: A rapid assessment**

Kumar, Bal; Adhikari, Keshab Prasad; Subedi, Govind; Gurung, Yogendra Bahadur  
Geneva: International Labour Organization, 2001, 80 p.

<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/ipec/simpoc/nepal/ra/porters.pdf>

*Excerpt from executive summary:*

The exploitative practice of child labour has come to be recognised as a major socio-economic problem. Child labour jeopardises children's potential to become productive adults, robbing them of their health, their education and their prospects for a better future. It is an affront to the principles of social justice, child rights and to the protection of human rights. Children are among the most neglected, abused and exploited segments of the population, exposed to such worst forms of labour as serving as child porters. In Nepal, child work in general – and child labour in particular – is a common phenomenon. An estimated 42 per cent of the total population of children from five to 14 years old are economically active (Suwal et al., 1997).

The need to restrict and eradicate such intolerable forms of child labour has become an essential element of a national development strategy to achieve sustainable growth and protect human rights.

This Rapid Assessment aims to shed new light on the hazardous conditions facing child porters, and the manner in which these children are exploited. The tradition of porters in Nepal is an age-old phenomenon, but it is one of the least researched issues in the country. The findings of this study will provide invaluable and much needed background information on child porters to assist future action programmes aimed at eliminating this worst form of child labour. More specifically, the study focuses on uncovering the causes, characteristics, magnitude and consequences of these children and their involvement in this worst form, and to offer recommendations based on these findings.

**Nepal situation of child ragpickers: A rapid assessment**

Kumar, Bal; Adhikari, Keshab Prasad; Subedi, Govind; Gurung, Yogendra Bahadur  
Geneva: International Labour Organization, 2001, 69 p.

<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/ipec/simpoc/nepal/ra/ragpickers.pdf>

*Excerpt from executive summary:*

This Rapid Assessment aims to gather information on the hazardous conditions facing children who work as ragpickers, known as Khate in Nepalese slang, and the manner in which these children are exploited. With the advent of recycling practices, ragpickers have become part of the growing population of street children in urban areas of Nepal. This study is intended to provide details on the nature, processes, and problems of child ragpicking, including the perceptions and behaviours of these children towards education, work and society. Family backgrounds and consequences of this worst form of child labour are examined as well. The study's findings will serve to assist future action programmes as well as to provide much needed background information. Additionally, recommendations based on the findings are offered.

**Nepal situation of domestic child labourers in Kathmandu: A rapid assessment**

Sharma, Shiva; Thakurathi, Mamasa; Sapkota, Kishna; Devkota, Bishnu; Rimal, Brahma  
Geneva: International Labour Organization, 2001, 53 p.

<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/ipec/simpoc/nepal/ra/dcl.pdf>

*Excerpt from executive summary:*

Hiring a live-in person to undertake domestic household chores is an integral part of South Asian tradition. The use of domestic child labourers (DCL) is common in Nepal, especially in its affluent urban areas. In Kathmandu, according to the study's findings, one in five households employ children. The consequences of domestic child labour on children, however, have prompted this study to investigate child domestic work as a worst form of child labour. This rapid assessment undertaken in Kathmandu aims to characterise DCL and to understand the trends in their employment. It provides overall quantitative and qualitative information on the topic of domestic child labour to fill the many gaps in knowledge about this hidden form of work.

**Nepal trafficking in girls with special reference to prostitution: A rapid assessment**

KC Kumar, Bal; Bahadur Gurung, Govind Subedi Yogendra; Prasad Adhikari, Keshab  
Geneva: International Labour Organization, 2001, 96 p.

<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/ipec/simpoc/nepal/ra/trafficking.pdf>

*Excerpt from executive summary:*

The need to restrict and eradicate such intolerable forms of child labour has become an essential element of a national development strategy to achieve sustainable growth and protect human rights. His Majesty's Government of Nepal (HMG/N) has repeatedly expressed its commitment to eliminating the worst forms of child labour, and the government is currently in the process of ratifying the new ILO Convention on the Worst Forms of Child Labour, No. 182.

This Rapid Assessment aims to shed new light on the plight and lives of Nepalese girls trafficked within their country or across the border to India, for sexual exploitation. The findings of this study will help complete the vast gaps in knowledge and information on this topic, and thus provide invaluable background to future action programmes aimed at eliminating this worst form of child labour. More specifically, the study focuses on uncovering the causes, characteristics, magnitude and consequences of these children and their involvement in this hidden worst form, and to offer recommendations based on these findings.

**Philippines children's involvement in the production, sale and trafficking of drugs in Cebu City: A rapid assessment**

Lepiten, Magdalena

Geneva: International Labour Organization, 2002, 184 p.

<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/ipec/simpoc/philippines/ra/drugs.pdf>

*Excerpt from introduction:*

Little is known about the use of children in the illegal drug trade. This study aims to fill the gaps in knowledge by presenting results of a rapid assessment on children's involvement in the production and trafficking of illegal drug in Cebu City, Philippines. The study focuses on three communities, namely; Kamagayan, Ermita and Luz.

The International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention on the Worst Forms of Child Labour (No. 182), 1999 calls for the prohibition and immediate action for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour (WFCL). The Philippines ratified the Convention on November 11, 2000 and has committed itself to implementing its provisions. One of the areas that constitutes WFCL, as defined in the Convention (Article

3c) is “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.”

### **Philippines child soldiers in Central and Western Mindanao: A rapid assessment**

Cagoco-Guiam, Rufa

Geneva: International Labour Organization, 2002, 128 p.

<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/ipec/simpoc/philippines/ra/soldiers.pdf>

*Excerpt from executive summary:*

Three major insurgent groups have waged armed struggle against the forces of the Philippine military since the 1960s. These are the Communist-oriented New People’s Army, the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) and its breakaway faction, the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF). The latter two groups were organized by Muslim revolutionary leaders, convinced that armed struggle is the only way to express the right to self-determination for the Bangsamoro Muslims in Mindanao.

Late in the 1980s, a group of ragtag armed youth, mostly from the Yakan and Sama ethnic groups based on the island province of Basilan emerged to become the country’s foremost bandit and kidnap-for-ransom group. The group, known as the Abu Sayyaf (“Bearer of the Sword”) has lately been reported to have recruited several minors into their fold.

This first ever Rapid Assessment on the phenomenon of child soldiers in some parts of South, Central and Western Mindanao attempted to scratch the surface, so to speak, of the magnitude, causes and consequences of the participation of children and minors in armed conflict.

### **Rapid assessment on trafficking in Children for exploitative employment in Bangladesh\***

INCIDIN Bangladesh (2002)

\*For full description, please see *Child Trafficking*

### **Small change: Bonded child labour in India’s silk industry**

Coursen-Neff, Zama; Narula, Smita (ed.); Whitman, Lois (ed.); Gorvin, Ian (ed.)

In: Report, Vol. 15, No. 2 (C), January 2003

Human Rights Watch Publications, 2003

<http://www.hrw.org/reports/2003/india/>

*Description:*

The Indian government is failing to protect the rights of hundreds of thousands of children who toil as virtual slaves in the country's silk industry, Human Rights Watch said in this new report. The 85-page report, "Small Change: Bonded Child Labor in India's Silk Industry," calls on the Indian government to implement its national laws to free and rehabilitate these "bonded children." Bound to their employers in exchange for a loan to their families, they are unable to leave while in debt and earn so little they may never be free. A majority of them are Dalits, so-called untouchables at the bottom of India's caste system. Human Rights Watch interviewed children, employers, government officials and members of nongovernmental organizations in three states that form the core of India's sari and silk industries: Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. At every stage of the silk industry, bonded children as young as five years old work 12 or more hours a day, six and a half or seven days a week. Children making silk thread dip their hands in boiling water that burns and blisters them. They breathe smoke and fumes from machinery, handle dead worms that cause infections, and guide twisting threads that cut their fingers. As they assist weavers, children sit at cramped looms in damp, dim rooms. They do not go to school and are often beaten by their employers. By the time they reach adulthood, they are impoverished, illiterate, and often crippled by the work, the report said.

### **The economic crisis and child labour in Indonesia\***

Manning, Chris (2000)

\*For full description, please see *Economics of Child Labour*

### **The impact of social labelling on child labour in India’s carpet industry\***

Sharma, Alakh; Sharma, Rajeev; Raj, Nikhil (2000)



\*For full description, please see *Impact*

### **The subterranean child labour force: Subcontracted home based manufacturing in Asia**

Mehrotra, Santosh; Biggeri, Mario

Innocenti Working Papers No. 96, November 2002

Florence: UNICEF, 2002, 73 p.

<http://www.unicef-icdc.org/publications/pdf/iwp96.pdf>

#### *Excerpt from abstract:*

Child labour is widespread in home based manufacturing activities in the informal sector in most developing countries. This form of child labour will not attract the penal provisions of a country's laws banning child labour. This paper draws on surveys carried out in five Asian countries – two low-income (India, Pakistan) and three middle-income countries (Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand) – where production of manufactured goods is subcontracted to home based workers widely. It examines the incidence of child work in such households, the child's schooling, reasons why children are working, their work conditions, their health, and gender issues.

## **Europe**

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### **Child labour in Turkey 1999**

State Institute of Statistics Prime Ministry Republic of Turkey; International Labour Organization

International Labour Organization, 1999, 84 p.

<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/ipec/simpoc/turkey/report/turk99.pdf>

#### *Excerpt from introduction:*

Child labour is seen as an important problem especially in developing countries. The employment of children negatively affects their physical and mental development and deprives them of opportunities to expand their capacities. A number of economic and social factors contribute to the emergence of child labour. Were these factors to be eliminated, the problem of child labour would greatly diminish as well. However, various incentives exist in the labour market that cause children to enter the labour market and remain in it. The desire to learn a trade or to engage in income generating activities, and non-attendance at school are some of the factors that push children to work.

In 1991, the International Labour Organization (ILO) recognized the importance of and the need to monitor child labour internationally and initiated the "International Program on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC)". Turkey is one of the six countries where the program was initiated for the first time in 1992. The long-run goal of IPEC is the complete elimination of child labour, while in the short-run it aims at the alleviation of the working conditions and the protection of working children.

As in other developing countries, the issue of child labour carries great importance for Turkey. The Child Labour phenomenon is closely related to the demographic structure of the country, the educational system, and the level of economic and social development. The multi-faceted nature of child labour necessitates the collection of various types of statistical data on child labour. For this purpose, in 1994 within the framework of the IPEC program, an agreement was signed between the State Institute of Statistics (SIS) and ILO to launch a Child Labour Survey in Turkey.

### **Child labour in Ukraine 1999: Statistical bulletin**

ILO-State Statistics Committee of Ukraine

Kyiv: International Labour Organization & State Statistics Committee of Ukraine, 2001, 247 p.

ISBN 9 668 03902 5

<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/ipec/simpoc/ukraine/reports/ukr99.pdf>

#### *Excerpt from introduction:*

Section one offers a profile of the children interviewed. It looks at different types of children's occupations, such as economic activity, household work and school attendance. This section includes detailed information on children combining work and school and on children not attending school.

Section two characterizes children's economic activity by types of work, labour relations, hours of work, remuneration and working conditions.

Section three contains statistics on children performing domestic work.

Section four comprises information obtained from parents/guardians on children's work activities and on the status of the household. This includes information on the types of economic activity children engage in, their reasons for working and the effects of work on education as well as information on children's health status and rehabilitation options and the household status and maintenance problems. All data is broken down by gender, age group, child's residence and type of economic activity.

The survey findings were discussed at a sub-regional conference held in Yalta in May 2000. There were 70 participants at the conference, including representatives from Central and Eastern European countries. As a result of this conference, recommendations were approved aimed at developing an integrated set of measures to provide comprehensive protection of children's interests. These include further refinements in the legal framework as well as the development of a child labour database.

### **Children and work in the UK: Reassessing the issues**

Pettitt, Bridget

London: Save the Children UK, 1998, 160 p.

ISBN 1 901 69813 0

<http://www.savethechildren.org.uk/scuk/jsp/resources/details.jsp?id=492&group=resources&section=publication&subsection=details>

#### *Description from website:*

This is the first comprehensive review of the role and extent of children's work in the UK today. It traces the historical roots of child labour from the industrial revolution through to today's part-time jobs, and examines how these fit alongside compulsory education. With contributions from a distinguished range of practitioners, academics and social scientists, *Children and Work in the UK* looks at: what children themselves think of the work they do; which children work and why; whether work is healthy or harmful; what can be learned from the experiences of children working in developing countries; and why attitudes towards part-time paid work and school-based work experience schemes are so different.

### **Estonia Children and adolescents involved in drug use and trafficking: A rapid assessment**

Kalikova, Neli; Kurbatova, Alijona; Talu, Ave

Geneva: International Labour Organization, 2002, 92 p.

<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/ipec/simpoc/estonia/ra/drugs.pdf>

#### *Excerpt from executive summary:*

The objectives of this Rapid Assessment are to provide better overviews of the factors that lead children to be engaged in such worst forms of child labour as drug trafficking and prostitution; and to assess the magnitude, characteristics, causes and consequences of children in drug trafficking. The data on educational, familial, and financial background of the children engaged in WFCL as well as data on reasons and conditions of their involvement in such kinds of activities were collected to fulfil these aims. Since children's involvement in drug trafficking is tightly intertwined with the problem of drug use, the importance of closer study of this type of children's risky behaviour is also emphasized.

### **Lebanon Child labour on tobacco plantations: A rapid assessment\***

Consultation and Research Institute (2002)

\*For full description, please see *Agriculture and Child Labour*

### **Romania Working street children in Bucharest: A rapid assessment**

Alexandrescu, Gabriela

Geneva: International Labour Organization, 2002

<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/ipec/simpoc/romania/ra/streetcld.pdf>

#### *Excerpt from executive summary:*

The purpose of this survey was to provide, in a relatively short period of time, qualitative and quantitative data about the engagement of street children in Bucharest in the worst forms of child labour. In the first stages of the survey, the worst forms of child labour, their content and the working conditions, as well as the socio-demographic characteristics of the target-population were identified.

The survey identified the main factors that had an impact on the phenomenon to explain how street children become engaged in the worst forms of child labour.



An important component of the study was to identify and describe the consequences of child labour on the street children: their physical and mental health, their education and the possibilities of social reintegration.

## **Latin America and the Caribbean**

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**Action against trafficking and sexual exploitation of children: An evaluation of ILO-IPEC programmes Thailand, Philippines, Columbia, Costa Rica and Nicaragua\***  
International Labour Organization (2001)

\*For full description, please see *Sexual Exploitation*

**Bolivia – Child labour in sugarcane: A rapid assessment\***  
Dávalos, Guillermo (2002)

\*For full description, please see *Agriculture and Child Labour*

**Brazil – Children in drug trafficking: A rapid assessment**  
Souza e Silva, Jailsom de; Urani, André  
Geneva: International Labour Organization, 2002, 86 p.  
<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/ipec/simpoc/brazil/ra/drug.pdf>

*Excerpt from introduction:*

The central subject of this Rapid Assessment to investigate the Worst Forms of Child Labour (WFCL) is the involvement of children in the drug trafficking business, in low-income communities, “Favelas”, in Rio de Janeiro. This study seeks to establish the variables that best explain why children enter and take part in this line of activity. The project was commissioned to the Instituto de Estudos Trabalho e Sociedade – IETS, a Brazilian NGO, recognized as a public interest organization by the Brazilian Ministry of Justice. IETS forms a network of researchers from a diverse set of Rio de Janeiro’s main academic and research institutions. The institute aims to generate and induce the generation of information relevant to the investigation of poverty and inequality and to monitor, evaluate and propose initiatives in the field of public policy, seeking its reduction. The present project compiled and organized data concerning living standards of children working in drug trafficking schemes in several low-income communities in Rio de Janeiro. A workshop bringing together researchers, people active and interested in the field and representatives of grass-roots organizations who work in low-income areas was also an important part of the project. This enabled an exchange of knowledge and the production of new public policy proposals that may improve the circumstances at hand.

**Children’s perspectives on their working lives**  
Woodhead, Martin (1998)

\*For full description, please see *Country Case Studies: South Asia*

**Children’s working hours, school enrolment and human capital accumulation: Evidence from Pakistan and Nicaragua\***  
Rosati, Furio Camillo; Rossi, Mariacristina (2001)

\*For full description, please see *Country Case Studies: South Asia*

**Costa Rica – The commercial sexual exploitation of children and adolescents: A rapid assessment\***  
Cecilia Claramunt, María (2002)

\*For full description, please see *Sexual Exploitation*

**Ecuador – Child labour in horticulture: A rapid assessment**

Catenuovo, Cecilia; Catelnuovo, Andrea; Oviedo, Jorge; Sanntacruz, Ximena (2000)

\*For full description, please see *Agriculture and Child Labour*

#### **El Salvador child domestic workers: A rapid assessment\***

Godoy, Oscar

Geneva: International Labour Organization, 2002, 9 p.

<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/ipec/simpoc/elsalvador/ra/domestic.pdf>

<http://www.ilo.org/public/spanish/standards/ipec/simpoc/elsalvador/ra/domestic.pdf> (Publication in Spanish)

*Excerpt from executive summary:*

This report is the result of investigations into the worst forms of child labour in the area of child domestic work, focusing on those aspects that make it among the most hazardous and abusive of activities. Researchers reviewed and analyzed specific aspects of the girls' experiences relating to family, community, school and work. Each of those aspects was analyzed from a gender perspective and using a rights-based approach in order to identify the sociological, political and economic dimensions of child labour in El Salvador.

This investigation is an effort to assess the sociological, political and economic dimensions of child domestic work from the standpoint of the type of physical, psychological and social risks it entails.

#### **El Salvador – Child labour in fishing: A rapid assessment**

Godoy, Oscar

Geneva: International Labour Organization, 2002, 8 p.

Ginebra: Organización Internacional del Trabajo, 2002, 94 p.

<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/ipec/simpoc/elsalvador/ra/pesca.pdf> (English Summary)

<http://www.ilo.org/public/spanish/standards/ipec/simpoc/elsalvador/ra/pesca.pdf> (Publication in Spanish)

*Excerpt from executive summary:*

This technical report contains the findings of an investigation into the worst forms of child labour in fishing; its purpose is to assess the extent to which children are involved in this activity in El Salvador.

The investigation was conducted using the rapid assessment methodology, which proved to be effective in achieving its purpose.

The results obtained provide an objective understanding of the work performed by hundreds of boys and girls who search the waters of our country each day for the means of earning a meagre income to contribute to their family's precarious budget. These findings also help to define areas of intervention that will serve as the basis for formulating public policies aimed at eliminating or reducing this type of work, or attenuating the risks it entails.

#### **El Salvador – Child labour in garbage dumps: A rapid assessment**

Carranza, Ana Cecilia; Zelaya, Leila; Iglesias, Salvador

Geneva: International Labour Organization, 2002, 4 p.

Ginebra: Organización Internacional del Trabajo, 2002, 74 p.

<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/ipec/simpoc/elsalvador/ra/garbage.pdf> (English Summary)

<http://www.ilo.org/public/spanish/standards/ipec/simpoc/elsalvador/ra/garbage.pdf> (Publication in Spanish)

*Excerpt from executive summary:*

The phenomenon of child labour in El Salvador is closely linked to the circumstances in which many Salvadorian families live, given that 50 per cent of such families are classified as poor or extremely poor. The various types of work performed by children include, among others: picking cotton and coffee; fishing; urban work; and scavenging – or the sorting and collecting of waste materials at dumpsites. The situation of these child workers is distinctly characterized by the failure on the part of the authorities to apply legal provisions – contained in the Constitution and in other legislation – that regulate some of these types of work.

El Salvador's economic problems have contributed to some extent to the need to find alternative means of satisfying basic needs. This has given rise to a series of related problems that include child labour and one of its worst forms: scavenging at dumpsites. A variety of factors underlies the enormously hazardous nature of this type of work. These include the environmental conditions in which it is carried out, the exposure to contaminants capable of producing a wide variety of diseases, and the many social problems related to human survival in places where refuse is deposited.

**El Salvador – Child labour in sugarcane: A rapid assessment\***

Lino, Judith E. Quesada; Aguilar, Alredo Vargas (2002)

\*For full description, please see *Agriculture and Child Labour*

**El Salvador – Child labour in the urban informal sector: A rapid assessment**

Quiteño, Héctor; Rivas, Walter

Geneva: International Labour Organization, 2002, 4 p.

Ginebra: Organización Internacional del Trabajo, 2002, 200 p.

<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/ipec/simpoc/elsalvador/ra/urbano.pdf> (English Summary)

<http://www.ilo.org/public/spanish/standards/ipec/simpoc/elsalvador/ra/urbano.pdf> (Publication in Spanish)

*Excerpt from executive summary:*

Child labour in the urban informal sector in El Salvador is directly linked to an economic, social and historical context in which nearly 50 per cent of the nation's families live in extreme or relative poverty, as well as to underlying cultural attitudes that view children's work as an introduction to vocational training and to the responsibilities of adulthood.

Urban child labour is an established feature of Salvadorian society, characterized by the fact that a large percentage of working children are from extremely poor households. To make matters worse, numerous studies conducted agree that child labour in El Salvador is a social phenomenon that is on the rise. Also disturbing is the fact that boys and girls find it impossible to reconcile work with school; some ultimately drop out and those who remain in school demonstrate very low levels of achievement.

Issues concerning children, in general, and child labour, in particular, have been addressed in actions undertaken by the Salvadorian Institute of Child Protection [Instituto Salvadoreño de Protección al Menor, ISPM], which is charged with formulating and directing child-oriented policies in the country. Other (non-governmental) organizations of civil society have also led efforts. The results obtained by the programmes and projects implemented have been very modest, mainly because they involved pilot projects or small-scale efforts.

**El Salvador: The commercial sexual exploitation of children and adolescents: A rapid assessment**

Innocenti, Zoila González de; Innocenti, Cinzia (2002)

\*For full description, please see *Sexual Exploitation*

**Encuesta Nacional de Trabajo Infantil y Adolescente en Nicaragua Entia 2000  
(National Survey on Child and Adolescent Labour in Nicaragua, 2000)**

Oliveira, Angela Martins; Gamboa de Espinoza, Marbel; et al.

International Labour Organization, 2003, 148 p.

[http://www.ilo.org/public/spanish/standards/ipec/simpoc/nicaragua/reports/ni\\_rep.pdf](http://www.ilo.org/public/spanish/standards/ipec/simpoc/nicaragua/reports/ni_rep.pdf)

*Excerpt from introducción (Translated):*

Since its creation in 1919, the ILO has made efforts to prevent and eradicate child labour. Its concerns regarding this topic are manifested in the preamble of the Organisation's Constitution, showing that the protection of children is one of the fundamental principles of social justice that the ILO promotes. In this context, the ILO in 1992, together with the international community, established the International Programme on the Eradication of Child Labour (IPEC). Its actions are directed towards the raising of awareness regarding the negative effects of child labour, formulating action plans against this phenomenon – taking into account the national realities, and to set off comprehensive development programmes targeting children, adolescents and their families, with a special emphasis on those working in dangerous environments.

Despite these efforts, there are difficulties which hinder the establishment of effective programmes against child labour, for example, a lack of information on the magnitude, nature, modalities, socio-laboral conditions, tendencies, causes and effects that this phenomenon has on millions of children and adolescents in the world.

**Estudio Cualitativo Sobre El Trabajo Infantil En Guatemala Informe Final**

**(Qualitative Study on Child Labour in Guatemala: Final Report)**

Velásquez, Licda. Elizabeth; Mancía Chúa, Carlos; Rodríguez Santana, Martha; Moreno, Carmen; de Celada, Miriam; Becerra, Carlos; Marschatz, Astrid; Salguero, Carmen Lucía  
Guatemala: International Labour Organization, 2003, 96 p.

[http://www.ilo.org/public/spanish/standards/ipecc/simpoc/guatemala/report/gt\\_2003.pdf](http://www.ilo.org/public/spanish/standards/ipecc/simpoc/guatemala/report/gt_2003.pdf)

*Excerpt from introducción (Translated):*

In 2001, the government of the Republic of Guatemala presented its National Plan on the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour and Protection of Adolescent Workers (Ministry of Education, Labour and Social forecasting 2001-2004), which counted on the participation and technical contribution of the International Programme on the Eradication of Child Labour of the ILO (IPEC-ILO), UNICEF, the Project on Comprehensive Strengthening of Youth in Guatemala and Save the Children Norway (SCN). It also achieved a compromise with the Minister and Vice-Minister of Labour, the regional directors of “Previsión Social”, and the technical personnel of the unit on protection of under age workers, and other institutions participating in the implementation process. “The National Plan, as its name indicates, aims at developing policies and actions in the area of eradication of child labour and the protection of adolescent workers with specific objectives for a period of five years, from 2000 to 2004.”

**Guatemala Child labour in garbage dumps: A rapid assessment**

García, Fernando; Duque, Vilma

Geneva: International Labour Organization, 2002, 5 p.

Ginebra: Organización Internacional del Trabajo, 2002, 71 p.

<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/ipecc/simpoc/guatemala/ra/basuras.pdf> (English Summary)

<http://www.ilo.org/public/spanish/standards/ipecc/simpoc/guatemala/ra/basuras.pdf> (Publication in Spanish)

*Excerpt from executive summary:*

When children go digging through the refuse at the main garbage dump of Guatemala City, they are not doing it for fun. It is within garbage dumps such as these that children and their families struggle to find the means for survival. That such a reality exists reveals the high levels of poverty and social and political exclusion in which the majority of the population lives. It is in this context that the analysis of the worst forms of child labour – which include the task of manually sorting through waste material – must be conducted. Poverty and marginalization compel some families to turn to child labour as virtually the only option for survival, given their need for the earnings derived from their children’s labour. This need has led them to perceive child labour as a normal activity. The rest of society, apparently, views it in much the same way. One often hears the argument that it is better for such children to work, than for them to become idle and lazy. Very few, even among the more highly educated segment of the population, defend children’s rights to education and to be protected against exploitative work.

**Hidden lives: Voices of children in Latin America and the Caribbean**

Green, Duncan

London: Save the Children UK, 1998, 192 p.

ISBN 0 304 33688 2

<http://www.savethechildren.org.uk/scuk/jsp/resources/details.jsp?id=548&group=resources&section=publication&subsection=details>

*Description from website:*

To research this book, the author talked to hundreds of children across the continent, watching them at work and play, on the streets or in the home. He interviewed children in Brazil, Colombia, Honduras, Jamaica, Nicaragua and Peru, as well as teachers, welfare workers and other adults involved in their lives. Building on the concept of children’s rights that are enshrined in the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, this book explores the lives of children through their own eyes and voices. It argues that child participation is both a right and a necessity if child-centred social programmes are to succeed; more broadly, harnessing the energy of children could help the region tackle pressing environmental and social problems.

**Jamaica Situation of children in prostitution: A rapid assessment**

Dunn, Leith

Geneva: International Labour Organization, 2001, 91 p.

<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/ipecc/simpoc/jamaica/ra/prostitution.pdf>

*Excerpt from executive summary:*

This study on child prostitution in Jamaica is part of the campaign to ratify the 1999 International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention No. 182 and Recommendation 190 on the Worst Forms of Child Labour, which the ILO defines 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, procurement or offering of a child for prostitution, production of pornography or pornographic performances;
- (c) The use, procurement or offering of a child for illicit activities, in particular for the production and trafficking of drugs; and
- (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.

### **Social labelling against child labour: Brazilian experiences**

Fischer, Rosa Maria; Falconer, Andres (coordinators)

International Labour Organization, 2000, 145 p.

<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/ipec/publ/policy/papers/brasil/report.pdf>

*Excerpt from research objectives:*

The general objectives of the study of child labour labels, as proposed by the ILO, are to:

“ascertain in what ways and how effectively the labelling programmes as a whole currently function, and to determine what long term role these programmes can play, along with others, in contributing to combat child labour and improve the situation of children;  
explore their mode of operation in specific economic, social and political contexts, and whether they promote changes in social attitudes about child labour in general.;  
explore the differences between programmes, which are sometimes substantial, and identify their areas of greatest and least effectiveness;  
ascertain insofar as possible the actual cost and the cost-effectiveness of such programmes, in order to (a) arrive at conclusions as to what is required for financially self-sustaining programme to function over the long term, and (b) be able at a later stage to compare the costs and benefits of labelling with those of the other measures against child labour.[”]

## ECONOMICS OF CHILD LABOUR

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### **Child domestic work**

UNICEF

*In: Innocenti Digest* No. 5, 1999

Florence: Innocenti Research Centre, 1999, 20 p.

ISSN 1028-3528

<http://www.unicef-icdc.org/publications/pdf/digest5e.pdf>

#### *Description:*

The fifth Innocenti Digest looks at what is probably the largest and most ignored group of child workers: child domestic workers. The limited research available on this 'invisible workforce' suggests that 90 percent are girls, most are 12 to 17 years old, and some work 15-hour days. One of the world's oldest occupations, child domestic work is increasingly becoming a commercialized trade and in many societies child domestics are still considered 'cared for,' and not exploited. A guest commentary by Anti-Slavery International urges that in seeking solutions "nothing can be done to improve the situation of child domestic workers unless employers are involved." The Digest examines challenges for practitioners, reviews national legislation and international standards, describes the work of organizations active in the field, and provides a list of relevant readings.

### **Children's working hours, school enrolment and human capital accumulation: Evidence from Pakistan and Nicaragua\***

Rosati, Furio Camillo; Rossi, Mariacristina (2001)

\*For full description, please see *Country Case Studies: South Asia*

### **Conceptual and research frameworks for the economics of child labour and its elimination\***

Ankar, Richard

Geneva: International Labour Organization, 2000, 50 p.

<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/ipec/publ/policy/papers/brasil/anker.pdf>

#### *Excerpt from introduction and background:*

One purpose of this paper is to develop conceptual and research frameworks for understanding the economics of child labour by taking into consideration that the economic benefits and costs from the elimination of child labour are influenced by the fact that there are: (i) various forms of child labour; (ii) several possible justifications for eliminating child labour; and (iii) a range of institutions and actors affected. In this way, it is hoped to improve our understanding of the economic determinants and consequences of child labour and so better enable policy-makers to devise effective policies to eliminate hazardous and other worst forms of child labour as well as improve lives, especially those of children and poor families. Throughout this paper, policy implications are drawn and research suggestions are made. The remainder of this paper is structured as follows. The second section is concerned with measurement issues. It begins with a discussion of the number of child labourers and the need for reasonably accurate estimates of several forms of child labour, especially hazardous and other worst forms. The second section develops a policy-relevant framework for conceptualising child labour, which has as its starting point the reasons for being concerned with child labour and therefore why it is necessary to measure different forms of child labour. Section 2 concludes with a discussion of selected measurement issues. The third section describes a range of institutions and actors which would be significantly affected by the elimination of child labour, and consequently should be considered in programmes to eliminate it. For each of these, there is a discussion of decision-making as regards child labour as well as how the elimination of child labour affects these actors and institutions. The final section is a concluding section.

\*Also found under *Solutions to Eliminating Child Labour*

### **Every child counts: New global estimates on child labour**

International Labour Organization

Geneva: International Labour Organization, 2002, 51 p.

ISBN 9 221 13113 0

<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/ipec/simpoc/others/globalest.pdf>



*Excerpt from introduction:*

This document presents the results of ILO research on the global magnitude of child labour. It introduces new global estimates for economic activity by children and child labour in the sense of ILO Conventions Nos. 138 and 182. For the first time ever, we have also attempted to estimate the extent of children in hazardous work and other worst forms of child labour.

Data on working children are still a scarce commodity. This is especially true for some of the worst and often hidden forms of child labour such as bonded labour or child prostitution. As far as possible, we have tried to present and analyze data by age, gender and regional break-down. Yet, the detail in presentation varies. In some cases, for instance on hazardous work, the available data did not allow us to move beyond the global estimation level.

There are no national data to be found in this document. The lowest aggregate level presented are the major world regions. All estimates are for the benchmark year 2000.

### **The East Asian crisis and child labour in the Philippines**

Lim, Joseph

Geneva: International Labour Organization, 2000

<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/ipec/publ/policy/papers/philippines/index.htm>

*Excerpt from summary:*

The Labour Force Survey reveals growing labour force participation among children aged 10-14 and young people aged 15-17. The main factors are (a) supply-side pressures for young people to join the work force during this period of economic difficulty and (b) higher non-enrolment in schools.

At the same time, the economic recession has reduced the demand for labour and has increased unemployment rates among children aged 10-14 and youths aged 15-17. Most seriously affected are young male workers in urban areas. Increasing unemployment among children and youths actively seeking work is worrisome, since they become vulnerable to informal, illegal, and hazardous activities. Out-of-school unemployed youths are also vulnerable to the dangers of drugs as well as juvenile delinquency and other forms of violence.

The document is divided into three main sections. Section One presents the main findings; Sections Two and Three introduce definitions and methodologies. Data are presented in tables and charts. Some of the specific technical assumptions and harmonization techniques are provided as appendices.

### **The economic crisis and child labour in Indonesia\***

Manning, Chris

Geneva: International Labour Organization, 2000, 80 p.

<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/ipec/publ/policy/papers/indonesia/indonesia.pdf>

*Excerpt from abstract:*

The paper reviews the impact of the financial and economic crisis on child workers in Indonesia. The economic crisis has imposed a tremendous burden on households. But aside from the very evident rise in numbers of street children, much of the cost of adjustment among children has been hidden from public scrutiny. While many children have been displaced from wage employment, many have found jobs in agriculture and the informal sector. The effects of the crisis have been superimposed, moreover, on a structure of child work that was already quite different from the stereotypes often associated with exploitation of young workers. It is the small and medium scale sector rather than in large-scale factories where the most abuse of child labour occurs. This is demonstrated in the case studies taken from the Bandung region in Indonesia. The paper discusses government responses to the crisis and policy initiatives which the government, international agencies and NGOs might consider to help protect and rehabilitate child workers, and ultimately to help eliminate more hazardous forms of child labour. The arguments are presented in the context of the pre-crisis situation of child workers, and the distinctly Indonesian pattern of child labour, which had emerged in the 1990s and underpins the response to the crisis.

\*Also found under *Country Case Studies: South Asia*



### **Child labour: Cause, consequence, and cure, with remarks on international labour standards**

Basu, Kaushik

Washington: The World Bank Group, 1998, 81 p.

<http://wbln0018.worldbank.org/Research/workpapers.nsf/5ade973899c8608685256731006834d5/5e71c6802f96abc0852567e0004b3be8?OpenDocument>

<http://www.worldbank.org/html/dec/Publications/Workpapers/wps2000series/wps2027/wps2027.pdf> (full-text)

#### *Description from website:*

Should child labour be banned outright? Should the World Trade Organization be given the responsibility to discourage child labour using trade sanctions? The answer to this complicated problem depends on the economic milieu, says Basu.

At least 120 million of the world's children aged 5 to 14 worked full-time in 1995, most of them under hazardous, unhygienic conditions, for more than 10 hours a day. This is an old problem worldwide but particularly so in Third World countries in recent decades. What has changed, with globalization, is our awareness of these child labourers. (The International Labour Organization distinguishes between "child work," which could include light household chores and could have some learning value, and "child labour," a pejorative phrase.)

By bringing together the main theoretical ideas, Basu hopes to encourage both more theoretical research and empirical work with a better theoretical foundation. Among other things, Basu observes that:

- The problem is most serious in Africa, where the child labour participation rate is 26.2 percent.
- Child labour has not always been considered evil, and there is no consensus on why it began to decline.
- Mandating compulsory education is regarded as more effective than outlawing child labour, because attendance at school is easier to monitor, but some experts believe economic progress is the answer to the problem.

Basu argues that, in some economies, the market for labour may exhibit multiple equilibria, with one equilibrium having low adult wage and a high incidence of child labour and another equilibrium exhibiting high adult wage and no child labour.

The model is used to provide a framework for analyzing the role of international labour standards.

### **Child labour related programmes: A review of impact evaluations\***

Henschel, Barbara

ILO, UNICEF, World Bank Group, 2002, 50 p.

[http://www.ucw-project.org/resources/pdf/childlabour\\_impactevaluation.pdf](http://www.ucw-project.org/resources/pdf/childlabour_impactevaluation.pdf)

#### *Abstract:*

This report is concerned with reviewing programme impact evaluations undertaken in the areas of child labour and education. The studies investigate the effects of promoted interventions on individuals, household and institutions exploring intended and unintended consequences, whether positive or negative. It is important for the evaluation system to be able to assess targeting efficiency and short- to long-term outcomes. For a correct estimate of the programme impact, the type of evaluation methodology employed is fundamental. We present several case studies of programme evaluation, which may be classified in two major categories: 'Social Fund Programmes' and 'Targeted Human Development Programmes'. Our major concern is to highlight the evaluation of the effectiveness of the education programmes.

\*Also found under *Best Practices and Programmes*

### **The impact of discrimination on working children and on the phenomenon of child labour**

NGO Group for the Convention on the Rights of the Child Sub-Group on Child Labour

NGO Group for the Convention on the Rights of the Child Sub-Group on Child Labour, 2002, 6 p.

<http://www.antislavery.org/homepage/resources/Discriminationpaper.pdf>

#### *Excerpt from introduction:*

This paper aims to highlight the main areas of discrimination and how they affect child labour and working children. It is not a comprehensive document covering every possible angle, but aims to stimulate discussion

for best possible implementation of ILO Convention 182. It also aims to provide food for thought on integrating children into next year's global report on discrimination, and to encourage research into child labour and discrimination.

The discrimination that working girls and boys endure mirrors discrimination in society as a whole. But there is also discrimination directly related to children. We know that discrimination helps cause child labour, and we know that children suffer discrimination as a consequence of the work they do. They also are discriminated against while at work itself – for example, insulted because they are foreign/poor/female, just like their parents. Different forms of discrimination suffered by children may overlap, and one form of discrimination may help cause another, creating a variety of situations with different impacts. This document will try to look at the various different forms of child labour, addressing the impact of each as both a cause and a consequence of child labour.

### **The impact of social labelling on child labour in India's carpet industry\***

Sharma, Alakh; Sharma, Rajeev; Raj, Nikhil

International Labour Organization, 2000, 94 p.

<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/ipec/publ/policy/papers/india/india.pdf>

#### *Excerpt from preface:*

Carpet production in India is an age-old and well-established industry predominantly in the cottage sector. India's handmade carpets enjoy a worldwide reputation. Owing to export-led growth, the labour intensive carpet industry in India has emerged not only as major foreign exchange earner, but also as an important provider of employment. However, the growth and expansion of the industry have been marred by widespread reports in the media in and outside the country about the exploitation of child labour, including bonded labour. As a result, the image of the carpet industry, and consequently exports, have suffered. To counter this, several measures have been initiated to tackle the problem of child labour in carpet production. Social labelling was one such initiative introduced in the 1990s. At present, child labour related social labelling in India is limited only to the carpet industry and is characterised by the existence of a multiplicity of labels that have generated numerous claims and counter-claims in recent times. The four labelling programmes in the carpet industry, viz., Rugmark, Kaleen, STEP and Care & Fair, are discussed at length in this study. These labelling programmes differ not only in their mechanisms and the approaches adopted but also in their stated objectives. Rugmark and Kaleen labels are affixed to individual carpets, while STEP and Care & Fair are company certificate programmes. Except Care & Fair, the other three labelling initiatives operate with inspection and monitoring mechanisms of one kind or another. This study examines the impact of the aforementioned labelling initiatives vis-à-vis child labour. It looks at their working mechanisms and highlights their major strengths and weaknesses. The study is broad-based as both quantitative and qualitative information has been used and analysed. Besides interviews with a cross-section of key informants/organisations connected with the carpet trade, it also surveyed 35 villages spread over nine districts in three states in India. Looms in the sample villages were covered through a structured loom survey to ascertain the incidence of child labour vis-à-vis the various initiatives to curb it. The study also reviewed the different welfare and rehabilitation measures initiated by labelling schemes in the field of child health and education.

\*Also found under *Country Case Studies: South Asia*

### **IPEC Action against child labour 2000-2001: Progress and future priorities**

International Labour Organization

Geneva: International Labour Organization, 2002, 80 p.

ISBN 9 221 12704 8

<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/ipec/about/implementation/ipecreport.pdf>

#### *Excerpt from introduction:*

Today, throughout the world, millions of children went to work instead of to school or play. Their large numbers in every region of the world make child labour the most widespread abuse of children. In this first decade of a new century, combating child labour must be among humanity's highest priorities. There is a solid foundation of action to build upon, comprising the mass of experiences accumulated by a growing number of countries in the 1990s. During that decade, the world awoke to child labour, primarily because of rising public support for child rights and growing concern about fair labour standards and decent work for adults in an increasingly globalised economy. In the new, more transparent world, abuses in these areas can no longer be tolerated. When the International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC) was

created nearly a decade ago, data and research on the causes and effects of child labour were sparse and project work to eliminate it barely existed. Reform of national policies and legislation on child labour was proceeding very slowly. Since then, there has been a sea change in attitudes toward child labour, especially its worst forms. This has been most evident in the outpouring of international political support for eradication of abusive child labour, as seen in the unprecedented pace of the ratification of ILO Convention on the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour, 1999 (No. 182) and the rapid expansion of IPEC's technical cooperation activities.

## SEXUAL EXPLOITATION

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### **Action against trafficking and sexual exploitation of children: Going where the children are: An evaluation of ILO-IPEC programmes Thailand, Philippines, Columbia, Costa Rica and Nicaragua\***

International Labour Organization

Geneva: International Labour Organization, 2001, 72 p.

<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/ipec/publ/monitoring/traffickingreport.pdf>

*Excerpt from introduction:*

This thematic evaluation, one of the first that ILO-IPEC has conducted, focuses on a particularly difficult area of activity: the trafficking and sexual exploitation of children (TSE). It discusses findings from study of programmes in Asia (Thailand and the Philippines) and Latin America (Colombia, Costa Rica and Nicaragua). The body of this report contains, in detail, ILO-IPEC programmes in TSE, ideas for components of programmes that might be suitable for replication, expansion or further development. It also discusses programming that has not been successful and additional issues that should be considered in future programming.

\*Also found under *Child Trafficking and Country Case Studies: Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean*

### **Costa Rica: The commercial sexual exploitation of children and adolescents: A rapid assessment\***

Claramunt, María Cecilia

Geneva: International Labour Organization, 2002, 5 p.

Ginebra: Organización Internacional del Trabajo, 2002, 199 p.

[http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/ipec/simpoc/costarica/ra/sex\\_exp.pdf](http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/ipec/simpoc/costarica/ra/sex_exp.pdf) (English Summary)

[http://www.ilo.org/public/spanish/standards/ipec/simpoc/costarica/ra/sex\\_exp.pdf](http://www.ilo.org/public/spanish/standards/ipec/simpoc/costarica/ra/sex_exp.pdf) (Publication in Spanish)

*Excerpts from executive summary:*

The commercial sexual exploitation of children and adolescents in Costa Rica is a social problem that has only recently received public recognition. The issue is now included in the national agenda and there is much debate over such questions as its magnitude and how to deal with it. Although there is evidence that sexual trade involving girls and adolescents has existed since colonial times, it is only in the past few years that there has been a concerted attempt to recognize the problem as a form of exploitation and sexual slavery, and as such, as a grave violation of the human rights of the child.

The overall aim of this study is to analyze the problem of sexual exploitation in Costa Rica along three main lines: the social response of the country, the local response in two Costa Rican communities (Desamparados and Limón) and a profile of the experiences of 100 child and adolescent victims of sexual exploitation.

\*Also found under *Country Case Studies: Latin America and the Caribbean*

### **El Salvador: The commercial sexual exploitation of children and adolescents: A rapid assessment\***

Innocenti, Zoila González de; Innocenti, Cinzia

Geneva: International Labour Organization, 2002, 5 p.

Ginebra: Organización Internacional del Trabajo, 2002, 86 p.

<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/ipec/simpoc/elsalvador/ra/sexexp.pdf> (English Summary)

<http://www.ilo.org/public/spanish/standards/ipec/simpoc/elsalvador/ra/sexexp.pdf> (Publication in Spanish)

*Excerpt from executive summary:*

This Rapid Assessment seeks to provide some insight into the phenomenon of the sexual exploitation of children and adolescents in El Salvador – a social problem with grave consequences for the overall development of those directly affected, as well as for the country as a whole. The problem touches upon a variety of aspects, such as public health, social and economic policy, legislation, etc.

Given the magnitude and complexity of the issue, the sexual exploitation of children and adolescents should be counted as among the most serious of human rights violations, undermining the development of the victims as persons and as citizens.

\*Also found under *Country Case Studies: Latin America and the Caribbean*

**Specialised training manual on psychosocial counselling for trafficked youth: Handling the trauma of sexual exploitation\***

Jordans, Mark

Kathmandu: International Labour Organization, 2002, 69 p.

[http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/ipecc/publ/download/counsel\\_traffic02\\_en.pdf](http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/ipecc/publ/download/counsel_traffic02_en.pdf)

*Excerpt from introduction:*

It is widely recognized, in literature as well as in practice, that people who have experienced life-threatening or otherwise traumatic experiences have an increased risk of suffering from psychological distress. People who have been trafficked for sexual exploitation have often been traumatized by a number of terrible events. The vulnerability is heightened when the victims of trafficking and sexual exploitation are young people or children, posing an extraordinary challenge to help them in their healing process. To assist them in dealing with the psychosocial consequences, individuals working with them need to be trained to provide such assistance. As this is a new field of expertise in Nepal, the need seems to lie in how to provide training on these issues. This manual therefore forms the basis for a training course for counsellors-to-be working with trafficked youth. It supplements an existing general training manual by providing a more in-depth thematic and specialized focus related to (trauma-) counselling for trafficked and sexually abused youth and it is recommended that it is used in conjunction with this. The experiences that trafficked youth have been forced to go through are torturous and against the most fundamental human rights. After rescue, their problems continue as they are confronted with difficulties, practically, socially and emotionally, hence the rehabilitation process needs to take into account many complex problems.

The reactions to the traumatic experiences among the survivors include anger towards abusers, hopelessness about reintegration in a society that tends to stigmatize victims of sexual abuse, feelings of depression, physical complaints, re-experiences of the traumatic events, etc. Psychosocial counselling, as one factor of the overall rehabilitation process, can be a valuable addition to assist the survivor to deal with such psycho-social problems.

This material is developed in the hope that it can contribute to the assistance of trauma survivors in their struggle to build self-confidence.

\*Also found under *Solutions to Eliminating Child Labour*

**Trafficking and sexual abuse among street children in Kathmandu\***

Subedi, Govind (2002)

\*For full description, please see *Child Trafficking and Country Case Studies: Central Asia*

## SOLUTIONS FOR ELIMINATING CHILD LABOUR

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### **Child labour indicators used by the UCW Project: An explanatory note**

Cigno, A.; Guarcello, L.; Lyon, S.; Noguchi, Y.; Rosati, F.

ILO, UNICEF, World Bank Group, 2003, 7 p.

[http://www.ucw-project.org/resources/pdf/cl\\_indicators\\_explanatory.pdf](http://www.ucw-project.org/resources/pdf/cl_indicators_explanatory.pdf)

#### *Excerpt from abstract:*

This note briefly explains and illustrates the set of indicators developed for the Country Statistics found on the UCW project website. All these indicators are meant to contribute to the action against child labour by a better understanding of work carried out by children.

They provide a partial answers to the following key questions: 1) What is children's work? 2) How widespread is it? 3) What are its characteristics? 4) How damaging is it for the child's health and future earning capacity? 5) Which household, local or national characteristics make it more likely that a child will work? The data used to develop the indicators are from household surveys conducted by the World Bank, the ILO International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC), under its Statistical Information and Monitoring Programme on Child Labour (SIMPOC), by UNICEF, under its Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) programme and by the Countries National Statistical Office. These surveys yield a wide variety of data in areas such as education, employment, health, expenditure, and consumption that relate to child work. They do not, however, provide information on unconditional worst forms of child work, such as child prostitution and child slavery, for which different data collection methodologies are required.

### **Child labour: Promoting the best interests of working children**

Myers, William; Boyden, Jo

International Save the Children Alliance, 1998, 20 p.

ISBN 2 940 21703 3

<http://www.savethechildren.org.uk/scuk/jsp/resources/details.jsp?id=488&group=resources&section=publication&subsection=details>

#### *Description from website:*

This paper focuses on the relationship between children's work and their development. Drawing on recent research, the authors argue that the impact of work on children's development should be the key measure for assessing whether or not the work is appropriate for children, and that children themselves can play an important role in helping make such assessments. The paper suggests a number of different measures to ensure that children are protected from harmful work and enabled to benefit from safe work.

### **Combating child labour: A handbook for labour inspectors**

International Labour Organization; International Association of Labour Inspection

Geneva: International Labour Organization, 2002, 57 p.

ISBN 9 221 13348 6

[http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/ipec/publ/inspection/labour\\_handbook.pdf](http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/ipec/publ/inspection/labour_handbook.pdf)

#### *Excerpt from introduction:*

This handbook provides those working in the field of labour inspection with basic information to understand and take action against children's work that is dangerous, exploitative, and compromises their future. For inspectors in the field, it offers suggestions on how to assess abuse and risk, how to evaluate a particular situation holistically, and how to work towards action-oriented decisions. It contains advice on the training process and on elements to include in a training programme. Finally, it describes tools that labour inspectors may find useful in assessing child labour problems.

### **Conceptual and research frameworks for the economics of child labour and its elimination\***

Ankar, Richard (2000)

\*For full description, please see *Economics of Child Labour*

### **CWIN strategies for the elimination of child labour in Nepal\***

Child Workers in Nepal Concerned Centre [online]  
[http://www.cwin-nepal.org/resources/issues/cwin\\_strategy\\_labour.htm](http://www.cwin-nepal.org/resources/issues/cwin_strategy_labour.htm)

*Excerpt from article:*

Child labour cannot be viewed in isolation because it is a cause and consequence of the country's socio-economic and political reality. Child labour is not a new phenomenon in an agriculture dominated country like Nepal. For many years, it has remained a part and parcel of the feudal economy. Like in other developing countries in South Asia, the rural communities in Nepal are living in a state of social injustice, economic exploitation, deprivation and backwardness. The growing marginalisation among the rural population, landlessness, unemployment and unplanned urbanisation have also contributed to an increase in the magnitude of child labour exploitation in the country. Constant poverty, unemployment and lack of basic needs in the villages force the parents to send their children to work in the cities for additional income for family subsistence. On the one hand, families and parents are forced to send their children to work due to poverty, and on the other hand, most of them are not aware of the consequences of child labour. Farming, plantation, cattle grazing and agriculture bonded labour are most common forms of child labour in rural areas, whereas factory work, domestic service, construction work, scavenging, transportation work etc., are common in the urban areas. In addition, a number of new areas of child labour emerge both in rural and urban areas with every passing year. This problem is closely interlinked with various other socio-economic and political realities of the country. Landlessness, poor access to resources and national productions, gender discrimination, unfair distribution of land, unemployment, lack of people-centered and sustainable development programme and environmental degradation are the under-lying factors of the child labour problem in Nepal.

\*Also found under *Country Case Studies: Central Asia*

#### **Development of indicators on child labour**

Jensen, Robert

International Labour Organization, 2000

<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/ipec/simpoc/jensen/index.htm>

*Excerpt from introduction and overview:*

ILO/IPEC has for many years been active in efforts to increase public awareness and encourage actions for the elimination of child labour. In 1993 the ILO/IPEC, in close collaboration with the respective national statistical institutions, carried out experimental surveys in four countries: Ghana, India, Indonesia, and Senegal (see Ashagrie 1996). As part of these continuing efforts, and in recognition of the fundamental need for quantitative data, the Statistical Information and Monitoring Programme on Child labour (SIMPOC) was created in 1998 to help member countries generate qualitative and quantitative data on child labour. A standardized survey methodology was developed for adoption by member countries, in order that there be comparability over time and across countries. Based on the originally designed survey instrument, surveys in 11 countries have been conducted, with plans for an additional 40. A further plan is to establish a centralized database on child labour at ILO HQ to which new information from the SIMPOC studies and other sources would regularly be added and updated. Such a database could then serve as a valuable instrument for establishing the current situation of child labour, and assist in advocacy, designing policy and interventions, and monitoring the impact of any such intervention programs, national and international laws and conventions.

However, data are of little value unless they are used for careful and rigorous description and analysis, guided by a coherent theoretical framework. An essential part of this work involves developing a set of key indicators that would measure the incidence and magnitude of child labour, its characteristics, causes and consequences. This report was undertaken towards these specific goals. This report, as dictated by the Terms of Reference (TOR), is largely focused around SIMPOC's data collection efforts and how to best make use of them.

#### **Do you know about the new ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention?**

Brown, Pins

The NGO Group for the CRC Sub-Group on Child Labour, 2001, 28 p.

<http://www.antislavery.org/homepage/resources/ILOeng.pdf>

*Excerpt from introduction:*

This brochure has been produced by the Child Labour Sub-Group of the NGO Group for the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC).



The United Nations (UN) Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), 1989, brought international, regional and national attention to the fact that children's issues are human rights issues. The creation of a human rights framework for children initiated by that convention proved to be a turning point. The International Labour Organisation's Convention No. 182, 1999 on the Worst Forms of Child Labour follows in the footsteps of the CRC, proclaiming children's right to be protected from the most harmful and exploitative practices.

For child rights groups, the purpose of this brochure is to show the potential for getting involved in implementing the Convention. Case studies illustrate how mobilization of civil society groups can maximize action to eliminate the worst forms of child labour.

For broader human rights groups and others whose work relates to child labour, we aim to provide an introduction to Convention 182 and its significance for a variety of different groups, from professional bodies to grassroots community groups.

### **Eliminating hazardous child labour step by step\***

International Labour Organization (1999)

\*For full description, please see *Child Labour and Health*

### **Eliminating the Worst Forms of Child Labour: A practical guide to ILO Convention No. 182 – Handbook for parliamentarians no. 3, 2002**

International Labour Organization; Inter-Parliamentary Union

Geneva: International Labour Organization; Inter-Parliamentary Union, 2002, 149 p.

ISBN 9 221 12900 4 (ILO)

ISBN 9 291 42106 5 (IPU)

[http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/ipec/publ/ipu\\_2002\\_gb\\_web.pdf](http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/ipec/publ/ipu_2002_gb_web.pdf)

*Excerpt from executive summary:*

This Handbook attempts to show how determined and concerted action involving several departments of government, as well as actors in all sections of society – among which parliamentarians have a particularly important role to play – can bring about the elimination of the worst forms of child labour within a relatively short time-frame. The basis of such action must be legislation, which keeps the total elimination of child labour as the ultimate goal of policy, but which explicitly identifies and prohibits the worst forms of child labour to be eliminated as a matter of priority. Such legislation must also provide adequate sanctions for violators and adequate compensation for victims, and be rigorously and impartially enforced. However crucial, legislation alone will have little impact unless it is accompanied by measures to:

- sensitize public opinion and to mobilize public support for action to combat the worst forms of child labour;
- prevent children from being lured into the worst forms of child labour;
- remove children from the worst forms of child labour;
- rehabilitate children who have been so removed and reintegrate them into the schooling system;
- improve the schooling system by making more schools and teachers available and making it more relevant to local needs;
- provide subsidies and income support for the children in greatest need and their families.

Multifaceted time-bound programmes to meet these requirements need to be drawn up and adequately funded, and their implementation needs to be rigorously monitored. Since the problem has important international dimensions, a major effort of international cooperation is required to support national efforts.

### **Frequently Asked Questions about Convention No. 182 and Recommendation No. 199 on the Worst Forms of Child Labour**

International Labour Organization (2001) [online]

<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/ipec/about/factsheet/faq.htm>

*Description:*

This guide aims to answer a number of frequently asked questions pertaining to everything from the ILO's motivations behind adopting particular conventions, the specifics of different conventions, and so on.

### **Getting rid of child labour**

Ahmed, Iftikhar

International Labour Organization, 2000, 35 p.  
<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/ipec/publ/policy/papers/brasil/ia.pdf>

*Introduction:*

The number of working children between the ages of 5 and 14 in developing countries is estimated at 250 million, of whom some 120 million work full-time (ILO, 1996a). Many millions of these children work in occupations and industries which are plainly dangerous, hazardous and exploitative. For instance, ILO statistical surveys in 20 countries reveal that nearly 70 per cent of the working children face serious hazards, such as cuts, fractures, loss of body parts, crushing injuries, burns, skin diseases, sight or hearing loss, and respiratory illness. The household surveys also reveal that 80 per cent of the children work 7 days a week (ILO 1997d).

There is by now a virtually unanimous view that poverty is the main, although not the only cause of child labour (ILO, 1996a, 1997b and UNICEF, 1997). However, the precise quantitative magnitude and the strength of the relationship between the level of poverty and the incidence of child labour has not yet been empirically established.

Schooling is presumed to be a powerful weapon in the immediate battle against child labour (ILO, 1996a; UNICEF, 1997). Again concerns have been expressed about the rampant non-compliance of compulsory schooling laws in countries where they exist (Kruger, 1997). Doubts have also been cast on the credibility of national statistics reporting high school enrolment rates (The Economist, 1997). Even if the enrolment figures are true, the relationship with child labour is blurred as some children combine work with education and the school drop out rate is high in many developing countries. Therefore, there is a need for an empirical investigation of the genuine link between the reported national school enrolment rates and the employment of child labour.

It is also presumed that child labour will diminish in the long run, since children receiving education today, as educated adults, specially as educated adult women, in the future, will have reduced fertility rates and tend to have healthier and educated children (ILO, 1996a, 1996b; Kruger, 1997). Furthermore, the creation of human capital will fuel future economic growth, which in turn will dampen the pressure on children to enter the labour market. The relationship between education and child labour being complex, there is a need to look at the empirical relationship directly between adult literacy, female literacy in particular, and child labour.

**A handbook on advocacy: Child domestic workers: Finding a voice**

Black, Maggie; Blagbrough, Jonathan (ed.)

Anti-Slavery International, 2002, 77 p.

ISBN 0 900 91851 9

Translation: French, Spanish

<http://www.antislavery.org/homepage/resources/AdvocacyHandbookEng.pdf>

*Excerpt from preface:*

Children working as domestics in the households of people other than their parents or close family members constitute a high proportion of child workers world-wide. Among girls, domestic work is by far the most common form of employment, whether paid or unpaid. But where it is common, because of the ambiguities which surround the children's working situation – which is often confused with traditional types of fosterhood or 'alternative upbringing' – the practice of taking children into a household for the purpose of using their labour may typically be regarded as socially acceptable, even benign. Anti-Slavery International (Anti-Slavery) has been active during the past decade in bringing to light information about the circumstances surrounding child domestic work in different parts of the world, including the deprivations of childhood rights and opportunities intrinsic in the practice. Anti-Slavery's initial interest stemmed not only from its concern about exploitative child labour in general, but from the terms and conditions under which many children perform domestic labour in the households of others – terms and conditions which are often tantamount to servitude. Not only the contractual basis of child domestic labour but many of its practical characteristics have features akin to slavery. A child employed in a private household may be unpaid; be expected to work around the clock without set hours or time off; be virtually imprisoned; and treated as the chattel of the employer.

**International action against child labour: A guide to monitoring and complaints procedures**

Anti-Slavery International

Anti-Slavery International, 2002, 28 p.

<http://www.antislavery.org/homepage/resources/internationalactionEnglish.pdf>

*Excerpt from introduction:*

Those working on child labour at the national, regional and international level now know that there are a variety of international laws that are supposed to help eliminate the economic exploitation of children. However, there is still confusion about how to use those laws, as well as over which can best help protect children's rights.

These laws range from the United Nations (UN) Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989 (CRC) to certain conventions of the International Labour Organization (ILO) to various regional treaties such as the Inter-American Convention on Human Rights. Many such conventions have an accompanying mechanism to monitor their implementation. Some also have dedicated procedures, such as a court, to assess particular complaints about particular cases. This guide aims to achieve three things regarding those mechanisms as they relate to child labour:

- a) To inform organisations working on child labour about relevant procedures.
- b) To show organisations that these mechanisms are accessible and useful.
- c) To indicate next steps for interested organisations.

In turn, Anti-Slavery International hopes that this will lead to:

- a) Increased awareness of available UN/ILO and other monitoring and complaints mechanisms on child labour amongst national level NGOs.
- b) Increased use of available mechanisms.
- c) Increased pressure on governments to implement relevant conventions as a result of such submissions.

This guide will indicate that international mechanisms can be a useful tool for civil society organisations in cases where governments are not respecting their international obligations. However, it is not an exhaustive guide giving a list of all options.

### **IPEC action against child labour: Achievements, lessons learned and indications for the future (1998-1999)**

International Labour Organization

Geneva: International Labour Organization, 1999

<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/ipec/publ/imp99/report.htm>

#### *Executive Summary:*

Several landmark initiatives during the past two years give reason for hope that the elimination of child labour is a feasible objective. Hundreds of thousands of children throughout the world participated in the Global March to Ban Child Labour. In 1998, the adoption of the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work provided the Organization with a powerful tool against child labour. And the unanimous adoption of the Convention on the Worst Forms of Child Labour, 1999 (No. 182) and its accompanying Recommendation by the delegates at the International Labour Conference at its 87th Session, was the culmination of years of experience leading to a commitment by nations, irrespective of their economic situation, to deal immediately with the problem of the worst forms of child labour.

This report outlines the most salient events, progress made and challenges faced by IPEC over the last two years and sets out the main directions and priorities for the future.

Chapter II provides an update on IPEC, including a brief overview of the extent and magnitude of the problem, the partners involved, programme activities, expenditures and the core approach. The section starts off with a short review of the challenge that quantifying the problem still represents, in particular for the most hazardous forms of child labour and IPEC's response through its Statistical Information and Monitoring Programme on Child Labour (SIMPOC). It continues with an overview of the growing commitment at national and international level to address the problem, exemplified inter alia in the fact that IPEC has evolved into a global partnership of close to 90 countries and has been able to expand its activities thanks to the continued confidence of donors in the approach of the Programme and ends with a summary of the IPEC approach and strategy.

Chapter III highlights the achievements of the Programme, touching also briefly on monitoring and evaluation issues. The section illustrates that the Programme continued to provide services aimed at strengthening the capacity of ILO constituents in addressing the problem. Major achievements included: i) the introduction of an innovative process of workplace monitoring and social protection for affected children and their families; ii) the progress made in mainstreaming child labour into the policies, programmes and budgets of partner organizations; iii) the intensification of efforts to target the worst forms of child labour through the development of large programmes aimed at removing children from some of the most abhorrent forms of child labour in Asia and Latin America; iv) the major expansion of the Programme achieved in Africa; and v)

the estimated 130,000 working children that have benefited directly from the Programme during 1998-99 and experienced an improvement in their lives. The section ends with an update on recent evaluation results and IPEC initiatives to prepare for a new monitoring and evaluation strategy and system.

Chapter IV analyses the key lessons learned and their implications for future activities in the areas of: broad-based multi-sectoral action; action against the worst forms of child labour; the role of the various IPEC partners; the importance of mainstreaming successful approaches and achieving sustainability of impact; the emerging model of workplace monitoring and social protection; the continuing challenge to improve the knowledge basis on child labour; and finally IPEC's contribution towards the worldwide movement against child labour.

Chapter V, as a conclusion to the report, looks at the challenges ahead. It points out that the sheer magnitude and complexity of the problem require a continuous process of improving performance and fine-tuning approaches and explains how the ILO through the creation of the InFocus Programme on child labour and the specific goals it has identified for the future will respond to this challenge.

### **IPEC action against child labour: Highlights 2002**

International Labour Organization

Geneva: International Labour Organization, 2003, 72 p.

ISBN 9 221 13384 2

[http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/ipec/about/implementation/ipec2002\\_en.pdf](http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/ipec/about/implementation/ipec2002_en.pdf)

#### *Excerpt from introduction:*

In the ILO's Global Report A future without child labour (May 2002), new global estimates confirm that child labour is still a massive and serious problem worldwide. The prevalence of the worst forms of child labour and hazardous work in particular was found to be greater than earlier assumed. This widespread and sad abuse of children must remain one of humanity's highest priorities. The challenge is enormous and can only be met by large-scale, innovative interventions by governments, the social partners and NGOs with the assistance of the international community, including the International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour. At the same time, the Global Report concluded that action to combat child labour has increased manifold over the last decade and is presently being undertaken with determination and with considerable – if still insufficient – re-sources in many countries. The debate on the Global Report at the International Labour Conference in June 2002 affirmed both the seriousness of the problem and the necessity of all action taken. It also gave guidance for the ILO's child labour programmes in the years to come.

This report is intended to demonstrate that, ten years after its creation, IPEC has gone from strength to strength in addressing the child labour problem; that it has become a major force in action against child labour, supporting the ILO's tri-partite constituents; that it is gradually shifting from direct execution of field programmes to facilitating action and advising constituents and partners; and that it is moving towards mainstreaming child labour action into national and global development agendas. During the second decade of its work, IPEC, while constantly pushing delivery, quality, and accountability to new limits, is gearing up for action that will achieve a sizeable and sustainable reduction of child labour worldwide and to eliminate, to the maximum extent possible, the worst forms of child labour.

### **IPEC Highlights 2000**

International Labour Organization

Geneva: International Labour Organization, 2000

<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/ipec/publ/imp99/report2000/draft7.htm>

#### *Excerpt from introduction:*

It is now almost one year ago since the Director General created the InFocus Programme on Child Labour: IPEC. Bringing together all work done within the ILO on the subject of child labour, the purpose of this initiative was to provide a better link between policy development, standard setting, advocacy and operational programmes in order to strengthen and rationalize the ILO's action against child labour. At the same time, in the context of the strategic objectives set for the ILO as a whole, specific objectives, indicators of performance and targets were set for IPEC.

This report outlines the most salient events, progress made and challenges faced by IPEC over the last year. As it is a mid-term report for the current biennium it provides an interim assessment of emerging results. Starting off with a quick review of the IPEC approach and its strategic priorities, Section 2 of the report provides a summary update of the IPEC programme, including an update on the IPEC alliance – which is rapidly approaching a 100-member partnership – and an overview of trends in programme activities, expenditures and delivery.

Section 3 highlights the interim achievements of the Programme measured against the strategic objectives, indicators of performance and target identified for the current biennium. The section illustrates that early signs are positive and that IPEC is on track to meet its highly ambitious targets of:

- Ratification by half the ILO membership of Convention No. 182 by end-2001, as well as a substantial increase in the ratification rate of Convention No. 138;
- Doubling delivery of operational programmes from US\$ 22 million expenditure to US\$ 44 million;
- National quantitative and qualitative studies on child labour in 30 additional member States;
- Progress in the formulation of policies and programmes with a particular focus on the worst forms of child labour in 12 member States; and
- Doubling the number of direct beneficiaries of the Programme from 130,000 to 260,000 children.

Section 4 of the report provides an overview of the various initiatives undertaken during 2000 to equip the Programme with improved tools, concepts and methodologies to address child labour. Substantial attention is paid in the section to the fully-fledged evaluation dimension the Programme has built up – including a systematic gender review – and the preparatory work that has been undertaken to respond to the increasing demand for more targeted technical expertise in addressing the worst forms of child labour through Time-Bound Programmes.

Section 5 of the report illustrates the measures introduced by IPEC to meet the challenge of delivering a rapidly growing programme. IPEC has re-engineered its work process to capitalize on every possibility of speeding up delivery, achieving economies of scale and strengthening financial controls.

Section 6 as a conclusion to the report briefly summarises the challenges ahead of the Programme in the months or years to come.

**Mainstreaming gender into the international programme on child labour: IPEC: A report to the international programme on the elimination of child labour at the International Labour Organization**  
Jensen, R.

International Labour Organization: Gender Issues, 2001, 72 p.

<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/ipec/publ/gender/jensen.pdf>

*Excerpt from executive summary:*

There has recently been increasing demand to generate approaches for bringing equitable entitlements and benefits for all into development efforts. Incorporating gender into IPEC activities is not only required to ensure such equality, but is also central to the very success of all activities and programs. Mainstreaming refers to the process and practice of promoting equality concerns into all program objectives and activities. Circular no. 564 from the Director General expressed the ILO's commitment to gender mainstreaming and has propelled several initiatives and gender sensitive activities. In this context, this report analyzes the extent to which IPEC has mainstreamed gender into its activities in the past, and suggests a framework for doing so in the future.

**Promoting gender equality in action against child labour: A practical guide**

Haspels, Nelien; Romejin, Mainka; Schroth, Susanne

Bangkok: International Labour Organization, 2000, 37 p.

<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/ipec/publ/gender/gender.pdf>

*Excerpt from introduction:*

The elimination of child labour and the promotion of gender equality go hand in hand. Child labour is work, which subjects children to exploitation and abuse. The promotion of gender equality means giving equal opportunities to boys and girls, and men and women. The use of a gender lens is vital to prevent and solve child labour problems. The combat against child labour and the promotion of equality between men and women address key human rights issues and are preconditions for the sustainable, people-centred, social and economic development of societies. The challenge is to demonstrate that action against child labour and promotion of gender equality do not mean a trade-off with other development gains, but provide long-lasting benefits to families, communities and societies.

**Specialised training manual on psychosocial counselling for trafficked youth: Handling the trauma of sexual exploitation\***

Jordans, Mark (2002)

\*For full description, please see *Sexual Exploitation*



### **Street and working children: A guide to planning**

Save the Children UK

London: Save the Children UK, 2000

ISBN 1 841 87032 3

<http://www.savethechildren.org.uk/scuk/jsp/resources/details.jsp?id=590&group=resources&section=publication&subsection=details>

#### *Description from website:*

Over the past 20 years, street children living and working in cities across the world have become more visible, giving rise to international concern. In response, many different projects have been set up to try to meet their needs. However, there are still surprisingly few accounts of this work. Street and Working Children is a guide for those who want to start or improve a project working with homeless and working children. Drawing on over 20 years' experience, the author offers guidance on different ways of working with street children.

### **Sub regional project on eradicating child domestic work and child trafficking in West and Central Africa\***

Anti-Slavery International

Anti-Slavery International, March 2003, 8 p.

<http://www.antislavery.org/homepage/resources/Code%20of%20Conduct%20English%202003%20for%20PDF.pdf>

#### *Excerpt from project summary:*

Child labour is a major concern for a large number of institutions. This is shown by research carried out into different areas of child labour and investment in programmes for the education, training and rehabilitation of child victims of economic exploitation or trafficking. Over the past ten years, Anti-Slavery International has given priority to raising awareness of the circumstances and conditions under which children work in domestic service in households other than those of their own families.

Anti-Slavery International initiated a sub-regional project to set up a network of NGOs in five West African countries (Bénin, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Niger and Togo) and one from Central Africa (Gabon), to work together for the eradication of abusive forms of work and the worst forms of child labour. The conditions of work of child domestics are a form of servitude. They are often victims of various forms of abuse (corporal punishment, bad treatment, economic and sexual exploitation). Girls are the most vulnerable. The main objective of their placement, which is to provide an opportunity for education or of training for the future, is not respected and their future is compromised. Such children are invisible workers. The treatment and servitude that child domestic workers suffer is akin to slavery. Their contribution to society is significant, both socially and economically, but to the detriment of their dignity and fundamental rights.

\*Also found under *Country Case Studies: Africa*

### **The Convention on the Worst Forms of Child Labour (No. 182) Comes into force: What does this mean?**

International Labour Organization (2000) [online]

<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/ipec/about/factsheet/facts23.htm>

<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/ipec/ratification/convention/text.htm>

#### *Contents:*

- When does it come into force? Why that date?
- Does the Convention come into force for the entire world on 19 November 2000?
- What is the official registration of a ratification? Is this the same date on which a country decides to ratify?
- What difference does it make when the new Convention comes into force?
- Full text of Convention

### **The unit costs of programmes to prevent or end child labour: A review of selected ILO/IPEC programme interventions**

Ueda, Misaki Akasaka

Geneva: International Labour Organization, 2002, 27 p.

[http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/ipec/publ/policy/cost\\_intervention.pdf](http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/ipec/publ/policy/cost_intervention.pdf)

*Excerpt from introduction:*

This paper is a summary of work conducted in conjunction with a broad ILO/IPEC study on the Costs and Benefits of the Elimination of Child Labour. It is intended to provide information on the unit costs of a wide range of selected programme interventions undertaken by ILO/IPEC in the past ten years in order to construct, at the later stage of the project, global estimates of the cost of programmes to prevent or withdraw children from work.

This report focuses on cost-effectiveness analysis in the form of the cost of withdrawing and preventing children from working. A wide range of programme interventions have been developed and applied by ILO/IPEC to achieve the long-term objective of the elimination of child labour, yet little is known as to which interventions are more cost-effective and in what circumstances. Upon the review of programme data on the costs and effectiveness of IPEC interventions, it was decided to collect the data directly from the IPEC field offices through questionnaires to ensure the accuracy and comprehensiveness of data on the selected Action Programmes or sub-projects. ILO/IPEC has typically supported local institutions implementing small scale, localised mini-projects as demonstration projects or as part of a broader project. These Action Programmes have typically covered both “direct action” with immediate impact on a small selected number of target groups as well as indirect impact through capacity building action. In the following the terms project and programme is used interchangeable for these Action Programmes unless otherwise stated.

### **A world consensus for a final blow to the worst forms of child labour?**

Grumiau, Samuel

*In: Fundamental rights at work: Overview and prospects, Labour Education, 2001/1, No. 122*

International Labour Organization, 2001

<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/dialogue/actrav/publ/122/122e.pdf>

*Excerpt from publication:*

Next year, the International Labour Conference will be examining an initial Global Report on child labour under the follow-up to the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work. This should allow for a first evaluation of Convention No. 182, which took effect in 1999. International trade union organizations are already campaigning for its ratification and full application.



## APPENDIX: RESEARCH SOURCES

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### Databases:

International Labour Organization

<http://www.ilo.org>

The World Bank Group

<http://www.worldbank.org>

Understanding Children's Work (UCW)

<http://www.ucw-project.org>

UNICEF – Innocenti Research Centre

<http://www.unicef-icdc.org>

### Website:

African Regional Tripartite Meeting on Child Labour, Kampala, Uganda, 5-7 February 1998

<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/comp/child/conf/africa/>

Anti-Slavery International

<http://www.antislavery.org>

Child Workers in Asia

<http://www.cwa.tnet.co.th>

Child Workers in Nepal

<http://www.cwin-nepal.org>

Human Rights Watch

<http://hrw.org/backgrounder/crp/back0610.htm>

ILO Convention and Recommendation Concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour

[http://www.ilo.org/public/english/comp/child/standards/ilo\\_conv/](http://www.ilo.org/public/english/comp/child/standards/ilo_conv/)

Save the Children

<http://www.savethechildren.org>

Save the Children Alliance

<http://www.savethechildren.net/alliance/index.html>

Save the Children Sweden

<http://www.rb.se/eng/>

Save the Children

<http://www.savethechildren.org.uk/scuk/jsp/index.jsp?flash=true>

UNICEF

<http://www.unicef.org/>

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