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ANNUAL REPORT ON PROJECT  
IMPLEMENTATION

Reporting period  
September 2005 - August 2006

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Centre for International Studies on Economic Growth (CEIS)  
University of Rome, Tor Vergata  
September 2006



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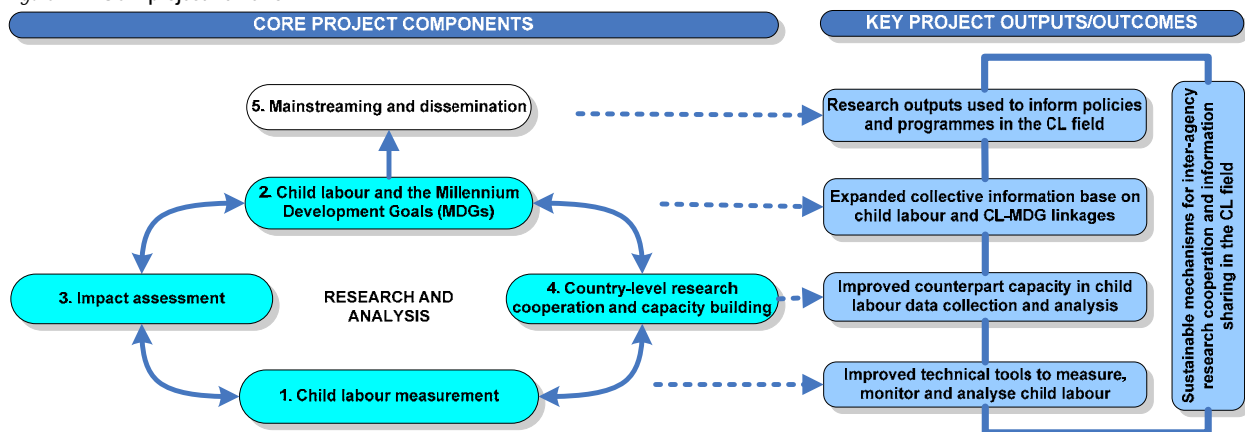
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## INTRODUCTION

1. As part of broader efforts to accelerate progress against child labour, the International Labour Organisation (ILO), UNICEF and the World Bank initiated the inter-agency research project, Understanding Children's Work (UCW), in December 2000. The Project is guided by the Oslo Agenda for Action, unanimously adopted at the 1997 International Conference on Child Labour, which laid out the priorities for the international community in the fight against child labour. The Oslo Agenda specifically identified the need for better information on child labour, and called for stronger co-operation amongst international agencies involved in combating addressing child labour.
2. Financed by contributions from Finland, Italy, Norway, Sweden, United States Department of Labor and by core agency resources, the UCW Project Secretariat is based at Centre for International Studies on Economic Growth (CEIS), University of Rome (Tor Vergata).
3. Through a variety of research activities, the UCW project seeks to improve understanding of the child labour phenomenon in its various dimensions. The project also seeks to strengthen consultation and information-sharing amongst the three partner agencies in the areas of child labour and youth. It is comprised of five inter-related components: 1) child labour measurement; 2) child labour and the Millennium Development Goals; 3) impact assessment; 4) mainstreaming and dissemination; and 5) country level research cooperation and capacity-building. The core project components and related outputs/outcomes are depicted in Figure 1 below.

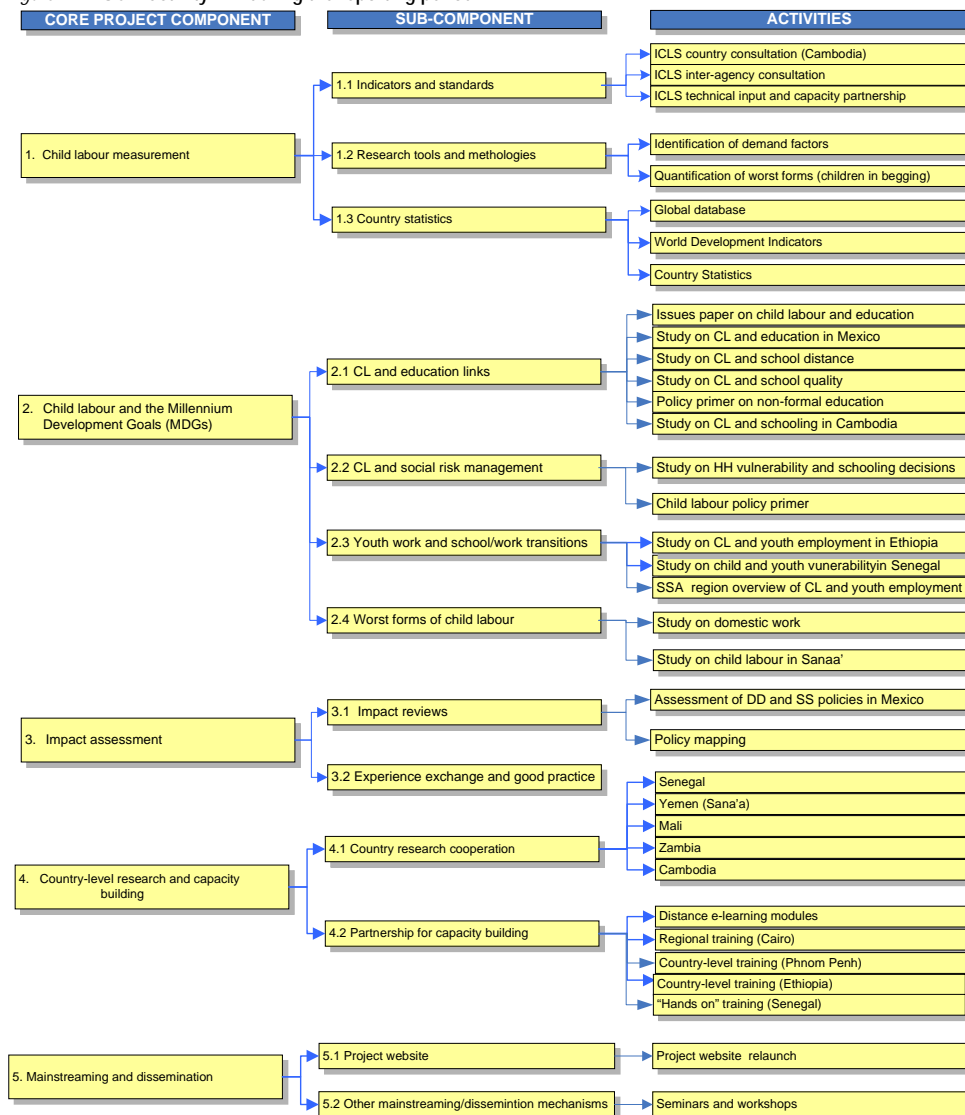
Figure 1. UCW project framework



4. The current report covers major project developments during the reporting period from September 2005 to August 2006. This period saw important Project developments on a number of fronts. Country-level research cooperation continued to grow in importance, part of a broader effort to align UCW research more closely with the programming needs of the agencies in the field. New activities were initiated in Senegal, Mali, Zambia and Yemen during this period, while the programme of research cooperation in Cambodia continued. Education emerged as a major element in the UCW research agenda, a reflection of the growing recognition of child labour as a constraint to EFA. Other research areas included child labour-youth employment links, and a field survey of street children in Senegal which is providing new approach to studying this difficult to reach group. Efforts to disseminate UCW research outputs were bolstered during the reporting period with the revamping and relaunch of the UCW website. The new homepage contains a simpler interface and an interactive map for quicker access to child labour statistics. Dissemination efforts were also aided by the completion of the global database on child labour for over 70 countries and by the publication of UCW-produced core indicators on child labour in 2006 edition of the World Development Indicators (WDI).

5. Figure 2 summarises the main activities undertaken during the reporting period across the five core Project components. Each is discussed in more detail in the section below.

Figure 2. UCW activity mix during the reporting period

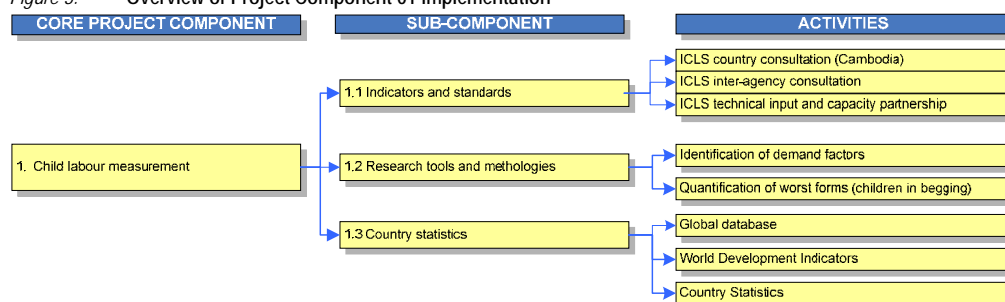


## REVIEW OF PROJECT DEVELOPMENTS

### Child labour measurement (*Project component 01*)

6. The *Child Labour Measurement* component is aimed at improving the technical tools used to measure, monitor and analyse child labour. It involves three broad activity areas: indicators/standards development; development of new research tools and approaches; and strengthening child labour survey instruments, as depicted in Figure 3 below.

Figure 3. Overview of Project Component 01 implementation



7. **Indicators and standards for measuring and monitoring child labour.** UCW activities under this sub-component are feeding into a broader effort to develop statistical child labour standards for consideration by the 18<sup>th</sup> International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS), likely to be held in the last quarter of 2008.<sup>1</sup> The involvement of UCW in ICLS preparation activities will ensure that the development of new child labour statistical standards is an inter-agency process, and that the recommendations to the 18th ICLS emerging from the proposed project reflect a broad inter-agency consensus. Activities in support of the ICLS process in the reporting period included:

- *Country-level consultation with national counterparts.* Preparations were finalised for a series of country-level consultations on child labour definitions and measurement. Consultations will take place in four countries – Cambodia, Senegal, Bangladesh and Brazil. Most national statistical offices have little experience determining how different categories of children’s productive activities – market and non-market, family and non-family, etc. – should be treated in estimating the involvement of children in “work” and “child labour”. UCW country consultations will aim at directly involving national counterparts from the selected countries in addressing these issues. These efforts will serve two broader goals: (i) identifying measurement approaches to children’s non-market and family “work” that are appropriate and feasible at the country level; and (ii) generating local input on possible criteria for categorising children’s non-market and/or family work as child labour.

An introductory mission to Cambodia took place in June 2006 to begin the dialogue process. Initial discussions took place with the National Institute of Statistics (NIS), Ministry of Labour and Ministry of Education during which three events were agreed for the last quarter of 2006: (i) a technical discussion on child labour measurement with NIS; (ii) a formal discussion on the statistical definition of child labour, led by NIS and involving concerned ministries, and based on a background paper to be prepared with support from UCW; and (iii) a consultation on the definition of child labour with representatives from Cambodian civil society, to be led by the Phnom Penh ILO/IPEC office.

<sup>1</sup> There is at present no internationally agreed statistical definition of child labour. This makes difficult the task of preparing comparable and unambiguous estimates of child labour in countries where it is commonly known that children are at work, and also subtracts from the credibility of numbers published. Accordingly, at the recently concluded 17th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS), there was unanimous demand by participants for an agenda item on child labour statistics at the 18th ICLS, which is likely to meet in the last quarter of 2008. In response, ILO-IPEC is leading an international effort which will culminate in the preparation of a technical report explaining the rationale of the draft resolution on child labour statistics and containing the draft resolution for consideration by 18th ICLS.

- *Inter-agency consultation:* UCW is providing a forum for inter-agency consultation on the contents of the draft resolution for the 18th ICLS. The forum is designed to (i) permit the substantive input of UNICEF and World Bank to the process of developing new child labour statistical standards and to (ii) help ensure consensus on the statistical standards ultimately adopted. Such a consensus will be critical for the wide-scale adoption of any new child labour standard, for harmonisation of published statistics and information on child labour, and for consistency in discussions with national counterparts on child labour policies and legislation. A meeting was held in July 2006 in Washington to initiate this inter-agency consultation process. The one-day meeting consisted of a series of focussed discussions on the key conceptual and measurement issues associated with the development of a standard statistical definition of child labour. It concluded by summarising points of inter-agency consensus and areas requiring further, more in-depth, discussion and follow-up.
- *Technical input and “capacity partnership”.* UCW technical expertise in the various dimensions of child labour measurement will be applied in support of the development of a technical report on child labour measurement. Drawing also on the results of the country-level research collaboration, the report will outline the main theoretical and methodological issues surrounding the development of statistical standards for child labour. The technical report will include the following general thematic areas: (i) the evolution of legal norms and statistical measures in the area of child labour; (ii) measuring the impact of work on children's health and education outcomes; (iii) alternative child labour definitions, focusing on alternative combinations of age groups and children activities, and including feedback from country consultations; and (iv) simulated child labour estimates based on actual country data, employing alternative definitions.

8. **Research tools and methodologies.** This sub-component addresses the research process itself, providing technical support to the development of research tools and methodologies needed for exploring new knowledge areas and filling key information gaps in the child labour field.

- *Identification of demand factors:* Work began during the reporting period on a study analysing the contribution of changes in the demand for child labour across different industries in explaining the trends in employment and schooling of Brazilian children between 1976 and 2002 (see para. 13).
- *Quantification of worst forms of child labour:* UCW is support a qualitative/quantitative report examining Senegalese orphans and vulnerable children (OVC), and in particular children involved in begging (*enfants mendiants*) (see para. 14 and para 18).

9. **Country statistics on child labour.** This sub-component involves the development of country statistics for a core set of child labour indicators. The country statistics process supports broader efforts to reconcile different country-level estimates of child labour, and to analyse child labour trends within countries.

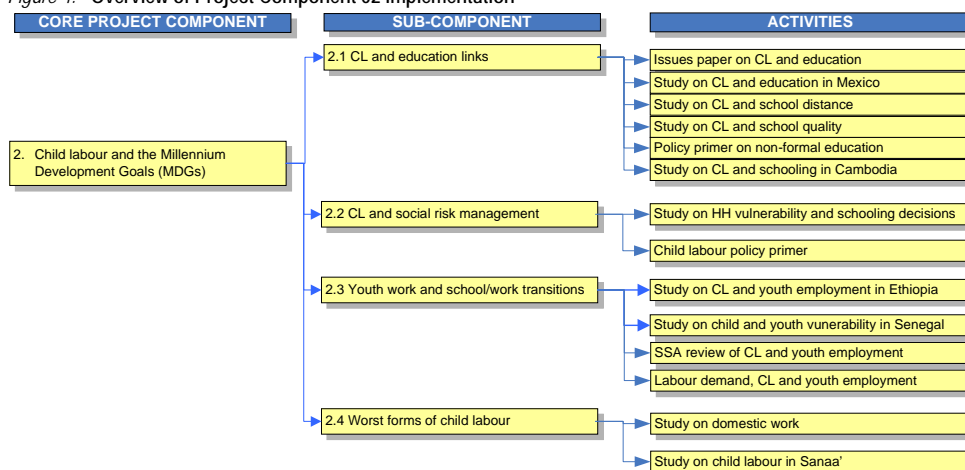
- *Global database:* Work was completed during the reporting period on a major USDOL-UCW initiative involving the construction of a global database for a set of core child labour indicators. As reported previously, the global database serves two overall objectives: (1) improve the quality and comparability of national estimates of children's work and child labour; and (2) improve access to timely national estimates of children's work and child labour. In all, a total of 120 child labour indicator sets were produced, each drawn from a unique survey dataset.
- *World Development Indicators:* In a related initiative, work was completed during the reporting period on child labour indicators for use in the 2006 edition of World Development Indicators. The 2006 WDI edition includes an entire page dedicated to child labour indicators, offering an important opportunity for disseminating the child labour statistics produced by the project.
- *Country statistics:* UCW Country Statistics on core child labour indicators, described in previous Progress Reports, continued to be developed and expanded during the reporting period. The new

statistical information emerging from the global database exercise was integrated into the Country Statistics and posted in a revised, more accessible, format on the new project website.

## Child Labour and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) (Project component 02)

10. The *Child Labour and the Millennium Development Goals* component is the core research element of the UCW project. It contributes to broader agency efforts towards the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by examining in detail how child labour affects, and is affected by, the various economic and social issues that the MDGs target. It reflects the importance of the MDGs as a common programming reference point for the three partner agencies, and the importance of child labour as a constraint to achieving the MDGs.

Figure 4. Overview of Project Component 02 implementation



11. **Child labour and education** Research efforts relating to education, and in particular to the interplay between the goals of EFA and child labour elimination, expanded considerably during the reporting period and operational links with the education sectors within the agencies were strengthened. Specific research activities during the reporting period included the following:

- *Issues paper on child labour and education.* As an initial input to the EFA Global Taskforce, work began on a comprehensive issues paper on the linkages between child labour and education. The review examines the important role of education both as a factor in and solution to child labour. It looks specifically at three dimensions of the interplay between child labour and education: (i) how work affects children's ability to attend and benefit from schooling (i.e., child labour as an obstacle to EFA); (ii) why children work rather than go to school (i.e., factors “pushing” and “pulling” children out of school and into work); and (iii) how schooling can attract and retain at-risk children (i.e., EFA as a solution to child labour). The paper will provide a concise discussion of relevant research as well as identify key knowledge gaps and priority areas further research. It is tentatively scheduled for completion and submission to the Global Taskforce in November 2006.
- *Child labour supply and education sector interventions in Mexico.* Research is underway exploring if and to what extent child labour supply and school enrolment has been affected by two types of education interventions implemented in Mexico, the Conafe and *Oportunidades* programs (see para. 16 below).
- *School distance:* Work began on a study analysing the role of school distance in determining household decisions relating to schooling. Using household- and community-level data from 3-4 countries, the study is directed specifically towards (i) exploring the effect of home-to-school distance on enrolment and schooling level attained by children of primary and secondary school age; and (ii) measuring the degree to which school enrolment may act as a substitute for child work.



- *School quality*: Work began on a study examining the role of school quality in determining household decisions concerning human capital investment and, specifically, household decisions concerning whether to involve children in school or work. In the first research component, micro-data from a 1999-2000 school-based survey in Yemen containing a variety of district-level school quality indicators (e.g., pupil per teacher ratios, pupil per classroom ratios, school infrastructure, etc.), are being used in estimating the impact of school quality on household decisions concerning children's school and work. In the second component, cross country datasets containing indicators of school quality are being used in attempt to draw broader-based conclusions concerning the relationship between school quality and child labour.
- *Policy primer on non-formal education*.<sup>2</sup> A draft paper was completed on the role of non-formal education (NFE) in meeting the twin challenges of low enrolment and child labour. The paper examines the role of in helping to meet these challenges. It first reviews international program experience in the areas of NFE and working children and key lessons learned from this experience. Building on this review, it then examines additional research needed to identify where non formal education should fit in the broader effort towards Education For All and child labour elimination. A lot of attention has been given to preventive policies. However, the stock of working children with no or very little education is large. This group requires remedial interventions, particularly linked to education. The proposed study will consist of a review remedial education interventions targeted to child labourers, a discussion of their effectiveness and good practices.
- *Impact of work on schooling in Cambodia*. The inter-agency report on child labour in Cambodia, released in June 2006 (see para. 18),<sup>3</sup> included a detailed analysis of the impact of work on schooling. Most Cambodian working children attend school, but late entry and early drop-out greatly limits the ability of working children to benefit from schooling. The report employs an empirical model to examine the influence of work on both late school entry and school drop-out. Results indicate that school and work activities are generally negatively related, and that the relation between school and economic activity becomes more negative with age, particularly among girls. The analysis also indicates that work has a sizable impact on school entry, significantly reducing the probability that children enter school on time.

12. **Social risk management (SRM)**.<sup>4</sup> Analysis in this areas is seen as be critical to effectively incorporating child labour issues in the design of broader social risk mitigation and long-term preventive policies.

- *Vulnerability of households to income shocks and the consequences of uncertainty on the schooling decisions*. Work began on a study making use of a unique panel dataset from the Kagera region in Tanzania for which the same individuals are followed every survey wave. The dataset contains information on schooling decisions, child labour as well as village shocks, allowing the exploration of how households might trade precautionary savings with child labour. Variables will be identified and constructed which proxy uncertainty related to household income (variance of income shocks). A multivariate analysis will then be undertaken of the determinants of saving and child labour/schooling in presence of uncertainty.

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<sup>2</sup> Rosati and Lyon, *Non-formal education approaches for child labourers: An issues paper*, draft working paper, UCW Project, Rome, 31 March 2006.

<sup>3</sup> UCW Project, *Children's work in Cambodia: A challenge for growth and poverty reduction*, Inter-agency report to the Government of Cambodia, June 2006.

<sup>4</sup> This sub-component looks more closely at the extent to which risk and vulnerability factors are relevant for household decisions concerning children's school attendance and labour supply. It also looks more systematically at the related issue of vulnerability to child labour, i.e., at key child labour risk factors and numbers of child affected by these risks. Analysis in these areas is seen as be critical to effectively incorporating child labour issues in the design of broader social risk mitigation and long-term preventive policies.

- *Child labour policy primer.* Work was completed on a primer aimed at providing a concise overview of policy options for addressing child labour. The primer covers policies targeting three broad groups: (1) children at risk of involvement in child labour; (2) children already harmed by exposure to child labour; and (3) children in extreme forms of child labour. The first group requires preventive policies targeting the economic and social environment and aimed at changing the “equilibrium” or long run level of child labour and school enrolment. The second group requires “second chance” policies aimed at avoiding large numbers of children entering adulthood in a disadvantaged position, permanently harmed by early work experiences. The third group requires “direct action” aimed at identifying and rescuing them from extreme forms of child labour that pose a direct threat to their health and safety or that violate fundamental human rights.

13. **Youth employment and child labour.**<sup>5</sup> Building on the detailed research outline developed to guide UCW research efforts in the area of youth, as well as previously completed research, the following activities were undertaken during the reporting period:

- *Child labour and youth employment in Ethiopia.*<sup>6</sup> A study was completed of the labour market outcomes of young people, and key factors influencing these outcomes, including early labour market entry and human capital accumulation. Using a set of youth employment indicators drawn primarily from the 2001 Ethiopia Labour Force Survey, it also examined the process of labour market entry, and, for those who attended school, the duration of the transition from school to work. The study was unique in encompassing both children in the 10-14 years age range and young people in the 15-24 years age range, in recognition of the fact that child labour, for good or bad, represents an important avenue of access to the labour market. The paper was presented by UCW to a regional workshop organised by Africa Section at the World Bank in Washington in April 2006, and to the Fourth International Conference on the Ethiopian Economy hosted by the Ethiopian Economic Association in Addis Ababa in June 2006.
- *Labour demand conditions, child labour and youth employment.* Work began with Italy CTF funding on a study examining the contemporaneous effect of labour demand conditions on child labour and youth employment, using panel data from Brazil. The study is specifically analysing the contribution of changes in the demand for child labour across different industries in explaining the trends in employment and schooling of Brazilian children and youth between 1976 and 2002. The first part of the study will document the trends in children employment across industries and occupations. The second part will consist of assessing the role that shifts in labour demand across industries (as opposed to economy wide changes and substitution between child and adult labour within industries) have played in shaping these trends. If employment fell relatively more in those industries where children were more likely to work, this might well account for part of the fall in child labour. The third part of the study will analyse the sources of variation in employment across industries. The fourth part of the study looks at whether changes in the demand for child labour can explain trends in school enrolment.
- *Child and youth vulnerability in Senegal.* See para. 18.
- *Sub-Saharan Africa regional overview:* Work began on an overview of child labour and youth employment in the Sub-Saharan Africa region. The review will present descriptive data on the level of child involvement in economic activity and on the time use patterns of African young people. The review will also explore linkages between child vulnerability, child labour, human capital formation and youth labour market outcomes. It will look specifically at child labour (and low human capital accumulation) as a factor in labour market outcomes, as well as at the reverse

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<sup>5</sup> The area of youth employment was added as an extension to UCW project research on child labour in the previous reporting period.

<sup>6</sup> Guarcello, Lyon and Rosati, *Child labour and youth employment: Ethiopia country study*, draft UCW Working Paper, January 2006.

phenomenon, i.e., poor future labour market prospects limiting household investment in children's human capital. Preliminary results will be presented at a technical seminar scheduled for October 2006 at University of Rome (Tor Vergata).

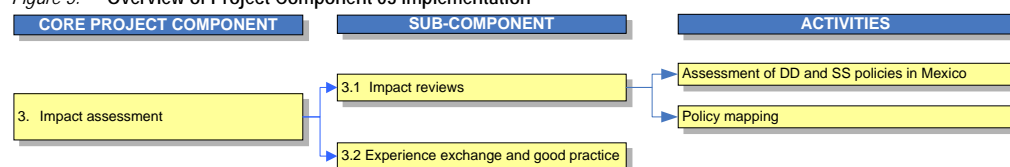
14. **Worst forms of child labour.** This sub-component helps fill data gaps on unconditional worst forms of child labour, a group beyond the reach of household surveys and other common data collection methodologies. Efforts during reporting period included:

- *Children involved in begging in Senegal:* UCW is currently providing support to a detailed study of the child begging (*enfants mendicants*) phenomenon in Dakar, Senegal. While destitute boys and sometimes also girls are a ubiquitous feature on the streets of Dakar, there exists only anecdotal information on who these children are, why they beg, and how they live. The study, the first of its kind to be undertaken in Senegal, is aimed at filling this information gap and at providing a basis for the design adequate intervention policies. It is combining both quantitative and qualitative survey methodologies, in order to assess both size and nature of the phenomenon. The study is part of a broader inter-agency research effort focused on vulnerable children and youth (see para. 18).
- *Domestic work.* Discussions took place with UNICEF during the reporting period on an in-depth study of children's domestic work, a frequently-hidden form of child labour to which girls are especially vulnerable. The study will review available evidence concerning the extent and nature of child domestic work, and make recommendations concerning how this high-risk form of child labour can be monitored and followed-up more effectively at the country and local levels.
- *Street children in Sana'a.* UCW began work with the MENA Child Protection Initiative (CPI), a regional NGO, on the development of a study on street children and other forms on urban child labour in Sana'a. The initial draft of the study was completed in the second quarter of 2006 (see para. 18).

### Impact Assessment (Project component 03)

15. The *Impact Assessment* component forms part of a broader effort to develop a better understanding of the relative effectiveness of different strategic approaches to child labour.

Figure 5. Overview of Project Component 03 implementation



16. **Impact reviews.** Project efforts during the reporting period focused on reviewing the impact of specific interventions in the child labour field of particular relevance to the programming work of the three agencies. These targeted impact reviews are seen as a way in which UCW can contribute to a better general understanding of the effectiveness of various programmatic approaches to child labour.

- *Assessment of demand- and supply-side policies in Mexico:* Work began with Italy CTF funding on an assessment of supply- and demand-side policies against child labour in Mexico. The assessment will look at if and to what extent child labor supply has been affected by two types of education interventions implemented in Mexico, *Conafe* and *Oportunidades* program. The former was launched by the Mexican Secretariat of Public Education (SEP) in the early 1990s and is a supply-side program. The goal of the program is to improve the supply and quality of education in schools with the lowest educational performance in highly disadvantaged communities. The latter, formerly known as PROGRESA, provides female household heads with additional monetary resources, which are given conditional on children attending school and family members obtaining sufficient preventive medical care. A great deal of literature has analyzed the impact of

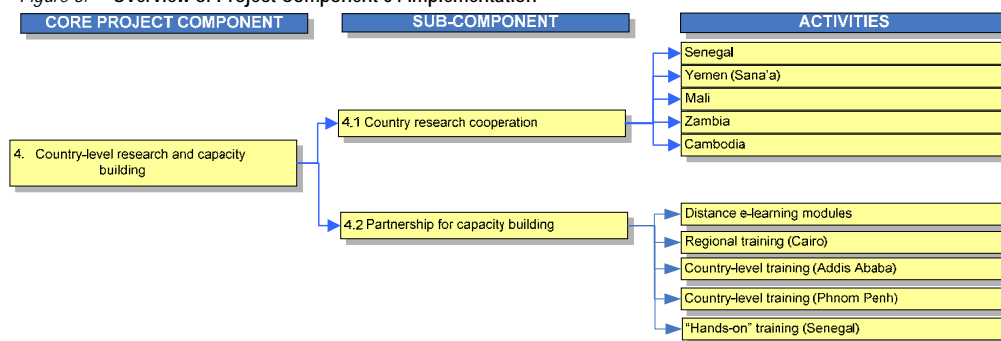
these programs on educational outputs of targeted children. However, little has been said on the effect that these programs had on child labour supply.

- *Policy mapping*: Work began on a detailed mapping of policy experience and impact assessments in “prevention” (i.e., reducing the flow of vulnerable children into work and at stopping children already in work from moving into riskier forms) and “protection” (i.e., identifying and reducing the stock of children in child labour and facilitating their recovery and reintegration). Policy mapping in the area of prevention is focusing on (a) policies addressing relative prices of children’s time and (b) policies affecting resources constraints and other inefficiencies. Policy mapping in the area of protection is focusing on remedial education and second chance learning, both important to avoiding large numbers of children entering adulthood in a disadvantaged position, permanently harmed by early work experiences.

## Country-level research and capacity-building (*Project component 04*)

17. Country research activities involve direct collaboration with national counterparts to improve information on child labour, and provide a framework for improved inter-agency cooperation against child labour at the field level. Research outputs help inform and provide impetus to the development of policies addressing child labour.

Figure 6. Overview of Project Component 04 implementation



18. **Country-level research cooperation.** Research partnerships with counterparts at the country-level continued to grow in importance during the reporting period. New activities were initiated in Senegal, Mali, Zambia and Yemen during this period, while the programme of research cooperation begun in 2005 with national counterparts in Cambodia continued. Planned activities in Vietnam and Uganda, reported in last year’s Progress Report, were postponed pending agreement from the concerned parties concerning the specific implementation modalities.

- *Senegal*: A joint ILO-UNICEF-WB research initiative with counterparts in Senegal began in the second quarter of 2006. Initial efforts will focus on two research products: (i) an inter-agency report on vulnerable children and youth and (ii) a study of children involved in begging. The inter-agency report covers both the child (7-14 year-old) and youth (15-24 year-old) populations. It is examining the role of child labour and youth labour force status as contributors to the social vulnerability of these two population groups. The identification of vulnerable child and youth groups is being guided by the observed outcomes in terms of schooling, work activities, short- and long-term health, and condition in the labour market. The report is based on household surveys (i.e., DHS and SIMPOC surveys) that are already available or will become available shortly.

The study of children involved in begging consists of a combined quantitative and qualitative survey designed to guide policy intervention for this hard to reach group. The survey is assessing the size and nature of the child begging population (total number, age and sex composition, origins, talibes vs. non-talibes, etc.) as well as a range of qualitative issues (e.g., contact with families; living situations and social structures; sources and regularity of income; nutritional and health status; exposure to violence and abuse; literacy and schooling; motivations for begging;

time spent begging; aspirations for future; reach of assistance programs). The geographical scope of the study is Dakar and suburbs.

- *Yemen (Sana'a)*: An initial overview of child labour in the municipality of Sana'a was completed in the second quarter of 2006.<sup>7</sup> The research on child labour in Sana'a forms part of broader UCW- and CPI-supported<sup>8</sup> efforts to improve understanding of vulnerable children in the Yemeni context. While urban child labourers constitute only a minority of total Yemeni child labourers, they typically face the most serious work-related threats to their health and well-being, and therefore constitute a particular policy concern. Many of the so-called worst forms of child labour, including children working and/or living on the street and children in hazardous manufacturing, are found primarily in urban settings.

Highlights of the study were presented by representatives from UCW and MENA CPI to a meeting of municipal officials and NGOs in Sana'a in June 2006. A second draft, making greater use of a variety of small-scale cluster surveys, rapid assessments and other information sources, is scheduled for completion in the last quarter of 2006. The study will form the basis of a project proposal addressing child labour in Sana'a for presentation to donors.

- *Mali*: An initial descriptive overview of child labour in Mali, making use of new data from the 2005 SIMPOC survey, was completed in June 2006.<sup>9</sup> The review provides an overview of preliminary results from the SIMPOC survey (*Enquête nationale sur les travail des enfants*) conducted in 2005. It presents initial descriptive data from SIMPOC 2005 on the extent and nature of children's work in Mali, disaggregated by child age, sex and residence. The overview report constitutes the initial step in a research process that will culminate in a detailed inter-agency report on the child labour phenomenon in the country. The inter-agency report will be aimed at raising the profile of the child labour issue in the country and at establishing solid information base for policy formulation. It will also provide the empirical basis for the development of a national Time-Bound Programme for the elimination of child labour in Mali.
- *Zambia*: Agreement was reached on the development of an inter-agency report on child labour in Zambia. As in Mali, the report will be aimed at raising the profile of the child labour issue in the country and at establishing solid information base for policy formulation. It will also provide the empirical basis for the development of a national Time-Bound Programme for the elimination of child labour. Work will begin on the report in the last quarter of 2006.
- *Cambodia*: As reported in last year's Progress Report, UCW country-level efforts in Cambodia began in April 2005. The local UNICEF and ILO/IPEC offices are both providing financial support to the research cooperation activities, indicating strong local agency "buy-in". The inter-agency report on child labour in Cambodia was completed in April 2006. The report was officially launched at a national conference in Phnom Penh in June 2006.

Work is also underway on a companion technical report. This companion report assesses the country's prospects for achieving national child labour reduction targets by 2015. It is aimed at giving policy-makers a general picture of the extent to which the country is on track to meet its child labour reduction targets, and, stemming from this, at identifying intervention areas requiring greater resources and accelerated efforts. It also addresses the issue of remedial and "second chance" learning, and how current efforts in this area can be scaled up. On the basis of the report,

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<sup>7</sup> UCW and MENA CPI, *Child labour in the municipality of Sana'a: An overview*, unpublished discussion paper, Rome, 16 June 2006.

<sup>8</sup> The Child Protection Initiative (CPI) was established in response to a recommendation made at the 2002 Amman Children and the City Conference for "building the capacities of municipal authorities and establishing a regional fund to respond rapidly to the risks faced by vulnerable and disadvantaged children in the MENA region." CPI, supported by the World Bank and the Arab Urban Development Institute (AUDI), is broadly aimed at improving the ability of local authorities to ensure well being of children, and at enhancing knowledge of effective policies and programs that address critical children's issues in the region.

<sup>9</sup> Guarcello, Lyon and Rosati, *Understanding Children's Work in Mali: An Overview*, draft report, UCW Project, Rome, May 2006.

the total resource gap for meeting national child labour reduction targets will be calculated and key policy priorities identified. The second report will be used by Government and the three agencies in follow-up discussions with key donors.

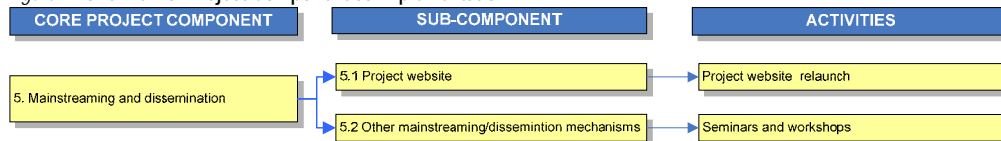
19. **Partnership for capacity building.** UCW continued to support a variety of efforts to improve national capacity in data collection and analysis. This is in response to the field experience indicating that there is a considerable need for strengthening within national statistical offices and other government bodies in data collection and processing, data analysis, and in disseminating child labour data in a form accessible to a variety of secondary users.

- *E-learning.* Work continued on an e-learning course on child labour, after a delay of nine months due to funding questions. The e-learning course, being developed in conjunction with the World Bank Institute, brings together the conceptual, theoretical, methodological and empirical material required for analysis and policy design in the area of child labour. The course will be delivered by means of an interactive, web-based distance learning platform, enabling remote participation with minimum disruption to the work schedules of trainees. The draft terms of reference for the distance learning offering, developed in July 2005, were revised in the first quarter of 2006, and the initial piloting of the learning modules is now expected to begin shortly.
- *Regional training:* Face-to-face training efforts, described in previous Progress Reports, also continued. In addition to the training course in Cambodia, a one-week regional training course was provided to counterparts from the MENA region in Cairo in May 2006, building on similar previous regional training events held in Bangkok (November 2004), Tanzania (April 2005) and Senegal (July 2005). The training course was organized by ILO/IPEC together with UCW, and covered child labour concepts and terminology, as well as the processing and analysing of child labour survey data. It was designed to leave participants with the understanding and technical skills needed to help produce detailed, policy-oriented assessments of the child labour phenomenon in their respective countries.
- *Country-level training (Cambodia):* Local capacity building efforts were undertaken in parallel with country-level research cooperation in Cambodia. A five-day training course, developed on the basis of skills gaps identified in discussions with the Deputy Director of the National Statistical Office, took place in November 2005. The training course involved both NIS representatives and representatives from the newly-established Child Labour Department with the Ministry of Labour. A more in-depth, follow-up training course is scheduled for December 2006, covering higher-level data analysis techniques.
- *Country-level training (Ethiopia):* A pilot training workshop on labour market data collection and analysis is scheduled in Addis Ababa for November 2006. The training workshop will be aimed at building national capacity in labour market data collection, analysis and dissemination, with a particular emphasis on child labour and youth employment. Both issues will be used as entry points to familiarise participants with the economics and statistical aspects of labour market analysis, as well as topical issues on which more analytical work is needed. The training will provide an introduction to labour economics and econometric analysis, as well as a detailed discussion of how to move from concepts to indicators, how to operationalise a research strategy, and how to process and analyse labour market survey data.
- *“Hands-on” training (Senegal):* Hands-on training through direct research cooperation with counterparts also continued during the reporting period. The director of the statistical section of the Ministry of Women, Families and Social Development in Senegal visited Rome to work with the Project Secretariat in revising the child labour module used in national household surveys. A follow-up visit involved two representatives from the Senegalese National Statistical Office is scheduled for the last quarter of 2006.

## Mainstreaming and dissemination (Project component 05)

20. The *Mainstreaming and Dissemination* component makes use of UCW research outputs to promote awareness of child labour and policy dialogue on how to address it.

Figure 7. Overview of Project Component 05 implementation



21. **Project website.** The UCW website, the project's main vehicle for disseminating research results, was substantially revamped during the initial months of 2006. The new website, launched in 12 June 2006 to coincide with the World Day Against Child Labour, contains a simplified interface and easier access to UCW research products (see Figure 8). An interactive map added to the front page provides quick access to child labour statistics in individual countries. Three new website sections were also added: a monthly “Topic in Focus”; “UCW Project News”; and “Other Child Labour News”. These sections will be updated at fixed intervals as part of broader efforts to create a community of regular site users. Other website contents include datasets, country statistics, survey information, a child labour bibliography, and various other reports and analyses produced or collected by the project.

Figure 8. New homepage of the UCW website

**NEW COUNTRY STATISTICS AVAILABLE**

**About the UCW Project**

As part of broader efforts to accelerate progress against child labour, the *International Labour Organisation (ILO)*, *UNICEF* and the *World Bank* initiated the inter-agency research project, *Understanding Children's Work (UCW)*, in December 2000.

The UCW Project is guided by the *Oslo Agenda for Action*, unanimously adopted at the 1997 International Conference on Child Labour, which laid out the priorities for the international community in the fight against child labour. The Oslo Agenda specifically identified the need to improve data collection, research capacity and monitoring systems related to child labour, and called for stronger co-operation amongst international agencies involved in combating child labour.

Financed by contributions from Finland, Italy, Norway, Sweden, US Department of Labor and by core agency resources, the UCW Project Secretariat is based at *Centre for International Studies on Economic Growth (CEIS)*, University of Rome "Tor Vergata".

**Further information**

**Child Labour in the World**

World	%	No. (millions)
<b>Economically active children:</b>		
5-17 yrs	20.3	317.4
5-14 yrs	15.0	190.7
15-17 yrs	35.2	126.7
<b>Economically active children:</b>		
Asia and Pacific	18.0	122.3
Latin America & Caribbean	5.1	5.7

22. **Other mainstreaming and dissemination mechanisms.** A number of additional activities took place during the reporting period aimed at promoting take-up of the information outputs and research tools generated by the project. A part-time communication officer position was added to the Project Secretariat during the reporting period to give added impetus to research dissemination efforts. A number of seminars were convened or attended by members of the UCW Secretariat during the reporting period to discuss UCW research findings and their implications for policy. These included:

- national launch of the inter-agency report on child labour in Cambodia (Phnom Penh, June 2006);

- seminar on child labour for Italian counterparts and the general public on the occasion of the launch of the new child labour global estimates (Rome, May 2006);
- presentation of UCW research on youth employment in Ethiopia at the Fourth International Conference on the Ethiopian Economy hosted by the Ethiopian Economic Association (Addis Ababa, June 2006);
- presentation of UCW research on youth employment in Ethiopia to regional workshop organised by Africa Section of the World Bank (Washington, April 2006);
- presentation to Yemeni municipal officials of UCW research on child labour in Sana'a municipality (Sana'a, June 2006) ;
- seminar on child labour and child vulnerability in Sub-Saharan Africa (Rome, November 2005);
- presentation of joint ILO/UCW report on child labour and gender in Geneva in conjunction with the sixth SIMPOC External Advisory Committee on Child labour statistics (SEAC) (Geneva, March 2006);
- presentation of UCW Cambodia research at UNICEF Headquarters, New York, in July 2006; and
- modules on child labour to Masters-level courses at the University of Rome, Tor Vergata and at the University of Madrid.



## ANNEX. ROLLING 12-MONTH WORKPLAN



### UCW Project 12-month rolling workplan

Date: 03.11.2006

PROJECT COMPONENT 01. CHILD LABOUR MEASUREMENT			
Sub-component	Activity	Target completion date	Implementation status/comments
1.1 Child labour indicators and standards	1.1.1 ICLS technical paper	Third quarter, 2007	Paper will feed into discussions on draft resolution to 18 <sup>th</sup> International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) scheduled for 2008.
	1.1.2 ICLS country consultation-Cambodia	December 2006	Discussion with national counterparts on new statistical standards for CL; a UCW country-specific technical paper will be produced to provide a basis for discussions ; will take place in conjunction with national counterpart training (activity 4.3.1)
	1.1.3 ICLS country consultation - Bangladesh	2007, TBD	See 1.1.2; preliminary mission scheduled for December 2006.
	1.1.4 ICLS country consultation - Senegal	Second quarter, 2007	See 1.1.2
	1.1.5 ICLS country consultation - Brazil	2007, TBD	See 1.1.2
	1.1.6 ICLS technical consultation - New York	November 2006	Inter-agency technical discussions on specific dimensions of the child labour measurement challenge, following up on initial inter-agency discussion held in Washington, July 2006
	1.1.7 Diagnostic indicators consultation - Cambodia	December 2006	Discussion with national counterparts on additional core indicators needed to guide policy in the area of CL; a UCW country-specific technical paper on diagnostic indicators will be produced to provide a basis for discussions
1.2 New research tools and methodologies	1.2.1 Longitudinal study on demand factors affecting child labour in Brazil	June 2007	Underway; study being conducted by external expert (Marco Manacorda) in conjunction with UCW Secretariat
	1.2.2 Quantification of worst forms in Senegal (children involved in begging)	April 2007	Underway; studied being conducted by FAFO and local partners under coordination of UCW
1.3 Child labour survey instruments	1.3.1 Development of quantitative/qualitative survey instrument for assessing children involved in begging	April 2007	New survey instrument being developed as part of Activity 1.2.2.
1.4 Country statistics	1.4.1 Global child labour database	Second quarter, 2007	Discussions underway with USDOL concerning collaboration in expanding the global CL database developed in 2006 to additional countries and to additional indicators
	1.4.2 Indicators for World Bank WDI	Second quarter, 2007	Discussions currently taking place concerning UCW support to development of CL indicators for WDI 2007, building on a similar WDI/UCW collaboration in 2006

PROJECT COMPONENT 02. CHILD LABOUR AND THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS			
Sub-component	Activity	Target completion date	Implementation status/comments
2.1 Child labour and child welfare	2.1.1 Issues paper on child labour and education	January 2007	Underway; paper will constitute an initial UCW contribution to Global Taskforce on child labour and education.
	2.1.2 Study on CL supply and education sector interventions in Mexico	June 2007	Underway; study being conducted by external expert (Cristina Rossi) in conjunction with UCW Secretariat
	2.1.3 Study on school distance, school enrolment and CL	May 2007	Detailed terms of reference developed; study will be conducted by external expert (Daniela Vuri) in conjunction with UCW Secretariat
	2.1.4 School quality and child labour	November 2006	Underway; study being conducted by Project Secretariat making use of microdata from Yemen as well as cross-country datasets.
2.2 Child labour and social risk management	2.2.1 Study on household vulnerability, uncertainty and CL/schooling decisions	June 2007	Underway; study being conducted by external expert (Cristina Rossi) in conjunction with UCW Secretariat
	2.2.2 Child labour policy primer	November 2006	Draft completed and circulated to partner agencies for comment; primer will be finalised on the basis of comments by November 2006.
	2.2.3 Study on the macroeconomic shocks	June 2007	Underway; study is being undertaken by UCW Secretariat

	and child labour, Venezuela		
	2.2.4 Study on the effect of shocks on CL and education, Mexico	June 2007	Underway; study is being undertaken by UCW Secretariat
2.2 Youth employment and child labour	2.2.1 Study of macro-economic determinants of CL and youth employment in Brazil.	June 2007	Underway; study being conducted by external expert (Marco Manacorda) in conjunction with UCW Secretariat. The study will complement another one examining demand factors affecting CL in Brazil (see activity 1.2.1)
	2.2.2 Overview of child labour and youth labour status in Sub-Saharan Africa region	First quarter, 2007	Underway; draft report will be discussed at a technical workshop in Rome, October 2006
2.3 Worst forms of child labour.	2.3.1 Study of street children and child labour in Sana'a	November 2006	Draft was completed in June 2006. Study is being conducted in conjunction with MENA Child Protection Initiative (CPI). Additional information collected by MENA CPI will be incorporated and draft will be completed in November. ,
	2.3.2 Study on child domestic workers	Under discussion	Parameters and timeline for study under discussion with UNICEF

#### PROJECT COMPONENT 03. IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Sub-component	Activity	Target completion date	Implementation status/comments
3.1 Impact reviews	3.1.1 Policy mapping	June 2007	Study consists of a detailed mapping of policy experience and impact assessments in the area of child labour; conducted by external expert (Silvia Puruzzolo) in conjunction with UCW Secretariat
	3.1.2 Assessment of demand and supply policies in Mexico	June 2007	Underway; study being conducted by external expert (Cristina Rossi) in conjunction with UCW Secretariat.
3.2 Exchange of experience and lessons learned			

#### PROJECT COMPONENT 04. COUNTRY-LEVEL RESEARCH AND CAPACITY-BUILDING

Sub-component	Activity	Target completion date	Implementation status/comments
4.1 Country-level research cooperation	4.1.1 Cambodia inter-agency report, Vol. 2	February 2007	Study will examine cost implications of reaching national child labour reduction targets; it will build on the overview of child labour contained in Volume 1 of the inter-agency report.
	4.1.2 Mali inter-agency report	TBD, 2007	Initial draft overview completed in June 2006. Study will feed into national Time-Bound Programme for the elimination of child labour; it will be based on results of 2005 SIMPOC survey.
	4.1.3 Senegal inter-agency report	July 2007	Study will incorporate results of the study on children involved in begging (see activity 1.2.2)
	4.1.4 Zambia inter-agency report	TBD, 2007	Study will feed into national Time-Bound Programme for the elimination of child labour; it will be based on results SIMPOC survey.
	4.1.5 Mongolia inter-agency report	TBD, 2007	Study will feed into national Time-Bound Programme for the elimination of child labour; it will be based on results of SIMPOC survey.
	4.1.6 Vietnam overview of child labour	June 2007	Study will be based on review of secondary information sources and national household survey dataset.
4.2 Counterpart capacity building	4.3.1 Cambodia counterpart training	December 2006	Training will focus on higher level data analysis techniques; it builds on an introductory training course for counterparts from national statistical office conducted in 2006; training will take place in Phnom Penh
	4.3.2 Ethiopia counterpart training	November 2006	Pilot training on labour market data collection, analysis and dissemination, covering both issues of CL and youth employment; training will take place in Addis Ababa.
	4.3.3 E-learning course	On-going	Course being developed in conjunction with the World Bank Institute.
	4.3.4 Senegal hands-on training	November 2006	Rome mission scheduled for counterparts from national statistical office in Senegal in November 2006; counterparts will work with UCW Secretariat in analysing data from Senegal CL survey.

PROJECT COMPONENT 05. MAINSTREAMING AND DISSEMINATION			
Sub-component	Activity	Target completion date	Implementation status/comments
5.1 Project website	5.1.1 Project website updating	On-going	Website contents, including country statistics and the features "Topic in Focus", "UCW Project News", and "Other Child Labour News" will continue to be updated on a regular basis as part of broader efforts to create a community of regular site users.
5.2 Other mainstreaming mechanisms	5.2.1 Presentation of issues paper on child labour and education	November 2006	The draft issues paper will be presented at the EFA Global Taskforce meeting scheduled for Cairo, November 2006.
	5.2.2 Presentation of SSA review paper	October 2006	SSA review will be presented at a technical seminar scheduled for University of Rome (Tor Vergata) in October 2006.
	5.2.3 Conference on worst forms of child labour	November 2006	