

ILO-IPEC

West Africa Project WAP-ECOWAS

Project Presentation

National Steering Committee on Child Labour Accra, 26/02/10

Overview of the presentation

- General informations on the project
- Main challenges
- Collaboration between the NSC and the project



General informations on the Project

- Title: « Eliminating the Worst Forms of Child Labour in West Africa and Strengthening Sub-Regional Cooperation through ECOWAS (RAF/09/51/USA) »
- Duration: 2009 2013 (40 months)
- Geographical coverage: CdI, Ghana and Nigeria
- Implementing Agency: ILO-IPEC
- Donor Contribution(US Department of Labour): 7,950,000 USD



Some useful abbreviation

- NAP: National Action Plan against Child Labour
- FACL: Fight Against Child Labour
- CL: Child Labour
- WFCL: Worst Forms of Child Labour
- NFE: Non Formal Education
- VT: Vocational Training
- ECOWAS: Economic Community of West Africa States

The 2 project's components

- 1) To support national efforts to eliminate the WFCL in Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana and Nigéria
- 2) To strengthen the role of ECOWAS in mobilizing policy makers and fostering regional cooperation aimed at the elimination of the worst forms of child labour among its member states

It has to be noted that the current PRODOC is yet to be finalised after consultation with stakeholders



Why Ghana "again"?

- As a commitment in response to the persistency of WFCL in the country
- As a recognition of the remarkable efforts of the GoG in the FACL since independence and particularly in the last decade
- As part of an overall effort to achieve the 2015 target
- As a response to a request of GoG for an ILO intervention to fill identified gaps in the FACL



Which are these "gaps"?

- On ILO C138 ratification
- On judicial system, law enforcement and public awareness of legislation
- On resources mobilisation for the NAP
- On convergence and collaboration among actors and agencies working on FACL
- On CLMS: "a mixed success"

In which activity sectors?

Ghana

Cote d'Ivoire

- Agriculture (cocoa)
- Mines and quarries
- Traditional fishing

- Agriculture (cocoa)
- Child Domestic Labour

+3(a) C182: all forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery such as the sale and trafficking of children





1st component: strategy

- 1) Supporting the finalization and implementation of National Action Plans (NAPs)
- 2) Reinforcement of technical and institutional capacity
- 3) Strengthening of laws and regulations and their enforcement
- 4) Improving the availability and management of information on child labour

1st component: strategy

- 5) Advocacy, awareness raising and mobilization to support change
- Reinforcement of education, vocational and skills training.
- 7) Other actions serving children and families
- 8) Deepening understanding of the prevalence and characteristics of children working in "conditions similar to slavery" and how best to combat it



2nd Component: strategy

- 1) Technical assistance to ECOWAS to establish protocols for monitoring member states' efforts to combat the WFCL
- 2) Programmes to strengthen the capacity of relevant ECOWAS technical departments to combat CL in the sub-region
- 3) Sub-regional fora to encourage networking and to share good practices among all ECOWAS member states



1st component: some indicators (out of 21)

- NAPs finalised, validated and officially adopted
- PRSP, UNDAF, DWCP Sector, sub-national and local development plans, programmes and projects reflect priority actions identified in the NAPs.
- Increase in national and district level budgets for NAP priorities
- Labour inspectors identify labour law violations and refer victims to education and social services

1st component: some indicators (out of 21)

- Negotiating ability and success of the employers and workers organisations
- Improvements in the performance of members of the NSC and the child labour unit related to NAP coordination, monitoring and evaluation
- Ministry of Agriculture and other officers and agents engagement in identifying labour law violations in agricultural production
- Local authorities and community members engagement

1st component: some indicators (out of 21)

- Number of networks created
- No. of rapid assessments, research studies and/or policy papers on child labour
- No. of children withdrawn from the WFCL
- No. of children prevented from entering the selected WFCL
- No. of at-risk families benefiting from economic empowerment schemes
- Existence and implementation of community based child labour monitoring

2nd component: some indicators

- Existence and implementation of monitoring protocols for ECOWAS child policy
- No. of sub-regional fora organized
- Existence of sub-regional networking tools

Exit Strategy: is not defined by the PRODOC and will have to be defined with partners (NSC)



Direct Beneficiaries

	CDL	Agri	Fishing	Mining	Total
Cdl	1366	3184			4550
Ghana		500	2274	2276	5050
Total	1366	3684	2274	2276	9600

Withdrawn: 4,500 (Education, NFE, VT, referral)

Withdrawn through protection: 300 (Education, NFE, VT, referral)

Prevented: 4,800 (Education, NFE, VT, referral)

Families: 400 (IGA, training, communitarian organisation, skills, entrepreneurship, etc.)



Main Partners

- ECOWAS
- Institutional Framework on the FACL
- Ministries in charge of: labour, Women and Children Affairs, Education, Agriculture, VT, Mining, etc.
- Workers and employers organisation
- NGOs and civil society organisations
- Academia
- Development partners
- Special projects in the cocoa area

The major challenges

PEC International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour

- The multidimensional nature of the intervention
- The project's capacity to raise and maintain partners' interest
- The project's capacity to support local resource mobilisation
- The project's capacity to involve the social partners actively
- The project's capacity to actively mobilise the media



The major challenges

- The active involvement of the main partners in the strategy definition and implementation
- The project's capacity to give a chance to working children to be part of the decision making process (para 2, R190 on art. 6 C182)
- The effective involvement of the ECOWAS officials
- The project's capacity to conceive an exit strategy and stick to it.
- The project's capacity to integrate the opportunities offered by the «bigger picture» and not to intervene in an isolated fashion

The "bigger picture" (1)

- Education policies and programmes:
 - Education For All (EFA) and the Global Task
 Force on Education
 - Free and Compulsory Universal Education (FCUBE)
 - Literacy centers and apprenticeship schemes
 - Empowering Cocoa Households with Opportunities and Education Solutions (ECHOES)

The "bigger picture" (2)

- Decent Work Country Program (DWCP)
- Social Partners:
 - The Chennay Agenda
 - General Agriculture Workers' Union (cocoa and fishing)
 - Formal employment
- Child Rights and Welfare Policies
- Poverty reduction Framework
 - Second Growth and Poverty reduction Strategy (GPRS), on indicators (gap)
- Rural and Agriculture Development Strategies

Stronger Institutional Stronger framework Monitoring Mechanism Improved legal framework Ghana out of any ullstri media coverage More local resources invested

Which collaboration between the NSC and the project?

- Which are the first reactions of the NSC to the strategy envisaged by the project?
- Any preliminary suggestions regarding the:
 - Target group?
 - Intervention areas?
- What kind of support the project could give to the NSC to strengthen its capacities?
- What kind of support the NSC could give to the project to facilitate its implementation?
- What kind of collaboration we should establish between the NSC and the project?
 - Communication
 - Documentation exchange
 - Periodical Reviews
 - Establishment of a task force?