



Governing Body

309th Session, Geneva, November 2010

GB.309/TC/3

Committee on Technical Cooperation

TC

FOR DECISION

THIRD ITEM ON THE AGENDA

Follow-up to the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work: Technical cooperation priorities and action plan regarding abolition of child labour

Overview

Issues covered

Following discussion of the Global Report *Accelerating action against child labour* at the 99th Session of the International Labour Conference in June 2010, the Governing Body is called upon to consider technical cooperation priorities and an action plan regarding the effective elimination of child labour.

Policy implications

See paragraphs 21–28, which summarize the key components in the 2010 Action Plan.

Financial implications

Paragraph 30.

Decision required

Paragraph 31.

References to other Governing Body documents and ILO instruments

ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, 1998
Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138)
Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182)
ILO Declaration on Social Justice for a Fair Globalization
GB.297/PV, GB.297/TC/4 and dec-GB.308/4

Executive summary

1. The 2010 Global Report *Accelerating action against child labour*¹ discussed by the International Labour Conference (ILC) in June 2010 noted that child labour continues to decline, but that the rate of reduction has slowed. There are still 215 million children in child labour compared to 222 million in 2006, with 115 million children in hazardous work. At the current rate of reduction, the 2016 target of the elimination of the worst forms of child labour will not be met.
2. The Global Report lists a number of achievements in the period since 2006 as well as continuing challenges. Ratifications of ILO Conventions Nos 138 and 182 have continued to increase; many countries have developed national plans to tackle child labour; a global conference on child labour has helped to reinvigorate the worldwide movement and has adopted the “Roadmap for Achieving the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour by 2016”; there has been increasing involvement of the social partners; the International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC) has contributed to a number of strategic partnerships with other United Nations agencies; and the ILO has continued to make efforts to include child labour in Decent Work Country Programmes.
3. The Global Action Plan agreed in 2006² remains the framework guiding ILO activities. Within this framework, the 2010 Global Report calls for specific action by the ILO to hasten the pace of progress towards the 2016 target. The present paper proposes that the key elements of an action plan for the period ahead should involve:
 - promoting universal ratification of child labour Conventions;
 - promoting public policies to tackle child labour;
 - leading the knowledge agenda;
 - supporting regional priorities;
 - further strengthening advocacy, strategic partnerships and the worldwide movement against child labour;
 - increased capacity building for workers’ and employers’ organizations;
 - further integrating child labour within Decent Work Country Programmes; and
 - taking forward the Roadmap agreed at the Hague Conference.
4. The paper proposes that the Governing Body endorse the 2010 Action Plan outlined above (including the Roadmap adopted by the Global Child Labour Conference 2010: Towards a world without child labour – Mapping the road to 2016, at the Hague, as a strategy to implement the action plan), and reconfirm its commitment to the elimination of child

¹ ILO: *Accelerating action against child labour, Global Report under the follow-up to the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work*, Report of the Director-General, Report I(B), International Labour Conference, 99th Session, Geneva, 2010.

² See ILO: *The end of child labour: Within reach, Global Report under the follow-up to the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work*, Report of the Director-General, Report I(B), International Labour Conference, 95th Session, Geneva, 2006, Part IV, paras 358–387; and GB.297/TC/4.

labour as one of the organization's highest priorities and to IPEC's role in supporting efforts to that end.

Introduction

5. As part of the follow-up mechanism to the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights and Work, 1998, Global Reports annually examine one of the four areas specified in the Declaration, seeking to provide a dynamic picture of the situation, assess ILO action in the area, and include a draft action plan to be reviewed by the Governing Body.³ The 2010 Global Report by the Director-General entitled *Accelerating action against child labour* was discussed by the ILC in June 2010.⁴ At its current session, the Governing Body is called upon to consider technical cooperation priorities and an action plan regarding the effective elimination of child labour.
6. The Global Report of 2010 is the third on child labour, following similar reports in 2002 and 2006. The report includes new global estimates on child labour, and reviews policy developments including the status of ratification of child labour Conventions.
7. Globally, child labour continues to decline, albeit to a lesser extent than before. There are still 215 million children caught in child labour, compared to 222 million reported in 2006. The number of children in hazardous work, often used as a proxy for measuring the extent of the worst forms of child labour, is declining, particularly among those below 15 years of age. The overall rate of reduction, however, has slowed. There are still 115 million children in hazardous work and, at the current rate of reduction, the 2016 target of the elimination of the worst forms of child labour will not be met.
8. Among girls, particularly young girls in hazardous work whom many national programmes as well as IPEC programmes and those of other agencies have targeted, there has been a significant decrease. However, among boys and older children (aged 15 to 17 working in the worst forms of child labour), the trends show some increase. Most child labourers continue to work in agriculture. Only one in five working children is in paid employment. The overwhelming majority are unpaid family workers.
9. Regionally, the most significant decline in child labour occurred in Asia and the Pacific followed by Latin America and the Caribbean. Child labour is increasing in sub-Saharan Africa, which faces particular challenges linked to rapid population growth and the impact of HIV/AIDS.
10. The Global Report shows that in places where constituents have been active, and have focused on particular groups such as girls and young children, significant progress has taken place, underlining the point that, with political will and focused interventions, progress can be made.

³ ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, 1998, Annex, Part III, Section B, para. 2.

⁴ ILO: *Accelerating action against child labour*, op. cit.

The 2006 Global Action Plan and the 2016 target: Achievements to date

11. The Action Plan endorsed by the Governing Body in November 2006⁵ proposed that the ILO and its member States should continue to pursue the goal of the effective abolition of child labour by committing themselves to the goal of eliminating the worst forms of child labour by 2016. The Action Plan set priorities for future technical cooperation in the period leading up to 2016. These built on the 2002 plan, and started from the premise that effective elimination of child labour could only be achieved at the country level and that member States must be at the forefront of such efforts. In particular, the plan called for the adoption of time-bound targets to meet the goal of eliminating the worst forms of child labour – and eventually all its forms – by 2016, and identified various means by which the ILO, governments, and employers' and workers' organizations could support this process. In pursuit of this approach, the ILO would strengthen its efforts to develop coherent and comprehensive approaches to abolishing child labour worldwide using a three-pronged strategy:
 - supporting national responses to child labour, in particular through effective mainstreaming of child labour concerns in national development and policy frameworks;
 - deepening and strengthening the worldwide movement; and
 - promoting further integration of child labour concerns within overall ILO priorities.
12. The 2010 Global Report lists a number of achievements in the period since 2006, whilst also highlighting continuing challenges:
 - The 2006 Global Report noted that ratifications of Convention No. 138 stood at 141, and Convention No. 182 at 156. The respective figures in 2010 are 156 ratifications for Convention No. 138 and 172 for Convention No. 182. Despite this progress, the Report also notes that one third of the world's children live in countries that have not yet ratified one or both of the child labour Conventions.
 - Member States, with the support of the ILO, have continued to employ a time-bound programme approach, which includes the development of national action plans and the mainstreaming of child labour issues into national development frameworks. In the course of 2009, IPEC developed guidelines for national action plans on child labour which were validated through regional workshops with full involvement of the social partners. Despite progress in this area, a significant number of countries have yet to put in place time-bound measures.
 - Member States have enhanced national statistical and analytical capacity for data collection with the support of the ILO, and the knowledge base on child labour has improved. Benefiting from preparatory work by the ILO's Statistical Information and Monitoring Programme on Child Labour (SIMPOC), the 18th International Conference of Labour Statisticians adopted, in 2008, a resolution concerning statistics of child labour which established globally agreed measurement standards and, in an innovative approach, statistically defined child labour to include hazardous unpaid household services under specified circumstances.

⁵ GB.297/PV, para. 243 and GB.297/TC/4. See also ILO: *The end of child labour: Within reach*, op. cit., Part IV, paras 358–387.

- The ILO’s work has included a focus on sharing and translating knowledge into policy advice. IPEC’s knowledge has been distilled and presented in the form of knowledge products such as resource kits and good practice digests, and through international and national training activities. An added focus has been placed on impact assessments to identify which type of interventions work, how they work, and in what context. These assessments are key to informing policies and interventions.
- Progress has been made in strengthening and developing the worldwide movement against child labour through ongoing advocacy and communication efforts. One of the measures called for in the 2006 Global Action Plan was an international review conference.⁶ The Government of the Netherlands responded to this call by hosting, in May 2010, the Hague Global Child Labour Conference which served to reinvigorate the worldwide movement.
- South–South cooperation, initiated in 2006 by Brazil providing technical cooperation assistance to countries in the Americas, has now extended to countries in Asia and Africa. This is further supported through a triangular cooperation with the United States which also involves the social partners.
- Capacity building of employers’ and workers’ organizations, further developing their role in supporting efforts to tackle child labour, has continued to be a feature of IPEC activities. Mainstreaming of child labour in their policies, programmes and activities has been supported by training of national employer and trade union centre focal points. Despite progress in this area, further engagement is needed with workers’ and employers’ organizations on the basis of their key competence and mandates. This work can contribute to enhancing the ability of the social partners to make sectors, workplaces and communities free of child labour.
- IPEC has also engaged with the social partners to support the creation of community-based child labour monitoring systems which support efforts to tackle child labour. Since most child labour takes place in agriculture, IPEC continues to support the global partnership established in order to build effective action against child labour in the sector. IPEC has also paid increased attention to child labour in global supply chains, sharing good practices with business leaders in various forums, enhancing contact with Global Union federations, advising multi-stakeholder initiatives combating child labour in cocoa and tobacco production and training corporate social responsibility managers, among others.
- IPEC has contributed to a number of collaborative initiatives and partnerships with other United Nations agencies in the areas of education, trafficking, agriculture, and children affected by armed conflict, as well as through the Understanding Children’s Work initiative with UNICEF and the World Bank.
- Under promotion of the further integration of child labour concerns within overall ILO priorities, the ILO continued to make efforts to include child labour – including gender differences and the special situation of girls – in Decent Work Country Programmes. A series of initiatives addressed the linkage between child labour and youth employment and school-to-work transition.

⁶ The 2006 Global Action Plan called for a major international review conference “to assess progress in international efforts against child labour ... to help refocus and re-energize the worldwide movement. The meeting would give particular attention to integrating child labour elimination into global education, development and human rights frameworks and to reviewing the impact of Convention No. 182” (*The end of child labour: Within reach*, op. cit., para. 382).

- In line with the Global Action Plan’s “focus on Africa”, IPEC has assisted African countries to put in place time-bound measures including national action plans for the elimination of child labour and especially its worst forms, to conduct national surveys, and to address HIV-induced child labour. Following ILO Regional Meetings, constituents in Africa and Asia committed to eliminating the worst forms of child labour by 2015, and the Americas committed to a hemispheric agenda and regional action plan aimed at eliminating the worst forms of child labour by 2015. More concentrated effort and resources are required to meet the challenges throughout the African subregions.

From 2010 to 2016: Accelerating action against child labour

13. The 2010 Global Report calling for urgent steps to accelerate action against child labour was discussed by the ILC on 11 June 2010. Concern was expressed at the slowing down of progress in eliminating child labour and the likely impact on child labour of the economic crisis. A number of representatives reiterated the importance of political will and argued for scaling up effective interventions and accelerating progress; they expressed strong support for the ILO’s activities and the continuing work of IPEC.
14. In reviewing solutions, the ILC discussion highlighted the all-important link between access to quality education and elimination of child labour, the importance of decent work for adults, and the importance of vigorous law enforcement. There was also an emphasis on the need to break the cycle of child labour and poverty by reaching out to the informal economy where most child labour takes place. The importance of social dialogue in supporting and promoting public policies to address the root causes of child labour was also stressed.
15. The discussion on ways forward to achieving the 2016 goal has been further shaped by the outcome of the Hague Global Child Labour Conference on 10–11 May 2010. Over 500 representatives from 97 countries around the world participated in the Hague Conference, representing governments, employers’ and workers’ organizations, international and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and academia. Over the course of the two days, participants took stock of the significant progress made, as well as the key remaining obstacles to the eradication of child labour, particularly its worst forms, and shared good practices and lessons learned. On the final day, participants adopted by acclamation the “Roadmap for Achieving the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour by 2016” (attached as appendix). The representatives of governments from all ILO regions and social partners were closely involved throughout the process of developing the Roadmap, including the negotiations over its final text.
16. The Roadmap builds on the knowledge and experience of those involved in the fight against child labour and provides strategic direction for future work. It proposes priority actions for ways to accelerate action and to increase collaboration. It also includes a monitoring framework to ensure that action is carried forward. In its guiding principles, the Roadmap spells out that governments have primary responsibility for eliminating the worst forms of child labour, and that the social partners, civil society and international organizations have important supporting roles. The Roadmap specifically calls on governments to “assess the impact of relevant policies on the worst forms of child labour, taking into account gender and age, put in place preventive and time-bound measures and make adequate financial resources available to fight the worst forms of child labour, including through international cooperation” (Part I, Guiding principles, para. 2). It also recognizes that countries and regions differ in their needs, and states that there is no single policy that will by itself end the worst forms of child labour.

17. The Roadmap spells out four sets of priority actions that governments need to implement simultaneously: (1) effective legislation and law enforcement; (2) offering free, quality education to all children; (3) social protection to families and their children in need, in particular vulnerable and hard-to-reach children; and (4) labour market policies that include youth employment policies, regulation and formalization of the informal economy, and creation of an environment that aims to combat child labour in supply chains.
18. During the ILC discussions on the 2010 Global Report, a significant number of delegates welcomed the Hague Conference and the Roadmap. At the panel session on child labour of 11 June, the Minister of Social Affairs and Employment of the Netherlands presented the Roadmap, which received explicit support from 18 delegates.⁷ The representative of the Government of Brazil confirmed his country's wish to host a follow-up global conference on child labour in 2013.
19. At its 308th Session (June 2010), the Governing Body took note of the Roadmap presented by a representative of the Dutch Government, of the ILC discussion on this item and of the reply given by the Office according to which, at the 309th Session (November 2010) of the Governing Body, the Committee on Technical Cooperation would consider the Roadmap as part of its deliberations on a plan of action for the elimination of child labour.⁸

2010 Action Plan and technical cooperation priorities

20. The Global Action Plan agreed in 2006 remains the framework guiding ILO activities through to 2016. Within this framework the 2010 Global Report calls for specific action by the ILO to hasten the pace of progress towards the 2016 target. The paragraphs below summarize the key components proposed for ILO work on child labour in the period ahead.

Towards universal ratification of child labour Conventions

21. The ILO will work with member States towards promotion of universal ratification of Conventions Nos 138 and 182, and towards implementation of the 1998 Declaration.

Promoting public policies to tackle child labour

22. The practical experience in tackling child labour developed through IPEC's field programme is invaluable and will be used to inform support to national responses to child labour, including the development of national policies and action plans. ILO constituents have emphasized the importance of quality basic education as being a central component of the response to child labour, and IPEC will continue to build linkages between efforts to

⁷ These 18 expressions of support were made by spokespersons of the Employers' group, Workers' group, a worker representative from Pakistan, and spokespersons from the Governments of Australia, Botswana, Canada, China, Egypt, Gambia, Kenya, Malawi, Morocco, New Zealand, Nigeria, Romania, Spain (on behalf of the European Union, Albania, Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Iceland, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Republic of Moldova, Montenegro, Norway, Serbia, Turkey and Ukraine), Sri Lanka and Uzbekistan.

⁸ dec-GB.308/4.

tackle child labour and to promote Education for All. Increasing strategic focus will be given to other important public policy responses which can have a positive impact on child labour by addressing its root causes, in particular social protection, youth employment and efforts to promote decent work and livelihood opportunities for adult workers. Attention will also be paid to other contributing factors, including discrimination and social exclusion.

Leading the knowledge agenda

23. The ILO has a comparative advantage through its accumulated experience in data gathering, empirical and policy-oriented research, policy work and extensive practical experience obtained from its field projects and social partners. It will continue to be the knowledge leader, and will continue to produce global and regional estimates and a periodic world report on child labour, resources permitting. Inter-agency cooperation, particularly through the Understanding Children's Work project, will continue to be important in this area. IPEC will endeavour to address existing knowledge gaps by developing methodologies to better capture some of the more neglected worst forms of child labour, and will develop impact assessment methodologies with a view to explaining the best policy responses to eliminating child labour. Particular emphasis will be given to developing and promoting knowledge in the areas of agriculture (the sector in which 60 per cent of working children can be found), forced labour, child domestic labour (an area in which a new international labour standard is expected to be adopted in 2011 and where the majority of children involved are girls) and the informal economy. The ILO will also further implement the resolution adopted by the 18th International Conference of Labour Statisticians concerning statistics on child labour.⁹

Regional priorities

24. The 2010 Global Report highlighted that child labour has increased in both absolute and relative terms in sub-Saharan Africa, confirming the need to continue to focus efforts on eliminating child labour in this region. IPEC will seek to mobilize donor support for new work in Africa, whilst continuing to strengthen support under existing programme activities and fine-tuning its strategic focus. Work in South Asia, the region in which the largest number of children are working, will include a focus on ratification of Conventions and necessary follow-up. Although considerable progress has been made in the Latin American region, important challenges remain, including the issue of child labour in indigenous communities which requires particular attention.

Advocacy, strategic partnerships and the worldwide movement against child labour

25. To develop and support the worldwide movement, the ILO will aim to expand its global influence through developing more effective advocacy tools, particularly through the scaling up of the World Day against Child Labour and making the ILO the international clearing house of ideas and practices related to combating child labour. The proposed regular world reports on child labour will be a key advocacy tool in the years to come. Under the ILO's public-private partnership policy, the Office will engage in discussions on multi-partner initiatives to address child labour in, amongst others: cocoa, sugar, tobacco, cotton, coffee, mining and fishing, while contributing to the creation of livelihood

⁹ ILO: *Report of the Conference*, 18th International Conference of Labour Statisticians, Geneva, 24 November–5 December 2008, Resolution II concerning statistics of child labour, p. 56.

initiatives in these sectors for adults whose children are at risk of child labour. The Office will also continue to promote the elimination of child labour under the “One UN – Delivering as One” approach and in the context of the target dates for the Millennium Development Goals (2015) and the elimination of the worst forms of child labour (2016), in global partnerships and in South–South cooperation, and will continue to promote the mainstreaming of child labour into international policy and development frameworks and indicators.

Capacity building for workers’ and employers’ organizations

26. The Global Report underlines the vital role that the social partners play at all levels of the worldwide movement against child labour. Capacity building of the social partners will be an integral part of project activities developed by the Office. Particular attention will be given to the valuable role of the social partners in promoting advocacy on child labour and supporting the public policy response. Support to these organizations will also be stepped up to allow them to play more significant roles within their competencies and mandates.

Child labour within Decent Work Country Programmes

27. Consistent with the approach called for in the ILO Declaration on Social Justice for a Fair Globalization, attention to child labour will be reflected in Decent Work Country Programmes, and efforts to strengthen programme linkages between IPEC and other ILO programmes and activities will be intensified at headquarters and in the field. The impact of the global economic crisis threatens to have a negative impact on child labour and IPEC will be well-placed to support targeted efforts against child labour in the context of recovery measures through its field presence.

Taking forward the Roadmap

28. The ILO will actively support implementation of the “Roadmap for Achieving the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour by 2016” agreed at the Hague Conference. IPEC will also collaborate with the Government of Brazil in its hosting of a follow-up global child labour conference in 2013.
29. Taken together, points 21 to 28 above provide a strategic agenda and action plan for the ILO, and in particular IPEC, in the years ahead towards 2016.

Financial implications

30. Whilst many of the activities envisaged above will be supported through existing and planned ILO–IPEC technical cooperation programmes, IPEC will also seek to mobilize additional donor support, in particular for the preparation of the world report and the promotion of the Roadmap in countries where no IPEC project exists. In this regard attention is drawn to Article 8 of Convention No. 182, which provides that Members shall take appropriate steps to assist one another in giving effect to the provisions of the Convention.

31. *The Committee may wish to recommend to the Governing Body that it:*

- (a) re-endorses the Global Action Plan agreed in 2006 (see summary in paragraph 11) which provides a framework for the overall approach to 2016;*
- (b) endorses the 2010 Action Plan which is contained in paragraphs 21 to 28 above, including the Roadmap adopted by the Hague Conference as a strategy to implement the Action Plan; and*
- (c) reconfirms its commitment to the elimination of child labour as one of the Organization's highest priorities, and IPEC's role in supporting efforts to eliminate child labour.*

Geneva, 11 October 2010

Point for decision: Paragraph 31

Appendix

Global Child Labour Conference 2010

Towards a world without child labour – Mapping the road to 2016

(10–11 May 2010, The Hague, The Netherlands)

Roadmap for Achieving the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour by 2016

Preamble

- (i) A new momentum is necessary if the world is to attain the goal of eliminating the worst forms of child labour by 2016 as agreed upon by the ILO tripartite constituents in the Global Action Plan.¹ Around the world, 215 million boys and girls² are engaged in child labour.³ One hundred and fifteen million of these children are exposed to its worst forms.⁴ Removing these children from the worst forms and offering them a future without child labour is an urgent priority.
- (ii) **We**, participants at the Global Child Labour Conference 2010. Towards a world without child labour – Mapping the road to 2016, representatives from governments, employers' and workers' organizations, non-governmental and other civil society organizations, regional and international organizations, have gathered in The Hague, the Netherlands, on 10 and 11 May 2010, to take stock of progress made since the adoption of the ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182), to assess remaining obstacles and to agree on measures to accelerate progress towards the elimination of the worst forms of child labour by 2016, while affirming the

¹ This goal has been agreed upon by the ILO constituency of 183 member States and workers' and employers' organizations. It was endorsed by the ILO Governing Body in November 2006.

² This figure is taken from the 2010 ILO Global Report on child labour.

³ Child labour is work done by a child who is under the minimum age specified for that kind of work, as defined by national legislation, guided by the ILO Declaration on the Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work (1998) and ILO Conventions Nos 138 and 182.

⁴ The worst forms of child labour are defined in the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) as:

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

Recommendation No. 190, accompanying Convention No. 182, provides further guidance.

overarching goal of the effective abolition of child labour, which is reflected in the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work (1998) and ILO Convention, 1973 (No. 138), to which ILO Convention, 1999 (No. 182), is complementary, and

- (iii) **Considering** that action to eliminate the worst forms of child labour is most effective and sustainable when it is situated within action to eliminate all child labour, including through area-based and sector-based programmes, and
- (iv) **Acknowledging** that the effective abolition of child labour is a moral necessity and that all ILO Members have an obligation to respect, promote and realize that principle; that it can yield high social and economic returns, and that eradicating child labour – and providing the alternative of education and training, and decent work for adults and children of working age – contributes to households breaking out of the cycle of poverty, and helps countries advance human development, and
- (v) **Recognizing** that the international community has identified child labour as a significant impediment to the realization of children's rights, national development⁵ and the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals, particularly those related to poverty alleviation, education, gender equality and HIV/AIDS, and recognizing furthermore that the ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) and its accompanying Recommendation (No. 190) reflect a global consensus that immediate and effective measures are required to secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour as a matter of urgency, and
- (vi) **Noting** that over the past decade action against the worst forms of child labour has been implemented in all parts of the world and that this has led to significant progress; that this demonstrates that the fight against child labour can be won with sound policy choices and substantial national and international resource commitments, and when capitalizing on new opportunities, such as the G20 summits and the Global Jobs Pact, and
- (vii) **Acknowledging** the available data concerning the incidence of child labour, by sector, with the highest incidence of child labour in agriculture (60 per cent), and 26 per cent in services,⁶ while recognizing the need for more data collection covering hard-to-reach children including in domestic work, slavery, sexual exploitation and illicit activities, and
- (viii) **Agreeing** that with six years remaining until the target date of 2016 for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour, it is imperative to substantially upscale and accelerate action, given the overall pace of progress and that the global economic crisis puts recent progress at risk, and
- (ix) **Recognizing** further that now, more than ever, political leadership is needed to achieve the elimination of the worst forms of child labour, and that governments in

⁵ Including in the following instruments, documents and events:

- ILO Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138);
- UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989);
- Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development (1995);
- international child labour conferences in Amsterdam and Oslo (both 1997);
- ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work (1998);
- ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182);
- World Fit for Children (2002), outcome document of the 2002 UNGASS on Children;
- Global Action Plan against the Worst Forms of Child Labour (2006);
- ILO Declaration on Social Justice for a Fair Globalization (2008).

⁶ See ILO 2010 Global Report.

partnership with all other relevant actors need to act swiftly and with determination in this endeavour, particularly in the informal economy where most child labour occurs, and

- (x) **Acknowledging** that international cooperation and/or assistance among Members for the prohibition and effective elimination of the worst forms of child labour should complement national efforts and may, as appropriate, be developed and implemented in consultation with employers' and workers' organizations,
- (xi) **Declare** that we will substantially increase efforts to ensure that we achieve the goal of eliminating the worst forms of child labour by 2016 and **we agree** to this Roadmap, and **we urge** the international community to substantially increase its efforts in this regard.

Part I – Principles and action

Guiding principles

1. Governments have the primary responsibility for enforcing the right to education for all children, and the elimination of the worst forms of child labour. The social partners and other civil society organizations, and international organizations have important roles in promoting and supporting such action.
2. Government responsibility should be assumed at the highest level and with the best interests of children in mind, taking into consideration the views of children and their families, and should include due attention to the most vulnerable children and the conditions that create their vulnerability. In doing so governments should assess the impact of relevant policies on the worst forms of child labour, taking into account gender and age, put in place preventive and time-bound measures and make adequate financial resources available to fight the worst forms of child labour, including through international cooperation.⁷
3. In a globalized economy, government responsibility includes developing and strengthening policies and programmes, in consultation with social partners that address child labour issues, in particular the worst forms, in international supply chains.
4. Government actions to combat child trafficking, prostitution, production of pornography and the trafficking of drugs should, where necessary, include international cooperation.
5. Governments should consider ways to address the potential vulnerability of children to, in particular, the worst forms of child labour, in the context of migratory flows.
6. All actors should work towards strengthening the worldwide movement against child labour, including by using traditional and new media. They should – according to their expertise – raise awareness and sensitize the public on the rights of children to be free from child labour, the value of education and training, and the longer term costs of child labour, in terms of health, employment opportunities, persistent inequalities and intergenerational poverty.
7. There is no single policy that by itself will end the worst forms of child labour. However, evidence has shown that targeted action that simultaneously addresses the implementation and enforcement of legislation, the provision and accessibility of public services (including free, quality, compulsory education, training and non-discriminatory social protection services), and the functioning of labour markets, yields high returns in the fight against child labour, including its worst forms. The elimination of child labour should therefore be integrated in broader policy frameworks at national and sub-national levels, and policy coordination should be strengthened through appropriate inter-ministerial mechanisms.

⁷ As per Article 8 of ILO Convention No. 182.

Action by governments

8. Government actions should be guided by the following policy priorities:
 - 8.1. National legislation and enforcement:
 - 8.1.1. Working towards implementation of the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work (1998) and, for States party to the ILO Conventions addressing child labour, full implementation of those Conventions, and for States that are not party to those Conventions, consideration of ratifications, as well as the optional protocols to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child.⁸
 - 8.1.2. Adopting and enforcing national legislation against child labour and its worst forms in particular, ensuring that these rights are respected for all children without exception, and ensuring that information on relevant legislation is widely disseminated.
 - 8.1.3. Developing and implementing cross-sectoral national action plans to eliminate the worst forms of child labour as a priority, in consultation with social partners and taking into consideration the views of other parties as appropriate. Providing adequate resources to achieve the goals so established.
 - 8.1.4. Periodically reviewing and updating national lists of hazardous work prohibited for children in consultation with social partners.
 - 8.1.5. Ensuring access to justice by children and their families, including by ensuring that justice systems and processes are child friendly.
 - 8.1.6. Enforcing appropriate sanctions against perpetrators of the worst forms of child labour, strengthening the inspection and monitoring machinery that bring these to light, and documenting court cases. Particular emphasis should be given to strengthening labour inspection, including on occupational health and safety.
 - 8.2. Education and training:
 - 8.2.1. Extending and improving access to free, compulsory, quality education for all children, with a particular focus on girls, and ensuring that all children under the minimum age for employment are in full-time education, and including where appropriate and consistent with relevant international labour standards, in vocational or technical education.
 - 8.2.2. Adopting strategies to remove costs that represent a barrier to education, in particular fees and school supplies.
 - 8.2.3. Adopting strategies to (i) encourage and monitor school enrolment, attendance, retention and reintegration, through, for instance, scholarship and school meal programmes to help poor families reduce the costs of education,⁹ and (ii) create a child-friendly learning environment, in which children are protected from abuse, violence and discrimination.
 - 8.2.4. Developing concrete plans and mechanisms to meet the needs of children engaged in the worst forms of child labour as per ILO Convention No. 182 and support their transition into appropriate education or vocational training.

⁸ The Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict.

⁹ See *Rethinking school feeding. Social safety nets, child development and the education sector*, World Bank, 2009.

- 8.3. Social protection:
- 8.3.1. Implementing strategies, policies and programmes that offer access to and delivery of social and health services to vulnerable and socially excluded households, hard-to-reach children, and children with special needs, where possible including a basic social protection floor.
 - 8.3.2. Fighting discrimination that contributes to child labour.
 - 8.3.3. Supporting families' capacity to protect their children by working towards a system of social protection through, for instance, cash transfer schemes; public works; access to credit, insurance and savings schemes; strengthening and implementing national protection frameworks to protect children from exploitation.
 - 8.3.4. Assisting victims of the worst forms of child labour to prevent their return to child labour.
- 8.4. Labour market policy:
- 8.4.1. Taking action to foster a well-functioning labour market, as well as access to vocational training for adults and young people of working age that corresponds with the current and future needs of the labour market so as to facilitate the school-to-work transition.
 - 8.4.2. Supporting employment creation and promoting decent and productive work for adults and young people of working age, that is consistent with the fundamental principles and rights at work.¹⁰
 - 8.4.3. Working towards regulating and formalizing the informal economy where most instances of the worst forms of child labour occur, including through the strengthening of state labour inspection and enforcement systems and capacities.
 - 8.4.4. Creating an environment, together with social partners, that aims to combat child labour in supply chains.

Action by the social partners

9. Social partners should be guided by the following priority actions:
- 9.1. Taking immediate and effective measures within their own competence for the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour as a matter of urgency including through policies and programmes that address child labour.¹¹
 - 9.2. Advocating for the effective abolition of child labour, where appropriate in collaboration with other civil society organizations.
 - 9.3. Advocating for effective training and education policies and for extended access to free, compulsory, quality education up to the minimum age for admission to employment.
 - 9.4. Improving outreach (by workers' organizations) into the economic sectors in which child labour is prevalent, and implementing initiatives in particular sectors.
 - 9.5. Working to ensure that effective systems are in place to combat child labour in supply chains, recognizing the usefulness of social dialogue in the design and implementation of such systems. Publicizing, promoting and learning from successful initiatives to

¹⁰ See the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work (1998).

¹¹ Employers can make use of the ILO/IOE guides: *Eliminating child labour: Guides for employers*.

combat child labour and in particular its worst forms, with the support, where appropriate, of governments and international organizations.

Action by non-governmental organizations and other civil society actors

10. NGOs and other civil society actors should be guided by the following priority actions:
 - 10.1. Generating support in society for the effective abolition of child labour, including by contributing to knowledge on the extent and impact of child labour, by developing demonstration projects for upscaling by governments, and by calling upon governments to implement education for all and effective policies against child labour, especially its worst forms.
 - 10.2. Calling upon governments to respect children's rights and ensure that appropriate services are offered to vulnerable children to protect them from child labour, especially its worst forms, and assist those that have been withdrawn from child labour.
 - 10.3. Supporting multi-stakeholder initiatives in sectors of the economy that involve the worst forms of child labour.
 - 10.4. Contributing to monitoring the incidence of child labour and related issues, including through appropriate research and capacity building.
 - 10.5. Engaging children and their families in an inclusive and participatory manner so that policy-makers can consider their views when developing policies.

Action by international and regional organizations

11. International and regional organizations should be guided by the following priority actions:
 - 11.1. Providing technical and, where appropriate, financial assistance to support governments' efforts to mainstream policies regarding the worst forms of child labour into their development strategies at national and local levels, particularly those directed at poverty reduction, health and education, child and social protection, gender equality and human development.
 - 11.2. Promoting an effective partnership across the United Nations and the multilateral system to address child labour, mainstreaming child labour into international policy and development frameworks and indicators and intensifying cooperation regarding child labour, including through the Global Task Force on Education and Child Labour and other existing partnerships,¹² while recognizing the lead role of the ILO in combating child labour.
 - 11.3. Mobilizing additional financing for the effective abolition of child labour, especially in its worst forms.
 - 11.4. Developing further methodologies and capacity to conduct research on child labour, particularly its worst forms, undertaking systematic impact assessments and evaluations of child labour interventions, including the differential outcomes for girls and boys and different age groups, and improving documentation and knowledge sharing.

¹² Existing partnerships include the Understanding Children's Work (UCW) Programme, the Global Task Force on Child Labour and Education for All (GTF), the UN Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking (UN.GIFT), the International Partnership for Cooperation on Child Labour in Agriculture and the International Partnership for the Elimination of Child Labour in Mining and Quarrying, and the United Cities and Local Governments network (that has issued a Millennium Declaration entitled *Bringing the Millennium Development Goals back home*).

- 11.5. Strengthening efforts (together with governments and other relevant partners) to address hazardous work by children particularly in sectors and occupations where child labour is most prevalent.
- 11.6. Promoting and supporting the continued development of the worldwide movement against child labour, including by supporting the work of the social partners as well as NGOs and others.

Part II – Promotion of the Roadmap and monitoring of progress

12. The promotion of action and monitoring of progress in eliminating the worst forms of child labour is to be undertaken consistent with, and complementary to the ILO supervisory system and reporting mechanisms, and to enhance progress towards the 2016 goal. Recommended actions include:
 - 12.1. The establishment, by governments, of (i) effective national follow-up mechanisms additional to their obligations under ILO Convention No. 182, to review progress to end the worst forms of child labour domestically – such as annual tripartite meetings – and (ii) national initiatives to monitor¹³ progress in eliminating the worst forms of child labour, taking into account national action plans and other time-bound measures, and capitalizing on information available through reporting under existing obligations such as international conventions’ supervisory mechanisms¹⁴ and national Millennium Development Goal monitoring systems.
 - 12.2. The founding of a “Global Leaders against Child Labour Initiative”, composed of eminent persons in order to promote the Roadmap globally and progress towards the 2016 goal.
 - 12.3. The publication of an annual world child labour report by the “Global Leaders against Child Labour Initiative”, in collaboration with the Understanding Children’s Work Programme¹⁵ reviewing overall progress towards meeting the 2016 goal and analysing trends and developments. The report is to be published for the World Day against Child Labour.

The participants express their gratitude to the Government of the Netherlands for hosting this Conference pursuant to the Global Action Plan, and acknowledge the intention of the Government of the Netherlands to bring this document to the attention of the International Labour Conference and the Review Conference on the Implementation of the UN Millennium Development Goals.

Roadmap adopted by acclamation at the Global Child Labour Conference 2010

The Hague, 11 May 2010

¹³ In monitoring, giving special attention to younger children, the girl child, hidden work situations in which girls are at special risk, and other groups of children with special vulnerabilities or needs (as per ILO Recommendation No. 190) and to child labour in agriculture.

¹⁴ The ILO Conference Committee on the Application of Standards, the ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations and the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child.

¹⁵ The Understanding Children’s Work (UCW) Programme is a joint initiative of the ILO, UNICEF and the World Bank.