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ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា

ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

៣ ❋ ១

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ក្រសួងការងារ និងបណ្តុះបណ្តាលវិជ្ជាជីវៈ

អគ្គនាយកដ្ឋានការងារ

នាយកដ្ឋានការងារកុមារ

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សូមគោរពជូន

ឯកឧត្តមរដ្ឋមន្ត្រី ក្រសួងការងារ និងបណ្តុះបណ្តាលវិជ្ជាជីវៈ

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កម្មវត្ថុ ៖ របាយការណ៍សិក្ខាសាលាអនឡាញស្តីពី ក្របខណ្ឌត្រួតពិនិត្យតាមដានផែនទីបង្ហាញផ្លូវអាស៊ាន សម្រាប់ការលុបបំបាត់ទម្រង់ធ្ងន់ធ្ងរបំផុតនៃពលកម្មកុមារត្រឹមឆ្នាំ២០២៥។

យោង ៖ លិខិតលេខ ០១១/២១ អ.វ.ហ ចុះថ្ងៃទី៣ ខែកុម្ភៈ ឆ្នាំ២០២១របស់អគ្គនាយកដ្ឋានរដ្ឋបាល និង ហិរញ្ញវត្ថុ។

តបតាមកម្មវត្ថុ និងយោងខាងលើ នាងខ្ញុំមានកិត្តិយសសូមគោរពជម្រាបជូន**ឯកឧត្តមរដ្ឋមន្ត្រី** មេត្តាជ្រាបដ៏ខ្ពង់ខ្ពស់ថា៖ កាលពីថ្ងៃទី៣-៤ ខែមីនា ឆ្នាំ២០២១ នៅសាលប្រជុំD បានរៀបចំសិក្ខាសាលាអនឡាញ អាស៊ានស្តីពី ក្របខណ្ឌត្រួតពិនិត្យតាមដានផែនទីបង្ហាញផ្លូវអាស៊ានសម្រាប់ការលុបបំបាត់ទម្រង់ធ្ងន់ធ្ងរបំផុតនៃ ពលកម្មកុមារត្រឹមឆ្នាំ២០២៥ ដោយមានការចូលរួមពីមន្ត្រីជាន់ខ្ពស់អន្តរក្រសួងស្ថាប័ននៃព្រះរាជាណាចក្រ កម្ពុជាចំនួន១៦នាក់ ស្រី០៧នាក់ និងមានការចូលរួមពីបណ្តារដ្ឋប្រជាជាតិអាស៊ានរវៃយការងារ។

គោលបំណងនៃសិក្ខាសាលាអនឡាញអាស៊ាន៖

- ពិភាក្សាបន្ថែមអំពីសូចនាករត្រួតពិនិត្យតាមដានដែលអាទិភាពនៅក្នុងឧបសម្ព័ន្ធ២នៃផែនទីបង្ហាញផ្លូវ អាស៊ាន
- ប្រមូលទិន្នន័យពីប្រភពផ្សេងៗ។

លទ្ធផលនៃសិក្ខាសាលា៖

បណ្តាប្រទេសអាស៊ាន បានស្គាប់ និងផ្តល់យោបល់សូចនាករអាទិភាព និងស្នើសុំដកចេញ សូចនាករដែលមាននៅក្នុងតារាងB ឬ C ដែលមានដូចជា៖

- លេខ៨ ចំនួនករណីរបាយការណ៍តាមប្រព័ន្ធអនឡាញ
- លេខ៩ ចំនួនករណីពលកម្មកុមារដែលបានចុះឈ្មោះនៅក្នុងតុលាការ និងអាជ្ញាធរ សម្របសម្រួល
- លេខ១០ ចំនួនសកម្មភាពយុទ្ធនាការ
- លេខ១២ សមាមាត្រនៃចំនួនគ្រួសារដែលមានកុមារអាយុក្រោម១៨ឆ្នាំ ដែលបាន ដាក់បញ្ចូលទៅក្នុងកិច្ចគាំពារសង្គម
- លេខ១៣ កិច្ចការពារកុមារដែលប្រើប្រាស់ចំណាយសាធារណៈ។ ᴋ

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លេខាធិការដ្ឋានអាស៊ាននឹងធ្វើការដកចេញនូវសូចនាករខាងលើប្រសិនបើមានការងកភាពពីរដ្ឋជា សមាជិកអាស៊ានចំនួន៥

- បណ្តារដ្ឋជាសមាជិកអាស៊ានបានធ្វើបទបង្ហាញស្តីពី ការស្នើសុំបន្ថែមសូចនាករអាទិភាព គំនិតផ្តួចផ្តើមដើម្បីត្រួតពិនិត្យតាមដានពលកម្មកុមារដែលជាបទពិសោធន៍ ល្អសម្រាប់រដ្ឋជា សមាជិកអាស៊ាន និងជំនួយផ្នែកបច្ចេកទេសដើម្បីត្រួតពិនិត្យតាមដានការអនុវត្តផែនទី បង្ហាញផ្លូវអាស៊ាន
- ភាគីកម្ពុជាបានស្នើសុំបន្ថែមសូចនាករអាទិភាពដែលមិនមាននៅក្នុងឧបសម្ព័ន្ធ២ គឺ សូចនាករ ដែលពាក់ព័ន្ធនឹងសុខភាព និងសុវត្ថិភាពការងារសម្រាប់ទម្រង់ដែលលទ្ធផលយកបាននៃការ ជ្រើសរើសកម្មករនិយោជិតវ័យក្មេង។ បន្ថែមពីនេះ ភាគីកម្ពុជាបានស្នើសុំបន្ថែមទៅក្នុងទម្រង់ របាយការណ៍មានដូចជា៖ របាយការណ៍ពលកម្មកុមារជាសាកលរបស់សហរដ្ឋអាមេរិក របាយ ការណ៍ជួញដូរមនុស្ស (TIP Report) របាយការណ៍សម្ព័ន្ធជាសាកល។
- ភាគីកម្ពុជាបានបញ្ជាក់អំពីប្រភពទិន្នន័យដែលត្រូវផ្តល់ទៅក្នុងសូចនាករមានដូចខាងក្រោម៖
  - សូចនាករ A (១, ២, ៣, ៤, និង៥) ផ្តល់ដោយក្រសួងផែនការ
  - សូចនាករ A (១១) និងសូចនាករ C (៤ និង៦) ផ្តល់ដោយក្រសួងអប់រំ យុវជន និង កីឡា
  - សូចនាករ A (៦, ៧, និង១០) និងសូចនាករ C (៧ និង៨) ផ្តល់ដោយក្រសួង ការងារ និងបណ្តុះបណ្តាលវិជ្ជាជីវៈ៖
  - សូចនាករ A (១៤) ផ្តល់ដោយក្រសួងសង្គមកិច្ច អតីតយុទ្ធជន និងយុវនីតិសម្បទា
  - សូចនាករ B (១, ២, ៣ និង៤) ផ្តល់ដោយគណៈកម្មាធិការជាតិប្រយុទ្ធប្រឆាំង អំពីជួញដូរមនុស្ស គណៈកម្មាធិការជាតិប្រឆាំងពលកម្មកុមារ គណៈកម្មការ អភិវឌ្ឍន៍កុមារតូច និងក្រុមប្រឹក្សាជាតិកម្ពុជាដើម្បីកុមារ
  - សូចនាករ B (៥) ផ្តល់ដោយវិទ្យាស្ថានជាតិស្រាវជ្រាវ និងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍កសិកម្មកម្ពុជា។
- ភាគីកម្ពុជាបានស្នើសុំជំនួយផ្នែកបច្ចេកទេសដើម្បីត្រួតពិនិត្យតាមដានការអនុវត្តផែនទី បង្ហាញផ្លូវអាស៊ានមានដូចជា៖ បទពិសោធន៍ត្រួតពិនិត្យតាមដានពីរដ្ឋជាសមាជិកអាស៊ាន ដែលនាំមុខ និងអង្គការអន្តរជាតិខាងការងារ រួមទាំងទីភ្នាក់ងារអង្គការសហប្រជាជាតិ ដទៃទៀតលើការពង្រឹងកិច្ចការពារកុមារ
- ភាគីកម្ពុជាបានផ្តល់គំនិតផ្តួចផ្តើមដើម្បីត្រួតពិនិត្យតាមដានពលកម្មកុមារដែលជាបទពិសោធន៍ ល្អសម្រាប់រដ្ឋជាសមាជិកអាស៊ានដូចជា៖ ប្រព័ន្ធត្រួតពិនិត្យតាមដានពលកម្មកុមារ ប្រព័ន្ធ របាយការណ៍អធិការកិច្ចការងារដោយខ្លួនឯង របាយការណ៍ដែលផ្តល់ដោយនគរបាលយុត្តិធម៌ តាមឃុំសង្កាត់ និងទម្រង់របាយការណ៍សូចនាករជាតិ (Camstat-Online)
- ភាគីកម្ពុជាបានលើកឡើងអំពីបញ្ហាប្រឈម ដែលពាក់ព័ន្ធនឹងការត្រួតពិនិត្យតាមដានពល កម្មកុមារដែលត្រូវសិក្សាពីរដ្ឋជាសមាជិកអាស៊ានទៅវិស័យដែលពិបាកសម្រេចបាន និង ប្រព័ន្ធត្រួតពិនិត្យតាមដានមុខរបរដែលមានហានិភ័យខ្ពស់ និងលទ្ធផលមូលដ្ឋាននៃប្រព័ន្ធ យន្តការបង្កើតនៅក្នុងរដ្ឋជាសមាជិកអាស៊ាន
- រដ្ឋជាសមាជិកអាស៊ានបានអនុម័ត និងលុបចោលសូចនាករអាទិភាពនៃផែនទីបង្ហាញផ្លូវដោយប ណ្តារដ្ឋជាសមាជិកអាស៊ានចំនួន៥ប្រទេសយល់ព្រម
- លេខាធិការដ្ឋានអាស៊ានបានជម្រាបអង្គប្រជុំអំពីការងារជំហានបន្ទាប់ និងកាលបរិច្ឆេទមាន ដូចខាងក្រោម៖

- ការសម្រង់ទម្រង់ការប្រមូលទិន្នន័យ និងពិគ្រោះយោបល់ជាមួយSLOM និងស្ថាប័ន តាមផ្នែកដទៃទៀតសម្រាប់ជាតុចូលពេលអនាគត ចន្លោះពីខែមីនាដល់ខែមេសា ឆ្នាំ ២០២១
- ការប្រមូលទិន្នន័យសម្រាប់សូចនាករទាំង១៤ នៅក្នុងតារាងA ចន្លោះពីខែឧសភា ដល់ខែសីហា ឆ្នាំ២០២១
- ការពិភាក្សានៃSLOM ទៅលើសូចនាករ�រួមទាំងទិន្នន័យពី៥ប្រទេសយ៉ាងតិច នៅខែ កញ្ញា ឆ្នាំ២០២១
- ការវាយតម្លៃគុណភាព (សូចនាករក្នុងតារាងB) ឆ្នាំ២០២១-២០២២
- សិក្ខាសាលាអន្តរស្ថាប័ននឹងរៀបចំនៅត្រីមាសទី៣ ឆ្នាំ២០២១។

សេចក្តីដូចបានគោរពជម្រាបជូនខាងលើ សូម**ឯកឧត្តមរដ្ឋមន្ត្រី**មេត្តាជ្រាបជាបារាយការណ៍ដ៏ ខ្ពង់ខ្ពស់ និងផ្តល់ជាអនុសាសន៍ណែនាំដោយក្តីអនុគ្រោះ។
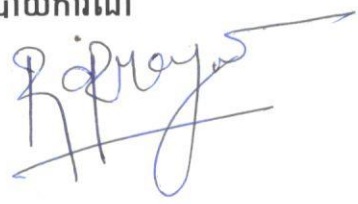
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ថ្ងៃ .... ខែ .... ឆ្នាំជូត ទោស័ក ព.ស.២៥៦៤
រាជធានីភ្នំពេញ ថ្ងៃទី ១៧ ខែ មីនា ឆ្នាំ២០២១

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<tr><td>បានឃើញ និងគោរពជូន</td><td>អ្នកធ្វើរបាយការណ៍</td></tr>
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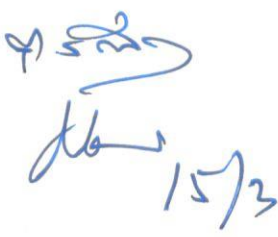<tr><td>**និងជាប្រធាននាយកដ្ឋានការងារកុមារ**</td><td></td></tr>
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វេ៉ង_ឡេ៉ង

ចម្លងជូន៖
- លោកជំទាវ **រដ្ឋលេខាធិការ**
- លោកជំទាវ **អនុរដ្ឋលេខាធិការ**
- ឯកឧត្តមប្រតិភូរាជរដ្ឋាភិបាលទទួលបន្ទុកជា អគ្គនាយកនៃអគ្គនាយកដ្ឋានការងារ
- នាយកដ្ឋានសហប្រតិបត្តិការអន្តរជាតិ
- នាយកដ្ឋានអធិការកិច្ចការងារ
- នាយកដ្ឋានពេទ្យការងារ
- ឯកសារ-កាលប្បវត្តិ

ក្រសួងការងារ និងបណ្តុះបណ្តាលវិជ្ជាជីវៈ

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អគ្គនាយកដ្ឋាន ស.ប.ស. (សាខាអគ្គនាយកដ្ឋាន)

បញ្ជីវត្តមាន

...ការប្រជុំ...

ប្រចាំថ្ងៃ ០៣ ខែ... ឆ្នាំ២០២១

កាលបរិច្ឆេទ D ម៉ូណូករស្តាំ

ល.រ	ឈ្មោះ Name	ភេទ Sex	មុខងារ Position	ស្ថាប័ន Institution	លេខទូរស័ព្ទ Tel	ហត្ថលេខា Signature	សេចក្តី Descriptions
១	ភៀង វុធ	ស្រី		ENCC	០១២ ៨៣៧ ៧៩៦		
២				NCCT	០១២ ៧៩ ០៩		
៣		ស្រី		CNP	០៩៦ ៩៩០ ៩៦០		
៤				CNP	០១៧ ៦៦ ៩ ៦៩៥		
៥		ស្រី		NCCT	០១៥ ៩៣៦ ៦០៥		
៦		ស្រី		NCCT	០៣១ ៧ ៩៨៨ ១៤០		

ល.រ	ឈ្មោះ Name	ភេទ Sex	តួនាទី Position	ស្ថាប័ន Institution	លេខទូរស័ព្ទ Tel	ហត្ថលេខា Signature	សេចក្ដី Descriptions
៩	ប៊ុន ស៊ុធារា	ស្រី	អនុប្រធានមន្ទីរការ	ប.ភ.ព	089.879978		
១០	ឈ្មោះ	ប			093094618		
១១	ម៉ៅ ក្រសួង	ប		ម.ធ.ភ.ក	010 834368		
១២		ស្រី			046842999		
១៣		ស្រី			093910389		
១៤		ស្រី			092999505		
១៥		ប		ម.ប.ម.ប	070342399		
១៦		ស្រី	(ម. កសិកម្ម)	ម.ក.ត	012795216		

ឃើញ និងឯកភាព ថ្ងៃ ២១ ខែ កញ្ញា ឆ្នាំ ២០២១

អ្នកប្រជុំ

ធ្វើនៅ ០៥ ថ្ងៃ ខែ កញ្ញា ឆ្នាំ ២០២១

ក្រសួងការងារ និងបណ្ដុះបណ្ដាលវិជ្ជាជីវៈ
Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training

បញ្ជីឈ្មោះ

ថ្ងៃទី ០៤ ខែ វិច្ឆិកា ឆ្នាំ២០២១

ល.រ	ឈ្មោះ Name	ភេទ Sex	មុខតំណែង Position	ស្ថាប័ន Institution	លេខទូរស័ព្ទ Tel	ហត្ថលេខា Signature	សេចក្ដី Descriptions
១	ចិន្តា ចន្ធឿន	ស្រី	នាយកមន្ទីរ	NCCL	012 343222		
២	ថុន រិន	ស្រី		CNCC	012 345767		
៣	ញ៉ាវ ចាន់ឌី	ប្រុស		CNP			
៤	ផុន ការុណ	ស		ក.ស.ព	012 909 585		
៥	ស៊ុន ពិសាច	ស		ក.ស.ព	08678 8707		
៦	ស៊ី ស៊ីណា	ប		NCCT	015 636402		
៧	ងី រ៉ានី	ប			016 828816		
៨	សុខ សុភ័ក្ត្រ	ស		ខ.ស.ក	012 395214		

ល.រ	ឈ្មោះ Name	ភេទ Sex	មុខងារ Position	ស្ថាប័ន Institution	លេខទូរស័ព្ទ Tel	ហត្ថលេខា Signature	សម្គាល់ Descriptions
១	កា ស៊ីវុទ្ធ	ប្រុស	គ្រូ	ម.ប.ប	070342399		
២	ម នារ៉ា	ស្រី	អនុប្រធាន	ម.ប.ប	0154200		
១១		ស្រី	ជំនួយការ	ម.ម.ប	070828168 088812820		

អ្នកធ្វើតារាង

បានឃើញ និងឯកភាព ថ្ងៃទី ០៦ ខែ ធ្នូ ឆ្នាំ២០២១

Ref. No: ASCC/HDD/LCSD/SLOM/Vol.4/059

21 December 2020

SLOM Focal Points

Dear Sirs/Mesdames,

ASSOCIATION
OF SOUTHEAST
ASIAN NATIONS

The ASEAN Secretariat
70 A Jl. Sisingamangaraja
Jakarta 12110
Indonesia
Phone: (62-21) 726 2991
          (62-21) 724 3372
Fax: (62-21) 739 8234
          (62-21) 724 3504
public@asean.org
www.asean.org

Subject: Follow-up of the ASEAN Roadmap on the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour by 2025

I refer to the ASEAN Roadmap on the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour by 2025 adopted by the 26th ASEAN Labour Ministers Meeting on 28 October 2020. Part of the initial steps to implement the Roadmap as agreed by the 13th SLOM-WG Meeting is the conduct of a virtual workshop in early March 2021 to further discuss the monitoring framework of the Roadmap.

In this regard, we have prepared a short survey, with technical assistance of International Labour Organization (ILO), to gather information from ASEAN Member States on the various data sources that can be used to monitor the progress and impact of the Roadmap. The survey is also meant as a tool to identify possible data gaps. The survey is enclosed and also available online. The findings will be shared for discussion during the virtual workshop. Your responses will be very helpful and highly valued.

We have also attempted to select few indicators in Annex 2 of the Roadmap that may be prioritised for the initial quantitative data collection and qualitative assessment next year. It would be most appreciated if we could receive your comments on the enclosed file of the proposed priority indicators for the initial monitoring exercise.

We would be grateful if you could kindly provide your responses to the survey and comments on the proposed priority indicators **by 31 January 2021.** Kindly email them to felicia.clarissa@asean.org with copy to LCSD@asean.org please.

Thank you for your kind attention and cooperation.

Yours sincerely,

Kung Phoak
Deputy Secretary-General of ASEAN
for ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community

Workshop on the Monitoring Framework of the ASEAN Roadmap on the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour by 2025

Virtual, 3 – 4 March 2021

With the support of:

DRAFT AGENDA

Wednesday, 3 March 2021, 13.00 – 16.30 (GMT+7)		
Time	**Agenda item**	**Resource persons**
13.00 – 14.00	Delegates to log-on and test their audio visual	ASEAN Secretariat
14.00 – 14.30	**Opening** • Remarks by H.E. Kung Phoak, ASEAN Deputy Secretary-General for ASCC, ASEAN Secretariat • Remarks by H.E. Chihoko Asada-Miyakawa, Regional Director for Asia and the Pacific, International Labour Organization (ILO) • Remarks by H.E. Dr. Anwar Sanusi, Secretary General, Ministry of Manpower of Indonesia and Chair of the Senior Labour Officials Meeting (SLOM)	Carl Rookie O. Daquio Senior Officer, Labour and Civil Service Division ASEAN Secretariat
	Introduction • Introduction of participants and agenda • Objective of workshop	
Facilitator: Rodora T. Babaran, Director, Human Development Directorate, ASEAN Secretariat		
14.30 – 14.45	**Experiences from other regions and from national monitoring, lessons on minimum requirements** • SDG monitoring and reporting • Monitoring of child labour roadmaps and action plans in other regions	Laura de Franchis International Labour Organization (ILO)
14.45 – 15.15	**Presentation of proposed prioritised indicators for the ASEAN Roadmap**	Birgitte Krogh-Poulsen Consultant

Time	Agenda item	Resource persons
15.15 – 15.45	**Small group reflections on the proposed prioritised indicator set for the ASEAN Roadmap** Please review the proposed prioritised indicators and identify: 1. Any additional indicators from Annex 2 to the Roadmap that you think are missing from the prioritised indicators? 2. Any proposed priority indicators that you think are not necessary or feasible as prioritised indicators? 3. Any other issues or concerns you would like to raise with regard to the proposed prioritised indicators?	
15.45 – 16.30	• **Sharing of group reflections by AMS** • **Discussion and agreement on priority indicators**	Birgitte Krogh-Poulsen Consultant Mega Irena (ASEC) Bharati Pflug Senior Specialist on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, ILO
	End of day 1	
Thursday, 4 March 2021, 13.00 – 16.30 (GMT+7)		
Time	**Agenda item**	**Resource persons**
13.00 – 14.00	Delegates to log-on and test their audio visual	ASEAN Secretariat
Facilitator: Madyah Rahmi Lukri, Senior Officer, Labour and Civil Service Division, ASEAN Secretariat		
14.00 – 14.20	• **Presentation of finalised priority indicator set** • **Data source compendium for AMS and proposed data reporting template** • **Q&A**	Birgitte Krogh-Poulsen Consultant
14.20 – 14.40	**Small group reflections on data sources, reporting templates and technical support that may be required for the monitoring framework of the ASEAN Roadmap** Please review: 1. The proposed reporting template and identify any changes/additions you would like to see included the template. 2. The draft data compendium and identify any additional sources available in your country. 3. Identify areas where you would benefit from (additional) technical support from ASEC and other organisation to monitor implementation of the Roadmap.	

14.40 – 15.00	• **Sharing of group reflections by AMS** • **Discussion and agreement on reporting template**	Birgitte Krogh-Poulsen Consultant Mega Irena (ASEC) Bharati Pflug (ILO)
15.00 – 15.15	Health break	
15.15 – 15.30	• **Group reflections on good practice and support needed for the monitoring framework of the ASEAN Roadmap** Guiding questions for group reflection: 1. Please identify an initiative to monitor child labour in your country that might be useful for others (it can be big or small, new and innovative or well established, tried-and-tested good practice) 2. Please identify an issue or area related to monitoring child labour where you would like to learn from other AMS	
15.30 – 16.30	• **Sharing of group reflections and lessons identified by AMS** • **Ways forward by ASEC**	Birgitte Krogh-Poulsen Consultant Mega Irena (ASEC) Bharati Pflug (ILO)
	Closing by facilitator	

Small Group Reflections 2 (Day 2)
[Cambodia]

Data sources, reporting templates and technical support that may be required for the monitoring framework of the ASEAN Roadmap

one vision
one identity
one community

[Cambodia]

	INPUTS
Proposed Reporting Template	Please identify any changes/additions you would like to see included the template: 1. US Global Child Labour Report 2. TIP Report 3. Other global alliance reports
Summary of Country Survey	Please identify any additional sources available in your country: 1. Campaign Information / or Preventive Data 2. Other line / Inter ministerial Sources of Information 3. … etc.
Additional Technical Support	Please identify areas where you would benefit from (additional) technical support from ASEC and other organisation to monitor implementation of the Roadmap: 1. Pathfinder AMS Monitoring Experices 2. ILO and Other UN Agencies on Strengthening Child Protection 3. … etc.

[Cambodia]

	INPUTS
Proposed Prioritised Indicators	Any additional indicators from Annex 2 to the Roadmap that you think are missing from the prioritized indicators?: 1. Indicators related to occupation and safety health for acceptable forms of recruitment of young workers. 2. … 3. … etc.
	Any proposed priority indicators that you think are not necessary or feasible as prioritised indicators? 1. # of resources shared online by category and country 2. Child protection share of public expenditure 3. Proportion of household with children below 18 years accessing social protection 4. ..etc
	Any other issues or concerns you would like to raise with regard to the proposed prioritised indicators? 1. Numbers of child labour related cases registered with courts and

Small Group Reflections 3 (Day 2)
[Cambodia]

Good practice and support needed for the monitoring framework of the ASEAN Roadmap

one vision
one identity
one community

[Cambodia]

	RESPONSES
Initiative to monitor child labour in your country that might be useful for others	*The initiative can be big or small, new and innovative or well established, tried-and-tested good practice* 1. CLMS 2. Self Reporting inspection System 3. Other communal judicial police report (MoWA) 4. National Indicator Reporting Platform (CamStat-Online)
Issue or area related to monitoring child labour where you would like to learn from other AMS	1. Hard-to-reach sectors/ Highly-Vulnerable Profession Monitoring System in AMS 2. Result Bases of Referral Mechanism System in AMS.

Why select priority indicators?

The complete Roadmap monitoring framework (Annex 2) is extensive and priority indicators are meant to:

- Limit the resources required for monitoring and reporting against the Roadmap

- Still provide a comprehensive enough picture to track progress, adjust the course and motivate action

- Allow for development of a baseline using existing data sources in AMS

Indicators divided into three groups

Indicators proposed for periodic quatitative data collection

- 1. # of children identified by age, sex, nationality, and geographical location
- 2. Proportion and number of children aged 5 -17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age, geographical location and sector
- 3. Proportion and number of young workers aged 14 17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age, nationality, geographical location and sector
- 4. Proportion and number of young workers aged 14 17 years engaged in acceptable forms of employment, by sex and age, nationality, geographical location and sector
- 5. # of people trained by gender, geographical location and enforcement agency

Indicators proposed for periodic quatitative data collection

- 6.   # of labour inspectors trained by gender and geographical location
- 7.   # of labour inspections using child labour related indicators/ tools/ inspection guides in each AMS
- 8.   # of cases reported (online)
- 9.   # of child labour-related cases registered with courts and mediation authorities
- 10.   # of campaign activities

Indicators proposed for periodic quatitative data collection

- 11.   Net enrolment rates at primary education (and secondary education levels) by sex, age, nationality, and geographical location

- 12.   Proportion of households with children below 18 years accessing social protection

- 13.   Child protection share of public expenditure

- 14.   # of children referred to services by age, sex, nationality and geographical location

These 14 indicators are for use right away

Indicators proposed for a periodic qualitative assessment to compliment the quantitative data

1. # of existing laws and regulations reviewed and revised
2. # of new laws and regulations adopted
3. # of cross-sector coordination mechanisms at national and local levels by AMS
4. # of joint programmes and initiatives by multiple partners implemented by AMS

Indicators proposed for a periodic qualitative assessment to compliment the quantitative data

1. Rural development and poverty eradication programmes' share of public expenditure
2. # of users of online resources
3. # of researches undertaken
4. # of studies and other research undertaken
5. # of resources shared online by category and country

These indicators are for use as soon as possible, but not necessarily right away

Indicators for data collection at later stage

- 1.   # of whistle blower initiatives established or promoted

- 2.   # of people trained on governance and anti-corruption by gender, sector, occupation

- 3.   Social protection share of public expenditure

- 4.   Transition to secondary education by sex, age, nationality, and geographical location

- 5.   Completion of full compulsory education cycle by sex, age, nationality, and geographical location

Indicators for data collection at later stage

- 6.   Net enrolment in Non-formal Education (NFE) programmes by sex, age, nationality, and geographical location

- 7.   Net enrolment in TVET programmes by sex, age, nationality, and geographical location

- 8.   Compulsory education's share of public expenditure

- 9.   TVET's share of public expenditure

These indicators can be introduced gradually by AMS as data sources and other resources allow

Annex 2 (Monitoring Framework) of the ASEAN Roadmap on the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour by 2025

(a) Indicators proposed as priority for a periodic quantitative data collection	(b) Indicators proposed for a periodic qualitative assessment to compliment the quantitative data
1. # of children identified by age, sex, nationality, and geographical location 2. Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age, geographical location and sector 3. Proportion and number of young workers aged 14-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age, nationality, geographical location and sector 4. Proportion and number of young workers aged 14-17 years engaged in acceptable forms of employment, by sex and age, nationality, geographical location and sector 5. # of people trained by gender, geographical location and enforcement agency 6. # of labour inspectors trained by gender and geographical location	1. # of existing laws and regulations reviewed and revised 2. # of new laws and regulations adopted 3. # of cross-sector coordination mechanisms at national and local levels by AMS 4. # of joint programmes and initiatives by multiple partners implemented by AMS 5. Rural development and poverty eradication programmes' share of public expenditure 6. # of users of online resources 7. # of researches undertaken 8. # of studies and other research undertaken 9. # of resources shared online by category and country
7. # of labour inspections using child labour related indicators/ tools/ inspection guides in each AMS 8. # of cases reported (online) 9. # of child labour-related cases registered with courts and mediation authorities 10. # of campaign activities 11. Net enrolment rates at primary education (and secondary education levels) by sex, age, nationality, and geographical location 12. Proportion of households with children below 18 years accessing social protection 13. Child protection share of public expenditure 14. # of children referred to services by age, sex, nationality and geographical location	**(c) Indicators for data collection at later stage** 1. # of whistle blower initiatives established or promoted 2. # of people trained on governance and anti-corruption by gender, sector, occupation 3. Social protection share of public expenditure 4. Transition to secondary education by sex, age, nationality, and geographical location 5. Completion of full compulsory education cycle by sex, age, nationality, and geographical location 6. Net enrolment in Non-formal Education (NFE) programmes by sex, age, nationality, and geographical location 7. Net enrolment in TVET programmes by sex, age, nationality, and geographical location 8. Compulsory education's share of public expenditure 9. TVET's share of public expenditure

[please insert your country name]

	INPUTS
Proposed Prioritised Indicators	Any additional indicators from Annex 2 to the Roadmap that you think are missing from the prioritised indicators?: 1. … 2. … 3. … etc.
	Any proposed priority indicators that you think are not necessary or feasible as prioritised indicators? 1. .. 2. .. 3. ..etc
	Any other issues or concerns you would like to raise with regard to the proposed prioritised indicators? 1. … 2. ..

Workshop on the Monitoring Framework of ASEAN Roadmap on the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour by 2025

Virtual, 3 – 4 March 2021

Summary of feedback from group work on proposed priority indicators (day 1)

Most AMS had no comments on the 14 proposed indicators, but the following issues with regard to the 14 "A-list" indicators were raised:

- Nine AMS did not add indicator to A-list, except one AMS proposed for inclusion of an indicator on occupational safety and health for young workers (This is new, not in Annex 2 of Roadmap)
- Few AMS proposed for removal these indicators to B-list or C-list:
  - [No.8] # of cases reported online
  - [No. 9] # of child labour-related cases registered with courts and mediation authorities
  - [No. 10] # of campaign activities
  - [No. 12] Proportion of household with children below 18 years accessing social protection
  - [No.13] Child protection share of public expenditure

Summary of feedback from group work on proposed priority indicators (day 1)

Several indicators are formulated in broad terms and while they should be maintained, there is need for operational definitions. Issues that were highlighted for further definition/clarification:

- Age brackets (minimum age in some AMS is 15 YO)

- Social protection

- Services to children

- Child protection public expenditure

- Shared online (does this include sharing through hotline service?)

- Acceptable forms of employment

- Child labour

- Campaign (is it limited to those against child labour, or it includes others related to child labour?)

These indicators were highlighted as "broad indicators" that need operational definitions

Summary of feedback from group work on proposed priority indicators (day 1)

Different AMS have different data available and therefore there is need to preserve flexibility in reporting. Examples:

- AMS collecting data according to age brackets set by national law which may vary

- Flexibility in baseline year by referring to the year closest to 2016 where data is available (before or after 2016)

This needs to be considered also in the operational definitions that must leave enough flexibility for AMS to be able to report (taking into account national definitions)

Summary of feedback from group work on proposed priority indicators (day 1)

Data collection and reporting across several sectors and line ministries could be a challenge - there is need to define clear coordination mechanism for data consolidation

This will tie in with the need to define reporting frequency and sources of data (i.e. ministries in charge)

This is subject to further discussion, including in todays group sessions

Summary of feedback from group work on proposed priority indicators (day 1)

Proposed strategy:

1. Maintain all 14 priority indicators in A-list for now

2. Test the 14 priority indicators through baseline data collection

3. Indicators that are reported on by less than 5 AMS will be:
   - Assessed for their feasibility to be included in B-list for qualitative assessment
   - In case B-list inclusion is not feasible, an indicator will be moved to C-list

Summary of available data

- Several AMS have child labour surveys but some of them are 10+ years old

- Some AMS collect child labour data through regular labour force surveys, but the extent of analysis of this information varies

- Several AMS collect data against child labour indicators in other national household survey, such as socio-economic surveys

- Some AMS have data without specific child labour indicators that can still be mined for information on child labour

- Several AMS also have UNICEF supported MICS studies and/or situation analysis

Summary of available data

- All but two AMS have mixed methodology sectoral studies available

- Sectoral studies often from agricultural sub-sectors and other visible sectors and/or global supply chain industries

- These are often supported or done by UN agencies or INGOs

- Three AMS reported having management information system that include child labour, labour inspection and child protection respectively. The number is likely higher

- Good practise studies end similar commonly available

Summary of available data

Common data gaps observed include:

- Current, up-to-date statistical data on child labour

- Limited in-depth/mixed methodology studies from "invisible" sectors" and on the WFCL

- Research and studies generally done at national or sub-national level. There is no comprehensive regional overview/picture available for AMS

Proposed reporting template

The proposed reporting format is for discussion

Flexible reporting format that allows :

- adding indicators to reports as and when data becomes available

- Using data and descriptions from other reports (e.g. SDG reports, NAP reports)

- Citing statistics <u>and</u> reporting qualitatively, providing additional information

Proposed reporting template

Values	baseline (2016 or closest to)	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total number of households accessing social protection					
Number of households with children below 18 years accessing social protection; absolute numbers					
Number of households with children below 18 years accessing social protection, %					

Proposed reporting template

Progress assessment (check box). This is a self-assessment against your national targets ▼	2022 ▼	2023 ▼	2024 ▼	2025 ▼
Significant progress (above expectations)				
Strong progress (as expected)				
Limited progress (below expectations)				
No progress				
Please, attach addtional information, description and analysis that you think is relevant in the seperate word file template provided				

Proposed reporting template

Indicator: *List the priority indicator that you are reporting against*			
Progress description: *Please, describe the situation using available sources (even if you cannot provide a full picture)*	**This description is from** *(x one or more)*	Specific to this report	
		NAP progress reporting	
		SDG reporting	
		Other (please, specify)	

[please insert your country name]

	INPUTS
Proposed Reporting Template	Please identify any changes/additions you would like to see included the template: 1. … 2. … 3. … etc.

[please insert your country name]

Please identify which indicators that your ministry can contribute data for:	
Indicators	**Contributing Ministries**

[please insert your country name]

	INPUTS
Additional Technical Support	Please identify areas where you would benefit from (additional) technical support from ASEC and other organisation to monitor implementation of the Roadmap: 1. … 2. … 3. … etc.

Workshop on the Monitoring Framework of ASEAN Roadmap on the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour by 2025

Virtual, 3 – 4 March 2021

Good practice and support needed for the monitoring framework of the ASEAN Roadmap

- Several AMS indicated in the data source survey that they would like to learn from other AMS

- This session is intended to facilitate the sharing of M&E lessons and experiences among AMS

- Your group work will feed into a planery sharing session

[please insert your country name]

	RESPONSES
Initiative to monitor child labour in your country that might be useful for others	*The initiative can be big or small, new and innovative or well established, tried-and-tested good practice* 1. … 2. … 3. … etc.
Issue or area related to monitoring child labour where you would like to learn from other AMS	1. … 2. … 3. … etc.

Summary of feedback from group work on proposed priority indicators (day 1)

Most AMS had no comments on the 14 proposed indicators, but the following issues with regard to the 14 "A-list" indicators were raised:

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Different AMS have different data available and therefore there is need to preserve flexibility in reporting. Examples:

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- Flexibility in baseline year by referring to the year closest to 2016 where data is available (before or after 2016)

This needs to be considered also in the operational definitions that must leave enough flexibility for AMS to be able to report (taking into account national definitions)

Summary of feedback from group work on proposed priority indicators (day 1)

Data collection and reporting across several sectors and line ministries could be a challenge - there is need to define clear coordination mechanism for data consolidation

This will tie in with the need to define reporting frequency and sources of data (i.e. ministries in charge)

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	6

Compilation of ASEAN Member States Responses on Data Source Survey for the ASEAN Roadmap on Child Labour

Workshop on the Monitoring Framework of the ASEAN Roadmap on the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour by 2025

3-4 March 2021

Hosted Virtually by ASEAN Secretariat and International Labour Organization

CAMBODIA

AMS Data Source Survey for the ASEAN Roadmap on Child Labour – QUESTIONNAIRE FOR DISCUSSION

This short six-question survey collects information from AMS on the various data sources that AMS can make use of to monitor the progress and impact of the ASEAN Child Labour Roadmap as per the Roadmap M&E framework. The survey is also meant as a tool to identify possible data gaps within AMS. The findings will be shared for discussion and sharing of ideas and experiences in the CL Roadmap M&E workshop to be held in March 2021. Your responses will be highly valued. Thank you for taking the time to fill this survey. We would appreciate receiving your response by **31 January 2021**. Thank you.

1. Do you have statistical data on the nature and extent of child labour in your country available? Please, list child labour surveys and/or other surveys (e.g. Labour Force Surveys, Health Survey, MICS) with child labour components, including publication year

   Yes, we have statistical data on the nature and extent of child labour available.
   - Cambodia Labour Force and Child Labour Survey 2012 (National Institute of Statistics) was published in 2013.
   - Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey in 2013.
   - Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey in 2017

2. Do you have data management and information systems, such as Labour Management Information Systems or Education Management Information Systems, that include data on child labour? If so, please describe.

   No, we do not have.

3. Do you have sectoral studies, rapid assessments, other limited statistical surveys, or mixed methodology studies available? If so, please list reports with the year of publication here.

   Yes, we do.

   Synthesized reports on the prevention of child labour in brick making sectors in 2016 and 2019 were conducted by using observational and direct interview techniques as a concret methodology. As the results, in 2019, there were 486 brick kilns and 7573 workers in the country compare to 2016, there were 379 brick kilns and 5363 workers. These reports shown that there was no sign of child labour or forced labour in brick making sectors.

   The 400 cases of the core intervention were budgeted by the MLVT while the preventing campaign of child labour in informal economic sectors in the hard to reach targeted areas. Those 400 vulnerable children are provided to be accessible for general education, skill development, and vocational training while the employment creation is also supported to the most vulnerable families of those children. In the immediate future, the MLVT will expended the budget to conduct the direct core intervention for the prevention of children working in sugarcane production.

4. Do you have other qualitative or mixed methodology studies available? This might also include community assessment reports, investigative journalism, etc. If so, please list sources here, indicating year of publication.

Concerning qualitative or mixed methodology studies, the synthesized reports above were also employed the methodology of observational and interview techniques to investigate the working condition, safety health, and all forms of child labour or forced labour in the brick making sectors.

Here is the sources: Labour Inspection Guideline and Checklist for Formal Economic Sectors.

5. Please, list any existing or developing data collection and management systems that might be useful for gathering child labour data in the future. Please, indicate whether the system already includes child labour indicators

Concerning the existing or developing data collection and management systems that might be useful for gathering child labour data in the future are labour inspection checklists and online self-inspection. The Labour inspection checklist is used as a tool to improve working conditions, to protect the rights of workers at the workplace, and reduce hazardous works. Online self-inspection is used to provide employers in the field of labour sectors to self-monitoring, inspecting, and compliance on the working conditions to assure that there will be more qualitative, transparency, and accountability for private sector performances.

6. Please, share your thoughts on data gaps in your country and on any other data and/or monitoring issues you would like to know more about during the workshop

we would like to learn more on Child labour management system.

INDONESIA

Annex-1

AMS Data Source Survey for the ASEAN Roadmap on Child Labour
QUESTIONNAIRE FOR DISCUSSION

This short six-question survey collects information from ASEAN on the various data sources that AMS can make use of to monitor the progress and impact of the ASEAN Child Labour Roadmap as per the Roadmap M&E Framework. The Survey is also meant as a tool to identify possible data gaps with AMS. The findings will be shared for discussion and sharing of ideas and experiences in the CL Roadmap M&E workshop to be held in March 2021. Your responses will be highly valued. Thank you.

No	Questions	Responses from PNKPA Directorate
1	Do you have statistical data on the nature and extent of child labour survey in your country available ? Please, list child labour surveys and/or other surveys (e.g. Labor Force Surveys, Health Survey, MICS*) with of child labour components, including publication year. MICS : Multiple indicator cluster survey	In 2009, the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) and the ILO conducted a special survey on child labor in Indonesia. The Child Labor Survey (SPA) provides data on child labor in a more comprehensive manner at the national level only. However, this survey cannot fully provide data on the number of children who are victims of the worst forms of child labor such as trafficking, sexual exploitation, etc. The Labor Force Survey (LFS) or National Labor Force Survey (Sakernas) which is carried out annually by BPS also provides data on the number of child labor and their distribution in Indonesia, but requires special processing. ILO Jakarta has processed LFS data for 2011 - 2018 to see the incidence of child labor, the distribution between provinces and trends. The National Socio-Economic Survey (Susenas) conducted annually by BPS also provides data on child labor in Indonesia.

2	Do you have a data management and information systems, such as Labour Management Information Systems or Education Management Information Systems, that include data on child labour ? If so, please describe.	The government has data management information systems (on issues of employment and education) but does not include data on child labor. The Integrated Database (BDT) managed by the Ministry of Social Affairs provides data on child labor, however, this integrated database only covers 10% of households at the very bottom of the socio-economic level so it does not provide a comprehensive picture of child labor in Indonesia. The unified database is used as the basis for the distribution of social assistance to the community.
3	Do you have sectoral studies, rapid assessments, other limited statistical surveys or mixed methodological studies available ? If so, please list reports with the year of publication hare.	1. Child Domestic Workers (PRTA) Toward a better estimation of total population of domestic workers in Indonesia, by ILO Jakarta, 2017 - apart from providing data on the number of domestic workers, this study provides data on child domestic workers 2. Child Labor in Tobacco Farming a. The dangers of child labor in tobacco plantations in Indonesia. Human Rights Watch (HRW-2016) b. Diagnostic Study Regarding Child Labor in Rural Areas, Especially Children Working in Tobacco Plantations, SMERU, 2016 c. Baseline Study on Child Labor in Tobacco Plantation Areas, SMERU, 2020

		3. Child Labor in the Waste Supply Chain. Situational Analysis of Recyclables Supply Chain in Bantar Gebang Landfills / Collection Areas. Save The Children-2018
		4. Child Labor in the Waste Supply Chain. Situational Analysis of Recyclables Supply Chain in Bantar Gebang Landfills / Collection Areas. Save The Children-2018
		5. Child labor in oil palm plantations. a. Studies on the Situation and Condition of Children Living on Oil Palm Plantations, especially in Small-Scale Oil Palm Plantation Villages-PKPA Foundation and UNICEF Indonesia and collaboration with PAACLA, 2020 b. Child Labor Study in Small Scale Oil Palm Plantations. LIPI.
4	Do you have other quantitative or mixed methodological studies available? This might also include community assessments reports, investigative journalism, etc. If so, please list sources here.	c. Social Mapping for the OPPORTUNITY Program carried out by community members in 16 villages in East Java and 8 villages in West Nusa Tenggara (2019-2020) providing data / information on children's involvement in tobacco farming d. Child labor in palm oil industry (Indonesia and Malaysia),

			Associated Press, 2020 (investigation by journalists);
		e.	Hazardous child labor in tobacco farming in Indonesia, HRW, 2016;
5	Please list any existing or developing data collection and management systems that might be useful for gathering child labour data in the future. Please, indicate whether the system already includes child labour indicators24	f.	Labour Force Survey (Sakernas) - includes child labor
		g.	Data on Social Protection Programs - includes child labor.
6	Please, share your thoughts on data gaps in your country and on any other data and / or monitoring issues you would like to know more about during the workshop	a.	The survey on Indonesian child labor conducted by the ILO and BPS in 2009 provided more comprehensive data on child labor. This survey needs to be repeated regularly (every 3 or 4 years) to see trends in the number of child laborers and to provide more recent data for program and policy making. The number of samples can also be increased so that the survey results can provide better data at the provincial level to see the distribution of child labor.
		b.	b. Sakernas and Susenas data should be processed to see the number of child workers each year so that it can provide up to date data on the number of child laborers as a basis for making programs and policies.
		c.	The existing surveys so far have not been able to provide data on children who are in WFCL, especially those in absolute forms of WFCL (trafficking, slavery, sexual

		exploitation, involvement in the distribution of illegal drugs, etc.)

LAO PDR

AMS Data Source Survey for the ASEAN Roadmap on Child Labour – QUESTIONNAIRE FOR DISCUSSION

This short six-question survey collects information from AMS on the various data sources that AMS can make use of to monitor the progress and impact of the ASEAN Child Labour Roadmap as per the Roadmap M&E framework. The survey is also meant as a tool to identify possible data gaps within AMS. The findings will be shared for discussion and sharing of ideas and experiences in the CL Roadmap M&E workshop to be held in March 2021. Your responses will be highly valued. Thank you for taking the time to fill this survey. We would appreciate receiving your response by 31 January 2021. Thank you.

1. **Do you have statistical data on the nature and extent of child labour in your country available? Please, list child labour surveys and/or other surveys (e.g. Labour Force Surveys, Health Survey, MICS) with child labour components, including publication year**

   Response: Lao PDR has carried out the child labour survey in 2010. It has also completed the labour force survey in 2017.

2. **Do you have data management and information systems, such as Labour Management Information Systems or Education Management Information Systems, that include data on child labour? If so, please describe**

   Response: No, currently we do not posses such systems.

3. **Do you have sectoral studies, rapid assessments, other limited statistical surveys, or mixed methodology studies available? If so, please list reports with the year of publication here**

   Response: We have a study on child labour in the agriculture industry in Savannakhet and Salavanh Provinces published in 2016.

4. **Do you have other qualitative or mixed methodology studies available? This might also include community assessment reports, investigative journalism, etc. If so, please list sources here, indicating year of publication**

   Response: There are no other studies on child labour in Lao PDR other than the study mentioned above.

5. **Please, list any existing or developing data collection and management systems that might be useful for gathering child labour data in the future. Please, indicate whether the system already includes child labour indicators**

Response: In Lao PDR's Labour Inspection Checklist, there is a section which ask whether the labour units employ person who are below 18 and 14 years of age but it does not go into details of child labour.

6. **Please, share your thoughts on data gaps in your country and on any other data and/or monitoring issues you would like to know more about during the workshop**

Response: For Lao PDR, we wish to exchange experience and knowledge on topics such as child labour management mechanism, comprehensive data collection system and developing a user-friendly and easy to monitor database.

MALAYSIA

AMS Data Source Survey for the ASEAN Roadmap on Child Labour – QUESTIONNAIRE FOR DISCUSSION

This short six-question survey collects information from AMS on the various data sources that AMS can make use of to monitor the progress and impact of the ASEAN Child Labour Roadmap as per the Roadmap M&E framework. The survey is also meant as a tool to identify possible data gaps within AMS. The findings will be shared for discussion and sharing of ideas and experiences in the CL Roadmap M&E workshop to be held in March 2021. Your responses will be highly valued. Thank you for taking the time to fill this survey. We would appreciate receiving your response by 31 January 2021. Thank you.

1. Do you have statistical data on the nature and extent of child labour in your country available? Please, list child labour surveys and/or other surveys (e.g. Labour Force Surveys, Health Survey, MICS) with child labour components, including publication year

    Yes, but specific to palm oil sector. An employment survey in palm oil plantation sector was carried out in 2018 including statistics on working children and child labour in the sector.

2. Do you have data management and information systems, such as Labour Management Information Systems or Education Management Information Systems, that include data on child labour? If so, please describe

    No

3. Do you have sectoral studies, rapid assessments, other limited statistical surveys, or mixed methodology studies available? If so, please list reports with the year of publication here

    Similar to number 1

4. Do you have other qualitative or mixed methodology studies available? This might also include community assessment reports, investigative journalism, etc. If so, please list sources here, indicating year of publication

    No.

5. Please, list any existing or developing data collection and management systems that might be useful for gathering child labour data in the future. Please, indicate whether the system already includes child labour indicators

    Data with Department of Statistic Malaysia.

6. Please, share your thoughts on data gaps in your country and on any other data and/or monitoring issues you would like to know more about during the workshop

Issue : To align the concepts and definitions of child labour to national legal framework particularly the Children and Young Persons (Employment) Act. The following elements must be considered:

- the age of the child – to comply with ILO C138
- the productive work activities by the child including their nature and the conditions under which these are performed – to comply with ILO C182
- duration of engagement by the child in such activities – to comply with ILO C182

For example, in Malaysia:

Child in Act 611 (a) means a person under the age of eighteen years; and (b) in relation to criminal proceedings, means a person who has attained the age of criminal responsibility as prescribed in section 82 of the Penal Code [Act 574].

Child in Act 350 means any person who has not completed his fifteenth year of age
Act 350 prohibits the employment of children below the age of 15 but makes exceptions for light work in a family enterprise, work in public entertainment, apprenticeships and work undertaken in vocational training institutes.

Therefore, we need to align and standardize the essence and basic principles to have uniformed and clear understanding and definition of child labour to enable AMS to be in the same page.

In addition, besides standardization of concepts and definition, statistical evidence is crucial in determining the extent of child labour in the country. However, the statistical data needs to be complete with locality information to allow for better response and targeted approach in eliminating child labour.

MYANMAR

AMS Data Source Survey for the ASEAN Roadmap on Child Labor

1. Do you have statistical data on the nature and extent of child labor in your country available? Please, list child labor surveys and/or other surveys (e.g. Labor Force Surveys, Health Survey, MICS) with child labor components, including publication year.

Ans: Yes, we have statistical data on the nature and extent of child labour in Myanmar. The first comprehensive labour force, child labour and school-to-work transition survey was conducted in 2015 with the technical and financial assistance of the ILO and published 3 reports including child labour report. Since 2017, annual labour force survey has been being conducted twice a year with the technical assistance of the ILO, and has been published semi-annual reports and yearly report. The published reports are as follows:

-   2015 Myanmar Labour Force, Child Labour and School-to-work transition Survey (Child Labour Survey Report was published in December, 2016)

-   2017 Annual Labour Force Survey (First semi-annual Report was published in September 2017, second semi-annual Report was published in April 2018, and Yearly Report was published in April 2019)

-   2018 Annual Labour Force Survey (First semi-annual Report was published in November 2018, second semi-annual Report was published in September 2019, and Yearly Report was published in March 2020)

-   2019 Annual Labour Force Survey (First semi-annual report was published in June 2020, second semi-annual report was published in August 2020, and Yearly Report was published in December 2020)

-   2020 Annual Labour Force Survey (First semi-annual report has not yet been published and the second semi-annual survey has not been conducted due to COVID-19 pandemic.)

2.   Do you have data management and information systems, such as Labor Management Information Systems or Education Management Systems that include data on child labor? If so, please describe.

Ans: Myanmar has not had the data management and information systems such as Labor Management Information Systems or Education Management Systems that include data on child labor yet.

3.   Do you have sectoral studies, rapid assessments, other limited statistical surveys, or mixed methodology studies available? If so, please list reports with the year of publication here.

Ans: In terms of sectoral studies, rapid assessments, other limited statistical surveys, or mixed methodology studies, Myanmar does not have any kind of these studies.

4.   Do you have other qualitative or mixed methodology studies available? This might also include community assessment reports, investigative journalism, etc. If so, please list sources here, indicating year of publication.

Ans: The Ministry of Labor, Immigration studies and Population does not have other qualitative or mixed methodology available including community assessment reports, investigative journalism.

5.   Please, list any existing or developing data collection and management systems that might be useful for gathering child labor data in the future. Please, indicate whether the system already includes child labor indicators.

Ans: The Myanmar National Committee on the Elimination of Child Labor was formed headed by Vice President, U Myint Swe, composed of representatives from concerned Ministries, Region and State government members, representatives from workers' and employers' organizations on 20 November 2017 in order to implement the National Action Plan on the

Elimination of Child Labor in Myanmar. Under the National Committee, Eight Working Committees were also formed including Data Collection Committee so as to collect the data on child labor.

6. Please, share your thoughts on data gaps in your country and on any other data and/or monitoring issues you would like to know more about during the workshop.

Ans: In Myanmar, data gaps are occurring due to the different concepts and definitions, choosing the reliable survey method, capacity of enumerators, using skill on statistical tools, and data/monitoring issues are occurred by the weakness of management system on the development of country's administrative records, and the weakness of producing reliable data and policy notes while making policy.

PHILLIPINES

AMS Data Source Survey for the ASEAN Roadmap on Child Labour

(This short six-question survey collects information from AMS on the various data sources that AMS can make use of to monitor the progress and impact of the ASEAN Child Labour Roadmap as per the Roadmap M&E framework. The survey is also meant as a tool to identify possible data gaps within AMS. The findings will be shared for discussion and sharing of ideas and experiences in the CL Roadmap M&E workshop to be held in March 2021. Your responses will be highly valued. Thank you for taking the time to fill this survey. We would appreciate receiving your response by 31 January 2021. Thank you.)

Question: Do you have statistical data on the nature and extent of child labour in your country available? Please, list child labour surveys and/or other surveys (e.g. Labour Force Surveys, Health Survey, MICS) with child labour components, including publication year.)
Answer: Relative to those subjected to labor inspection, compliance with Anti-Child Labor Law is being looked into by the Labor Inspectors during the conduct of inspection. Please note however that data being maintained by the DOLE-Bureau of Working Conditions is limited only to those covered by labor inspection.

Question: Do you have data management and information systems, such as Labour Management Information Systems or Education Management Information Systems, that include data on child labour? If so, please describe.
Answer: The Department, through the Bureau of Working Conditions maintains a Labor Inspection - Management Information System (LI-MIS). One of the checklists integrated therein is on monitoring compliance with Anti-Child Labor Law of the Philippines (RA9231).

Question: Do you have sectoral studies, rapid assessments, other limited statistical surveys, or mixed methodology studies available? If so, please list reports with the year of publication here.
Answer: c/o BWSC

Question: Do you have other qualitative or mixed methodology studies available? This might also include community assessment reports, investigative journalism, etc. If so, please list sources here, indicating the year of publication.
Answer: c/o BWSC

Question: Please, list any existing or developing data collection and management systems that might be useful for gathering child labour data in the future. Please, indicate whether the system already includes child labour indicators.
Answer: The existing version of the LI-MIS may still be enhanced to integrate other relevant indicators as may be necessary.

Question: Please, share your thoughts on data gaps in your country and on any other data and/or monitoring issues you would like to know more about during the workshop.
Answer: At present, labor inspection focuses on the formal sector. Assessing compliance of the informal sector through conduct of labor inspection remains a challenge. Strategies from other countries on covering this sector would be of great help.

BWSC Response to the AMS Data Source Survey for the ASEAN Roadmap on Child Labour

Do you have statistical data on the nature and extent of child labour in your country available? Please, list child labour surveys and/or other surveys (e.g. Labour Force Surveys, Health Survey, MICS) with child labour components, including publication year

The current official data on child labour in the Philippines is based on the results of the 2011 Survey on Children conducted by the Philippine Statistics Authority with support from the International Labour Organization.

To have a more updated data on child labour, a rider module on child labour has been included in the October 2017, October 2018, October 2019, and October 2020 rounds of the Labor Force Survey, however, the results have not yet been officially released by the Philippine Statistics Authority. The rider module on child labour will already be included in every October round of the Labor Force Survey.

Do you have data management and information systems, such as Labour Management Information Systems or Education Management Information Systems, that include data on child labour? If so, please describe

A Child Labor Local Registry System has been developed with support from the International Labour Organization which will serve as the national database on child labour in the Philippines. It is a web-based tool for encoding and storing the data of profiled child labourers, managing the assistance needed by them and provided to them, as well as monitoring their progress until they are removed from child labour. It has two main features: (a) profile management which is used to manage the personal information of the child including his/her educational background, health information, nature of work and family profile; and (b) case management which will be used for managing the assistance needed by and provided to the child and his/her family and the status of the child whether he/she has already been removed from child labour. The pilot testing of the System has already been completed and the target is to roll it out nationwide in 2021.

In the meantime, an Excel-based Database on Profiled Child Laborers is currently being used to store and analyse data on child labourers profiled from 2018 to 2020.

Do you have sectoral studies, rapid assessments, other limited statistical surveys, or mixed methodology studies available? If so, please list reports with the year of publication here.

- Understanding Child Labour and Youth Employment in the Philippines (2015)
- National Baseline Study on Violence Against Children (2015)
- Online Sexual Exploitation of Children in the Philippines: Analysis and Recommendations for Governments, Industry, and Civil Society (2019)

Do you have other qualitative or mixed methodology studies available? This might also include community assessment reports, investigative journalism, etc. If so, please list sources here, indicating the year of publication.

- Assessment of occupational safety and health hazards exposure of workers in small-scale gold mining in the Philippines (2020)
https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---asia/---ro-bangkok/---ilo-manila/documents/publication/wcms_751885.pdf

- Artisanal and small-scale gold mining baseline report: Camarines Norte and South Cotabato   (2020)
https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---asia/---ro-bangkok/---ilo-manila/documents/publication/wcms_754840.pdf

- Pre-situational analysis report on child labour and working conditions in artisanal small-scale mining communities in the Philippines (2020)
https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---asia/---ro-bangkok/---ilo-manila/documents/publication/wcms_750943.pdf

- Non-Hazardous Activities for Children: The Case of Banana and Sugarcane Supply Chains (2019)
https://ils.dole.gov.ph/philippine-journal-labor-studies/

- What...If Something Went Wrong: Hazardous Child Labour in Small-Scale Gold Mining in the   Philippines   (2015)
https://www.hrw.org/report/2015/09/29/what-if-something-went-wrong/hazardous-child-labor-small-scale-gold-mining

- Hazards at Work: Child Labor in Agriculture (2012)
https://ils.dole.gov.ph/hazards-at-work-child-labor-in-agriculture/

Please, list any existing or developing data collection and management systems that might be useful for gathering child labour data in the future. Please, indicate whether the system already includes child labour indicators

The Community-Based Monitoring System and the National Household Targeting System can also be useful for gathering child labour data. The data from the Community-Based Monitoring System can be processed to generate information on children who are possibly engaged in child labour. The National Household Targeting System can only provide data on working children but it can serve as a starting point in generating data on child labour.

Please, share your thoughts on data gaps in your country and on any other data and/or monitoring issues you would like to know more about during the workshop.

There is still no data available on how the pandemic has impacted the child labour situation in the country. It would be helpful to come up with a mechanism on how to quickly gather data on the impact of pandemic and other large-scale emergencies on child labour.

In addition, the available data are only on children engaged in hazardous child labour. There is no available data on other worst forms of child labour.

VIET NAM

AMS Data Source Survey for the ASEAN Roadmap on Child Labour – QUESTIONNAIRE FOR DISCUSSION

This short six-question survey collects information from AMS on the various data sources that AMS can make use of to monitor the progress and impact of the ASEAN Child Labour Roadmap as per the Roadmap M&E framework. The survey is also meant as a tool to identify possible data gaps within AMS. The findings will be shared for discussion and sharing of ideas and experiences in the CL Roadmap M&E workshop to be held in March 2021. Your responses will be highly valued. Thank you for taking the time to fill this survey. We would appreciate receiving your response by 31 January 2021. Thank you.

1. Do you have statistical data on the nature and extent of child labour in your country available? Please, list child labour surveys and/or other surveys (e.g. Labour Force Surveys, Health Survey, MICS) with child labour components, including publication year
   a. National Child Labor Survey 2012 (published 2014);
   b. National Child Labor Survey 2018 (published 2020);
   c. Monitoring the Situation of Children and Women – MICS 2005 (published 2006);
   d. Monitoring the Situation of Children and Women – MICS 2010 (published 2011);
   e. Monitoring the Situation of Children and Women – MICS 2014 (published 2015);

2. Do you have data management and information systems, such as Labour Management Information Systems or Education Management Information Systems, that include data on child labour? If so, please describe
   a. The Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs (MOLISA) has implemented a child data system. Information on children is collected from grassroot level, information about children is entered into management software, and cosolidated at all levels.
   b. This system manages data on children in general and children with special circumstances, including data and information on child labor, if any.

3. Do you have sectoral studies, rapid assessments, other limited statistical surveys, or mixed methodology studies available? If so, please list reports with the year of publication here
   a. There are not many small scale researches, reviews and surveys.
   b. There are a number of researches and review on child labour from the target areas of ENHANCE project (MOLISA's Department of Children and ILO):
      i. Initial data investigation of ENHANCE, ILO Viet Nam, 2017
      ii. Initial data investigation of ENHANCE, ILO Viet Nam, 2019

4. Do you have other qualitative or mixed methodology studies available? This might also include community assessment reports, investigative journalism, etc. If so, please list sources here, indicating year of publication
      Information not available at the moment

5. Please, list any existing or developing data collection and management systems that might be useful for gathering child labour data in the future. Please, indicate whether the system already includes child labour indicators
      As stated in Question 2, MOLISA have the database on children available

6. Please, share your thoughts on data gaps in your country and on any other data and/or monitoring issues you would like to know more about during the workshop
    a. Currently, the main source of national child labor data is made available due to the national survey on child labours. Because of that the information can only be updated at the next survey and can not be continuously update and monitored. This is the current data gaps.
    b. The collection of information on child labours via the national children database of the provinces is very limited and unfeasible. The reason is because measuring child labour is a complex issue, require professional expertise, so it is difficult for the provicial childen database system to collect accurately and completely.

ASEAN Roadmap on the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour by 2025

ASEAN Roadmap
on the Elimination of the Worst
Forms of Child Labour by 2025

The ASEAN Secretariat
Jakarta

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) was established on 8 August 1967. The Member States are Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam. The ASEAN Secretariat is based in Jakarta, Indonesia.

ASEAN: A Community of Opportunities for All

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ASEAN ROADMAP ON THE ELIMINATION OF THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOUR BY 2025

INTRODUCTION

The Worst Forms of Child Labour (WFCL) are a shared concern among ASEAN Member States (AMS), where children, especially in remote rural areas and hard to reach sectors, continue to perform hazardous work that may harm their health, safety and morals and where children fall victim to unconditional WFCL, such as human trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation, including online exploitation.

Available evidence indicates that child labour is primarily associated with hard to reach areas, notably remote rural areas, and with informal economy sector activities. Evidence from national surveys in seven AMS indicates that the highest incidence of child labour is found in the agriculture sector (including forestry and fishery), followed by services and industry sectors.

Child labour has multiple, inter-linked causes, such as poverty and vulnerability to economic shock, unequal access to education, social protection and other services, unsafe migration patterns and low levels of awareness and understanding of the issue and the possible courses of action to prevent and eliminate child labour.

This is well-recognised within the framework of various ASEAN Declarations, such as:

- ASEAN Declaration on Human Rights (initiated by ASEAN Inter-Governmental Commission on Human Rights or AICHR).

- Vientiane Declaration on Transition from Informal Employment to Formal Employment towards Decent Work Promotion in ASEAN (initiated by Senior Labour Officials Meeting or SLOM).

- ASEAN Declaration on Strengthening Education for Out-of-School Children and Youth (initiated by Senior Officials Meeting on Education or SOM-ED).

- Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women and Elimination of Violence against Children in ASEAN (initiated by ASEAN Commission on the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Women and Children or ACWC).

- ASEAN Convention against Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children (initiated by Senior Officials Meeting on Transnational Crime or SOMTC).

- Ha Noi Declaration on the Enhancement of Welfare and Development of ASEAN Women and Children (initiated by Senior Officials Meeting on Social Welfare and Development or SOMSWD).

- ASEAN Declaration on Strengthening Social Protection (initiated by SOMSWD).

- ASEAN Declaration on Culture of Prevention for a Peaceful, Inclusive, Resilient, Healthy and Harmonious Society.

- Declaration on the Protection of Children from All Forms of Online Exploitation and Abuse in ASEAN (initiated by ACWC and SOMSWD).

- Joint Statement on Reaffirmation of Commitment to Advancing the Rights of the Child in ASEAN (initiated by SOMSWD).
- ASEAN Declaration on the Rights of Children in the Context of Migration (initiated by SOMSWD and ACWC).

The ASEAN Declarations also reinforce the commitments to protect children from the WFCL and prevent and eliminate child labour in a number of UN conventions, which have been widely ratified by AMS:

- UN Convention on the Rights of Children (UNCRC) (ratified by all AMS).
- UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (UNCEDAW) (ratified by all AMS).
- UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD) (ratified by all AMS).
- ILO C138 on the Minimum Age for Admission to Employment.
- ILO C182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labour (ratified by all AMS).
- ILO C29 on Forced Labour.
- Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children (the Palermo Protocol).

The AMS also actively support and work towards the realisation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), notably SDG target 8.7 on elimination of forced labour by 2030 and elimination of child labour by 2025 and the adoption and implementation of this Roadmap is a key contribution to realising target 8.7 and other SDGs and targets in the ASEAN region.

The AMS also reaffirm commitment to the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP) and the active engagement of the business community, alongside other stakeholders, in the implementation of this Roadmap is a key priority.

The current Roadmap is the natural extension of the first ASEAN Roadmap to eliminate the WFCL by 2016. The 2016 ASEAN Roadmap had a strong focus on ensuring access to education, on enhancing national legal frameworks on child labour, on promoting social protection and labour market policies that lead to formalisation and decent work for adults among other things. Many of these priorities are still relevant for the 2025 Roadmap.

In addition to these policy priorities, the 2016 Roadmap emphasised researching and understanding child labour, strengthening partnerships and coordination of efforts in the region and at the national level.

These priorities are also reflected in national actions. Several AMS have adopted and implemented national Roadmaps, Action Plans or other, similar, policy initiatives aimed at speeding up their national level action against child labour employing coherent and coordinated methods.

While substantial actions have been taken, reaching target 8.7 will require stepping up action at national and regional levels and globally. This Roadmap intends to contribute to increased levels of action to eliminate the WFCL in AMS by 2025.

VISION/OBJECTIVE

The objective of this roadmap is to guide ASEAN to collectively support its AMS over the next five years in working towards the elimination of the worst forms of child labour in the region by building upon achievements and lessons learnt from the implementation of the previous ASEAN Roadmap and similar policy initiatives.

This Roadmap will provide a region-wide framework of cooperation that complements the commitments and actions of AMS against child labour at national and global levels through the focus areas described below.

FOCUS AREAS

ASEAN seeks to support AMS on the following:

- Prohibition of child labour practices and promoting good governance for elimination of child labour including:
  - Labour inspection especially in hard-to-reach sectors.
  - Institutional capacity for law enforcement.
  - Strengthening good governance for child labour elimination.
  - Strengthening coordination and cross-sectoral collaboration.

- Prevention of child labour practices including:
  - Addressing root causes of child labour.
  - Access to education especially in rural and remote areas.
  - Rural development and poverty reduction.
  - Decent work for young workers.
  - Public awareness raising; understanding modern forms of child labour (e.g. web-based exploitation).

- Protection of children including:
  - Social protection.
  - Improvement of systems to identify, withdraw and support children from child labour.

Additional details on the activities that are expected under these priority interventions areas are presented in Annex 1 along with information on timelines and implementing bodies.

IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISM AND RESOURCE MOBILISATION

SLOM will be the lead body for the implementation of the Roadmap and other ASEAN bodies will contribute actively in accordance with their respective mandates.

Implementation coordination will focus on sharing of experiences and learning lessons from each other across both countries and sectors. Moreover, the regional level implementation coordination will focus substantial attention on monitoring progress and impact within and across AMS (leveraging SDG monitoring frameworks where possible). Finally, the regional level efforts will prioritise generating and sharing reliable data across the ASEAN region.

Support will be provided through technical assistance and through facilitating sharing of experiences and joint-learning among AMS. This will be done in collaboration with other stakeholders such as ILO, UNICEF, civil society, etc. where relevant.

SLOM shall oversee and coordinate the implementation of this Roadmap. Regular reporting on child labour issues by AMS will be a recurrent agenda item of SLOM. The ASEAN Secretariat shall assist and provide technical support to SLOM in consolidating updates from relevant ASEAN bodies on the status of implementation of this Roadmap as reflected in Annex 1.

The ASEAN bodies will make use of the monitoring framework detailed in Annex 2 based on regular reporting by AMS. The ASEAN Secretariat in collaboration with ILO will assist in consolidating data of AMS for Annex 2.

Achievements resulted from this Roadmap and the impacts will be evaluated in 2025 with a view of continuing efforts towards elimination of worst forms of child labour in ASEAN in line with the realisation of SDG's target 8.7 by 2030.

ANNEX 1: KEY ACTIVITIES AND TIMELINE

The proposed key activities and the associated time frames are subject to further consultation among AMS and within each AMS. The proposed activities are selected as they are likely to be relevant in several AMS. This does not mean, however, that they are all equally relevant in all AMS. Therefore, each AMS will determine which of the key activities will be implemented nationally and how the selected activities will implemented. This process will also include refining timelines and identifying the specific collaborating partners for each activity.

For initiatives that aim at sharing knowledge and experiences across AMS, involved AMS will consult and agree on the modalities for sharing and mutual support when implementation of the activity in question starts.

Key Result Areas	(Possible) Key Activities[1]	Tentative Timeframe[2]	Implementing Bodies	Potential Collaborating Partners[3]
Focus Area: Prohibition of child labour practices				
Labour inspection especially in hard-to-reach sectors	Support exchange of information among national Labour Inspectors (LI) through webinars, exchange visits, workshops etc. Support development and revision of LI systems and tools across AMS Support social dialogue processes related to child labour	2020-2025	SLOM ASEAN Labour Inspectorate Focal Points (ALI)	ILO Employers' and workers' organisations ASEAN Dialogue Partners
Institutional capacity for law enforcement including local governments	Develop training materials for police, labour inspection, prosecution, judicial, border and migration control and other law enforcement officials Organise regional training and experience sharing workshops	2021-2025	SLOM SOMTC ALI	ILO Employers' and workers' organisations ASEAN Dialogue Partners

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[1] This is an initial list of possible activities that can be revised, shortened or expanded. Prioritisation of key activities may happen following consultations and not all countries will implement all activities. The decision on which activities to implement in individual AMS will depend on the national context.

[2] The timeframes indicated in this draft Roadmap will be subject to changes following consultations among AMS. The timeframes indicated are merely suggestions for overall implementation time periods. Detailed planning will be undertaken at national level.

[3] The specific collaborating partners that will participate in implementation of activities within each AMS will vary and partners will be identified nationally during implementation of the Roadmap.

Key Result Areas	(Possible) Key Activities[1]	Tentative Timeframe[2]	Implementing Bodies	Potential Collaborating Partners[3]
	Establish online learning courses on child labour for law enforcement officers Support setting up of online child labour reporting platforms that allow the public to report child labour cases to law enforcement authorities and the social welfare departments			
Strengthening good governance for child labour elimination	Support review and revision of business, social protection etc. registration regulations and systems to streamline registration of small businesses, especially in the informal sector Support strengthening of legislation on chain responsibility in global, regional and national supply chains to require child labour prevention and mitigation measures and reports Support strengthening of public procurement rules and guidelines to ensure that child labour is reflected in bidding criteria Research the impact of governance practices, anticorruption initiatives etc. on child labour Support whistle blower initiatives, e.g. anti-graft hotlines	2020-2025	SLOM SOM-ED SOMSWD SOMRDPE SOMTC AICHR ACWC ALI	Local governments, Employers' and workers' organisations Civil society UNDP UNODC ILO Other UN and international organisations ASEAN Dialogue Partners

Key Result Areas	(Possible) Key Activities[1]	Tentative Timeframe[2]	Implementing Bodies	Potential Collaborating Partners[3]
	Mainstream messaging on good governance and anticorruption into awareness raising and capacity development initiatives on child labour and the law			
Strengthening coordination and cross-sectoral collaboration	Support experience sharing on development and implementation of cross-sector law enforcement initiatives and SOPs Support joint learning and experience sharing on national coordination mechanisms for elimination of child labour	2020-2025	SLOM SOM-ED SOMSWD SOMRDPE SOMTC AICHR ACWC ALI	Employers' and workers' organisations Civil society ILO UNICEF UNESCO Other UN and international organisations ASEAN Dialogue Partners
Focus Area: Prevention of child labour practices				
Addressing root causes of child labour	Regularly conduct national surveys on child labour Support national and regional research and analysis on the root causes of child labour in AMS and how to address them effectively Analyse and define "the right policy mix" to address the root causes of child labour in ASEAN Analyse and explore business models in global supply chains and identify good practices in addressing child labour in global supply chains	2020-2023	SLOM SOM-ED SOMSWD SOMRDPE AICHR ACWC	ILO UNICEF UNESCO IOM Other UN and international organisations Employers' and workers' organisations Civil society ASEAN Dialogue Partners

Key Result Areas	(Possible) Key Activities[1]	Tentative Timeframe[2]	Implementing Bodies	Potential Collaborating Partners[3]
	Create an online, freely accessible research repository for studies and research on child labour in AMS Conduct workshops, meetings, webinars etc. to share findings from research and findings on "the right policy mix" and business models and good practice in global supply chains Establish online, freely accessible "child labour 101 course(s)" for interested civil servants, planners, students, teachers, agricultural and industrial officers, employers and business representatives, trade union representatives, civil society organisations, youth activists and others who may impact development and play a role in eliminating child labour in AMS			
Access to education especially in rural and remote areas	Support experience sharing on alternative education models (e.g. nonformal education, distance learning) in rural and remote areas and for hard-to-reach children (e.g. children affected by migration, minority children, stateless children, children in street situations, children with migrant workers, children living in emergencies, children in armed conflicts)	2021-2024	SOM-ED	Civil society Workers and Employers' organisations UNESCO UNICEF ILO IOM UNHCR Other UN and international organisations ASEAN Dialogue Partners

Key Result Areas	(Possible) Key Activities[1]	Tentative Timeframe[2]	Implementing Bodies	Potential Collaborating Partners[3]
	Support analysis and experience sharing on TVET in rural and remote areas, including the informal sector			
Rural development and poverty reduction	Support assessment of impact on child labour of rural employment and poverty reduction programmes Support mainstreaming of child labour responses into rural development and poverty reduction programmes	2021-2024	SOMRDPE SLOM	Civil society Workers and Employers' organisations FAO ILO Other UN and international organisations ASEAN Dialogue Partners
Decent work for young workers	Support analysis and experience sharing on Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) in rural and rural areas and the informal sector Establish online resource library for young people and employers on how to protect young workers Undertake social media information campaign on protection of young workers	2020-2025	SLOM SOM-ED SOMRDPE	Civil society Workers and Employers' organisations UNESCO FAO ILO Other UN and international organisations ASEAN Dialogue Partners

Key Result Areas	(Possible) Key Activities[1]	Tentative Timeframe[2]	Implementing Bodies	Potential Collaborating Partners[3]
Public awareness raising; understanding modern forms of child labour (e.g. web-based exploitation)	Undertake research on the extent and nature of web-based forms of WFCL in ASEAN Conduct media and social media campaign on protection of children against web-based exploitation Undertake multi-partner media and social media information campaign on what the WFCL looks like in AMS in the 21st century and what "ordinary citizens" can do to prevent and eliminate WFCL Develop awareness raising systems/ programmes that can be easily modified and applied in AMS	2020-2025	SLOM SOM-ED SOMSWD SOMRDPE SOMTC AICHR ACWC	Civil society Workers and Employers' organisations UNICEF IOM ILO Other UN and international organisations ASEAN Dialogue Partners
Focus Area: Protection of children				
Social protection	Undertake dedicated research on social protection systems/ programmes and their impact on child labour in AMS Establish online training and other easily accessible capacity building/training initiatives for social workers in AMS Hold high-level policy meeting on social protection and elimination of the WFCL in AMS	2021-2022	SOMSWD SLOM ACWC	Workers and Employers' organisations UNICEF IOM ILO Other UN and international organisations ASEAN Dialogue Partners

Key Result Areas	(Possible) Key Activities[1]	Tentative Timeframe[2]	Implementing Bodies	Potential Collaborating Partners[3]
Improvement of child- and gender-sensitive response systems to identify, withdraw and support children from child labour	Collate and analyse SOPs and other information on existing child protection/ child labour monitoring/ referral systems in AMS Develop and share guideline and standard SOPs/child labour monitoring systems (CLMS) for identification, referral, physical and psychological recovery and social reintegration, and other support to children in child labour Set up online resource kit/training programme for social workers, law enforcement officers, teachers, nurses and others who may identify, refer, recovery, social reintegration, and/or other support services for children in child labour Set up online experience gathering and sharing platform for practitioners who may identify/ refer/recovery, social reintegration, and/or other support services for children in child labour Support setting up of online child labour reporting platforms that allow the public, including children, to report child labour cases to law enforcement authorities and the social welfare departments	2022-2025	SOMSWD SLOM SOM-ED SOMRDPE SOMTC ALI	Workers and Employers' organisations UNICEF IOM ILO Other UN and international organisations ASEAN Dialogue Partners

ANNEX 2: MONITORING FRAMEWORK

The proposed indicators in this monitoring framework intend to measure both achievements of the key results (e.g. labour inspections in hard-to-reach areas) and, where possible, the expected impact of achieving the key results (e.g. a decline in the number of children engaged in child labour in hard to reach areas). The indicators are not, however, designed to measure delivery of outputs or progress on implementation. This must be done within national frameworks where the actual activities take place. Therefore, some of the indicators may not be directly linked with specific activities, but rather with the intended impact of implementing activities.

Data to verify indicators will be provided by AMS. The initial data provided will become the baseline for the Roadmap and subsequent monitoring will be done against this baseline for each AMS.

It should be noted that some AMS may collect data using different categorisations (e.g. different age brackets) from the ones proposed in this Roadmap. Where this might be the case, the AMS will use the categorisations most aligned with the ones used for the indicators when reporting against the Roadmap. It is not expected that AMS will conduct special national surveys or similar for the Roadmap reporting. This also means that some AMS may not be able to report against all indicators in this Roadmap.

Where data is available, AMS are encouraged to break down data on child labour as far as possible and report on the number of children in WFCL (and possibly other forms as well).

Key Result Areas	Indicators	AMS Data[4]
Focus Area: Prohibition of child labour practices		
Labour inspection especially in hard-to-reach sectors	Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age[5], geographical location and sector Number of labour inspectors trained by gender and geographical location Number of labour inspections using child labour related indicators/tools/inspection guides in each AMS	National Labour Force Surveys or other national household surveys Labour Management Information System (LMIS) Labour Inspection records

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[4] This column contains a non-exhaustive list of potential data sources. Each AMS will select suitable, available data sources for use in monitoring progress against the Roadmap.

[5] AMS are encouraged to break down data on age in line with the age limits set in ILO Convention 138 and according to the classifications adopted by the International Conference on Labour Statistics (ICLS) of age brackets 5-11 years of age, 12-14 years of age and 15-17 years of age. If AMS data for these classifications are not available, other classifications may be used for reporting against the Roadmap indicators.

Key Result Areas	Indicators	AMS Data[4]
Institutional capacity for law enforcement	Number of child labour related cases registered with courts and mediation authorities Number of people trained by gender, geographical location and enforcement agency Number of users of online resources Number of cases reported online	Court registers Training records Website user statistics
Strengthening good governance for child labour elimination	Number of existing laws and regulations reviewed and revised Number of new laws and regulations adopted Number of whistle blower initiatives established or promoted Number of studies and other research undertaken Number of people trained on governance and anti-corruption by gender, sector, occupation	Government gazettes Research reports Training records maintained e.g. by government departments
Strengthening coordination and cross-sectoral collaboration	Number of cross-sector coordination mechanisms at national and local levels by AMS Number of joint programmes and initiatives by multiple partners implemented by AMS	Records, Ministries of Labour or other government department with coordination roles

Key Result Areas	Indicators	AMS Data[4]
Focus Area: Prevention of child labour practices		
Addressing root causes of child labour	Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age and geographical location Number of users of online resources Number of researches undertaken Number of resources shared online by category and country	National Labour Force Surveys or other national household surveys Labour Management Information System (LMIS) Education Management Information System (EMIS) Website statistics Records, Ministries of Labour or other government department with coordination roles
Access to education especially in rural and remote areas	Net enrolment rates, primary education by sex, age, nationality, and geographical location Transition to secondary education by sex, age, nationality, and geographical location Completion of full compulsory education cycle by sex, age, nationality, and geographical location Net enrolment in Nonformal Education (NFE) programmes by sex, age, nationality, and geographical location Net enrolment in TVET programmes by sex, age, nationality, and geographical location Compulsory education's share of public expenditure TVET's share of public expenditure	Education Management Information System (EMIS) National Household Surveys

Key Result Areas	Indicators	AMS Data[4]
Rural development and poverty reduction	Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex, age, nationality and geographical location and sector Rural development and poverty eradication programmes' share of public expenditure	National Labour Force Surveys or other national household surveys Labour Management Information System (LMIS) National budget/Ministry of Finance data Records, Ministries of Labour or other government department with coordination roles
Decent work for young workers	Proportion and number of young workers aged 14-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age, nationality, geographical location and sector Proportion and number of young workers aged 14-17 years engaged in acceptable forms of employment, by sex and age, nationality, geographical location and sector Net enrolment in TVET programmes by sex and age, nationality, and geographical Number of users of online resources	National Labour Force Surveys or other national household surveys Labour Management Information System (LMIS) Labour Inspection records Institutional records
Public awareness raising; understanding modern forms of child labour (e.g. web-based exploitation)	Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age Number of campaign activities Number of users of online resources	National Labour Force Surveys or other national household surveys Labour Management Information System (LMIS) Labour Inspection records Website statistics Media reports Institutional records

Key Result Areas	Indicators	AMS Data[4]
Focus Area: Protection of children		
Social protection	Proportion of households with children below 18 years accessing social protection Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex, age and nationality Social protection share of public expenditures Number of researches undertaken Number of users of online resources	National Labour Force Surveys or other national household surveys Child Protection Systems data Public budget and expenditure data/Ministry of Finance data Website statistics Institutional records
Improvement of child-and gender-sensitive response systems to identify, withdraw and support children from child labour	Number of children identified by age, sex, nationality, and geographical location[6] Number of children referred to services by age, sex, nationality and geographical location Number of cases reported online Child protection share of public expenditure	Child Protection Systems data National Labour Force Surveys or other national household surveys

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6   This indicator should include all cases registered, regardless of how they were identified and registered (online, in local government offices, by NGOs etc.).

ASEAN Roadmap on the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour by 2025

BACKGROUND PAPER
ENDORSED AD-REFERENDUM BY SLOM ON 22-06-2020

Contents

Introduction

This paper was drafted to inform the development of the second ASEAN Roadmap towards the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour (WGCL) by 2025. The paper is a first step aiming to inform representatives of ASEAN Member States attending the consultative workshop for the Roadmap in Jakarta, Indonesia, dates TBD, of current developments in the fight against child labour in Asia and globally.

The paper provides a brief overview of the international and regional framework in place to guide efforts to eliminate worst forms of child labour. Thereafter, the paper summarises key global trends in the incidence and nature of child labour and presents lessons and good practices identified globally, followed by a summary of key trends in in the incidence and nature of child labour in ASEAN Members States (AMS) and Asia in general. The paper then moves on to look at national action and key issues of concern in AMS, concluding with a set of recommendations for the renewed ASEAN Roadmap towards Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour by 2025.

International and regional framework

International instruments

Article 32 of the [UN Convention on the Rights of the Child](#) (UNCRC)(1989) stipulates that all children have the right to freedom from economic exploitation or, in other words, have a right to be protected from child labour. What constitutes child labour is defined in two of the ILO fundamental human rights conventions, the [ILO Minimum Age Convention, no. 138 (1973)](#) and [ILO Convention 182 (1999) on the Worst Forms of Child Labour](#). ILO Convention 138 sets the minimum age for employment at 15 years (14 years is permitted for an interim time period) if the young person who wants to take up full-time work has completed compulsory education. Light, part-time work that does not interfere with education is permitted from the age of 13 years (12 years for an interim period) and hazardous work is not allowed below the age of 18 years. Work at home as part of socialisation is not considered child labour and performing chores outside of school hours can indeed be beneficial to children's development when chores are appropriate to age and for a limited time only.

ILO Convention 182 defines the Worst Forms of Child Labour (WFCL) that are always prohibited below the age of 18 years. They include:

(a) all forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, such as the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom and forced or compulsory labour, including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict;

(b) the use, procuring or offering of a child for prostitution, for the production of pornography or for pornographic performances;

(c) the use, procuring or offering of a child for illicit activities, in particular for the production and trafficking of drugs as defined in the relevant international treaties;

(d) work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children.

C182, article 3.

Clause (d) is commonly referred to as "hazardous child labour" and states are obliged to put in place national regulations that define hazardous child labour within their territory. These regulations can take different forms and are frequently known as "hazardous child labour lists". Governments must consult

workers' and employers' organisations when drawing up hazardous child labour lists. It should be noted, that clause (a) is also in line with another if the ILO fundamental rights conventions, Convention 29 on Forced Labour (1930) and with the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children (often referred to as the "Palermo Protocol").

The conventions are all legally binding instruments that ratifying states must implement and report on. Both the UNCRC and ILO C182 have been ratified by all the ten AMS. ILO C138 and C29 have been ratified by nine AMS. ILO C29, C138 and C182 are all part of the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work (the Declaration) adopted in 1998. The Declaration covers four areas of fundamental rights: Forced labour, child labour, equality and non-discrimination and freedom of association and the right to collective bargaining and includes eight ILO conventions[1]. Under the Declaration, states are required to report yearly on conventions that they have ratified, providing information on progress towards implementation of the convention, impediments to ratification and any need for assistance towards ratification and implementation. Nine of the AMS have ratified or acceded to the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons.

This normative framework is supplemented by the 1 (SDGs). Under SDG 8 (sustainable and inclusive growth, employment for all and decent work), Target 8.7 aims to:

"Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms."

SDG target 8.7

It is important to note, that SDGs are inter-dependent, and elimination of child labour is not only an important element of achieving SDG target 8. Elimination of child labour also relates very directly to several other SDGs. For example, elimination of child labour will contribute to realising SDG 1 on ending poverty by removing a major driver of inter-generational poverty and SDG 4 on education for all by removing a barrier to education. The relationship is cyclical in the sense, that elimination of child labour removes barriers to education and ensuring access to education provides an alternative to child labour. Similarly, child labour causes intergenerational poverty when families forego investment in longer term gains from education and training and (former) child labourers experience health issues that impact their livelihood options and ability to care for their own children in adulthood. In turn, poverty causes child labour when families send children to work prematurely. Alleviating poverty will address economic pressure to poor families that drives poor decisions of engaging their children in work rather than school. Therefore, SDG target 1 cannot be achieved without achieving SDG target 8 and *vice-versa.*

While governments are responsible for establishing the national frameworks and conditions that allow full elimination of child labour by 2025, governments are not solely responsible for defining and implementing measures. Other stakeholders, such as workers' and employers' organisations, civil society organisations, research institutions, international partners and, not least, representatives of children and young people must all play an active role in defining and implementing action against child labour at national level. This is reflected in the principles behind Alliance 8.7, a multi-partner initiative that seeks to promote accelerated action to eliminate forced labour and child labour at national, regional and global level. Under Alliance 8.7,

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[1] ILO core conventions under the Declaration are C29 and C105 (forced labour), C138 and C182 (child labour), C100 and C111 (equality and non-discrimination) and C87 and C98 (freedom of association and the right to collective bargaining)

countries may sign up to become Pathfinder countries that will take additional steps to scale and speed up responses to child labour nationally. Currently among AMS, Viet Nam[2] is an 8.7 Pathfinder Country and Malaysia has declared its intention to become a Pathfinder country.

This shared responsibility principle is also reflected in the [UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights](#) (UNGP). The UNGP are based on the "Protect, Respect and Remedy Framework", which recognises states' responsibility to protect and fulfil human rights (including those related to child labour) and the responsibility of business entities to comply with human rights legislation and be part of the solution through implementing remedial measures.

ASEAN instruments

Within the ASEAN Community, several declarations and conventions also underpin the efforts to prevent and eliminate child labour. Some of the conventions and declarations contain clauses directly prohibiting child labour, while others contribute to a framework that enables addressing the root causes of child labour in AMS.

Below, some of the key commitments under each of the relevant declarations and conventions are presented briefly:

The [ASEAN Declaration on Human Rights (initiated by ASEAN Inter-Governmental Commission on Human Rights or AICHR)](#)

Adopted in 2012, the ASEAN Declaration of Human Rights reaffirms fundamental human rights for all people in AMS and is a key base document for the ASEAN Roadmap for the Elimination of the WFCL. The Declaration includes an explicit reaffirmation that those who may be vulnerable, for example due to their disability status, have the same fundamental human rights as everyone else. This is important in the context of WFCL as child labour is often closely associated with, or even caused by, other forms of vulnerability. Moreover, The Declaration specifically provide for the right to freedom from slavery and child labour in all forms as follows:

"No person shall be held in servitude or slavery in any of its forms, or be subject to human smuggling or trafficking in persons, including for the purpose of trafficking in human organs." (art. 13)

"No child or any young person shall be subjected to economic and social exploitation. Those who employ children and young people in work harmful to their morals or health, dangerous to life, or likely to hamper their normal development, including their education should be punished by law. ASEAN Member States should also set age limits below which the paid employment of child labour should be prohibited and punished by law." (art. 27(3))

The Declaration on Human Rights, along with the global instruments described above, is therefore part of the fundamental legal basis for the ASEAN Roadmap for the Elimination of the WFCL.

The [Vientiane Declaration on Transition from Informal Employment to Formal Employment towards Decent Work Promotion in ASEAN (initiated by Senior Labour Officials Meeting or SLOM)](#) also contains an explicit aim to "Promote the elimination of forced labour, child labour, violence at the workplace and all forms of discrimination, including gender inequality" (art 1) and the overall aim of transitioning from informal to

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[2] An Alliance 8.7 pathfinder country is a country that has signed up to take additional measures at national level to achieve target 8.7. Pathfinder countries develop and implement national multi-stakeholder roadmaps and share their experiences with other countries to promote global action. See more information on Vietnam and the other Alliance 8.7 Pathfinder Countries at https://www.alliance87.org/pathfinder_countries/vietnam/

formal employment and promoting Decent Work overall is an important contribution to addressing the root causes of the WFCL and the Declaration recognises both rural areas and small enterprises for specific attention. These are also areas that are generally associated with higher levels of child labour.

The ASEAN Declaration on Strengthening Education for Out-of-School Children and Youth (initiated by Senior Officials Meeting on Education or SOM-ED) recognises that there are significant numbers of out-of-school children and youth across the region and that AMS must implement measures to address this:

"a) Make primary education compulsory and available free to all;

b) Encourage the development of different forms of secondary education, including general and vocational education, make them available and accessible to every child and youth, and take appropriate measures such as the introduction of free education and offering financial assistance in case of need;

c) Make higher education accessible to all on the basis of capacity by every appropriate means;

d) Make educational and vocational information and guidance available and accessible to all children and youth;

e) Take measures to encourage regular attendance at schools and the reduction of drop-out rates;"

All of these strategies do not only provide for the (re)integration of all children into the education system. They are vital responses to child labour as they bring about a realistic and suitable alternatives to child labour in order to prevent child labour.

The Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women and Elimination of Violence against Children in ASEAN (initiated by ASEAN Commission on the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Women and Children or ACWC) reaffirms the commitment of AMS to eliminate discrimination and violence against women and to ensure that girls and women have equal access to opportunities. Hence, the Declaration provides a basis for a critically important gendered perspective on child labour. Girls and boys often work in different sectors, boys tend to more often be involved in child labour but girls tend to work more often in invisible work (e.g. domestic service), and responses need to be based on analysis and understanding of gender dynamics in order to be effective.

The ASEAN Convention against Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children (initiated by Senior Officials Meeting on Transnational Crime or SOMTC)

This instrument aims to prevent and combat trafficking in persons, especially women and children, to effectively deter and punish human trafficking, to provide assistance to victims and to promote cooperation and collaboration within the region. This convention and its clauses are therefore directly relevant to the framing of the Roadmap towards Elimination of the WFCL, providing a comprehensive framework for responses to trafficking in children, which is defined as a WFCL in ILO C182. The implementation of the provisions of the convention is also a direct contribution to the prevention and elimination of child trafficking, for examples: i) alleviating factors that make children vulnerable to trafficking including poverty, underdevelopment, lack of education and opportunity; ii) through the requirements on criminalisation of trafficking and provision of victim support.

The Convention emphasises the importance of prevention through establishing a coherent legislative framework and enacting policies and programmes to prevent trafficking in persons at national levels, but the Convention also underlines the importance of bi-lateral, regional and global collaboration to prevent

trafficking in persons. Article 12 of the Convention specifically calls for strengthened regional cooperation in relation to investigation and prosecution, information and regulated migration amongst other.

The [Ha Noi Declaration on the Enhancement of Welfare and Development of ASEAN Women and Children](#) (initiated by Senior Officials Meeting on Social Welfare and Development or SOMSWD) commits AMS to work together to realise women and children's rights to welfare and development. The Declaration provides specific guidance on how AMS can collaborate to develop a strong, shared knowledge base on children and women's welfare and development and put in place concrete measures at national level to protect women and children's rights and provide access to basic social services.

The [ASEAN Declaration on Strengthening Social Protection](#) (initiated by SOMSWD) recognises equitable access to social protection as a human right and as an investment in people. The Declarations also recognises the need to pay special attention to vulnerable groups, as defined in art 1 of the declaration:

"Everyone, especially those who are poor, at risk, persons with disabilities, older people, out-of-school youth, children, migrant workers, and other vulnerable groups, are entitled to have equitable access to social protection that is a basic human right and based on a rights-based/needs-based, lifecycle approach and covering essential services as needed;"

Hence, while not mentioning child labour explicitly, implementation of this Declaration is a major strategic contribution to preventing child labour and making alternatives available to families.

The [ASEAN Declaration on Culture of Prevention for a Peaceful, Inclusive, Resilient, Healthy and Harmonious Society](#), adopted in 2017, intends to shift responses against violent extremism from reactive to a proactive through recognising and addressing it's multiple root causes. Among the root causes explicitly recognised in the Declaration are the prevalence of various forms of violence, such as gender-based violence, violence against children and trafficking, as well as displacement and disaster and socio-economic causes, e.g. youth unemployment. While the Declaration aims to foster peace and harmony in a wider perspective, and address violent extremism in particular, the root causes that this Declaration seeks to address are also commonly recognised as root causes of the WFCL. The strategy of the Declaration on Prevention is therefore an example of how different interventions might reinforce each other and achieve positive impact across different sectors and issues through holistic strategies that address common root causes.

The [Declaration on the Protection of Children from All Forms of Online Exploitation and Abuse in ASEAN](#) (initiated by SOMSWD), adopted in 2019, seeks to

"Promote, develop, and implement comprehensive national legal frameworks in each ASEAN Member State and work towards improving child protection standards and policies on all forms of online exploitation and abuse across ASEAN Member States;" (art A)

The Declaration provides explicit guidance on the steps each AMS needs to take t protect children against online exploitation, e.g. through enhanced law enforcement by training law enforcement and judicial officials and setting up specialized units to address online exploitation. The Declaration also underlines the need to educate children and young people on online sexual and other forms of exploitation, improve the evidence base and to reach out and work with multiple stakeholders, including the private sector. Importantly, the Declaration also calls for "Increase effectiveness of rights-based and gender-responsive child protection and support services, social welfare programmes" (art D), similar to other ASEAN Declarations, such as the Declaration on Strengthening Social Protection described above. The Declaration

is also an important element in identifying strategies to address online commercial sexual exploitation of children, a WFCL.

The [Joint Statement on Reaffirmation of Commitment to Advancing the Rights of the Child in ASEAN](#) (initiated by SOMSWD) from 2019 reaffirms the commitment of all AMS to uphold children's rights as they are defined in the UNCRC (ratified by all AMS). This includes e.g. a commitment to safeguard children's rights (including the right to participation), invest in children and in frameworks to ensure that all children have equal access to services and protection, to leverage digital tools and innovation for realisation of children's rights and to work with the UN and other stakeholders.

The [ASEAN Declaration on the Rights of Children in the Context of Migration](#) (initiated by SOMSWD), also adopted in 2019 and reaffirming commitments under the UNCRC explicitly acknowledges the need to strengthen protection and equal access to social services for children affected by migration, especially for those who are vulnerable, for example due to separation from their families, disability status, violence or because they are victims of human trafficking.

The Declaration calls upon

"ASEAN Member States to further recognise that children in the context of migration are particularly vulnerable to discrimination and certain types of violence, abuse, and exploitation, including forced and child labour, child marriage, sexual exploitation, gender-based violence, neglect, and domestic servitude and to cooperate and build partnerships with relevant stakeholders to address and prevent this;" (Art. 6)

The Declaration therefore also calls on AMS to acknowledge the need for identification and referral systems to support and protect children affected by migrations and to:

"RESOLVE national systems, including but not limited to child protection, education, health, and justice, to ensure that these address the rights and needs of children in the context of migration, and to facilitate this by ensuring the allocation of necessary resources, as well as well-trained and child- and gender-sensitive human resources;" (Art. 4) and

"RESOLVE to provide access to basic services such as health, a clean and safe environment, and psychosocial support services for children in the context of migration;" (Art. 7)

All f this must be done in a well-coordinated manner, working for comprehensive strategies to implemented by multiple partners.

All of these declarations concern underlying root causes and/or key responses to child labour, promoting an environment and a policy mix that facilitate its elimination. The right policy mix and a facilitative environment will be discussed in more detail below. The Declarations also generally call for comprehensive approaches and collaborative efforts based on evidence.

The [ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community Blueprint 2025](#) further commits AMS to collectively realise human development, resilience and sustainable development through cooperation in a number of fields, such as education, social welfare, gender and poverty eradication. Strategic Measure B.3.vii which calls for AMS to "enhance regional initiatives and stakeholder participation to promote the elimination of all forms of discrimination–institutionalised or otherwise–exploitation, trafficking, harmful practices, and violence and abuse against children…" is particularly important in the context of child labour elimination.

There is thus a very clear and comprehensive global and regional framework in place to guide the development and implementation of the ASEAN Roadmap towards Elimination of Child Labour by 2025 and

the regional framework in particular is clear on the need for cross-sector cooperation to define and implement comprehensive strategies to protect children and prevent abuse and exploitation, including the WFCL.

Global trends and development

Child labour nature and incidence

The [ILO Global Estimates and Trends on Child Labour](#) from 2017 is the latest, comprehensive publication on trends and developments in the nature and incidence of child labour globally. According to the report, 152 million children between the ages of 5 and 17 years are in child labour[3]. Of those 152 million children, 73 million, or close to half, were in hazardous child labour and therefore at very high risk of physical or psycho-social harm. All of the child labourers face potential negative impact on education, such as repeating classes and early drop-out caused by their involvement in child labour.

58% of the 152 million child labourers are boys and 42% are girls, translating to 88 million boys and 64 million girls worldwide. The youngest age group of 5-11 years boys and girls make up 48% - so almost half – of the world's child labourers. 28% of all child labourers are between 12 and 14 years of age and 24% are 15-18 years old.

Most child labourers, 70.9%, work in agriculture, forestry and fishery, often in small-scale, family-run operation. The second largest group of children, 17.2% work in services (including paid domestic services) and 11,9% work in industrial undertakings.

The highest numbers of child labourers, both as a share of all children and in absolute numbers, are in Africa. Asia comes second on both shares and absolute numbers of children in child labour. In Asia and the Pacific, 7.4% of all children below 18 years of age are child labourers. In absolute terms, this means that 62 million children in Asia and the Pacific perform work that is likely to harm their normal development and/or jeopardize their education.

Trends over the past couple of decades show a clear, but slowing, decline in the incidence of child labour globally. Between 2008 and 2012, the global child labour rate declined by 47 million children, but between 2012 and 2016, the decline was substantially lower at only 16 million children. The challenge therefore remains formidable and significantly accelerated action is needed all over the world to reach target 8.7 by 2025.

Analysis of global responses

In 2018, the ILO published a [policy and programme review towards ending child labour by 2025](#)[4]. The report contains clear recommendations for the priority policy areas that must receive increased attention in order to achieve target 8.7. The report underlines the importance of making the right policy choice – putting in place the right policy mix – and ensuring that resources are available to implement the policies. While the "right policy mix" does depend on circumstances, the report highlights four key policy areas that are important anywhere and everywhere, even if the balance between the four areas may depend on context. The four policy priority areas are:

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[3] The report also provides estimates for the number of children in economic activity. This estimate also encompasses young people, above minimum age, working legally. For clarity, this paper only uses the estimates related to child labour and hazardous child labour.

[4] ILO (2018)

1. Advancing the legal commitment to child labour elimination and the central role of social dialogue is the basis for all other initiatives. **Social dialogue** is essential to both development and implementation of policies and the legal framework must be up-to-date and in line with international conventions to create an environment that makes it possible for multiple stakeholders to work toward the common goal of elimination of child labour. This entails putting in place a **legal framework on child labour**. Advancing the legal commitments does not stop at the ratification and domestication of international conventions. Enforcement of legislation is essential as is creating an environment that facilitates compliance by employers, parents, children and other, for example through outreach and awareness raising on what constitutes child labour and the provisions of the law. People can only be expected to comply with the law when they are aware of it.

2. Promoting decent work for adults and youth of legal working age, especially through addressing informality. Child labour is often closely associated with situations where adults and youth (of working age) cannot access decent work and earn sufficient income to sustain the family. Therefore, promoting **employment and decent work for adults and young workers** is a corner stone of eliminating child labour as it removes the need for families to rely on child labour to overcome poverty or reduce vulnerability to economic shocks. Employment and decent work can be promoted in multiple ways, including through promoting the wider transition from informal to formal economies, for example by simplifying procedures and regulations to enable easier registration; promoting skills training and promoting organisation of small enterprises through associations, cooperatives etc. In addition, **promoting rural livelihoods**, for example through improving credit and market access; limiting post-harvest losses in small-scale agriculture and fishery; improving local production capacity and value addition; and developing and introducing new, and more efficient production techniques. **New and improved production techniques**[5] can be a direct contribution to elimination of child labour not only through addressing poverty and economic vulnerability in areas and sectors (agriculture) with generally high levels of child labour, but also through lowering demand for cheap labour as productivity increases and labour intensity in production decreases. This may in and of itself allow children to attend school, rather than working in a family operation, for example during harvest times.

3. Building and extending social protection systems, including floors, to mitigate the economic vulnerability of households is a critical element of "the right policy mix", especially when child labour is driven by poverty and vulnerability to economic shocks. **Social protection schemes** are therefore just as much an investment in a future well-educated and productive workforce as they are an immediate protection measure for the most vulnerable children. Among the most vulnerable children, as recognised in the ASEAN Declaration on the Rights of Children in the Context of Migration, are children whose families migrate. Children may become vulnerable to child labour when they themselves migrate, alone or in a family, but they may also become vulnerable to if left behind without proper guardianship by migrating parents. Social protection to lower vulnerabilities associated with migration processes is therefore a potentially very important strategy[6].

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[5] New and improved production techniques refer, for example, to increased mechanization of production that lowers the demand for labour and to different organization of work, for example establishing harvest collaboratives in agricultural communities, that allow adult workers to work together during peak season without relying on children's labour.

[6] Ginneken, Wouter van (2013) Social Protection for Migrant Workers: National and International Policy Challenges, European Journal of Social Security, Volume: 15 issue: 2, page(s): 209-221

UNICEF Working Paper (undated) Children "Left Behind"

Social protection approaches with a demonstrated impact on child labour includes cash transfer schemes for vulnerable families with children. Grants may be universal grants, or they may be conditional and tied to school attendance. Such child grants, along with universal access to basic health care, are increasingly becoming part of social protection floors. There is limited evidence, however, that other types of social protection, e.g. health care, old-age pension, grants to people living with disability etc. have a direct impact on the incidence of child labour. These types of assistance may however help mitigate vulnerability factors that increase reliance on child labour in a broader sense and more research may be needed to fully understand their impact.

It should be noted that social protection is not the only way to decrease household economic vulnerability, though it is considered a necessary component in the right policy mix. In combination with social protection programmes, other programmes to expand households' economic base and hedge against economic shock can be effective prevention responses to child labour. This may include, for example, insurance schemes (e.g. crop insurance) for household relying on their own business or production unit for livelihoods or micro-credit and other access-to-finance schemes.

4. Expanding access to free, good quality public education is generally agreed as an essential element in the right policy mix. **School attendance** is the logical alternative to child labour, but it is essential that access is free and universal and that educational quality is acceptable to children and families to ensure that they choose long-term investment in children's education over short term earnings from child labour and so that children from disadvantaged backgrounds can access education at par with other children. Only then, will education be an effective tool to break inter-generational poverty cycles.

Effective education approaches might include investing in **early childhood care and development** and **pre-primary education options** as these tend to increase the likelihood that children will enrol in compulsory education on time, increasing learning abilities and decreasing educational inefficiencies such as over-age primary school entry, high levels of grade repetition and school drop-out. They also tend to improve outcomes on health and nutrition care, welfare and child protection services. **Decreasing the costs of education** is another strategy that tends to increase enrolment and retention. This includes abolishing school fees, where they exist, but goes beyond that in many cases, also looking into the costs of education materials, uniforms etc. and making these universally free or instituting bursaries or similar options for children from low-income households. Equally important is the actual **access to education**, both in terms of eliminating barriers for vulnerable children and in terms of the actual infrastructure and physical accessibility of schools. Under this umbrella, states might look into ensuring that all children are legally granted access to education and not excluded on social, economic or other grounds (e.g. migration status); that schools are within reasonable commuting distance, also in remote rural areas; that the school buildings are accessible to students with impairments and that sanitary facilities are clean and accessible to all students. This may also entail making **alternative education options**, such as non-formal education and vocational skills training, available to children who have dropped out or who are combining school and work. Last, but not least, ensuring that schooling is relevant and of good quality is essential. This may entail e.g. revising curricula, teacher training development of new teaching and learning materials that include information on emerging issues and practical application of theoretical knowledge, e.g. in school gardens, that clearly demonstrate the relevance and value of education.

Finally, ILO (2018) recommends paying particular attention to **child labour in global supply chains.** This topic will be discussed in further detail in the section on Child labour in global supply chains below, but first, we shall look at regional trends and development.

Annex 1 includes recommendations from ILO (2018) for potential strategies that countries may pursue within each of these four policy areas.

Regional trends and development in AMS

Child labour nature and incidence

There is no data available to detail trends in the incidence and nature of child labour in AMS as a group. The ILO global estimates from 2017[7] provide estimates for all of Asia and the Pacific and some of the AMS have national survey data on child labour available[8].

The ILO[9] estimates that a total of 62,077,000 children between the ages of 5 and 17 years are in child labour in Asia and the Pacific and while this is a very large number of children, it is a decline from the 77,723,000 children who were in child labour in 2012. In relative terms, the child labour rate has declined from 9.3% of children to 7.4%. The ILO report contains no estimate for AMS or South-East Asia as a separate region[10].

Of the 62,077,000 children in child labour, 28,469,000 are in hazardous child labour, performing work that is very likely to harm their health, safety or morals. As AMS' national income levels vary significantly, it is also worth noting the ILO's conclusions that while child labour is more prevalent in low income countries, the issue is not confined to low income contexts alone. In fact, 38.4% of all child labourers live in lower-middle income countries and 17.3% of child labourers live in upper-middle income countries against the 43% of child labourers who live in low-income countries. High income countries are not immune either. 1.2% of children between 5 and 17 years in high income countries are classified as child labourers. Hence, one can expect that child labour is a concern and its elimination a priority across AMS, regardless of their socio-economic standard.

Several AMS have undertaken child labour surveys within the last 10-15 years and in the countries where data is available, the picture matches the overall global and regional picture in the ILO estimates. National estimates point to child labour incidence rates in AMS, that have available data, ranging between 3-4% to over 10% of children in child labour.

The available surveys also point to patterns that appear common across countries, regardless of location, national income levels and other characteristics. Across AMS with child labour data, child labour is overwhelmingly a rural phenomenon with much higher incidence rates in remote rural areas than in urban areas. The high-incidence areas also tend to be the areas with low social services delivery and poorer infrastructure, including in the education sector. In these areas both boys and girls work, but the work participation rate for boys tend to be slightly higher than for girls.

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[7] ILO (2017)

[8] The national survey data is not suitable for developing simple aggregate estimates for the ASEAN region, however, as they were undertaken at different times over an extensive time period using different methodology in different countries. Developing an ASEAN estimate based on available national data would thus require sophisticated statistical estimation techniques that are beyond the scope of this paper

[9] Op.cit.

[10] While seven AMS have data available at country level (except for the findings from the Myanmar 2015 LFS general findings from national surveys in Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Philippines, Thailand and Viet Nam can be explored further through the World Bank Open Data site) the data does not support in-depth comparison across countries or generation of an ASEAM estimate as the data collection varies significantly, especially with regard to how current it is. Hence, further data mining would require use of statistical methods beyond the scope of this paper.

It is therefore hardly surprising, that the sector with the highest incidence of child labour is agriculture (including forestry and fishery) in member states with child labour data. In addition to agriculture, forestry and fishery children work in services and, to a lesser extent, in industry. Overall, child labour is strongly correlated with the informal sector and with children on the move, e.g. migrant children and internally displaced children[11]. Moreover, it should be noted, that available evidence from national surveys in seven AMS[12] indicate that a very high proportion of children perform unpaid family labour (in the range of approximately 77-84%), indicating a high level of reliance on children's work inputs. It is important to underline here though, that not all unpaid family labour constitutes child labour. Children may indeed help out at home/in family run businesses as part of their up-bringing, but when unpaid family labour interferes with education and/or exposes the child to risks and hazards it could become child labour.

Existing responses to child labour in AMS

The general patterns in the incidence and nature of child labour in AMS, described above, suggest that action to eliminate child labour in the region could focus on the so-called hard-to-reach children from remote rural areas (including ethnic minorities in isolated areas), migrant workers children (both those who migrate domestically and those who migrate across borders) and other children on the move, not least the children displaced by conflict or natural disaster. With much of ASEAN prone to natural disasters (floods, droughts, cyclones etc.) disaster prevention and mitigation may be a significant focus area.

Moreover, the picture indicates that access to education, health and social protection measures is still not uniform and working on ensuring equal access for all children and their families might hold one of the keys to eliminating child labour in ASEAN by 2025. This is most likely also true for work to formalise the informal sector and ensure decent working conditions for adult workers (including young workers above minimum age for employment).

Overall, therefore, the global policy recommendations discussed above are indeed relevant in AMS and can be used to guide both the new ASEAN Roadmap as well as national action.

The 2016 ASEAN Roadmap had a strong focus on ensuring access to education, on enhancing national legal frameworks on child labour, on promoting social protection and labour market policies that lead to formalisation and decent work for adults among other things. As such, many of these priorities may still be relevant for the 2025 Roadmap.

In addition to these policy priorities, the 2016 Roadmap emphasised researching and understanding child labour, strengthening partnerships and coordination of efforts in the region and at national level.

These priorities are also reflected in national action. Several AMS have adopted and implemented national Roadmaps, Action Plans or other, similar, policy initiatives aimed at speeding up national level against child labour in a coherent and coordinated fashion.

The National Roadmaps and Action Plans are all at different stages of implementation and maturity. Some member states, e.g. Indonesia and the Philippines, have implemented multiple, consecutive plans while other countries, e.g. Myanmar have recently (2019) adopted the National Action Plan on Child Labour. At this point in time, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand, Viet Nam, Philippines have all implemented national action plans/roadmaps or have national action plans/roadmaps under

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[11] Myanmar 2015 LFS ; World Bank Open Data
[12] World Bank Open Data

implementation. Malaysia is currently formulating its first National Action Plan on Child Labour and Brunei and Singapore do not have action plans or roadmaps under implementation or formulation.

The national action plans/roadmaps all reflect national circumstances, such as national income levels, key economic sectors in a country, specific ethnic and language characteristics etc. but there are also a number of common themes in the plans/roadmaps.

First of all, ensuring a robust legislative framework appears to be a priority. This includes both ratification of relevant instruments – and the region is doing very well, nearing universal ratification on instruments on child labour and forced labour – and domestication of the international instruments through adopting up-to-date minimum age provisions and lists of prohibited hazardous forms of child labour in line with the requirements of ILO C182.

Secondly, national efforts often prioritise building a strong national knowledge base on child labour through multiple avenues. Priority initiatives may include child labour components in national surveys to generate valid statistics as well as smaller, more in-depth studies (often using mixed methodologies) of specific issues, e.g. knowledge about and attitudes to child labour in key stakeholder groups and child labour in specific economic sectors or supply chains.

Promoting equal access to compulsory quality education, including for hard-to-reach children is another common priority area is AMS. This may include, for example, expanding non-formal education options, improving school infra-structure and boarding facilities in rural areas, revising curricula and learning materials and training teachers.

Also, promoting good labour market policies, decent work and protection of young workers is often a priority area. This also goes for establishing national child labour monitoring and referral mechanisms that allow children at-risk or in child labour to obtain support. Support is often provided by multiple partners and designed to address different needs and life-situations. This means that support ranges from economic support and access to education as preventive measure to psycho-social counselling and support, education and training and access to justice for children removed from labour.

In some countries, there is also growing concern over and attention to emerging forms of child labour, notably the web-based exploitation of children for commercial sexual exploitation (an unconditional worst form of child labour) and possibly other purposes.

Last but not least, awareness raising and social mobilisation are a key element of most national plans/roadmaps. Awareness raising often have a "general public" target group, combined with more direct mobilisation and capacity building efforts in key target groups, such as law enforcement personnel, employers, youth groups, community groups, local government offices and other service providers.

Overall, the national plans tend to include activities to prevent child labour among at-risk children, activities to protect young workers and activities to identify, remove and remedy the situation for children found in (the worst forms of) child labour. This is well in line with the recommendations in the international framework and it is a reflection of the complex nature of child labour in the AMS.

The complex nature of the issues and, hence, the magnitude and complexity of services and interventions means that many countries have found coordination and oversight of efforts a challenge. Action plans therefore often dedicate substantial attention to establishment and running of national and local coordination groups that allow multiple partners to work together and share information, knowledge etc. on a regular basis. In addition, and often with the explicit aim of garnering political buy-in, action plans

often include steps to set-up and/or maintain policy level oversight bodies. Oversight bodies typically receive periodic reports on the progress in implementation of the plan's activities and the impact that registers.

Measuring impact is a particular area of concern in many countries (not just in ASEAN) as this can be challenging. Often, the impact to be measured is not very tangible, e.g. "awareness levels" in certain populations. The level and sophistication of monitoring frameworks, and the indicators that are included in the frameworks vary between countries but tying the monitoring of interventions to tackle child labour to the national SDG monitoring frameworks seems to be increasingly favoured, where possible. This does make very good sense from an efficiency perspective as monitoring can be extremely resource demanding and national child labour elimination plans and programmes are often implemented under resource constraints.

In terms of delivery modes, the national plans in place tend to favour mainstreaming of initiatives to eliminate child labour within existing frameworks and structures, including local government service delivery structures. Initiatives against child labour will often be implemented by the various partners as part of their regular and on-going awareness raising, service delivery, outreach etc. programmes and often government agencies are able to mobilise at least some government budgets and other resources for the purpose. The same goes for workers' and employers' organisations to some extent, though resource constraints are not uncommon among social partners. For other civil society organisations, this may be more challenging as they are often grants financed for specific initiatives[13].

Under the Vientiane Declaration on Transition from Informal Employment to Formal Employment towards Decent Work Promotion in ASEAN AMS were asked to identify key issues and action related to child labour. In their self-assessment, AMS highlight their commitment to eliminating child labour evidenced through the ratification of ILO Conventions 138 and 182. Several AMS (e.g. Indonesia, Lao PDR, Myanmar) highlight revisions to national and local legislation and regulations related to child labour. Legislative reforms include, for example, development of lists of hazardous child labour prohibited below the age of 18 years. Some AMS (e.g. Indonesia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand) also highlight the development and implementation of the national action plans and roadmaps described above and several AMS highlight initiatives to increase compliance with and enforcement of laws and regulations on child labour, such as increased awareness raising and outreach to children, families, employers etc. (Indonesia) and forced labour and human trafficking (Singapore) and improvements to the labour inspection regime through capacity development and new inspection guidelines and procedures (e.g. Cambodia).

It is quite clear that majority of AMS clearly recognise the WFCL as national issues of concern and that since the adoption of the first ASEAN Roadmap, national action to address child labour, including the WFCL, has developed and responses have become significantly more extensive and sophisticated. However, there is still limited evidence available to document the effects of national initiatives and clear regional indicators to measure progress and impact will be necessary for the forthcoming Roadmap.

Child labour in global supply chains

Production of goods for global supply chains is an important contribution to the national economy, jobs and livelihoods across the ASEAN region. In recent years, local and global media reports have highlighted multiple instances of decent work deficits in global supply chains, including in some AMS. This has led to

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[13] For more information on National Action Plans against Child Labour in general, please refer to the ILO's toolkit for development and implementation of child labour NAPs (2017)

increased concerns among consumers and buyers in import markets and among governments and businesses in export countries alike.

This is echoed in a recent report, the ILO, OECD, IOM, UNICEF 2019 report on [Ending child labour, forced labour and human trafficking in global supply chains](#)[14]. Global supply chains have the potential to generate substantial numbers of jobs in decent working conditions, generating income for families and countries alike. Global supply chains, however, have also been linked to persistent use of child labour in multiple agricultural products (e.g. cocoa, palm oil), seafood, textiles and apparels, minerals extraction etc. Hence, addressing child labour in global and domestic supply chains is an important part of eliminating child labour. Child labour, and other human rights violations, in supply chains must be addressed in line with the UNGPs. This means that while governments are responsible for establishing and enforcing a clear, coherent and up-to-date legal framework, businesses must comply with legislation and conduct their business in an ethical fashion. Codes of Conduct and company polices on ethical sourcing and production are increasingly recognising labour rights, including elimination of child labour and various tools and processes to help businesses do due diligence and put mitigation and remediation measures in place are available. This includes also an increasing number

One of the global industries, comprising multiple and very complex supply chains that involve AMS, which has received substantial attention over forced labour and child labour the last decade is seafood. In particular, NGOs, consumer groups, industry actors and others, have raised substantial concerns over exploitative practices such as debt bonding and forced labour onboard deep-sea vessels in Asia. The seafood industry relies heavily on migrant labour, often recruited through manning/recruitment agencies that often operate informally and subject migrant workers to debt bonding and other forms of exploitation. Once onboard industrial fishing vessels teenage boys and men may be trapped in situations of forced labour. But, in fact child labour may be more common in smaller scale fishing fleets dominated by family run operations where children may be called upon to participate in both fishing activities, gear maintenance, post-harvest handling etc. at the expense of their education and sometimes their health. While much of the catch in the small-scale fleet is consumed locally, some species (e.g. blue swimming crab) also end up in global supply chains through middlemen. This illustrates, that when looking at child labour in global supply chains, structures are complex and responses must be tailored to local conditions and children's needs.

of voluntary schemes, such as certification and improver programmes (e.g. the [Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO)](#)), as well as new fora for businesses to engage in pre-competitive collaboration and dialogue with governments and other actors (e.g. the [Sustainable Seafood Task Force](#) in Thailand). Still, substantially more work is needed to improve supply chain practices. This may become even more apparently in the wake of the ongoing COVID-19 Pandemic as the social and economic consequences of the pandemic start to materialise.

For all of these initiatives to come to fruition and actually lead to the elimination of child labour, a multitude of organisations must work together in a coordinated fashion, pursuing commonly agreed goals and monitoring progress. They include national level actors such as governments, workers' and employers' organisations, NGOs and other civil society organisations, youth and child activists, media representatives, research institutions etc. Moreover, regional and international partners must support national and local efforts. It is important to note also, that the last two decades of action against child labour has shown very clearly that primary stakeholders: children and young people and their families and communities must be

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[14] ILO, OECD, IOM, UNICEF (2019)

The Roundtable on Responsible Palm Oil (RSPO) certifies palm oil producers against environmental and social criteria, including criteria for employment of young workers and elimination of child labour in line with ILO C138 and C182, but RSPO also goes beyond certification through a [Small-Holder Engagement Platform](#) that seeks to build capacity among groups of small-holder oil palm farmers to make the farmers able to live up to the RSPO certification standards. The Small-holder Engagement Platform links groups of small-holder with palm oil buyers and NGOs that support empowerment of the groups. For example, in Indonesia improve farming techniques and financial literacy for farmers and basic literacy for women in farming families. While not a direct child labour project *per se* the approach has the potential to address some of the root causes of child labour in a high-risk sector.

part of the conversation on child labour, defining their own solutions to the problem. The UNCRC enshrines children's right to participation in matters affecting their lives and therefore, child and youth participation and empowerment must be an integral element of any response for that reason alone. Moreover, responses tend to be more effective, when the children and young people at risk or in child labour have a say in their development and implementation.

Many of the policy responses, that have a proven impact on child labour, must be driven "from the top" through political commitment, but two decades of action against child labour has also shown very clearly that top-down approaches cannot solve the problem on their own. Community-based approaches and empowerment of children, family members and communities to identify and act on child labour as "their own" issue are equally important. Community based initiatives include, for example, formation of community committees that carry out outreach work to children at risk of dropping out from school, organise alternative learning programmes, raise awareness etc. Regardless, of the type of intervention, ensuring that responses are gendered and take into account the diversity of the child population (i.e. ethnic, language, geographical, etc.) is essential to ensuring meaningful responses.

While the SDGs, and notably target 8.7, provide a general framework and common goals, more specific, context-tailored strategies are often needed to identify the specific requirements, priority actions, targets etc. at national level and National Action Plans and/or Roadmaps on child labour are a commonly used policy tools. In the next section, we will look in more detail at national policies and plans in ASEAN members states and identify key trends and priority actions in child labour elimination in the ASEAN region.

Conclusions and recommendations for the renewal of the Roadmap

Overall, the AMS have already taken important steps towards elimination of child labour by 2025, but more action at faster pace is needed if the target is to be achieved. Therefore, a renewal of the ASEAN Roadmap is very timely and much needed to guide both national and regional action and enhance learning and collaboration across countries.

In the Philippines, a multi-partner campaign led by the Department of Labor (DOLE) and the National Child Labour Committee, the Batang Malaya, intends to make the Philippines child labour free. Through village focused awareness raising and consultation processes, partners work with villages to improve livelihood through social protection and better, more sustainable production techniques (for example in small scale mining), improve the health status of people in the villages, improve access to education and training and improve child protection in participating villages. Village level initiatives are paired with national level awareness raising campaigns, evaluations etc. and partners are able to share experiences through the online [National Child Labor Knowledge Sharing System](#)

The 2016 Roadmap provided a strong framework for action in the region and a number of priorities remain highly relevant. The updated roadmap should however, take into account that the priorities and challenges have evolved.

Notably, AMS have, by and large, put in place national legislation on child labour, or are in the process of doing so, very much as a result of national and international priorities over the past decade. Hence, the focus of the renewed Roadmap might shift from formulation and adoption to implementation of legislation and policies.

A number of priority areas remain highly relevant, notably access to quality education, social protection and training and decent work for adult workers (including protection of young workers). A special focus on hard-to-reach children, and especially children on the move and children in remote rural areas, is needed to reach eliminate child labour by 2025.

The protection of children from abuse and exploitations needs to be an integral part of this response. Child labour often affects children along with other forms of exploitation and abuse, such as violence, and therefore, it can be helpful to integrate child labour responses with wider child protection agendas as well. Effective ways to integrate child labour responses within a wider child protection agenda could be integration of child labour messaging in child protection campaigns and, notably, including support to child labourers and children at risk of child labour in national and local child protection and referral mechanisms, something that is already on-going in a number of AMS.

Awareness raising also remains highly relevant. In the light of both exploitation and communication taking on new dimensions on-line an increased focus on on-line presence could be considered under the overall umbrella of awareness raising.

Since the formulation of the last roadmap, evidence of the links between child labour and conflict and natural disasters has increased substantially. With cyclones, flooding, droughts and other natural disasters increasing in frequency and severity in AMS as a result of global warming, increased attention to disaster preparedness and mitigation as an integral element of the child labour elimination strategies could be considered.

Moreover, prioritising strategies that underpin the voice and agency of children and young people is essential to achieve the 2025 target.

In order to speed up action, it is also recommended to increase attention to coordination, resource mobilisation and political commitment at both national and regional level. Experiences from the Target 8.7 pathfinder countries in the region (within ASEAN Viet Nam is an established Pathfinder Country and Malaysia recently declared its intention to become one[15]) will be important. This is not the only area, where AMS can learn from each other and work jointly towards a child labour free ASEAN in 2025, It is recommended, therefore, that the renewed Roadmap includes a strong focus on sharing lessons and joint learning.

Finally, monitoring progress and impact, could be an important focus for the Roadmap to support efforts nationally and to generate a more fine-grained picture of the nature and extent of child labour across ASEAN as a whole.

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[15] For more information on Alliance 8.7 and Pathfinder Countries please refer to pages 4 and 5

Across all of these intervention areas, leveraging the potential inherent in new technological developments for monitoring, communication, education provision etc. will be important to enhance effectiveness and efficiency of interventions and the renewed Roadmap could pay specific attention to identifying and using digital technology opportunities as they arise.

Annex 1: The right policy mix strategies

The tables below provide concrete suggestions for strategies to pursue within the four key policy areas identified in the ILOs 2018 policy studies and the tables are copied, with minor modifications, from ILO (2018) [Ending child labour by 2025: A review of policies and programmes](#).

TABLE 1: Legal commitment to child labour elimination

Policy goal	Strategies and measures
Strengthening legislative and policy frameworks as a foundation and guide for action against child labour.	Promote ratification of international legal standards concerning child labour.
	Establish national legal architecture based on the international legal standards concerning child labour.
	Determine national hazardous work lists.
	Ensure coherence between laws governing the minimum age for work and those dealing with the age range for compulsory schooling.
	Include child labour concerns in relevant development, education, social protection, and other social policies and programmes.
	Strengthen systems for monitoring and enforcement of child labour laws.
	Extend the national legal architecture to other fundamental labour rights, including freedom of association and freedom from discrimination.

TABLE 2: Policies to promote decent work for adults and youth of legal working age

Policy goal	Strategies and measures
Promote decent rural livelihoods	Promote small producers' associations and democratic cooperatives as means of pooling adult labour resources, as well as inputs, tools and other facilities.
	Strengthen the collective, representative voice of those who earn their livelihoods in the rural economy, including for collective bargaining with employers, not least in plantation agriculture, and for product price negotiations to improve adult incomes.
	Improve access to inputs and credit of family farms and enterprises, including through the development of community savings and credit unions.
	Introduce sustainable and appropriate technologies and alternative practices in family farms and enterprises, in order to improve productivity and viability.
	Invest in food processing and infrastructure, to add quality and value to locally grown produce.
	Develop strategies to mitigate the loss of agricultural land due to urban expansion and desertification.

Promote transition from informal to formal economy	Promote the development of sustainable micro, small and medium enterprises.
	Create an enabling policy and regulatory environment that reduces barriers to formalization while protecting workers' rights.
	Promote a greater awareness among informal entities of the advantages and protection that come with formalization (business development services for micro, small and medium enterprises, access to the market, productive resources, credit programmes, and training and promotional programmes to upgrade informal economy units).
	Enable the self-organizing of workers from the informal economy and encourage informal enterprises to join together in producers' associations, including cooperatives.
	Invest in skills development and training that is responsive both to the diverse requirements and levels of informal economy workers and to the evolving demands of the labour market, including informal apprenticeship schemes.
	Reform skill accreditation so that skills acquired through work in the informal economy is taken into account.
	Extend minimum wage protections to workers in the informal economy.
Promote decent work for youth of legal working age	Enact active labour market interventions targeting young people, including training and skills development, public works, job search support and other labour market services; employment subsidies; and self-employment and entrepreneurship opportunities.
	Ensure young people's rights at work, in order that they receive equal treatment and are protected from abuse and exposure to hazards.
	Ensure the participation of young people in employers' and workers' organizations and in social dialogue.
End child labour among adolescents aged 15-17 years	Develop systems for providing youth removed from hazardous work with second chances for education, training, and securing decent work.
	Develop systems for providing youth removed from worst forms of child labour with necessary social services: emergency shelter, medical care, psychosocial counselling, legal support, family tracing and assessment and post-reintegration follow-up.
	Provide training and awareness-raising about occupational safety and health for employers and their young workers, master crafts persons and their apprentices, and trade union OSH representatives, including on adequate and consistent supervision.

	Mobilize trade unions, business associations, chambers of commerce, community organizations, social protection agencies in monitoring minimum age guidelines, the safety of the workplace and its adolescent workers, in conjunction with the labour inspectorate.
	Institute "strategic inspection plans" to help in identifying workplace hazards facing adolescents that require follow-up.

TABLE 3: Social protection: policies for reducing household risk and expanding household social protection

Policy goal	Strategies and measures
Mitigate economic vulnerabilities associated with child labour	Introduce or expand *unconditional cash* transfer schemes, to help ease budget constraints and supplement incomes of poor households vulnerable to child labour.
	Introduce or expand *conditional* cash transfer schemes, to help alleviate current income poverty (through cash benefits) as well as reduce children's time available for work (through conditionality based on children's school attendance).
	Introduce or expand *in-kind* transfer schemes, including food for education schemes, in order to help reduce household food insecurity and provide an additional incentive for school attendance; school meals can also improve student concentration and performance, meaning greater benefit from classroom time.
Mitigate the impact of other contingencies leading to a reliance on child labour	Extend health protection to address the social distress and economic loss associated with ill health.
	Extend social protection for persons with disabilities to address the social and economic vulnerabilities associated with disabilities, including through contributory and non-contributory disability benefits, wage replacement for disabling injuries and illnesses, and provision of social care services for people with disabilities or who suffer long-term illness.
	Ensure income security in old age through pension schemes or similar measures, to help offset the social vulnerabilities associated with ageing and help provide income security in multi-generational households.
	Extend unemployment protection, in order to secure the income needs of households buffeted by loss of work.
Expand household access to credit	Introduce microcredit and microinsurance schemes for vulnerable families to facilitate their access to the financial market and enable them to hedge against part of the risks they face.

TABLE 5: Policy options for strengthening education as an alternative to child labour

Policy goal/targets	Strategies and measures
Expanded access to early childhood development opportunities for vulnerable households	Targeted introduction/expansion of local centre-based preschool programmes.
	Targeted introduction/expansion of home outreach programmes on better parenting and care-giving.
	Targeted introduction/expansion of comprehensive early children care programmes.
Reduced direct and indirect schooling costs	Elimination of school fees.
	Provision of free uniforms and textbooks.
	Provision of free school transportation.
	Introduction of conditional cash transfer programmes.
	Introduction of in-kind transfer schemes, including food for education schemes.
Improved school quality	Address teachers' working conditions, academic freedom, violence affecting teachers, teacher migration and mobility, and institutional independence.
	Recruit well-trained teachers and teacher assistants from the local community, and ensure gender balance in the teaching corps to help encourage girls to attend school.
	Promote the involvement of parents and communities in the life of the school.
	Ensure the protection of all children, girls and boys, against violence, including sexual violence, at school.
	Curriculum reform aimed at improving relevance.
Expanded school access	Targeted school and classroom expansion based on needs assessment (including of children with learning difficulties or with physical disabilities).
	Expanded schooling hours and after-hours activities as an alternative to child labour.

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Via Online Video Teleconference

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