

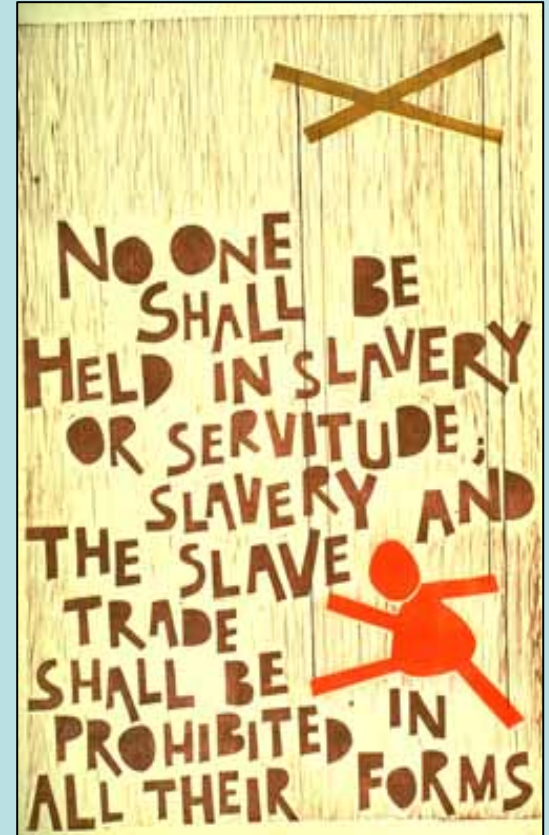


INTERNATIONAL LABOUR
ORGANIZATION

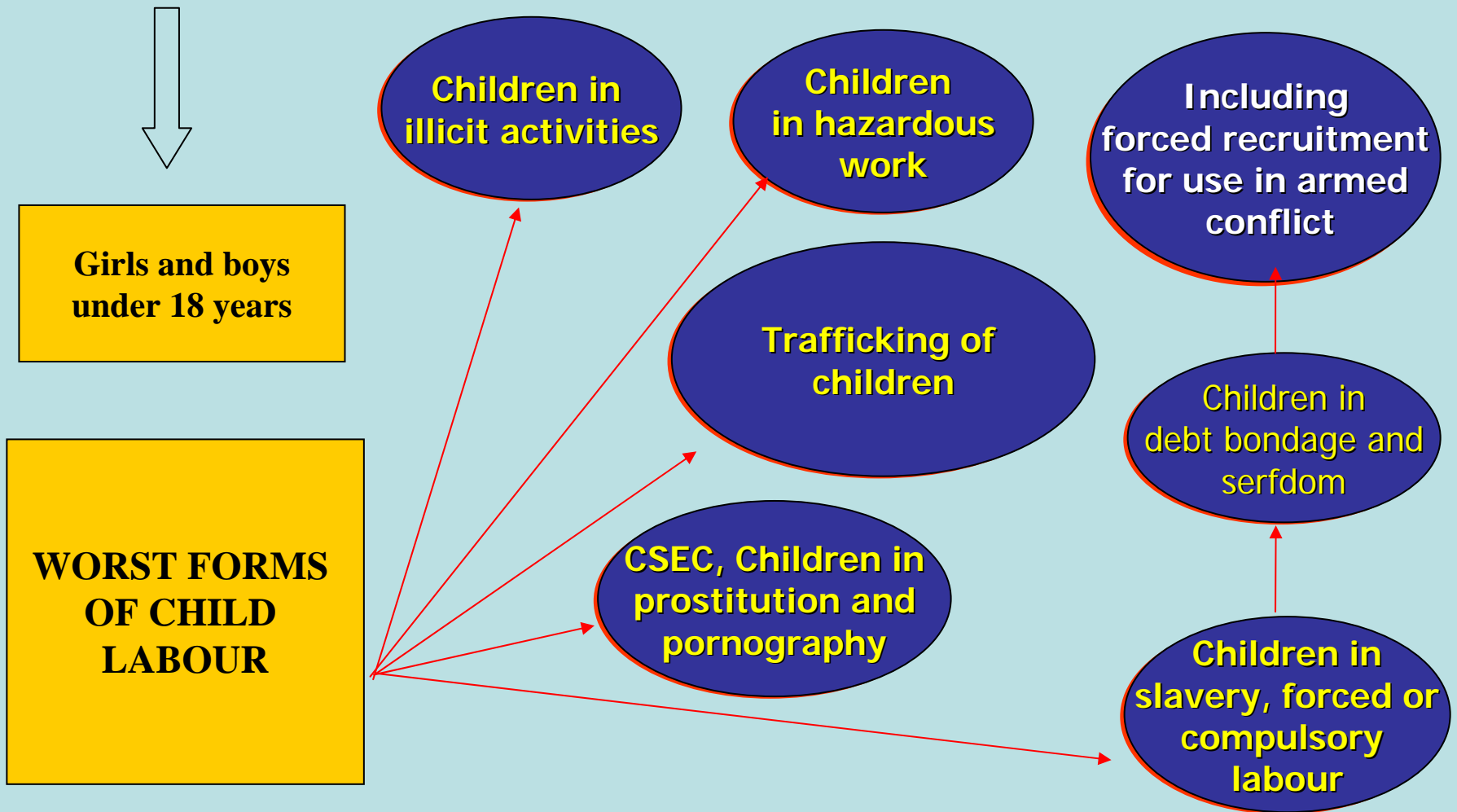
INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMME ON
THE ELIMINATION OF CHILD
LABOUR- IPEC

CHILD TRAFFICKING: RESPONSES AND CHALLENGES AT THE LOCAL LEVEL

ILO'S APPROACH



Art. 3- ILO-C 182 on the WFCL: coverage



Definition of Trafficking: Three Components

1. Some **movement/transaction** to unfamiliar territory

Movement/transaction **within** (often rural to urban) or **across** national borders

Traded as commodity & intent of the trader is material (e.g. labour) or immaterial (e.g. sex) **benefit**

2. **‘Abuse’**
at any stage of Movement

E.g. deception; use of violence & threats; physical captivity & isolation; withholding of travel documents; debt bondage; abuse of position of **vulnerability** by recruiter, middleman, transporter, employer

3. **End result:**
A form of exploitation

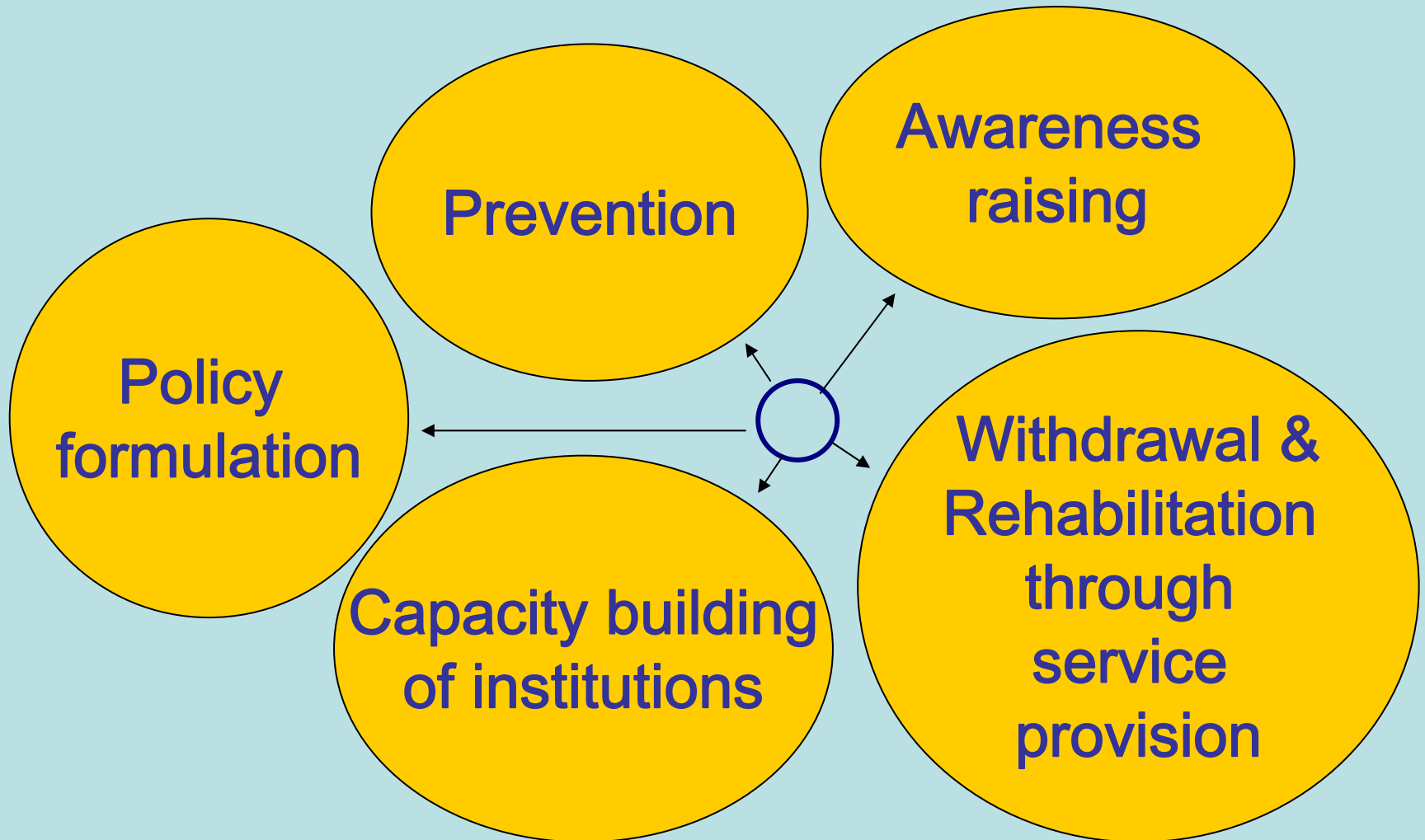
Sexual exploitation
Forced labour (i.e. bondage, slave-like, servitude)
(Removal of organs)

For ILO also:



Unconditional Worst Form of Child Labour <18 (C182)
Hazardous child labour <18 (C182)
Regular work below legal working age (14-15) (C138)
Light work of children below 12-13 (C138)

ILO Strategies for eliminating CL, including trafficking



Two examples at the local level: Tajikistan:

- Training of 300 chairpersons of parent's committees from 100 schools in 10 districts on child labor/trafficking issues
- Training of the Parents' Committees of the Secondary Schools of Khatlon Province on Prevention of Exploitation of Child Labour in the Cotton Fields

Tajikistan II

- Through the activities of a Youth NGO, 13,000 children in 70 schools of 14 districts of Tajikistan benefited from educational actions
- 807 child laborers/trafficked children were withdrawn/prevented and integrated to formal schooling
- education departments at some districts issued a decree prohibiting the use of CL and complete withdrawal of children from cotton fields

Tajikistan III

- A resource centre established
- Information materials developed and widely distributed and regularly used by parents, children, local authorities and the media.
- Materials include:
 - ✓ posters, booklets, handbooks on CL & ed.
 - ✓ Broadcasting a film (on CL, including trafficking) produced in partnerships with Save the Children Alliance,
 - ✓ booklets on child's rights produced by a local NGO - Youth 21

Albania, Moldova, Romania & Ukraine

- Establishment of Local Action Committees/multi disciplinary teams for monitoring, referrals & services
- Youth centres are operational in all countries, sometimes established in schools, sometimes under the auspices of local NGOs

Albania, Moldova, Romania & Ukraine- II

- Peer educators have been trained and are utilizing ILO methods and materials such as the SCREAM pack
- Trained youth help their peers with homework, organise sports and cultural events, information campaigns

Factors contributing to success

- Youth are fully engaged as peer educators
- Local NGO established & run by youth
- Parents are involved in planning
- Activities are education & training oriented
- Appropriate legislative framework
- Level of awareness high among authorities on CL, trafficking and hazardous work

CHALLENGES & GAPS

- More research on CL & trafficking trends, supply and demand factors
- A robust CL monitoring system
- Increased and improved vocational & skills training opportunities
- Better rehabilitation/reintegration services for children

CHALLENGES & GAPS II

- Developing a national plan of action
- Enhanced institutional capacity
- A bigger role for the national media
- Better network among partners- both local, regional and global



THANK YOU

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