

# Eradicating child labour – the work of the ILO

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## ► Elimination of child labour - Strategic approaches

### International conventions

- ILO Convention 138, Minimum Age, 1973
- ILO Convention 182 Worst Forms of Child Labour, 1999

### Statistics and research

- Global estimates on child labour
- Indicator 8.7.1 for risk assessment

### Implementation and development cooperation

- Fight against hunger
- implementation of norms and labour inspection systems on a state level
- Cooperation with private sector, unions, NGOs

## ► Factors behind child labour

### Drivers of child labour

- Economic factors: pursuit of profit (236 billion USD illegal profits through forced labour every year)
- Poverty (insufficient income for parents, low wages)
- Crises such as conflict, pandemics and climate change

### Enablers of child labour

- Missing social protection systems
- Missing access to education



## ▶ ILO at work: Child labour in Global Supply Chains - Cobalt in DRC

- ▶ More than half of the world's cobalt supply comes from the DRC
- ▶ Children work in **hazardous and life-threatening** conditions in the artisanal mining sector, there is **minimal supervision**
- ▶ **ILO's work:** training of labour inspectors, scaling up of child labour monitoring systems, implementation of remediation systems, increasing awareness, decent work for adults



ILO workshop: Children draw their experiences which are exhibited in the communities to raise awareness

## ▶ ILO at work: Child labour in Global Supply Chains – Cocoa, Gold Mining and Fishing in Ghana

- ▶ 28% of children aged 5-17 in Ghana are victims of child labour
- ▶ Prevalent in fishing, agriculture and mining

### ILO's work

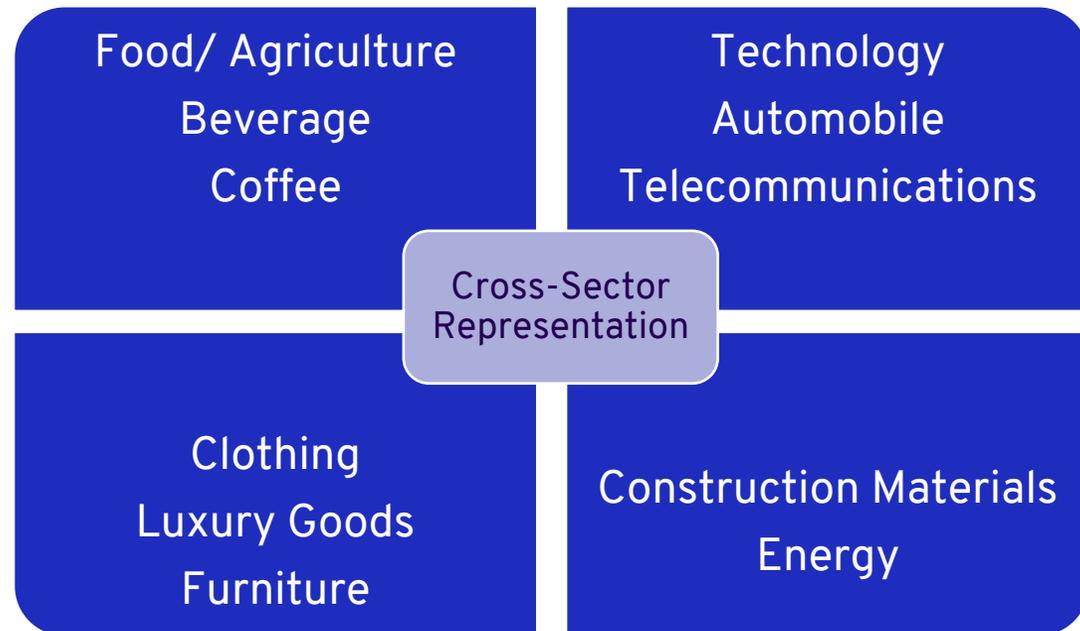
- ▶ Expansion of social protection systems, promotion of health insurance registration
- ▶ Addressing root causes such as low wages by promoting social dialogue
- ▶ Supporting vocational opportunities for at-risk families
- ▶ Improvement of child labour monitoring



Stakeholder workshop held by the ILO

## The Child Labour Platform and 8.7 Accelerator Lab

### Who?



### What?



**Collaboration** between companies from different sectors

Access to **expertise and guidance**

**Participation in initiatives and ILO projects** on country level

## The role of companies

### ▶ **Direct cooperation with companies**

- ▶ Companies as implementation and funding partners
- ▶ Cooperation across an entire supply chain
- ▶ Not limited to suppliers of the companies
- ▶ Example: advice and training for suppliers, compliance assessment for buyers, networking with social partners

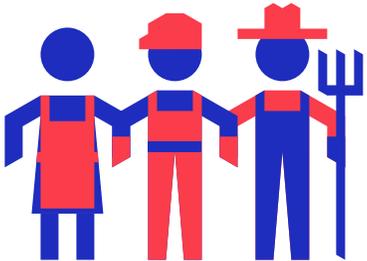


### **Best Practice - Public private partnership between Ferrero and the ILO**

- ▶ Elimination of child labour in hazelnut harvesting in Turkey
- ▶ Handing out of educational materials, transportation and nutritional support to guarantee access to education
- ▶ Improvement of working and living conditions to provide decent work for parents
- ▶ Increase awareness among public, national and local stakeholders

## ▶ Preventing child labour

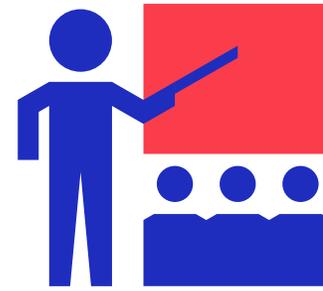
Decent work and living wages for parents



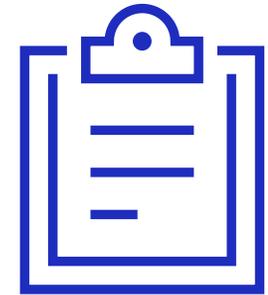
Social protection systems



Access to education



Labour inspection systems



## Materials

[Child Labour Platform](#)

[8.7 Accelerator Lab](#)

[Child Labour: Global Estimates 2020](#)

[ILOSTAT – Statistics on child labour](#)

[Child labour – ILO Topic portal](#)

## ▶ More questions?

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