ANNUAL PROGRAMME PROGRESS REPORT

Reporting period
January – December 2013

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INTRODUCTION

1. The Understanding Children’s Work (UCW) programme is an inter-agency research cooperation initiative involving the International Labour Organisation (ILO), UNICEF and the World Bank. Financed by contributions from Finland, Italy, Norway, Sweden, US Department of Labor and by core agency resources, the UCW Programme Secretariat is based at the ILO Office for Italy and San Marino in Rome.

2. The Programme is guided by the Roadmap adopted at The Hague Global Child Labour Conference of 2010, which lays out the priorities for the international community in the fight against child labour. The Roadmap calls for effective partnership across the United Nations system to address child labour, and for mainstreaming child labour into policy and development frameworks. The Roadmap also calls for improved knowledge sharing and for further research aimed at guiding policy responses to child labour.

3. Research on the work and the vulnerability of children and youth constitutes the main focus of the UCW Programme. Through close collaboration with the UCW partner agencies, other international development institutions and stakeholders in partner countries, the Programme produces research allowing a better understanding of child labour and youth employment challenges in their various dimensions. The results of this research support the development of intervention strategies designed to remove children from the world of work and to improve employment outcomes for young persons above the minimum working age.

4. The Programme is comprised of five core components as depicted in the figure below.

5. This progress report covers major programme developments during the reporting period from January to December 2013. Section 2 provides an overview of progress during this period and programme priorities for the 2014-2015 planning biennium. Section 3 examines programme implementation status under each of the five core programme components. Section 4 looks at programme governance and management issues.
OVERVIEW OF PROGRESS DURING 2013

1. The reporting period saw continued progress in implementing the UCW research mandate in the child labour and youth employment fields. Research focused on supporting the development of international statistical standards, on assessing links between child labour and youth employment, and on identifying effective policy interventions to address child labour. Highlights included publication of the ILO World Report on Child Labour and Social Protection,\(^1\) and UCW’s support to the development of the latest ILO Global Child Labour Estimates report.\(^2\) The latter received wide media coverage and constituted a principal input to the III Global Conference on Child Labour held in Brasilia in October 2013.

2. UCW continued to play a central role in promoting statistical standards through inputs to the deliberations of the 19\(^{th}\) International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) and through providing an inter-agency platform for the discussion of harmonised survey instruments and estimation methodologies. Improved child labour statistics were also promoted through the UCW global database, which was expanded to over 300 datasets for more than 100 developing countries.\(^3\) Other areas research addressing child labour knowledge gaps included child labour in agriculture, within the framework of the partnerships with FAO and World Bank, and child labour and out-of-school children, as part of the Global Initiative on Out-of-School Children (OOSCI) with UNICEF and UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

3. UCW impact evaluation efforts continued to expand and attract attention during the reporting period as more partners recognised the importance of robust evidence on impact to guide decisions concerning programming and resource allocations. Within the framework of partnerships with Oxford Policy Management (OPM), FAO, UNICEF, the World Bank and other groups (a partnership with Oportunidades to support their impact evaluation efforts is currently under discussion), a range of evaluation activities were undertaken in 2013. These included analyses of the impact on child labour of social protection programmes like cash transfers,\(^4\) public works,\(^5\) as well as other programmes with a bearing on child labour.\(^6\) UCW also continued work with ILO-IPEC on the impact evaluation of programme interventions directly addressing child labour.\(^7\) Work was completed in 2013 on a comprehensive review of evidence from quantitative impact evaluations,\(^8\) making use of the

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\(^3\) See http://ucw-project.org/Pages/ChildLabIndicator.aspx.

\(^4\) E.g., Bolsa Familia in Brazil, Oportunidades programme in Mexico, Social cash transfer pilot programme in Malawi, Child grants programme in Zambia and Lesotho.

\(^5\) E.g., the public works component of the Malawi Social Action Fund.

\(^6\) E.g., Rural women’s empowerment and entrepreneurship pilot programme in Nicaragua.

\(^7\) E.g., Eliminating child labour through economic empowerment and social inclusion in El Salvador, and Towards child labour free cocoa growing communities in Ghana.

on-line UCW inventory of impact evaluations launched in 2012.9

4. Research in the area of youth employment gained in importance during the reporting period. Research efforts in this area are aimed at helping to improve understanding of the challenges faced by young people in transitioning to decent work, and on how premature involvement in work as children can adversely impact this transition. Foremost in this context, work began on the second ILO World Report on Child Labour and on a series of technical background papers feeding into it. The World Report, to be published in 2014, will address linkages between child labour and youth employment.

5. A range of other research activities were also undertaken addressing transitions and child labour-youth employment linkages, including studies on school to work transitions in Turkey, reports on youth employment outcomes in Egypt, Kenya and Algeria, survey reports on transitions to adulthood in Aleppo, Tunis and Tripoli, and regional overviews on child labour and youth employment in West Africa, the Arab States and Southeast Asia. In addition, an analysis of school to work transition in 28 countries, based on new survey data, was started in collaboration with YEP (ILO Youth Employment Programme), and discussions began with OECD on collaboration in examining the issues of youth employment and social exclusion. The YouthStats database, launched in 2012 in conjunction with YEP, was consolidated and expanded during the reporting period, as part of broader effort to strengthen and improve youth employment statistics.10

6. UCW country-level research activities remained an important part of the overall UCW research agenda. Countries concerned included Togo, El Salvador, Dominican Republic, Uganda, Albania, Uzbekistan and Laos.11 Country-level efforts have underscored the valuable role UCW can play in initiating a process of research cooperation and policy dialogue between the UCW partner agencies and national counterparts. UCW provides an inter-agency platform that would not exist otherwise for shared analysis of the child labour and youth employment situation in specific countries, and provides a starting point for coordinated inter-agency responses to it. Country-level efforts are also helpful in involving a wide range of Government counterparts, e.g., national statistical offices and ministries of finance, education, labour and health, in the child labour and youth employment debates, and in building national capacity in data collection and analysis.

7. The reporting period saw a consolidation and an expansion of global research partnerships around child labour and youth employment issues. UCW partnered with UNESCO in support to the Education For All Global Monitoring Reports (GMR) and with the World Bank in support to the World Development Report series. Research on linkages between child labour and education was undertaken with UNICEF and the UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) within the framework of the Global Initiative on Out-of-School Children (OOSCI), and with a range of agencies within the Global Partnership for Education (GPE). UCW collaborated on youth employment research with the World Bank, the International Youth Foundation (IYF), the Youth

11 Finalised country reports are posted at http://ucw-project.org/Pages/country_reports.aspx.
Employment Network (YEN) and the Arab Urban Development Institute (AUDI) under the umbrella of the Global Partnership for Youth Employment. A new research partnership in the area of youth employment is being discussed with OECD.

8. UCW also expanded its successful collaboration with local universities and research centres during 2013. This collaboration is aimed at creating a sustainable research capacity within targeted institutions for policy-relevant research on child labour and related issues. It reflects the recognition that while national statistical offices play a key role in gathering macro-level data on child labour, they are often less well-suited to analysing these data from a policy perspective or to filling specific knowledge gaps through specialised research approaches. Universities and research institutes can play a key role in this context. Collaboration to date has focused on four countries – Indonesia, Turkey, Brazil and South Africa. In each, training events were held with local research institutions and a grant process was initiated for targeted research on local priority child labour issues. A partnership was also formed with the ILO International Training Centre and the PhD Programme at the Turin School of Development (TSD) aimed at promoting PhD research on child labour. Finally, initial discussions also took place during 2013 with the African Research Consortium (AERC) on collaboration relating to child labour research.

9. These achievements have helped to increase UCW’s profile as a knowledge centre in the fields the child labour and youth employment. Less tangible but equally important, UCW has helped promote improved inter-agency cooperation in research on child labour and youth employment issues. The coordination mechanisms created through the UCW Programme (e.g., country-level UCW working groups, UCW Steering Committee, technical working groups, etc.), offer venues for inter-agency discussion and experience exchange, in turn translating into improved collaborative links in undertaking research. A three-day inter-agency workshop hosted by UCW in Rome in October 2013 is a recent example in this context. The workshop brought together measurement experts and statisticians from ILO and UNICEF to discuss ways to harmonise survey instruments and estimation methodologies in the child labour field.

10. Looking ahead to the 2014-2015 planning biennium, feedback from the agencies and other counterparts, both at country and headquarters level, points to a continuing strategic role for UCW in a number of areas. The Programme’s inter-agency configuration and technical orientation in particular are seen as leaving UCW uniquely placed to act as a platform for research cooperation, policy dialogue, partnership building and knowledge exchange in child labour, youth employment and related policy areas. As agency efforts accelerate towards achieving the MDGs (by 2015) and the elimination of worst forms (by 2016) as well as the definition of the post

12 Local partner institutions are as follows: (a) Indonesia (Universitas Indonesia, Pusat Kajian Perlindungan Anak (PKPA, Center on Child Protection)); (b) Turkey (Sabanci University, Faculty of Art and Social Science and Bahcesehir University, Center for Economic and Social Research (BETAM)); (c) Brazil (University of São Paulo, Escola Superior de Agricultura Luiz de Queiroz (ESALQ)); and (d) South Africa (University of Cape Town - Southern Africa Labour and Development Research Unit (SALDRU)).
MDGs agenda, these Programme functions will likely only grow in importance. The Programme is also well-placed strategically to make use of the different expertise within the three agencies in carrying out or facilitating technical work, which in turn favours the development of shared analyses on child labour.

11. Specific Programme strategies will follow on closely from those pursued to date. Foremost in this context will be research support to policy and programme design in the areas of child labour and youth employment, and to the development of tools needed to undertake this research. Also of continued importance will be the strategy of using research outputs as a means to promote policy dialogue on child labour and youth employment concerns, and as a means to help raise the profile of child labour and youth employment issues in national development agendas. Greater strategic emphasis is envisaged on evaluating policy and programme impact, in response to the strong interest and demand from partners for robust evidence on impact to guide policy making. Building national capacity in data collection and analysis, both through formal training and through less formal “hands-on” research collaboration, will also continue to be an important area of overarching strategic emphasis. Capacity building will continue to involve counterparts from government and from local research centres and universities.
12. Table 1 shows the logical framework under which UCW activities were undertaken during the reporting period. It reflects the Addendum to UCW medium-term strategic framework agreed to by the UCW Steering Committee during 2010. Details of implementation status in each of the five programme components are provided below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Sub-component</th>
<th>Activities</th>
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</table>
1.1.2. Household chores and child labour  
1.1.3. Pilot studies on child labour in agriculture, fishery and aquaculture  
1.1.4. Toolkit on youth employment diagnostics  
1.2. Child labour and youth employment statistics | 1.2.1. Child labour global database  
1.2.2. Youth employment global database  |
| 2. Policy-oriented research | 2.1. Child labour | 2.1.1. Filling the knowledge gap on child labour  
2.1.2. Global Initiative on Out-of-school children  
2.1.3. Child labour in agriculture, fisheries and aquaculture  
2.2. Youth employment | 2.2.1. World Report on Child Labour and Youth Employment  
2.2.2. Assessing interaction between CL and youth employment outcomes  
2.2.3. The transition to working life and the impact of child labour  
2.2.4. Youth employment and social inclusion  
2.3. Social protection | 2.3.1. ILO World Report addressing social protection and child labour  
2.3.2. Child labour and social protection in the Arab states  
2.3.3. Assessing the impact of social protection on CL and youth employment  |
| 3. Impact evaluation | 3.1. Impact evaluation design and data collection | 3.1.1. Impact evaluation of IPEC project in El Salvador  
3.1.2. Impact evaluation of IPEC project in Ghana  
3.2. Identifying effective policies to address child labour | 3.2.1. Cash transfers programmes  
3.2.2. Rural Women’s RBI Pilot programme (RBI) in Nicaragua  
3.2.3. Public Work in Malawi (MASAF)  
3.3. Impact evaluation inventory and review | 3.3.1. Mapping and analyzing impact evaluations relating to child labour  
3.3.2. Review of impact evaluations of interventions relating to child labour  |
| 4. Country-level research and policy support | 4.1. Country-level research cooperation | 4.1.1. Indonesia  
4.1.2. Togo  
4.1.3. Albania  
4.1.4. El Salvador  
4.1.5. Algeria  
4.1.6. Dominican Republic  
4.1.7. Lao PDR  
4.1.8. Uganda  
4.1.9. ECOWAS countries  
4.1.10. Uzbekistan  
4.2. Partnership for capacity building | 4.2.1. Regional counterpart training (Dakar, Senegal)  
4.2.2. E-learning course on child labour in agriculture  
4.2.3. ITC-ILO  
4.3. Collaboration with universities and research institutes | 4.3.1. Indonesia  
4.3.2. Turkey  
4.3.3. Brazil  
4.3.4. South Africa  
4.3.5. ITC-ILO and Turin School of Development  |
| 5. Research dissemination | 5.1. Seminars, workshops and other events | 5.1.1. Numerous events  
5.2. UCW website | 5.2.1. Regular updating of the UCW programme website  
5.2.2. Website development and expansion  
5.3. Other dissemination activities | 5.3.1. Dissemination through other websites  
5.3.2. Journal articles and other academic publications |
Component 1.
Statistics and measurement

The Statistics and measurement component is aimed at improving the technical tools used to measure, monitor and analyse child labour and youth employment issues. It involves two broad activity areas: research methods, indicators and standards development; and statistics on child labour and youth employment, as depicted in the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component 01: Statistics and measurement</th>
<th>Activities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1.1. Research methods, indicators and standards</strong></td>
<td>1.1.1. Child labour in high-income countries</td>
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<td>1.1.2. Household chores and child labour</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.1.3. Pilot studies on child labour in agriculture, fishery and aquaculture</td>
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<td>1.1.4. Toolkit on youth employment diagnostic</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>1.2. Child labour and youth employment statistics</strong></td>
<td>1.2.1. Child labour global database</td>
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<td>1.2.2. Youth employment global database</td>
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14. **Research methods, indicators and standards.** 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 and youth employment fields. Efforts under this component also involve promoting statistical standards for child labour measurement through inputs to the deliberations of the International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS). The 19th ICLS, held in October 2013, looked, inter alia, at the integration of hazardous unpaid household chores in child labour measurement.¹³

- **Child labour in high-income countries.** Most recent child labour global estimates indicate that the fight against child labour cannot be limited to poorest countries and poorest households. Yet only limited evidence exists concerning why child labour persists in some non-poor societies and in some non-poor households. This activity is aimed at helping to build the knowledge base on child labour in high-income countries.

Within this framework, UCW is collaborating with Save the Children Italy and the the Foundation Bruno Trentin - Istituto Superiore di Formazione (ISF) - Institute of Economic and Social Research (IRES) of

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the Italian General Confederation of Labour (CGIL, one of the main Italian trade unions) in a research project aimed at assessing child labour in Italy through quantitative and qualitative surveys. A technical committee comprised of representatives of the partner organizations and of national stakeholders is providing guidance and inputs at various stages of the research development. The results of the research will identify the distribution and characteristics of child labour in Italy. On this basis, it will support the call for a National Child Labour Plan that includes both a monitoring system and priority actions to prevent and eradicate illegal child labour and in particular its worst forms. A workshop will be organized in 2014 for presenting the methodology and the results of the research.

In a companion effort to assess child labour in high-income countries, a pilot study was undertaken using EUROSTAT data to assess the feasibility of identifying hazardous work among children aged 15-17 years in high income countries.

- **Household chores and child labour.** Work was completed on a technical report looking at the integration of hazardous unpaid household services in child labour measurement. The report presents evidence from national household surveys from over 60 countries on children’s household chores with a view towards developing common statistical criteria for classifying household chores as child labour. The report looks at both the characteristics of children’s household chores (i.e., prevalence, tasks, time intensity) and at their impact on education and health. It concludes with a set of concrete recommendations for national statistical offices for collecting information on the nature, circumstances and impact of children’s household chores.

This report fed into the background documents submitted for consideration by the 19th ICLS. The report also served as an input to the inter-agency meeting (UCW Secretariat, Oct. 2013) on the measurement of household chores and on comparability of child labour estimates produced by different household surveys (Component 5). Among the outcomes of the meeting, a proposal will be developed to test, through randomized experiments, improved methodologies to identify children’s and youth participation in the labour market and to improve the comparability of child labour and youth employment data.

- **Pilot studies on child labour in agriculture, fisheries and aquaculture.** On the basis of the inventory matrix reported in the previous reporting

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14 The technical committee is comprised of representatives of the leading organisations and of the Ministry of Labour and Social Policies, of the Ministry of Education, of the Bank of Italy, of the Italian Regional Commission, of the Authority for the Protection of Children and Adolescents, of the Italian National Institute for Statistics (ISTAT), of the International Organization for Migration, of the National Council for Labour and Economics (CNEL), and of the International Labour Organization.

15 Young persons aged 15-17 years are of common interest to both child labour and youth employment (YE) yet this overlapping group is rarely accorded priority attention in efforts in either of these fields. Even though these young people are over the minimum working age they are still considered “child labour” under ILO Conventions Nos. 138 and 182 if the work they do is hazardous.


17 An inventory matrix was completed in 2012 of statistics on child labourers in agriculture available from a set of common household survey instruments. More than 40 survey datasets reflecting a variety of survey sources (i.e. SIMPOC surveys, household budget surveys, labour force surveys, censuses
period, work was completed on a pilot study on children’s agricultural work in Cameroon, Malawi and Brazil. The study is based on the Troisième enquête Camerounaise auprès des ménages (Cameroon: ECAM3, 2007), the Malawi Second Integrated Household Survey (Malawi: IHS2, 2004), and the 2000 Brazilian Census. It illustrates the strengths and limitations of different common surveys in analyzing child labour in agriculture in an attempt to strengthen the measurement of child labour in this sector (Component 2).

Work was also completed on a study based on a pilot survey on child labour in the small-scale fishing and aquaculture sector conducted by ILO in Cambodia. It is aimed at contributing to an improved understanding of child labour in the fisheries sector.

- **Toolkit on youth employment diagnostics.** Work began on a toolkit on youth employment that will help practitioners with limited knowledge of labour market indicators to make informed decisions about how best to design programmes targeting youth. The toolkit is being developed within the framework of the Global Partnership for Youth Employment (GPYE) and in close collaboration with the Social Protection and Labor Unit of the World Bank.

15. **Child labour and youth employment statistics.** This sub-component involves the development of statistics for core child labour and youth employment indicators. It specifically supports broader efforts to reconcile different country-level estimates of child labour, and to analyse child labour trends within and across countries. The sub-component exploits the programme’s unique access to a wide range of child labour and youth employment datasets, both from the three agencies and from direct partnerships with national statistical offices. The UCW survey database currently contains over 300 datasets for more than 100 developing countries, and in the majority of these countries, data are available for more than one point in time.

- **Child labour global database.** UCW Country Statistics on core child labour indicators, described in previous Progress Reports, continued to be developed and incorporated in various UCW research products. The interactive map on the UCW homepage (www.ucw-project.org) provides users with quick access to the child labour statistics for each country. Country statistics are increasingly available for more than one point in time, making possible the analysis of country-level trends in child labour. Trends estimates are therefore now included where possible in inter-agency reports on child labour (e.g. Bangladesh, Cameroon, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Indonesia and Rwanda).

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and other surveys with detailed modules on agriculture) were screened as part of the inventory process. The results of the screening are presented in the form of a matrix organized by variable, specific survey and by broader survey type, providing an initial overview of the breadth of information available from existing data sources and of key data gaps. For each of the selected surveys, the matrix shows the availability of information on a range of variables, including characteristics of child labourers in agriculture (age, sex, residence, ethnicity, migrant status, etc.); industry classification; occupational classification; production and/or status in employment; agricultural inputs; agricultural outputs; seasonality; time intensity; exposure to hazards; health impact; and educational impact.


19 See, http://ucw-project.org/Pages/ChildLabIndicator.aspx.
Work has also continued during the reporting period in systematically integrating trend information in the Country Statistics database. In this way, the database will serve as a tool for monitoring country-level progress in reducing child labour. Looking forward, the UNICEF-developed software package DevInfo is being assessed at as a possible platform for upgrading the Country Statistics and improving the user-friendliness of the database interface.

Cooperation continued with USDOL in the development of child labour indicators for use in USDOL publications and reference materials. The UCW statistics were utilised in the USDOL publication for the 2005-2013 editions of the global USDOL Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labour publication.

In a related effort, UCW is continuing its collaboration with the World Bank in the development of child labour statistics for inclusion in the annual World Development Indicators publication and software. Work was completed during the reporting period on child labour indicators for use in the 2013 edition of World Development Indicators, building on a similar effort undertaken for the 2006-2012 editions.


- **Youth employment global database:** The reporting period saw the consolidation and expansion of the “youthSTATS”, the global database on youth labour market indicators developed by UCW in conjunction with the ILO Youth Employment Programme (YEP). The youthSTATS database is a response to the need for reliable statistics to inform policies on youth employment challenges worldwide. It contains a comprehensive set of indicators on the labour market situation of young people between the ages of 15 and 29 years in the developing world. In developing the database, YEP and UCW pooled their resources to tabulate a large array of youth labour market indicators from an inventory of over 150 micro data files of household-based surveys run in over 70 countries. In this way, the dataset is able to bring to light previously unseen statistics on youth labour markets that are produced according to international standards.

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Component 2: Policy-oriented research

16. The Policy-oriented research component is the core research element of the UCW programme. It focuses on research in policy areas where important knowledge gaps persist, and in using this research for promoting policy dialogue. It contributes to broader agency efforts towards the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by examining in detail how child labour and youth employment challenges affect, and are affected by, the various economic and social issues that the MDGs target.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub-component</th>
<th>Research activities</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.1. Child labour</td>
<td>2.1.1. Filling the knowledge gaps on child child labour</td>
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<td>2.3. Social protection</td>
<td>2.3.1. ILO World Report: Economic vulnerability, social protection and the fight against child labour</td>
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<td>2.3.2. Child labour and social protection in the Arab States</td>
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<td></td>
<td>2.3.3. Assessing the impact of social protection on child labour and youth employment outcomes</td>
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</table>

17. Child labour: The sub-component focuses on policy-oriented research concerning child labour and the factors associated with it. It places particular emphasis on the interplay between child labour and child welfare outcomes.

- **Filling knowledge gaps on child labour.** Work was initiated on a study investigating whether the *trends in child labour demand in Brazil from 2000 to 2010* can be explained by different specialization patterns in child labour-intensive sectors of the economy. The analysis is using the 2000-2010 Demographic Census provided by the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE). The study is being conducted within the framework of the collaboration with the *Escola Superior de Agricultura Luiz de Queiróz* (ESALQ) of the University of Sao
Paolo.

- Work was initiated on a study on **school to work transition and youth unemployment in Turkey**. The study, developed within the framework of the collaboration between UCW and BETAM (see Component 4) uses the 2007-2010 Survey of Income and Living Conditions (SILC) panel as the main data source. A first draft of the study was completed during the reporting period and it is currently being finalized.

Within the framework of the collaboration with the University of São Paulo, *Escola Superior de Agricultura Luiz de Queiróz* (ESALQ) (see Component 4), two studies were initiated during the reporting period. Making use of the municipal variation in the level of inspection between 1999/2000 and 2010, the first study looks at the impact of **labour inspections in the informal sector** on child labour in Brazil. The second study will look at the impact of the *Brazilian Non-Contributory Pension Programme* (Beneficio de Prestação Continuada – BPC) on family welfare, and in particular on child labour.

- *The Global Initiative on Out-of-school children*. UCW continued its collaboration with the Global Out-Initiative (OOSCI). UCW provided core statistics on OOSCI for six countries in the MENA region to be utilised in the UNICEF regional and country reports. Looking forward, collaboration is envisaged with the UNICEF Education Division, the UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS), the World Bank Education Unit and the Oxford Policy Management (OPM) within the framework of the Global Partnership for Education (GPE) in developing an operational manual for addressing the challenge of out of school children. In this context, a technical meeting, bringing together UNICEF Regional Education Advisers, UIS, WB, OPM and UCW was held in November 2013 to define roles and next steps.

- **Child labour in agriculture**. Within the framework of collaborations with FAO and the World Bank begun in the previous reporting period, a study on child labour in agriculture in Nigeria was completed. Making use of data from Nigeria 2010 General Household Survey (NGHS 2010), part of the new World Bank Living Standard Measurement Study-Integrated Surveys on Agriculture Initiative (LSMS-ISA) programme, the study assesses the extent, nature and relative importance of child and youth employment in smallholder agriculture in Nigeria. UCW also supported FAO in the development of an e-learning course on child labour in agriculture (see Component 04). Looking forward, a proposal was developed to analyze the role of children and youth in agriculture in Sub-Saharan Africa and, in this context, the UCW-WB-FAO partnership is currently identifying donors. This undertaking will complement the separate research effort on child labour in agriculture reported under Component 1.

18. **Youth employment**. This sub-component examines links between child labour and youth employment outcomes. It looks at child labour (and low human capital accumulation) as a factor in labour market outcomes, as well

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21 The initiative was launched by UNICEF and UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) in 2010 to accelerate efforts towards the goal of universal primary education.
as at the reverse phenomenon, i.e., at how poor future labour market prospects limit household investment in children’s human capital. Research cooperation on youth employment issues during the reporting period included, inter alia, support to UNESCO in developing the 2013 UNESCO Education For All Global Monitoring Report and support to World Bank in developing the 2013 World Development Report. Research activities relating to youth employment during the reporting period are discussed in more detail below:

- **World Report on Child Labour and Youth Employment.** Work was initiated on the development of the next ILO Global report on Child labour and Youth Employment to be released in 2014. Following the recommendations of the Roadmap adopted in the Hague Global Child Labour Conference of 2010, the annual World Reports bring together the current ‘state of the art’ in terms of knowledge in selected CL-related policy areas, and present this knowledge in a succinct and readily-accessible form for a broad and varied readership.

- **Assessing the interaction between child labour and youth employment outcomes.** A study entitled *Educational attainment and youth employment outcomes*, commissioned by UNESCO for the 2013 UNESCO Education For All Global Monitoring Report (the 2013 GMR Report was entitled “Teaching and learning: Achieving quality for all”), was completed during the reporting period. The study presents evidence concerning links between educational attainment and employment outcomes for young adults (aged 25-34 years) in 11 developing countries.

Two additional studies were completed assessing **the labour market situation of young people in Egypt and in Kenya**. The UCW and YEN reports, developed within the framework of the GPYE partnership, are intended as companion studies providing a comprehensive picture of the labour market situation of youth and an assessment of labour market barriers and intervention in the country. The studies build on the YEN Inventory of Interventions in Egypt and in Kenya.

Work was initiated on a **regional overview of child labour and youth employment in the Arab States.** This overview, conducted in coordination with the ILO Regional Office for the Arab States, examines the related issues of child labour and youth employment in Iraq, Jordan, Palestine, and Yemen.

Work was also initiated on a **regional overview of child labour and youth employment in East and Southeast Asia.** The study is being conducted in collaboration with the ILO Sub-regional Office for South-East Asia and the Pacific, and will examine the related issues of child labour and youth employment in Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, The Philippines, Thailand, Viet Nam, Mongolia, Timor-Leste and Samoa.

- **The transition to working life and the impact of child labour on youth employment outcomes.** This area of activities aims at shedding light on the transition from school to work in order to identify features of youth labour market relevant to the development policy interventions to promote the transition to decent work.
Work began on a technical paper on the school-to-work transition in MENA region (Jordan, Yemen, Palestine, and Syria). The study is being developed in close collaboration with UNICEF Regional Office for the MENA Region, and is aimed at guiding the development of a conceptual and programmatic framework for UNICEF in the MENA region.

Building on previous research efforts, UCW and AUDI developed a study bringing together the research conducted thus far within the GPYE partnership on the transition to adulthood in Aleppo, Tunis and Tripoli. The research identifies common and specific challenges that youth face in these cities, making use of the datasets from Rapid Community Appraisals (RCA) conducted by AUDI. Dissemination activities are tentatively planned for the first quarter of 2014 in Tunis.

- **Youth employment and social inclusion.** Discussion was initiated with OECD on research collaboration exploring the multiple linkages between youth employment and social exclusion.

19. **Social protection.** This sub-component looks at the extent to which risk and vulnerability are relevant to 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 children affected by these risks. Analysis in these areas benefits from work conducted under Component 03, and is seen as critical to effectively incorporating child labour issues in the design of broader social protection and long-term preventive policies.

- **ILO World Report: Economic vulnerability, social protection and the fight against child labour.** The UCW research team coordinated the development of the 2013 ILO World Report Economic vulnerability, social protection and the fight against child labour. The Report is the first of a series of World Reports called for in the outcome document, the Roadmap, emerging from The Hague Global Child Labour Conference of 2010. The World Report series is seen as an ILO additional vehicle for promoting effective action against child labour, complementing the periodic Global Estimates exercise and other global ILO publications. Social protection was the theme for this first World Child Labour Report in light of the growing recognition of its importance as part of a broader policy response to child labour.

- **Child labour and social protection in the Arab States.** Discussions also took place during 2013 with ILO Office for the Arab States on research collaboration investigating the issues of social protection and child labour. The research, to be undertaken during 2014, will...
first map existing social protection programmes in place in the Arab States and then assess their relevance from a child labour standpoint. The research will help identify ways in which social protection floors in Arab States can more effectively address the social and economic vulnerabilities that can force families to resort to child labour. The research will be informed by the 2013 ILO World Report on Child Labour and Social Protection.

- **Assessing the impact of social protection on child labour and youth employment outcomes.** This area of activities looks at how specific social protection instruments can be used to mitigate the economic vulnerabilities associated with child labour and youth employment. In particular, analytical work was conducted on the impact of the *Oportunidades programme in Mexico* (Component 03 below), *Bolsa Familia in Brazil* (Component 03 below) and the **PPA-PKH programme** in Indonesia. The PPA-PKH is a pilot project by the Government of Indonesia that provides households with working children with special services in addition to a cash transfer (PKH). The study will analyse the characteristics of the PPA-PKH programme, its effectiveness and highlight possible areas of improvement.

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23 The Pengurangan Pekerja Anak untuk Mendukung Programme Keluarga Harapan
Component 3.
Impact evaluation

20. The Impact evaluation component forms part of a broader effort to improve understanding of the relative effectiveness of different programmatic approaches for addressing child labour and youth employment challenges. It focuses on building and spreading knowledge on the impact of specific programme interventions on child labour and youth employment and on ways to measure such impact. It generates evidence not only whether specific interventions work, but also on how they work and on their relevance for broader replication.

21. The UCW approach in the impact evaluation field is depicted in the figure above. It starts from an on-going inventory and mapping of existing published impact evaluations in relevant policy areas. This inventory process feeds into three specific areas of UCW research: (1) online inventory and review of impact evaluations; (2) identifying effective policies to address child labour; (3) direct support to design and implementation of impact evaluations of interventions targeting child labour.
Component 03. Impact evaluation

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<td>3.2. Identifying effective policies to address child labour</td>
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<td>3.2.2. Rural Women's Economic Empowerment and Entrepreneurship Pilot programme (RBI) in Nicaragua</td>
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<td>3.2.3. Public works in Malawi (MASAF)</td>
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<td>3.3. Impact evaluation inventory and review</td>
<td>3.3.1. Mapping and analyzing impact evaluations relating to child labour for UCW Impact Evaluation Inventory</td>
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<td>3.3.2. Review of impact evaluations of policy interventions relating to child labour</td>
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22. **Inventory and review of child labour programmes and impact evaluations.** This sub-component consists of the on-going inventory and review of impact evaluations of interventions in policy areas of relevance to child labour. The inventory exercise brings together and consolidates the range of existing impact evaluations in areas relating to child labour.

- **Mapping and analyzing impact evaluations relating to child labour for UCW Impact Evaluation Inventory.** Work continued in collecting, mapping and analyzing a broad range of impact evaluations of potential relevance to child labour. This on-going process covers the main sources of information on impact evaluation, including the World Bank Development Impact Evaluation Initiative (DIME) database, 24 the Poverty Action Lab, 25 the Social Science Research Network, SSRN 26, Network of Networks for Impact Evaluation 27.

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Evaluation (NONIE)\textsuperscript{27} and the International Initiative for Impact evaluation (3IE)\textsuperscript{28}. Beyond these databases, evaluations of potential relevance are identified through extensive person-to-persons with World Bank task managers and other evaluation practitioners. The IE studies identified through this process are categorised by policy sector, country/region, project type, method and other criteria and added to the on-line UCW Impact Evaluation Inventory (see \url{http://www.ucw-project.org/impact-evaluation/inventory-impact-evaluations.aspx}). The Inventory, launched in 2011, is unique in providing ready access to "state of the art" evidence of causal relationships between policy interventions and child labour outcomes. It now contains more than 60 impact evaluation studies spanning the policy areas of education, social protection, labour markets and communication/advocacy.

- **Review of impact evaluations of policy interventions relating to child labour.** Work was completed on two detailed review papers based on evidence from the impact evaluation studies included in the UCW Impact Evaluation Inventory. The first one discusses the evidence generated by rigorous empirical evaluations to draw some general lessons on the complex effects of public policy on child labour.\textsuperscript{29} The second one systematically reviews the evidence on the impact of cash transfers, conditional and unconditional, on child labour.\textsuperscript{30} Work was also initiated on a third paper investigating the impact of youth entrepreneurship programme on children aged 15 to 17 years.\textsuperscript{31} A modified version of the review on cash transfers and child labour will be published in the World Bank Research Observer journal as part of a broader effort to disseminate and promote discussion on the review findings.

23. **Identifying effective policies to address child labour.** This sub-component involves identification of completed or closed impact evaluations containing child labour information that has not been analyzed in the published impact evaluation reports. UCW exploits these opportunities to complement the closed evaluation with additional research on programme effects on child labour. This element also supports integrating child labour variables into planned impact evaluations by other organizations on programmes in relevant social policy areas. Discussions during the current and previous reporting periods indicated strong interest in this approach, allowing for important progress in terms of implementation. Collaboration continued with World Bank on two impact evaluations of interventions in policy areas relevant to child labour, and collaboration began with the Agricultural Development Economic Division (ESA) of FAO in evaluating the child labour impact of three separate social cash transfer programmes. Discussions also continued with the World Bank concerning the possibility of also integrating child labour outcomes into impact evaluations of

\begin{footnotes}
\item 27 \url{http://www.worldbank.org/ieg/nonie/index.html}
\item 28 \url{http://www.3ieimpact.org/openwindow/}
\item 29 De Hoop J., and Furio C. Rosati (2103). The complex effects of public policy on child labour. UCW Programme Working Paper. Rome
\item 30 De Hoop J., and Furio C. Rosati (2103). Cash transfers and child labour. UCW Programme Working Paper. Rome
\item 31 Fiala N., Inventory of impact evaluations of projects with a bearing on child labour. draft.
\end{footnotes}
programmes with a potential bearing on child labour.

- **Cash transfers programmes.** Analytical work was completed during the reporting period examining the impact on child labour of the Oportunidades programme in Mexico. Two studies were developed in conjunction with the Oportunidades programme of the Mexican Ministry of Social Development (La Secretaría de Desarrollo Social). The first study was direct towards providing a unified overview of the previous evidence on the impact of Oportunidades on child labour and second towards extending this evidence by exploring the transition patterns that explain some of the changes in child labour observed in previous studies. The second study makes use of survey data between 2000 and 2010, and estimates the long term impact of Mexico’s Oportunidades programme on children’s employment.

Work was initiated on a proposal to look at the effects of Bolsa Familia on education and child labour in Brazil. The study will be developed under the aegis of the Brasilian Ministry of Social Development and Fight against Hunger, and in collaboration with the Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística (Brasilian Institute of Geography and Statistics, IBGE). The most rigorous and comprehensive evidence to date on the effect of Bolsa Família on education and child labour comes from a study carried out by IFPRI and the Government of Brazil (de Brauw et al., 2010). The proposed study will extend the analysis carried out by de Brauw et al. (2010) in two ways. First, it will combine the survey data it used with data from the Cadastro Único (a registry containing details on households and their members applying to Bolsa Família) to improve the identification mechanism. Second, it will further examine some dimensions of school participation and child labour not dealt with in detail by de Brauw et al. (2010), including how children combine school participation and work, hours logged in work for pay and household chores, types of activities carried out for pay and income earned.

Work was completed on an analysis of the Mchiniji social cash transfer pilot programme in Malawi. The pilot programme is a tool within the Malawi’s National Social Support Policy designed to alleviate poverty, reduce malnutrition, and improve school enrolment by delivering regular and reliable cash transfers to ultra poor households that are also labour constrained.

Work also began with the Development Research Group of the World Bank on an impact evaluation of a conditional cash transfer programme (Pantawid Pamilya) undertaken by the Government of the Philippines. Analysis is currently underway and a first draft of the study looking at the impact of the programme on child labour and household chores will be completed in the first quarter of 2014.

Within the framework of the collaboration with ESA/FAO, work is close

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Collaboration continued with ESA/FAO and UNICEF in evaluating the impact of two child grant programmes (CGP) in Zambia and in Lesotho. For Zambia, baseline data collection took place in 2010 and the first follow-up was completed during the last quarter of 2012. Initial analysis is currently ongoing, and preliminary results will be shared with ESA/FAO and UNICEF prior to the end of 2013. For Lesotho, baseline data were collected in 2011 and the follow-up survey was implemented in the last quarter of 2013.

- **Rural Women’s Economic Empowerment and Entrepreneurship Pilot programme (RBI) in Nicaragua.** UCW continued collaboration with the World Bank on the evaluation of the Rural Women’s Economic Empowerment and Entrepreneurship Pilot in Nicaragua. UCW supported this IE by contributing to the financing of the follow up survey into which CL information was incorporated.

- **Public works in Malawi:** Work was initiated with the Development Research Group of the World Bank on an impact evaluation of a public works component of the Malawi Social Action Fund (MASAF) undertaken by the Government of Malawi. UCW is supporting this IE by contributing to the coordination of the activities carried out by the Innovations for Poverty Action (IPA) in Malawi. Follow-up data were made available in the fall of 2013, and preliminary analysis is currently ongoing.

### Evaluation design and data collection.

This sub-component involves implementation of impact evaluations of programme interventions directly addressing child labour. It focuses on impact evaluation design and data collection. The sub-component is directed towards not only generating data, but also, and even more importantly, at establishing replicable “protocols” and standardised instruments for the type of child labour programmes to be targeted by the evaluation exercise. It employs tested quantitative evaluation methods that can be applied to future child labour impact evaluations as part of comprehensive monitoring and evaluation.

- **Impact evaluation of IPEC project in El Salvador.** The IPEC project, entitled “Eliminating Child Labour through Economic Empowerment and Social Inclusion”, is a four-year, $9-10 million child labour project that will advance efforts to eliminate the worst, and eventually all, forms of child labour in El Salvador within the next decade. Agreement

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34 The baseline data collection took place in 2007 and the first follow-up was completed in 2009.

35 The RPI programme was administered by the World Bank in conjunction with the Fundación Mujer y Desarrollo Comunitario (FUMDEC) in twenty-four very poor rural communities in northern Nicaragua, starting in August 2009 (World Bank 2010). The intervention was aimed at prompting small-scale entrepreneurial agricultural, livestock-raising and non-agricultural activities. It targeted households with at least one woman aged 16-60 (around 95 of households in these communities) and consisted in a package of productive transfers (seeds, livestock and start up-capital, both in cash and in kind), part of which in the form of low- or zero-cost credit, technical and training and assistance plus some community based interventions (creation of a community based bank). The programme had, as an additional aim, that of improving women’s empowerment, by making women the direct beneficiaries of the programme and complementing the above activities with gender awareness training.
was reached with the Government on the selection criteria for communities, municipalities and household selection in 2011. A rollout of direct interventions and corresponding baseline was developed, and the baseline questionnaires were finalized, also in 2011. The impact evaluation design was finalised in June 2012. Baseline data for the IE were collected in April-May 2012 and the baseline survey report was completed during the current reporting period.

- **Impact evaluation of IPEC project in Ghana.** The IPEC project, entitled “Towards child labour free cocoa growing communities in Cote d’Ivoire and Ghana through an integrated area based approach” is a four-year, $10 million project addressing the linkages among poverty, decent work and child labour. The community selection process was completed in August 2011. Preliminary baseline questionnaires were developed in September 2011 and finalized during the first quarter of 2012. A draft impact evaluation design was completed in the first quarter 2012 and baseline data collection was completed in September 2012. Technical inputs were provided to the development of the baseline report, completed by the Institute of Statistical, Social and Economic Research of the University of Ghana (ISSER) in May 2013.

- **Impact evaluation of IPEC project in Thailand.** The IPEC project, entitled, “Combating the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Shrimp and Seafood Processing Areas in Thailand”, is a four-year initiative (2011-14) focusing on child labour in selected geographical hubs for shrimp and seafood processing such as Samut Sakhon, Surat Thani and Songkhla. Originally identified as a candidate project for an impact evaluation, subsequent technical discussions led to agreement that conditions were not sufficient to conduct a sound and robust impact evaluation, and the IE was hence dropped.
Component 4. Country-level research and policy support

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

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<td>4.3.5. ITC-ILO and Turin School of Development</td>
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26. **Country-level research cooperation**. A two-stage research is increasingly being followed in country-level research cooperation to link problem analysis, on one hand, and comprehensive policy solutions, on the other. The first stage consists of situation analyses and second stage of policy appraisals. This two-stage approach is a response to requests by a number of governments for reports that go beyond outlining general strategies to include a more detailed discussion of specific actions against child labour and the resources required to implement them. It also responds to the need articulated in the Roadmap to 2016 adopted at The Hague Global Child Labour Conference to upscale and accelerate country level actions against child labour, moving beyond limited-scale pilot projects to more comprehensive policy responses. Research partnerships with counterparts at the country-level continued in a number of national contexts the reporting
period.

- **Indonesia.** Building on the inter-agency report completed in 2012, research efforts were initiated on a policy appraisal report. The policy appraisal report, being developed in conjunction with the Youth Employment Programme (YEP) of the ILO, focuses on the youth employment issue, with particular attention to the role of human capital accumulation in determining youth employment outcomes. The joint YEP-UCW report is expected to be officially launched in 2014.

**Panel 1.**

*Country-level research process*

The process through which country-level programme activities are developed and implemented is designed to ensure maximum interagency cooperation and consultation. An initial country-level meeting involving representatives from the three agencies and national counterparts is first held in order to reach agreement on the broad terms of reference for the country activities and to agree on the make-up of a country-level programme Working Group.

The Working Groups, which typically consist of representatives from the three agencies and one or more representatives from Government, then act to identify and support the implementation of specific research activities, within the overall terms of reference. The representatives of the Working Group also act to ensure the research results are “mainstreamed” into the agency programmes and projects at the field level.

- **Togo.** The inter-agency report on child labour and youth employment in Togo was completed and officially presented in November 2013. The report looks at both child labour and youth employment outcomes, and at the linkages between the issues. The report also addresses the national responses to child labour and youth employment issues, and policy options for eliminating child labour and promoting decent work for youth. Preliminary discussions identified two possible alternatives for the development of the follow-up policy appraisal report: i) the development of a project document that addresses child labour and youth employment by expanding social protection; or, ii) the development of a research-action as a basis for addressing child labour through social transfers.

- **Albania.** The country report on child labour in Albania was completed during the reporting period. Guided by the results of the 2010 Albania National Child Labour Survey, the report considers the extent and nature of child labour, its educational consequences and its economic and social causes.

- **El Salvador.** The inter-agency report on child labour and youth
employment in El Salvador was completed and officially presented by the Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Labour and ILO in June 2013. Following the collaboration model described in Panel 1, efforts focused on the development of a situation analysis on child labour and youth employment. The report was widely disseminated by the local press (the press review is available on the UCW website (Section 5)).

- **Algeria.** Research cooperation on youth employment in Algeria continued with the World Bank MENA Region (Human Development Group Middle East and North Africa) during the reporting period.

- **Dominican Republic.** Research collaboration with counterparts in Dominican Republic was initiated during the reporting period. Again following the collaboration model followed elsewhere, efforts will focus on the development of a situation analysis on child labour and youth employment (and a follow-up policy appraisal report). Preliminary results were presented and discussed at a national working group meeting during the UCW mission in March 2013. The situation analysis report, including a detailed mapping of current policies relating to child labour and youth employment, will be finalised and launched in the first quarter of 2014.

- **Lao PDR.** Research collaboration with counterparts in Laos was initiated during the reporting period. Again following the collaboration model pursued elsewhere, efforts focused on the development of an inter-agency report on child labour and youth employment. Preliminary results were presented and discussed at a national working group meeting during the mission held in March 2013. The report was developed in parallel with the Social Protection Unit of the World Bank, in order to ensure consistency with the WB Report ‘Skills for Quality Jobs and Development in Lao PDR’. The inter-agency report was finalised and formally launched in December 2013 in a consultative workshop called by the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare on the National Action Plan to Eliminate Child Labour.

- **Uganda.** Research collaboration with counterparts in Uganda was initiated during the reporting period. As in other countries, efforts will focus on the development of a situation analysis on child labour and youth employment (and of a follow-up policy appraisal report). Preliminary results were presented and discussed at a national working group meeting during the UCW mission in May 2013. The situation analysis report was finalised in 2013.

- **Sub-regional report on child labour in ECOWAS countries.** The regional report, developed in collaboration with the ILO Sub-regional Office for the Sahel Region, provides a profile of child labour in 15 countries in West Africa. The report also helps identify which West African countries are lagging behind and hence where accelerated efforts are needed to meet the regional commitments for child labour reduction agreed by African governments by 2015. Cooperation efforts also included capacity-building elements around the analysis of child labour statistics (see the section Partnership for capacity building below).

- **Uzbekistan.** Research cooperation on child labour in Uzbekistan was
initiated with the UNICEF Country Office in Uzbekistan during the reporting period. Cooperation efforts are directed towards supporting the implementation of the ILO Conventions 138 and 182 through a review of the UNICEF Country Office Strategy and through the development of a best practices report compiling experience on ending worst forms of child labour in agriculture.

- **Other countries.** Preparations and initial discussions also took place during the reporting period concerning research collaboration in additional countries including Philippines, Honduras, Costa Rica and Mongolia. Research activities in each are scheduled to begin in 2014.

27. **Partnership for capacity building.** UCW continued to support efforts to improve national capacity in data collection and analysis.

- **Sub-regional counterpart training (Dakar, Senegal).** A training programme was held in Dakar in November 2013 for national counterparts on child labour measurement and indicators as part of broader cooperation with the ILO Sub-regional Office for the Sahel Region. The training programme was delivered for the national statistical offices of Benin, Ivory Coast, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Niger and Senegal on applying child labour concepts to the development of appropriate policy strategies.

- **E-learning course on Child Labour in Agriculture.** UCW supported the development of an FAO E-learning course on child labour in agriculture. The course aims at building the capacity of stakeholders in agriculture and rural development in order to mainstream child labour concerns into policies and programmes. The UCW developed two modules: i) Assessing available data and research on child labour and agriculture: identifying knowledge needs and assessing gaps; and, ii) Generating knowledge on child labour in agriculture: improving data collection and use.

- **International Training Centre of the International Labour Organisation (ILO-ITC).** As part of on-going collaboration with ILO-ITC in capacity building, UCW presented two training sessions in the five-day training workshop on *Laws, policies and reporting tools: supporting the fight against child labour held* at ITC in November 2013. The first session looked at economic vulnerability, social protection and the fight against child labour, and was based on the recent ILO World Report on Child Labour and Social Protection. The second session looked more broadly at the impact of public policies on child labour, drawing the recent UCW review in this area and the UCW impact evaluation inventory. The training workshop involved policymakers from a wide range of developing countries.

28. **Collaboration with universities and research institutes.** UCW expanded the initiative launched in 2012 involving collaboration with local universities and research centres. The collaboration is aimed at promoting and building the capacity of these institutions to undertake child labour research. The ultimate goal of the collaboration will be to create a sustainable research capacity within targeted institutions for policy-relevant research on child labour and related issues. Support to capacity building is accompanied
by small research grants to targeted institutions in the conduct of actual research on priority child labour concerns.

29. The initiative responds to field experience indicating that policy development is frequently hampered by inadequate information on child labour in its various dimensions. It also reflects the recognition that while national statistical offices play a key role in gathering macro-level data on child labour, they are often less well-suited to analysing these data from a policy perspective or to filling specific knowledge gaps through specialised research approaches. Universities and research institutes therefore can play a key role in building the evidence base necessary for informed policy making in the child labour realm.

- **Indonesia.** Within the framework of the collaboration established in 2012 with Universitas Indonesia, Pusat Kajian Perlindungan Anak (PKPA, Center on Child Protection), a training session was delivered in March 2013 at PKPA focussing on the issue of child labour as a violation of child rights and an obstacle to national development.

- **Turkey.** Collaboration continued with two Turkish institutions: (1) Sabancı University, Faculty of Art and Social Science; and (2) Bahçeşehir University, Center for Economic and Social Research (BETAM). A student was jointly selected by BETAM and UCW for receiving support in form of a research grant to develop an analysis of the school to work transition in Turkey (see Component 2).

- **Brazil.** Following the agreement reached with the University of São Paulo, Escola Superior de Agricultura Luiz de Queiroz (ESALQ) in 2012, two students were selected for conducting research on child labour issues (see Component 2 and Component 3), and a training workshop was held in October 2013 in Piracicaba. The workshop focussed on child labour issues in Brazil, and was also an occasion for presenting the research developed by the selected students (see also Component 5).

- **South Africa.** Agreement was reached with the University of Cape Town - Southern Africa Labour and Development Research Unit (SALDRU) for collaboration in the areas of research training and mentoring. Training was delivered in September 2013 and centred on the impact of programmes on child labour. Research collaboration will involve support to two PhD students to be jointly identified by SALDRU and UCW, upon submission of a detailed, technically sound proposal on child labour and related issues. External mentors will be jointly identified by UCW and SALDRU to provide technical support, advice and intellectual motivation at different stages in the research process.

- **International Training Centre of the International Labour Organisation and Turin School of Development.** Collaboration was established with the ITC within the framework of the PhD Programme of the Turin School of Development (TSD). TSD is pioneering a new PhD
programme set up with the aim of promoting policy relevant, applied research relevant to the ILO Decent Work Agenda and to the wider development agenda. The PhD programme of TSD establishes a bridge connecting a PhD student from a partner “sending” institution (an academic institution whose students will participate in the programme and which will award the PhD degree) with practitioners from the ITC-ILO and another partner “receiving” institution (a development agency or a research centre which receives participating students). The UCW, as a receiving institution, formulated a proposal for the development of research on rural child labour and youth employment in Ethiopia. On this basis, a PhD student will be identified in 2014.

- **Other universities.** Preparations and initial discussions also took place during the reporting period concerning collaboration with other universities, including the African Research Consortium (AERC). Discussions remain at a preliminary stage and the next progress report will contain relevant updates.
Component 5.
Research dissemination

30. The Research dissemination component is aimed at providing access to research outputs to as wide an audience as possible, both inside and outside the UCW partner agencies, to help promote research take-up in policy and programme development.

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<td>5.1.1. Events included: Conference ‘Youth employability and entrepreneurship in Africa’ (Dakar, Jan. 2013); Workshop ‘Impact evaluation of USDOL-funded projects’ (Washington DC, Apr. 2013); Ecowas/ILO Symposium on West Africa Regional Action Plan to Eliminate Child Labour (Accra, May 2013); MENA Out-of-School Children Initiative Methodology Workshop (Istanbul, May 2013); Social Protection and Child Labour Workshop (Brasilia, June 2013); Launch of the inter-agency country report in El Salvador (Sept. 2013); Third Global Conference on Child Labour (Brasilia, Oct. 2013); Workshop ‘Child labour: the Brazilian experience and challenges’ (Piracicaba, Oct. 2013); Inter-agency meeting on child labour measurement (Rome, Oct. 2013); Launch of the interagency country report in Togo (Lomé, Nov. 2013)</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.2. Programme website</td>
<td>5.2.1. Development and regular updating of the UCW programme website</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.3. Other dissemination activities</td>
<td>5.3.1. Dissemination through other websites</td>
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<td>5.3.2. Journal articles and other academic publications</td>
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31. Seminars, workshops and other events. A number of seminars and workshops were undertaken to disseminate research outputs as part of a broader effort to “mainstream” and operationalise UCW research.

- Youth Employability and Entrepreneurship in Africa (Dakar, January 23-25, 2013). The three-day learning symposium was put together by the International Youth Foundation, the Youth Employment Network, and Understanding Children’s Work under the Global Partnership for Youth Employment (GPYE). The symposium aimed to achieve the following objectives: i) Gather, disseminate, and discuss evidence-based research on youth employment and entrepreneurship outcomes in Africa; and ii) Showcase effective programmes and policies that respond to the challenges facing young people in their transition to employment in Africa.
Impact Evaluations of USDOL-funded Projects (Washington, April 2013). The workshop, hosted by the US Department on Labor (USDOL), brought together implementers of impact evaluations of USDOL-funded child labour projects to identify elements and issues that have been critical to the effective design and implementation of those IEs and to focus on lessons learned from challenges and problems that were encountered and how they were solved. The workshop also identified key research gaps and issues for the research agenda moving forward.

ECOWAS/ILO Symposium on West Africa Regional Action Plan to Eliminate Child Labour (Accra, May 2013). UCW contributed to the ECOWAS/ILO event bringing together 60 senior officials responsible for tackling child labour from governments, and workers’ and employers’ organisations from all 15 Member States of ECOWAS. The symposium closed with delegates adopting the DECLARATION of the ECOWAS/ILO Symposium on the West Africa Regional Action Plan to Eliminate Child Labour, Especially the Worst Forms.

MENA Out-of-School Children Initiative (OOSCI) - Methodology Workshop (Istanbul, May 27-31, 2013). UNICEF’s Regional Office for the Middle East and North Africa (MENARO) in Amman and the UNESCO Institute of Statistics (UIS) launched the OOSCI at the regional MENA level through the present Workshop. The workshop also aimed at working with country Core Teams and experts on the OOSCI and organizing the rollout of the national studies.

Social Protection and Child Labour (Brasilia, 12 June 2013). On the occasion of the World Day Against Child Labour, the Brazilian Ministry of Social Development and Fight against Hunger in collaboration with the International Labour Organization held a seminar on Social Protection and Child Labour. The seminar also served as preparation for the third Global Conference on Child Labour hosted by the Brazilian Government in October 2013. The seminar discussed the role and challenges that social protection policies faces in preventing early entrance in the labour market and in protecting children from the damages caused by child labour, with a focus on the role of Bolsa Familia and Programme for the Eradication of Child Labour (PETI).
• **Launch of the UCW Inter-agency Country report in El Salvador (San Salvador, 6 September 2013).** The Ministry of Economy, the Ministry of Labour and the International Labour Organization (ILO) presented the inter-agency report ‘Understanding the results of child labour and youth employment in El Salvador’. The presentation was made by the Deputy Minister of Trade and Industry, Francisco Lazo, Vice-Minister of Labour, Oscar Armando Morales, the director of decent team for CA, Panama, Haiti and Dominican Republic, Virgilio Levaggi, and CTA, IPEC, ILO, Jesús de la Peña.

• **Third Global Conference on Child Labour.** The Understanding Children’s Work (UCW) programme participated in the III Global Conference on Child Labour to be held in Brasilia (Brazil) on 8-10 October, 2013. The Conference brought together representatives from government, social partners, civil society, regional and international organizations to share policies and experiences in the global fight against child labour.

• **Child labour: the Brazilian experience and challenges** (Piracicaba, Oct. 2013). The workshop has been organized within the framework of the collaboration between the Understanding Children’s Work (UCW) Programme and the Escola Superior de Agricultura Luiz de Queiroz at University of Sao Paolo (ESALQ), responding to the need to create a sustainable research capacity for policy-relevant, state-of-the-art research on child labour and related issues.

• **Inter-agency meeting on child labour measurement** (Rome, Oct. 2013). UCW hosted an inter-agency meeting on child labour measurement. The workshop brought together measurement experts and statisticians from ILO and UNICEF to discuss ways to harmonise survey instruments and estimation methodologies in the child labour field.

• **Launch of the UCW Inter-agency Country report in Togo (Lomé, November 2013).** The Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security, the International Labour Organization (ILO) and UCW presented the inter-agency report ‘Comprendre le travail des enfants et l’emploi des jeunes au Togo’. The presentation offered an occasion to identify areas of priority interventions, that will be further developed in next year policy appraisal.
Youth Employment (Paris, November 2013). The seminar, hosted at the Development Centre of OECD, was aimed at discussing the UCW research to support youth employment policies at country level, the impact evaluation activities, the next ILO world report on child labour and youth employment currently being developed, the analysis of school to work transition in developing economies based on large set of new ILO specialized surveys and the toolkit for assessing youth situation.

32. Programme website. The UCW website continued to evolve and grow during the reporting period as part of broader efforts to disseminate research to as wide an audience as possible. Usage statistics for the reporting period, provided in Figure 2 below, indicate that usage of the website continues to grow. The website saw 23,000 visits up to November 2013, most (74 percent) from new users.

Figure 2. Website sessions, 1 January - November 2013

33. Other dissemination efforts.
   - Social media. The reporting period saw an increased investment in social media as a means of disseminating research and of engaging and encouraging feedback from users of UCW research. In this context, UCW launched a
Facebook page in July 2013 aimed at building a closer relationship with the UCW audience. It is currently in its pilot phase.

- **Dissemination through other websites.** UCW continued to partner with relevant web-based information portals, including the Child Right Information Network (CRIN), the Development Gateway, Research Papers in Economics (RePEc), and the Global Partnership for Youth Employment (GPYE) website\(^{36}\) to circulate research outputs. The material posted on these websites has been regularly updated. Working papers downloaded from RePEc remained stable during the reference period, after having doubled during the period 2008-2009.

- **Journal articles and other academic publications.** A number of UCW studies were published in academic journals and other academic publications as part of broader efforts to disseminate and promote discussion of study results. These included (a) a chapter on child labour and children’s economic contributions for *The Handbook of Child Well-Being* (Ed. Springer, 2013); (b) an article in *Economics of Education Review* (Does Promoting School Attendance Reduce Child Labour? Evidence from Burkina Faso’s Bright Project) (forthcoming); and (c) an article in the *World Bank Research Observer* journal on cash transfers and child labour (forthcoming). UCW research was also cited in a range of publications and media reports.\(^{37}\)

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\(^{36}\) In 2008, with support from the World Bank Development Grant Facility, the International Youth Foundation, the Youth Employment Network, the Arab Urban Development Institute, and the Understanding Children’s Work Project joined together to form the Global Partnership for Youth Employment (GPYE). Its goal: to build and disseminate evidence on youth employment outcomes and effective programs to help address the challenges facing young people in their transition to work. The GPYE leverages the technical and regional experience of the five partner organizations in youth employment research, programming, evaluation, and policy dialogue (see What We Do). The partnership’s work focuses on Africa and the Middle East, regions in need of better evidence on effective approaches to promote youth employment.

PROGRAMME GOVERNANCE

34. The Programme governance is based on the three levels of governance developed at the Programme’s inception – Steering Committee (SC), Focal Points (FPs) and UCW Secretariat – as depicted in the table below. In simplest terms, the Secretariat’s core function is providing research support to the programming and other work of the agencies, and core function of the Focal Points and Steering Committee is guiding the Secretariat in fulfilling this role as effectively as possible.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Responsibility</th>
<th>Membership</th>
<th>Meeting frequency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Steering Committee (SC)</td>
<td>Establishment and oversight of the Programme’s overall strategic direction and goals. Approves detailed 12 month work plans</td>
<td>Senior management representative, one from each agency, plus Programme coordinator as an ex-officio member</td>
<td>1 per year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Focal points (FP)</td>
<td>Develop and provide liaison with agency, approve 12 month work plans for submission to SC, coordinate within agency and provide substantial technical input to Programme</td>
<td>Technical expert/manager, one from each agency, plus Programme Coordinator (PC).</td>
<td>Formal – 1 per year. Frequent informal contacts with Programme Coordinator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UCW secretariat</td>
<td>Develop detailed ongoing 12 month work plans for approval of FP, manage implementation of workplans</td>
<td>Programme Coordinator, researchers and support staff</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

35. The Programme Secretariat manages the implementation of the 12-month detailed workplan. These workplans are developed by the Secretariat on the basis of the current Programme strategic framework document, the strategic directions determined by the Steering Committee, and with the substantial input and involvement of the Focal Points. Each Steering Committee meeting is presented with a report on activities carried out in the previous 12 months in relation to the agreed workplan, and reviews a revised 12-month workplan for the subsequent period. While the Secretariat is responsible for implementing the Programme workplan, any major changes are discussed and approved by the Focal Points. National counterparts have a key role as collaborative partners in the implementation of UCW research activities at the country level.

36. Programme monitoring is based on the detailed workplan, indicating specific implementation activities and time-bound milestones for each, developed on the basis of the current strategic framework document. The workplan is updated by the Programme Secretariat on a regular basis. Detailed reviews of progress in workplan implementation take place in conjunction with the formal Programme Focal Points meetings. Comprehensive progress reports are produced annually by the Programme Secretariat in collaboration with the Focal Points. These are provided to the Steering Committee for review at their yearly meetings. After review by the Steering Committee, the reports are sent to donors and disseminated within the three agencies as well as to other partners.

37. As agreed at the September 2008 Programme Focal Points meeting, the Medium-Term Strategic Framework document constitutes the core reference document for the Programme over the medium term, in lieu of a formal Programme memorandum of understanding or signed Programme agreement.