

Child Labour Platform (CLP)

Ending Child Labour in Supply Chains
An integrated area-based approach to tackle the root causes of child labour

CLP Annual Meeting 30 November-1 December 2023



CHILD
LABOUR
PLATFORM

▶ Child Labour-Global Estimates and Trends 2020

Key figures

▶ 160 million

63 million girls and 97 million boys – were in child labour globally at the beginning of 2020, accounting for almost 1 in 10 of all children worldwide

▶ 72% in agriculture

112 million children in total, are in agriculture. Many are younger children, underscoring agriculture as an entry point to child labour

▶ 8.9 million

Children will be in child labour by the end of 2022 as a result of rising poverty driven by the pandemic.

Child Labour in the Coffee Supply Chain

▶ 4th ranked sector in the world for child labour

Coffee production ranks fourth among sectors globally in terms of child labour identified by countries (17), only after gold (22), bricks (19) and sugarcane (18) (USDOL)

▶ 20 top coffee-producing countries

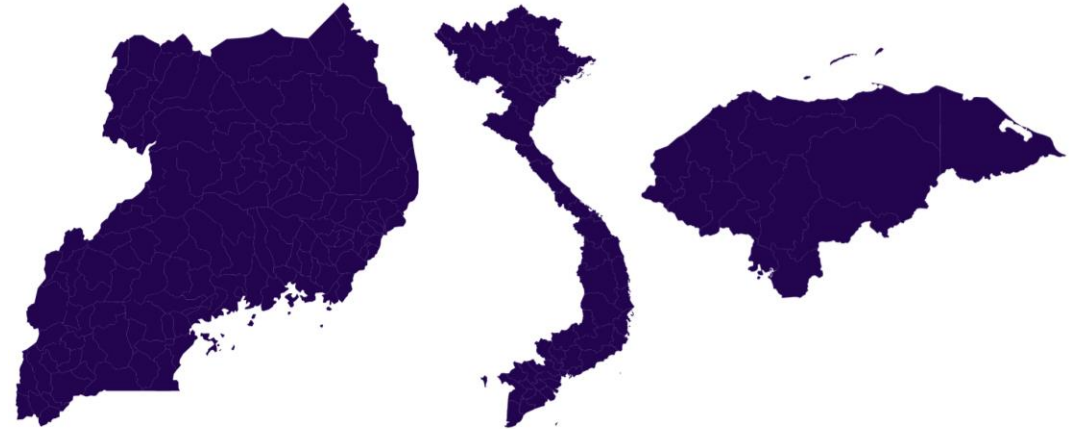
Most coffee producing countries continue to fight against child labour particularly in the agriculture sector (including, but not limited to coffee), where the prevalence of child labour

▶ 5 main drivers

- Household and rural poverty and vulnerability;
- Poor quality of schooling, insufficient school;
- Limited decent work opportunities for adults, and young people;
- Weak realization of fundamental rights at work;
- Unsafe and unregulated migration

▶ New ILO-led project on Tackling the Root causes of Child Labour

- ▶ EUR 10 million project funded by the European Commission
- ▶ 3,5 year duration
- ▶ Inception phase of 6 months
- ▶ UN collaborating agencies: FAO, UNICEF, ITC

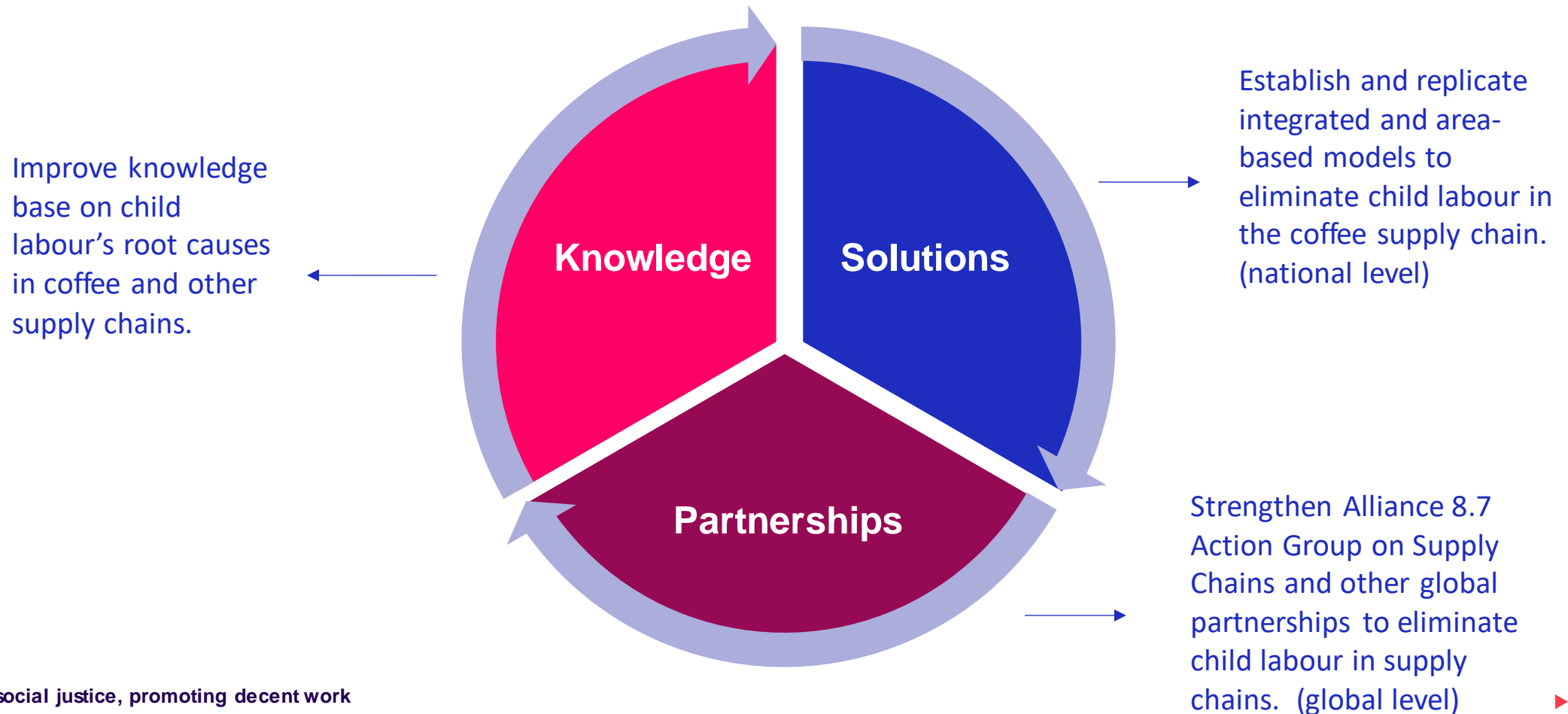


Uganda

Vietnam

Honduras

The strategy connects three critical result areas

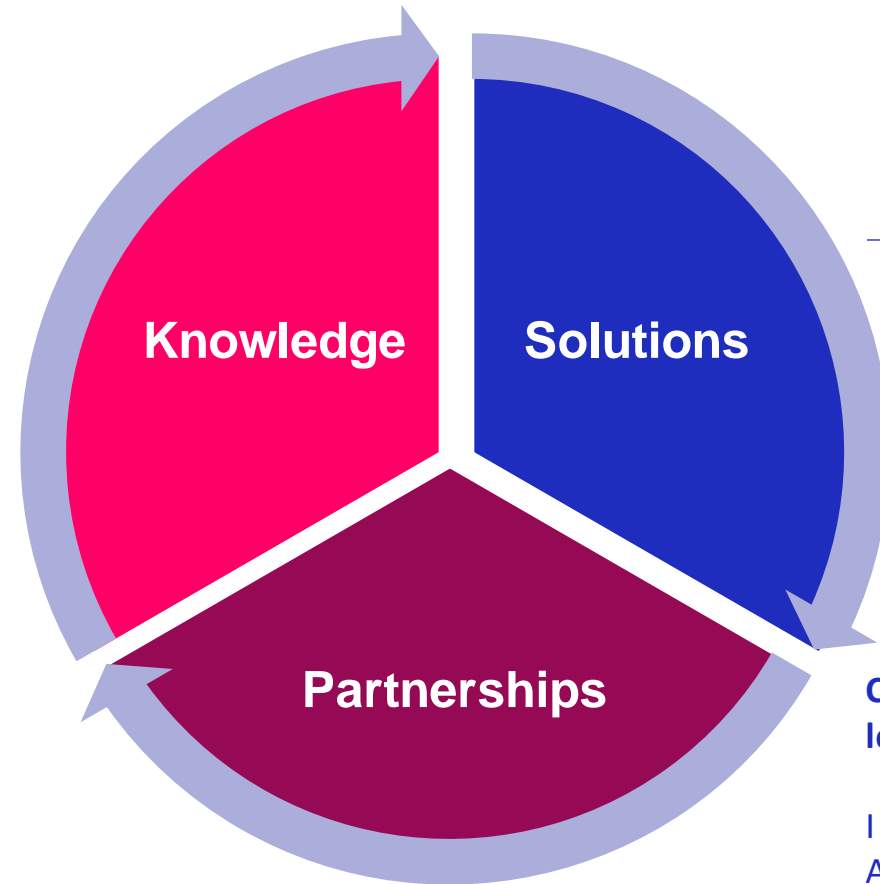


The strategy connects three critical result areas

Knowledge creation and sharing:

Mapping of relevant actors in the coffee supply chain

Coffee growing areas and drivers of child labour in selected countries identified



Establish and replicate integrated and area-based models:

Access to education and social service provision
Improve livelihoods, particularly in the context of climate change and environmental degradation

Improved access to markets and promotion of supply chain alliances for trade

Advance the implementation of fundamental rights at work and youth employment opportunities

Coordination Mechanism at the national level:

ILO CLP members (businesses) and Alliance 8.7 Action Group on Supply Chains

RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendation 1: Advance social dialogue and institutional capacity to eliminate child labour in the coffee supply chain

Recommendation 2: Strengthen respect for fundamental principles and rights at work

Recommendation 3: Promote the development of skills and decent work opportunities for young workers

Recommendation 1: Advance social dialogue and institutional capacity to eliminate child labour in the coffee supply chain

Legal Framework

- ❑ **Employment Act (2006):** it regulates labour inspection in relation to conditions of work and protection of workers while engaging in their work, as well as compliance with legal provisions;
- ❑ **Labour Unions Act (2006):** it provides for general principles governing the right to freedom of association for employees and it is intended to operationalize the constitutional provisions that give every worker a right to join or form a trade union, collective bargaining and representation and to withdraw his or her labour and take industrial action;

Outcome domains

- ❑ Facilitation of social dialogue and consultations between the government, social partners' organisations, and CLP members on efforts to address the systemic root causes of child labour;
- ❑ Strengthening the capacity of the existing Child Protection Committees (CPCs) to prevent, monitor and remediate child labour in collaboration with social partners' organization and CLP members;
- ❑ Facilitation of knowledge sharing and collaboration between the labour inspectorate, social partners' organizations and CLP members on the elimination of child labour and the promotion of decent work for adults in the coffee supply chain;

Recommendation 1: Advance social dialogue and institutional capacity to eliminate child labour in the coffee supply chain

Legal Framework

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Outcome domains

- ❑ Revision of the national list of hazardous work and the labour inspection checklist in consultations with social partners organizations and CLP members;
- ❑ Strengthening child labour monitoring (CLM) committees and integrating them into existing structures such as the CPCs, the Village Health Teams (VHTs) and the local council committees;
- ❑ Collaboration with the Bugisu Cooperative Union (BCU) to strengthen existing child labour monitoring mechanisms.

Recommendation 2: Strengthen respect for fundamental principles and rights at work

Legal Framework

- ❑ **Ugandan Constitution (Sec. 29(1) (e)):** “Every person shall have the right to freedom of association which shall include the freedom to form and join associations or unions, including trade unions and political and other civic organizations.”
- ❑ **Labour Unions Act (2006):** it regulates the establishment, registration and management of labour unions, the right to bargain collectively and take industrial action.
- ❑ **Children (Amendment) Act (2016):** it criminalizes the worst forms of child labour, including hazardous work, forced labour, and human trafficking;
- ❑ **Occupational Safety and Health Act (2006):** it promote the safety, health, and welfare of workers in all occupations.

Outcome domains

- ❑ Strengthening capacity of employers' and workers' organizations to represent the interest of their members and promote fundamental principles and rights at work;
- ❑ Promotion of advocacy and awareness raising campaigns on the prevention of hazardous child labour and hazardous work in collaboration with the ILO's Vision Zero Fund;
- ❑ Promotion of capacity building (including training of trainers) at cooperatives and farm level on occupational safety and health (OSH);
- ❑ Promotion of companies' and cooperatives' harmonization of sensitization material on OSH in collaboration with the labour inspectorate;

Recommendation 2: Strengthen respect for fundamental principles and rights at work

Legal Framework

- ❑ **Constitution of the Republic of Uganda (1995):** it provides overall legal framework for gender equality and women's empowerment;
- ❑ **Land Act (1998):** it recognizes and protects the rights of women to own land in Uganda. It prohibits gender discrimination in relation to land ownership, acquisition, and user rights;
- ❑ **National Gender Policy (2007):** it aims to mainstream gender throughout all sectors of society and eliminate gender inequalities;
- ❑ **Sexual Offences Act (2019):** it provides legal protections against sexual violence and harassment.

Outcome domains

- ❑ Increasing awareness and understanding of gender equality and women's rights in the coffee supply chain;
- ❑ Promotion of women access to decent jobs in the coffee supply chain;
- ❑ Involvement of women in leadership and decision making;
- ❑ Promotion of women access to financial resources and land;
- ❑ Reduction of violence and sexual harassment against women.

Recommendation 3: Promote the development of skills and decent work opportunities for young workers

Legal Framework

- ❑ **Business, Technical, Vocational Education and Training (BTVET) Act (2008):** it aims to improve the quality and accessibility of vocational education and training in the country;
- ❑ **National Youth Policy (2016):** it focuses on social and economic empowerment of youth, including access to quality education and skills training, entrepreneurship support, and employment opportunities;
- ❑ **Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) Policy (2019):** it supports the creation of needed employable skills and competencies relevant for the national transformational labour market;
- ❑ **Uganda National Apprenticeship Framework (UNAF):** it is the guiding document to the implementation of apprenticeship schemes for the youth in Uganda.

Outcome domains

- ❑ Identification of economic opportunities and evaluation of training needs ([TREE methodology](#));
- ❑ Development of adequate business training and follow-up support tailored to skills needs;
- ❑ Promotion of TVET access to rural areas, with a particular focus on women enrolment;
- ❑ Development of a contributory scheme to trainee's apprenticeship programmes through scholarships;
- ❑ Increasing collaboration between public and private sector on existing or new apprenticeships and jobs for youth programmes.