



## Fellowships

Fellowships are available to qualifying candidates.

The employers' organizations and workers' organizations to be granted a fellowship for this activity will be selected by the Secretaries of the Employers' Group and of the Workers' Group of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office.



## Applications

Applications to participate should be sent, by e-mail (ils-fpr@itcilo.org) or by fax (+39 011 693 6906), to the Manager of the Standards and Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work Programme.

They should be supported by a curriculum vitae and a nomination letter from the sponsoring/funding institution.

*In line with the ILO's mandate to promote social justice and universally recognized human and labour rights, the Turin Centre encourages applications from women.*

The price indicated **does not** include travel costs between participants' home and the course venue. The cost of passports, visas to enter Italy, airport taxes, internal travel in the participant's home country and unauthorized stopovers is not reimbursed.

Payment should be made in advance by bank transfer to:  
Account No. 560001  
Bank: Intesa-Sanpaolo SPA  
IBAN: IT36 B030 6901 1911 0000 0560 001  
SWIFT: BCITITMM701  
Address: Viale Maestri del Lavoro 10, 10127 Turin - Italy

Note: On the bank transfer form, kindly state your name and the course code (AXXXX).

## The ILO Turin Centre's facilities

Located in an attractive park on the banks of the River Po, the Centre's campus provides a congenial environment in which to live and study.

- It contains 21 pavilions with fully equipped modern classrooms, conference halls and meeting rooms fitted out for multilingual simultaneous interpretation, a computer laboratory, and a computerized documentation centre linked to various data banks.

The campus has 287 study/bedrooms, all with private bathrooms, telephones and cable television. It also has:

- a reception desk open 24 hours a day;
- a restaurant, a self-service canteen and a coffee lounge, all catering for international dietary needs;

- a bank;
- a travel agency;
- a laundry service;
- a post office;
- an internet point;
- a recreation room;
- facilities for outdoor and indoor sports;
- an infirmary.

Social events are regularly held both on and off campus, so that participants from different cultural backgrounds can make the most of the stimulating international climate.

## For further information, please contact:

INTERNATIONAL TRAINING CENTRE OF THE ILO  
Standards and Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work Programme  
Viale Maestri del Lavoro, 10  
10127 Turin - Italy

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# Laws, policies and reporting tools: supporting the fight against child labour

17 – 21 October 2011  
Turin, Italy



INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMME ON THE  
ELIMINATION OF CHILD LABOUR  
(IPEC)



International Training Centre

# Laws, policies and reporting tools: supporting the fight against child labour



## Justification

According to most recent ILO estimates ( Global child labour developments: measuring trends form 2004 to 2008, ILO 2010) there are some 306 million children ages 5 to 17 in employment in the world, 17 million fewer than in 2004, including 176 million in the age group from 5 to 14 years.

Among this number the ILO estimates that there are 215 million children aged 5 to 17 years in child labour (127 millions boys, 88 millions girls), of which 152 million were below the age of 15; 115.3 million child labourers were working in hazardous situations or conditions, of which 52.9 million children below 15 years of age and 62.4 million above 15 years of age.

Children in employment are children that are economically active. "Economic activity" encompasses most productive activities of children: it includes both work that is permissible under the ILO Child Labour Conventions and work that is not suitable for children. "Child labour", however, is a narrower concept: it signifies work that children should not be doing, either because they are below the legal minimum age (usually 14 or 15 years), or because the nature of the work is such that it is entirely unacceptable for any person under 18 (e.g. hazardous work). ILO action targets the elimination of "child labour" as defined in the ILO Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138), and the ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182).

Since its creation in 1919, the ILO has addressed the issue of Child Labour, at first through the formulation of minimum age levels for various types of work. This process culminated in 1973 in the adoption of one consolidated Convention on minimum age for admission to work: Convention No. 138. Since 1999, the struggle against child labour has been reinforced with the adoption of the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention No. 182, which calls for countries to take immediate action to secure the prohibition and elimination of all worst forms of child labour. As for the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Rights and principles at work and its follow up, in 1998, it makes the effective elimination of child labour a core objective for all ILO State members.

Article 22 of the ILO Constitution requires member States to make regular reports on the measures which they have taken to give effect to the Conventions that they have ratified. Two-yearly reports are also requested for the twelve fundamental and priority Conventions, among which the Minimum Age Convention No. 138 and the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention No. 182.

The fight against child labour requires the concerted effort of a number of key players: governments, international organizations, employers and their organizations, trade unions, NGOs, local communities, the children themselves and their parents. In the most successful instances, these "actors" collaborate together in designing and/or carrying out sustained, long-term and comprehensive approaches to combating the problem and systems have been elaborated to manage upstream and downstream impacts of these measures on the child labour elimination.

Indeed the Conventions require a number of responses against child labour by the countries that have ratified them, ranging from the adoption in the law of prohibitions of child labour, through protective legislation, to the adoption of national action plans and time-bound measures, and the capacity to report on the progress accomplished.



## Learning objectives

At the end of the training activity, the participants will have increased their capacity to better understand:

- the international labour standards system procedures and, in particular, its supervisory mechanisms;
- the content and obligations deriving from the ratification of C.138 and C.182 and how to better report to the ILO on their implementation;
- the way in which countries have responded to give effect to these obligations
- the importance of key stakeholders coordination to define at the same time how to:
  - put in place legislation and national policy to better respond to the obligations resulting from the ratification of C.138 and C.182 ;
  - and how to structure and submit the information necessary for the supervision of the application of these conventions
- how to develop and prepare legislative and policy responses to child labour based on the experiences of IPEC and ILO State members.
- how to support national action to operationalize national policy initiatives
- the importance of national planning and mainstreaming of child labour issues into broader policy frameworks



## Participants' profile

This training is mainly designed for participants with the following profiles:

- Officers from relevant ministries, in charge of actions to eliminate child labour, in particular, from the Ministry of Labour but also from Ministries of Education, Social Affairs and Justice and from other government institutions involved in policies, programmes and projects where child labour concerns are included, such as vulnerable groups, migration and local development. Officers responsible for the preparation of the statutory reports to the ILO are particularly encouraged to attend.
- Representatives of employers' and workers' organizations involved in child labour elimination.
- Public policy makers, policy planners and advisers; particularly members of national steering committees and those involved in national development planning processes and frameworks aimed at the elimination of child labour.
- Relevant technical staff from development organizations and NGOs, including implementing agencies of the ILO-IPEC programme.
- Practitioners and consultants of national and international development agencies who wish to strengthen, within the area of child labour elimination, their technical expertise and knowledge of the relevant international labour standards in this area of work.
- Researchers, academics, technical specialists and others where knowledge of the relevant international labour standards on child labour will complement and enhance their respective work related to this field.
- ILO-IPEC staff.



## Structure and content of the training

The main subject areas to be covered in the workshop are:

- The international labour standards system: main characteristics and procedures - from the adoption of standards to their application at national level
- General introduction to child labour.
- ILO action to eliminate child labour.
- The work of the ILO's supervisory bodies.
- The ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work.
- Other international instruments relevant in the fight to eliminate child labour.
- ILO Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No.138), in-depth analysis and reporting requirements: a tripartite view.

- ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182), in-depth analysis and reporting requirements: a tripartite view.
- Legislative and policy measures to combat child labour, including its worst forms.
- Upstream (policy) and downstream (direct action) responses for the elimination of child labour.
- How to give greater effect to laws and policies.
- The role of social partners in child labour elimination



## Methodology

The training will mix theory and practice. In addition to plenary sessions, group activities are foreseen to examine case studies and formulate practical recommendations. The course will seek to draw on the first hand experience of the participants to the maximum extent possible, using this as a basis for country-specific analysis of different types of situations of child labour. The course will make a broad use of documents and materials published by IPEC on child labour, WFCL, labour inspection and administration, and occupational safety and health. Other techniques and media, such as video screening, will also be used.

At the end of the course participants will have an opportunity to evaluate the course methodology and content.



## Course language

English



## Costs

The total cost of participation in the course is **2000 Euros** and includes tuition fees and subsistence costs.

Tuition fees cover:

- Tuition;
- Books and training materials;
- Course preparation, implementation and evaluation.

Subsistence costs cover:

- Full board and lodging at the Turin Centre's Campus;
- Laundry;
- Local study visit (if any);
- Minor medical care and emergency medical insurance;
- Socio-cultural activities.