

Combating trafficking in children for labour exploitation

A resource kit for policy-makers and practitioners

Book 3: Legal and policy frameworks, mobilization and partnerships

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IPEC

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACTRAV	ILO Bureau for Workers' Activities
CARICOM	Caribbean Community
COMMIT	Coordinated Mekong Ministerial Initiative Against Human Trafficking in the Greater Mekong Subregion
CP-TING	Project to prevent trafficking in girls and young women for labour exploitation within China (IPEC)
CRIN	Child Rights Information Network
EC	European Commission
EU	European Union
IFJ	International Federation of Journalists
ILO	International Labour Organization
IPEC	International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (ILO)
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IPU	Inter-Parliamentary Union
LUTRENA	Subregional project to combat the trafficking of children for labour exploitation in West and Central Africa (IPEC)
MAGIC	Media and Good Ideas for, with and by Children (web site hosted by UNICEF)
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
NAP	National Action Plan
OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
PROTECT-CEE	Project of technical assistance against the labour and sexual exploitation of children, including trafficking, in countries of Central and Eastern Europe (IPEC)
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
TBP	Time-Bound Programme
TIA	Technical Intervention Area (publication series from ILO-IPEC's TICW project)
UN	United Nations
UN CRC	United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UN.GIFT	United Nations Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
WDACL	World Day Against Child Labour

Contents of Book 3

Book 3 covers the legal and policy frameworks that govern all initiatives designed to combat child trafficking, whether at policy or programme level. It outlines important actions that underpin these initiatives, in particular the formulation and implementation of National Action Plans against child trafficking and building consensus around these through consultation.

This book also outlines the range of actors involved in anti-trafficking efforts and their relative roles. It outlines experience in mobilization of a range of stakeholders, including employers' and workers' organizations, and provides insights into how these groups can contribute.

Target Audience

This book will be of particular use to those responsible for the development, implementation and oversight of national and regional policy and programme initiatives against child trafficking. The book targets government authorities, workers' and employers' organizations, funding agencies, and international and regional bodies. It also contains valuable resources that can be used by all those engaged in anti-child trafficking work.

3.1 INTRODUCTION

For all initiatives against child trafficking, whether at the policy or programme level, there are legal instruments and frameworks that provide a sort of common platform. These legal instruments and frameworks are negotiated commitments or plans through which people have agreed to work to combat child trafficking, protect children and support child victims. These instruments and frameworks exist at international, regional and national levels.

They encompass internationally agreed conventions that have been developed through a consultation process that is broad-ranging and attempts to take different countries' specific concerns into account. The strongest of these international conventions are those which succeed in building a wide consensus around the agreement, so that many countries ratify or sign up to the instrument. The countries that have ratified a convention undertake to bring their national laws into line with its provisions, so that the international agreement is translated into applicable laws in each country.

Similar agreements are negotiated at regional level, through regional bodies such as the Council of the European Parliament, the Council of Europe, the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), the African Union, the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), the League of Arab States, and the Organization of American States. These regional agreements have different weight in relation to national law. In some instances, a regional instrument – sometimes called a convention, sometimes a framework decision, or given some other name – is binding on the states that are members of the regional body. For example, instruments adopted by the Council of the European Parliament are binding on the 27 Member States of the European Union. Sometimes the instruments are rather intended to guide countries on the basis of what they have agreed are important matters of principle. Regional and bilateral agreements among countries are typically well placed to address the cross-border aspects of child trafficking.

In addition, there are national laws and frameworks that apply in a specific country. An increasing number of national laws are being brought into line with international principles and so

Regional and bilateral agreements among countries are crucial in tackling the cross-border aspects of child trafficking.

there is more consistency and harmony in the treatment given, in individual countries' laws, for example, to children who have been trafficked. At national level, national action plans (NAPs) serve as master plans for work in a particular area. Many countries, for example, have drawn up or are developing Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) as part of their relationship with international financial institutions (the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund). PRSPs are detailed plans to address poverty in a country and, since poverty is often a major vulnerability factor in trafficking, it follows that plans to counter child trafficking should take account of and add value to the national PRSP. Also, if it can be demonstrated that child trafficking is an impediment to poverty alleviation, one has strong arguments to address child trafficking in the PRSP itself, which may in turn result in budget allocations to combat the issue.

Member States of the United Nations have also agreed a set of eight goals – the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) – with deadlines set for reaching them. Country specific translations of these goals are included in countries' UN Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAF). Again, as with the PRSPs, since child trafficking is closely linked to development issues such as education, child health, employment and poverty, strategies to combat it should also take account of and add value to the UNDAF (and MDGs) in each country. In some countries pilot tests are underway for integrated holistic UN initiatives under the slogan “UN delivering as one”. Given the multi-dimensional nature of child trafficking, it is important that the issue is integrated in such coordinated holistic endeavours.

A number of countries have also developed or are in the process of developing Time-Bound Programmes to eliminate child labour. These differ from country to country, as each country identifies the priority areas relating to child labour that it will address within a set time-frame; child trafficking may be one of the priority areas selected. The Time-Bound Programme process includes extensive consultation, the development of a National Action Plan, and the planning of actions that are designed to be completed within a set time and so represent priority areas for action. IPEC has been instrumental in working with governments and other actors

to develop Time-Bound Programmes in a number of countries and has developed some comprehensive resources to be used for this purpose.



Resource 3.1 (on CD-ROM)

IPEC: Eliminating the worst forms of child labour: An integrated and time-bound approach, ILO, 2001

This is a guide for governments, employers, workers, donors and other stakeholders. It outlines the TBP framework and steps to be taken in developing a national TBP.



Resource 3.2

IPEC: TBP manual for action planning paper IV-12. Eliminating the worst forms of child labour: a guide to targeted interventions, ILO, 2003.

This is a resource pack designed to support implementation of initiatives contributing to the development of a TBP.



Resource 3.3

IPEC: TBP Manual for action planning: Paper IV-1: Mainstreaming action against child labour in development and poverty reduction strategies, ILO, 2003

This publication is targeted particularly at government policy-makers and planners and gives recommendations on how to mainstream child labour and trafficking initiatives into broader development and poverty reduction plans.

ILO-IPEC has also compiled a list of lessons learned as it has accompanied TBP processes.



Resource 3.4

IPEC: Lessons learned from ILO-IPEC support to national Time-Bound Programmes (TBPs), ILO, 2007

This gives insight into the lessons learned from recent ILO-IPEC initiatives to support the development of TBPs in several African countries.

To ensure that the rights of children are not forgotten when these government-to-government contracts are put into place, UNICEF has developed a model bilateral agreement that includes protection of child victims of trafficking.



Resource 3.5

UNICEF: Guidelines for the protection of the rights of child victims of trafficking - Model bilateral agreement, 2005

This model takes a child-centred approach to bilateral and multi-lateral agreements relating to cross-border trafficking.



3.2 INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS

It is important to know which frameworks are applicable to child trafficking so that plans against child trafficking coincide with the aims of international frameworks and other instruments and will also be supported by the critical mass that grows around an agreement of this kind. The major international and regional framework agreements are provided here for reference.

ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No.182)

This declares child trafficking to be unacceptable in all countries regardless of their level of development, and calls for it to be eliminated without further delay. Convention No. 182 requires ratifying countries to both prohibit and eliminate trafficking of children (all people under 18 years of age). It suggests operational guidelines to effectively prevent and eliminate child trafficking, while providing protection for boys and girls who have fallen victim to trafficking or are at risk of doing so. Article 8 urges ratifying countries to cooperate and assist one another, including support for social and economic development, poverty eradication programmes and universal education.



Resource 3.6 (see also Book 1, Resource 1.9)

[ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 \(No. 182\)](#)

Worst Forms of Child Labour Recommendation, 1999 (No. 190)

This document offers suggestions to States that ratify Convention No.182 on implementing the Convention in national law and practice. It includes provisions on programme elements, research, target groups, planning, monitoring, enforcement and coordination.



Resource 3.7

Worst Forms of Child Labour Recommendation, 1999 (No. 190)

ILO Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138)

This Convention tackles child labour by requiring national policies to eliminate child labour and fixing the minimum legal age for work in harmony with the end of compulsory education, and generally at age 15; with various flexible options depending upon the country's level of development and nature and conditions of work. It is a fundamental prerequisite to combating child labour and the exploitation element of child trafficking.



Resource 3.8

ILO Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138)

United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989)

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UN CRC) has been ratified by all except two of the United Nation's member States and outlines all the rights that children have as a consequence of being children. These rights are not "given" to them but are theirs as a matter of course, regardless of their sex, ethnicity, religion, nationality, or other individual characteristics. The UN CRC states that all people up to the age of 18 are considered children unless a ratifying state fixes a different age of majority.



Resource 3.9 (See also Book 1, Resource 1.1)

United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child

Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (2002)

The Protocol defines the sale of children as “any act or transaction whereby a child is transferred by any person or group of persons to another for remuneration or any other consideration, i.e. (i) offering, delivering or accepting, by whatever means, a child for the purpose of (a) sexual exploitation of the child, (b) transfer of organs of the child for profit, (c) engagement of the child in forced labour; or (ii) improperly inducing consent, as an intermediary, for the adoption of a child in violation of applicable international legal instruments on adoption.” It declares the sale of children, attempts to sell, and complicity or participation in the sale of children as a serious criminal offence.



Resource 3.10

Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (2002)

UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (2000): Supplementary Protocol to prevent, suppress and punish trafficking in persons, especially women and children

Known as the “Palermo Protocol”, this was designed as a tool for combating cross-border trafficking through judicial and law enforcement means. It emphasizes putting in place effective legal and law enforcement frameworks and responses. These include: the criminalizing of traffickers rather than of victims; protection of victims from re-victimization; sanctioning of individuals and organizations involved in trafficking; and promotion of child-friendly procedures for securing testimony.



Resource 3.11 (See also Book 1, Resource 1.10)
Palermo Protocol

UN Convention on the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Their Families, 1990

This Convention protects the rights of all migrant workers and their families irrespective of their status. Migrants are to be treated equally to nationals in matters such as living and working conditions, access to justice, freedom of movement and social protection. Social protection might include access to services such as health, legal, education, vocational training and housing. The UN Convention sets out State responsibilities for promoting sound, equitable, humane and lawful conditions of migration. In managing migration, States are to consider not only matching the demand and supply of labour and economic markets, but also the social, economic, cultural and other needs of migrant workers as well as the consequences of migration on the communities concerned (Art 64). Thus States should facilitate the migration process and throughout each stage, secure appropriate services and information for migrants.



Resource 3.12 (See also Book 1, Resource 1.5)

UN Convention on the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Their Families, 1990

ILO Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29)

This Convention reflects the fact that trafficking of human beings is inextricably linked to exploitation, which includes forced labour. The Convention defines forced or compulsory labour as “all work or service which is extracted from any person under the menace of any penalty and for which the said person has not offered himself voluntarily”. It calls upon Member States ratifying the Convention to ensure that forced or compulsory labour is treated as a penal offence and that adequate penalties are imposed by law and strictly enforced.



Resource 3.13

ILO Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29)



ILO Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105)

While the Forced Labour Convention (No.29) deals with forced labour in general, Convention No.105 specifically covers some designated types of forced labour, namely: imposed as a means of political coercion or education, as a method of mobilizing and using labour for economic development, as a means of labour discipline, as punishment for strike action, and as a means of racial, social, national or religious discrimination.



Resource 3.14

ILO Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105)

ILO Migration for Employment Convention (Revised), 1949 (No. 97)

ILO Convention No. 97 provides conditions to create orderly recruitment of migrant workers. It stipulates that members must take all appropriate steps against misleading propaganda relating to immigration, and that members must provide treatment no less favourable to immigrants than that it applies to its own nationals, such as remuneration and minimum age employment, collective bargaining rights, accommodation, social security, employment taxes and legal proceedings relating to matters outlined in the convention. Article 4 additionally requires member States to take measures to facilitate the safe departure, journey, and reception of migrant workers.



Resource 3.15

ILO Migration for Employment Convention (Revised), 1949 (No. 97)

ILO Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) Convention, 1975, (No.143)

ILO Convention No. 143 calls for its members to respect the basic human rights of migrant workers (Article 1) through the suppression of illicit and clandestine movement of migrant workers (Article 3). It aims to promote the adoption of national policies on equality of opportunity and treatment, and to protect the rights of workers who may be working in abusive conditions, as well as to prosecute the predators of illicit migration.



Resource 3.16

ILO Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) Convention, 1975 (No. 143)

ILO Private Employment Agencies Convention, 1997 (No. 181)

ILO Convention No. 181 defines minimum standards regarding the operation of private employment agencies (businesses that provide labour market services) to safeguard the rights of workers. Adopted in 1997, it includes provisions that prevent discrimination (Article 5 section 1). This Convention highlights the importance of bilateral agreements between sending and receiving areas to prevent abuses and fraudulent practices in recruitment, placement and employment and the need to penalize illegal or fraudulent agencies especially that abuse workers rights (Article 8). Article 9 contains provisions against the use of child labour, and Article 11 sets out ten basic provisions that private employment agencies should provide for their workers, such as freedom of association, social security benefits and occupational safety, workers compensation in the event of accidents, and maternity leave.



Resource 3.17

ILO Private Employment Agencies Convention, 1997 (No.181)

3.3 REGIONAL INSTRUMENTS

Council of Europe Convention on action against trafficking in human beings (Treaty series No.197), 2005

This Convention provides enhanced protection of the rights of trafficked people. The Convention includes internal trafficking in its definition and provides guidelines for trafficking prevention as well as safe repatriation.



Resource 3.18

Council of Europe Convention on action against trafficking in human beings (Treaty series No.197), 2005.

Communication to the European Parliament and the Council COM (2005) 514 final

This document offers a European strategy to prevent and fight illicit trafficking, while holding in regard the rights of the victim. It calls for the regular monitoring of labour migration as well as a reduction in demand for trafficked labour.



Resource 3.19

Communication to the European Parliament and the Council COM (2005) 514 final.

EU Action Plan on best practices, standards and procedures for combating and preventing trafficking in human beings, Brussels 2005.

This action plan concentrates on effective reduction of trafficking through measures coordinated at EU-level. Some procedures include common standards for data collection, increased sharing of intelligence and EU-wide information campaigns.



Resource 3.20

EU Action Plan on best practices, standards and procedures for combating and preventing trafficking in human beings, Brussels, 2005.

European Union Directive on residence permits for victims of trafficking, 2004

This Directive defines the conditions for granting residence permits to third country nationals who cooperate in the fight against trafficking in human beings or against action to facilitate illegal immigration. It calls for action in the best interest of the child and stipulates that minors should have access to the educational and medical systems in the destination country.



Resource 3.21 (See also Book 4, Resource 4.51)

European Union Directive on residence permits for victims of trafficking, Brussels, 2004.

OSCE action plan to combat trafficking in human beings (2003)

This action plan offers a comprehensive approach to trafficking in human beings and includes a focus on (a) bringing to justice those responsible for this crime, (b) carrying out effective measures to prevent it, while (c) maintaining a humanitarian and compassionate approach in rendering assistance to its victims.



Resource 3.22

OSCE: Action plan to combat trafficking in human beings, (2003)

SAARC Convention on Preventing and Combating the Trafficking in Women and Children for Prostitution (2002)

This Convention promotes cooperation amongst the member states of SAARC particularly in countries of origin, transit and destination. The Convention defines the scope of trafficking (i.e. for prostitution) and calls for legal services for trafficked women and children as well as measures to ensure members states effectively deal with different aspects of prevention, prohibition, repatriation and rehabilitation of victims of trafficking for sexual exploitation.



Resource 3.23

SAARC Convention on Preventing and Combating the Trafficking in Women and Children for Prostitution (2002).

Multilateral cooperation agreement to combat trafficking in persons, especially women and children in West and Central Africa (2006)

The multilateral cooperation agreement to combat trafficking in persons, especially women and children in West and Central Africa is an example of a multi-country agreement covering mutual assistance in relation to cross-border trafficking. It is based on the Palermo Protocol and thus also constitutes an agreement on definitions and terms. It has a pronounced focus on law enforcement and protection of victims of trafficking.



Resource 3.24

Multilateral cooperation agreement to combat trafficking in persons, especially women and children in West and Central Africa, (2006)



Mekong subregional Cooperation Agreement to Fight Human Trafficking (2004)

The Mekong subregional cooperation agreement to fight human trafficking is a Memorandum of Understanding between the six countries in the Mekong subregion. It is an aspirational document containing a detailed preamble followed by 34 specific commitments in a range of intervention areas.



Resource 3.25

Mekong Subregional Cooperation Agreement to Fight Human Trafficking, 2004

This agreement among six countries in the Mekong subregion includes not only a focus on law enforcement and protection of victims but also emphasizes prevention and risk reduction through provision of alternatives.

3.4 COMPLEMENTARY RESOURCES

Two further resources complement the UN trafficking protocol and interpret it in the context of a human rights-based approach to their implementation. These are the *Recommended principles and guidelines on human rights and human trafficking* (2002) from the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights and the UNODC *Toolkit on trafficking in persons* (2006).

The former interprets the Palermo Protocol step-by-step and identifies the human rights issues that must be borne in mind as the Protocol is implemented. They include specific reference to the rights of children who fall victim to trafficking and underline the importance of ensuring that the best interests of the child prevail.



Resource 3.26 (see also Book 4, Resource 4.28)
OHCHR: *Recommended principles and guidelines on human rights and human trafficking*, 2002

The UNODC toolkit is a guide to the Palermo Protocol.



Resource 3.27 (see also Book 4, Resource 4.45)
UNODC: *Toolkit to combat trafficking in persons*, 2006

Both these resources are particularly useful to national authorities as international and regional treaties are translated into national policies and programmes.

Other complementary resources include a practical guide for Parliamentarians on ILO Convention No.182, developed by ILO and the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU).



Resource 3.28
ILO and IPU: *Eliminating the worst forms of child labour: A practical guide to ILO Convention No.182*, 2002

A similar guide was developed by UNICEF and IPU on child trafficking.



Resource 3.29
UNICEF and IPU: *Combating child trafficking*, 2005

UNICEF also developed a guide on the protection of child victims of trafficking



Resource 3.30 (See also Book 4, Resource 4.49)

UNICEF: Guidelines on the protection of child victims of trafficking, 2006

Finally, IOM developed a comprehensive guide on direct assistance for victims of trafficking.



Resource 3.31 (See also Book 4, Resource 4.54)

IOM: The IOM handbook on direct assistance for victims of trafficking, 2007

3.5 BROAD-BASED ACTIONS AND POLICY SUPPORT TO BUILD COHESION

Child trafficking is an invasive problem: it has many dimensions and penetrates into many different areas of the life and well-being of a child and her/his family and community. It is therefore evident that work to combat child trafficking has to be undertaken across a wide range of actions, at different levels and by a range of groups – from governments to trade unions to employers' organizations to NGOs and more. These actions may address the child's education, health, access to reliable information, the family's income level and revenue-raising capacity, its coping mechanisms, channels for reporting vulnerability, means of reporting trafficker activity, law enforcement and so on.

No one government, organization or even network can take on all of these tasks. The secret to effective anti-trafficking activity is mobilizing a range of relevant partners around a platform for action (such as a National Action Plan), each partner playing its part according to its own capacity. This is often called a multi-sector approach because it presumes that agents from different areas of specialization will work – not necessarily together, but at least in coordination – towards the same goal. ILO Convention No. 182 states in this context to “designate the competent authorities to take action”. Such efforts at coordination within governments may increasingly be aided by efforts of the United Nations system to coordinate the work of its specialized agencies under its initiative UN Delivering as One.

The multi-dimensional issue of trafficking requires a multi-partnership response where a range of actors work together around a common platform for action such as a National Action Plan.

3.5.1 Advocacy and policy

Advocacy is not the same as awareness raising. Advocacy comprises efforts to convince key actors – usually in government – to change policy, develop new policy or undertake other important actions such as legislative review. Advocacy is about getting political commitment and supporting the transition from commitment to change. Most advocacy is generally done quietly, often through one-on-one communications, subtly and over a sustained period.

The ILO has documented some conditions necessary for success in advocating for new or updated policies and/or laws.



Resource 3.32

IPEC: Good practice (policy and government), Extract from Good practices in action against child labour, ILO, 2001

This extract includes examples of good practice in using research to change policy; making use of “the moment” to change policy; facilitating the law-making process; getting political commitment; creating a child labour unit; and, mobilizing government action through high-level commitment.

Key elements of successful advocacy include:

- reliable research that allows the advocate to put forward convincing reasons for change;
- making use of the “moment” as a hook for advocacy – for example taking the opportunity offered by a specific event – either a positive one such as an international conference on the subject, or a negative one such as worrying media reports about the issue concerned;
- identifying key agents of change within the organization that is being targeted – if it is government, for example, identifying the key minister or advisor who will be likely to support or promote change within government;
- involving all government leaders in processes around child trafficking work that will help them to understand the issue and see where the gaps are and what government can do;

- mobilizing pressure groups such as parents, teachers and the media to prompt public discussion on the issue and reinforce calls for change; and
- using international pressure where appropriate – for example highlighting overseas media coverage of the problem or using the good offices of a partner government that is visiting.

There is also a sort of reverse advocacy, which also positively influences working relationships between the government and implementing agencies, therefore making success in a number of areas more likely. Reverse advocacy means that, when governments do make change – by revising laws or introducing new ones, by reinforcing law enforcement, or taking other steps to underpin efforts to eliminate child trafficking – then trade unions, employers' organizations, NGOs, international agencies, youth groups and other implementing agencies help this effort by making sure the action is widely known, not only in the public forum but in particular among staff and volunteers who can integrate it into their work.

The ILO subregional project in West and Central Africa, LUTRENA, has documented its experience in both working to get laws against child trafficking passed and following up on new laws with actions to ensure that they are widely disseminated.



Resource 3.33

IPEC: How to get a law against child trafficking passed, ILO, 2007

This document outlines the experience of the LUTRENA subregional project in working with partners to promote new legislation specifically targeting the trafficking of children. It includes case studies from Cameroon and Togo and provides an overview of steps for lawmaking efforts to be a success.



Resource 3.34

IPEC: What to do (first) after a law is passed: Getting the information out to affected communities, ILO, 2007

In this document, the LUTRENA team explains the actions that were taken to follow up successful efforts to get new anti child-trafficking laws passed. It includes examples of the materials produced and the criteria identified for effective graphic elements of these materials.

Governments have prime responsibility to coordinate policies to fight trafficking in children effectively.

3.5.2 National Action Plans

Many countries have many different NAPs – on commercial sexual exploitation, on child labour, on human trafficking in general or child trafficking in particular, on poverty reduction or on education. Some have a broader NAP that includes many or all of the goals that a country aspires to achieve in order to improve the lives of its children; often these have been derived from the United Nations General Assembly Special Session on Children in 2002, which resulted in a list of objectives under the title *A World Fit for Children*.

NAPs, whatever their orientation, are much more than just plans outlining what needs to be done. Ideally, they should also include indications of who should take responsibility for each specific action and the time-frame in which the action should be completed. Other details can also be included: which actions need to be completed before others can begin, how the funds will be sourced and allocated, how the results can be documented and shared and, importantly, how their impact will be measured (including through use of indicators). Governments naturally have the primary responsibility to ensure the implementation of action plans aimed at tackling trafficking. Other actors, such as international organizations, trade unions, employers' organisations, NGOs, academic institutions and so on may complement government services depending upon their area of expertise.

To ensure child trafficking is covered, NAPs are suggested to include the following:

- Specifics on child trafficking in the NAP section on concepts and definition – such as irrelevance of consent when dealing with child trafficking, and recognition of exploitative end results beyond forced labour (i.e. any worst forms of child labour for children under 18; non worst forms for under 15s; light work for under 13s);
- A recognition of a range of exploitative end results that are typical for the country – and beyond only commercial sexual exploitation of children;
- Reference to data sets that are disaggregated by sex and age;

Anti-trafficking work can be made effective through a partnership of relevant agencies that work together around a common platform for action such as a National Action Plan.

- Attention to a sound birth registration system that does not result in social exclusion of certain groups (See article 16(a) of Recommendation 146 to ILO Convention No.138);
- Outreach to children at special risk, including attention to the special situation of girls, for instance: runaways, children from dysfunctional families, homeless children, disabled children, AIDS orphans, children from ethnic minorities and out-of-school children;
- Age specific responses that recognize the specific rights and needs of specific sub groups of children. For instance, children under 16 should be offered free basic education (under the Education For All initiative), whereas children aged 15 and up are allowed to work if in decent conditions (and would benefit from skills training, job placement services, safe (internal) migration and youth employment interventions) and all children removed from Worst Forms of Child Labour should have a chance to complete basic education;
- Creation of child friendly court procedures and training of the judiciary on child specifics (where not yet done);
- Psycho-social counselling services that are specific to needs of children (i.e. different children of different ages have different needs);
- Awareness raising, mobilization, and training of labour inspectors and workers' and employers' organizations on compliance with child labour/trafficking aspects in national laws and ILO conventions;

Other elements to be included in NAPs but that are not specific to children:

- Recognition of internal versus cross border trafficking;
- Recognition of source, transit and destination areas and that each require different interventions;
- Addressing demand in addition to supply;
- Measures of protection, prevention, law enforcement, and victim assistance.

The International Centre for Migration Policy Development has produced a valuable guide to developing and implementing a national anti-trafficking response.



Resource 3.35

ICMPD: Guidelines for the development and implementation of a comprehensive national anti-trafficking response, 2006

These guidelines, produced by the International Centre for Migration Policy Development, propose a comprehensive set of measures to be taken by a broad range of actors engaged in anti-trafficking work. They also include a recommendation on coordinating mechanisms and underline the value of monitoring and evaluation.

The development of a NAP needs to involve national debate, so that everyone who needs to work on implementing the plan will be consulted from the very beginning and so that no-one is excluded. An example of how this was done in Romania has been documented by the ILO-IPEC subregional trafficking project in Central and Eastern Europe.



Resource 3.36

“Overcoming the information overload”

This extract from IPEC: *Steps to the elimination of child labour in Central and Eastern Europe: Emerging good practices*, (ILO, 2007) briefly outlines the steps taken to coordinate information leading to the development of a NAP in Romania.

During consultations that lead to the development of a NAP, the views of children directly affected by the worst forms of child labour (and their families) need to be considered in line with the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and ILO Convention No. 182. Consultation among relevant organizations that have a potential role in fighting child trafficking is an important impetus to good mapping of the various parties involved in child protection and counter-trafficking in a country.



3.5.3 Mapping to ensure efficiency and good use of resources

Before starting interventions it is important to map out initiatives that have already been taken or that are in progress or already planned, and the resources that are available. These include tools, publications, research, training modules, trained staff and valuable lessons drawn from project experience – lessons that are both good and bad. In fact, bad lessons – especially analysis of what went wrong, why it went wrong and how it could be avoided in future – are particularly useful for project planning.

The same is true for the planning of new policies, regulations or laws. The key is to know as much as possible, not only about the issue being addressed but also about previous and current attempts to address it, both successful and unsuccessful. This includes not only project-based activities but national and local support services that are crucial to providing support to children at risk and those who have fallen victim to trafficking in source, transit and destination areas.

Mapping out who does (or has done) what is crucial in ensuring scarce resources are utilized effectively to combat child trafficking.



Resource 3.37

“Mapping of services for children and families”

This extract from IPEC: *Steps to the elimination of child labour in Central and Eastern Europe: Emerging good practices* (ILO, 2007) describes how CARE International, in partnership with national authorities, produced a map of social, educational and health services for children and families in Bulgaria.

It is important to know what is already being done in the area of child trafficking before you reinvent the wheel or allocate scarce resources only to find that the work you plan is already being done by someone else or, worse still, that it has already been tried and failed.

When you are mapping out the actions that are already in progress, planned or completed, you should think outside the box. For example, a project that is labelled as “improving the quality of education in X schools in Y district” may not have been planned as part of a child trafficking action programme but, if successful, it may well reduce the likelihood of children dropping out of school and therefore have an impact on children’s vulnerability to starting work prematurely and/or to trafficking. Mapping should therefore be as comprehensive as possible. For the same reason, governments developing, for example a NAP against Child Trafficking, should consult across ministries and engage all areas that may have relevance to the whole gamut of anti-trafficking initiatives, including Ministries of Children and Families, Religious Affairs, Labour, Justice, Education and Immigration. Such mapping exercises do not only help to clarify what is already being undertaken to avoid duplication, but may also help to determine with whom one could collaborate in future initiatives. ILO’s child trafficking project in China, CP-TING, drew up such a stakeholder analysis framework through which the strong and weak points of various potential partner organizations could be mapped.



Resource 3.38

Van de Glind, H. and Su Lin: *Process-based approach: Working method for the CP-TING project*, ILO, 2005

This brief paper includes a stakeholder analysis framework with an outreach dimension, and a policy dimension against which all organizations and networks can be ranked.

In countries where there is already a time-bound programme (TBP) on child labour or NAP on related issues, it will be relatively easy to find out who does what and where, as these are important rallying points for organizations working for children and working in a particular area (and have been the mainstay of many ILO-IPEC field offices in recent years). Updates on which countries have developed TBPs can be found in the annual IPEC implementation report.



Resource 3.39

IPEC: IPEC action against child labour 2006-2007; Progress and future priorities, ILO, 2008

IPEC's implementation report for the biennium 2006-07, highlights the Programme's activities worldwide. The report also reflects upon IPEC's work during its fifteen years of existence and the ILO's vision of eliminating all worst forms of child labour by 2016. The IPEC implementation report on action against child labour is issued annually. It can also be downloaded from the ILO web site.

In addition, there are a number of web sites that will be useful starting points to identify initiatives and organizations. These include the Child Rights Information Network (CRIN) site and a site by humantrafficking.org, both of which have thematic sections, information on organizations and initiatives, and news on events. Terre des Hommes offers a digital library on child trafficking.



Resource 3.40

CRIN website: www.crin.org



Resource 3.41

www.humantrafficking.org



Resource 3.42

Digital library (of Terre des Hommes) on child trafficking: www.childtrafficking.com

3.6 PARTNERSHIPS AND MOBILIZATION

Working in partnership is more complex than working alone – it means constant communication, getting ideas together clearly enough to share them, taking account of others' strengths and weaknesses – but there is no doubt that working in partnership is also rewarding and effective.



Resource 3.43

IPEC: Everybody can be IN to own what they build (Participatory approaches and ownership), ILO, Bangkok, 2002.

This brief publication outlines the participatory processes used in the programme and includes case studies of successful participation examples in countries in the Mekong subregion.

Because trafficking itself is a complex problem, it requires many different kinds of responses at the same time. This requires networking, collaboration and coordination of all those concerned. Although generally there has to be one lead organization in a multi-sectoral grouping to make sure that it is working efficiently, it is important to base plans and actions on everyone's individual strengths. It is also important to be honest about individual weaknesses so that these can be circumvented.



Resource 3.44

IPEC: Multi-sectoral cooperation, Extract from: Steps to the elimination of child labour in Central and Eastern Europe: Emerging good practices, ILO, 2007

This extract from a lessons-learned exercise undertaken by CEE-Protect illustrates how a coordinated response and agreements among the various bodies, agencies and institutions dealing with the issue of child labour and other forms of multi-sectoral cooperation can help to avoid the kind of fragmented approach that hinders the effectiveness of interventions. The case studies included are pilots from Albania and Moldova.

At a global level core agencies of the United Nations and other international organizations created the UN Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking (UN.GIFT) in 2007. The initiative aims at mobilizing state and non-state actors to eradicate human trafficking by (i) reducing both the vulnerability of potential victims and the demand for exploitation in all its

forms; (ii) ensuring adequate protection and support to those who fall victim, and (iii) supporting the efficient prosecution of the criminals involved, while respecting the fundamental human rights of all persons. In carrying out its mission UN.GIFT will increase knowledge and awareness on human trafficking; promote effective rights based responses; build capacity of state and non-state actors; and foster partnerships for joint action against human trafficking.



Resource 3.45

www.ungift.org

This web site provides information on the UN Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking.

An example of a collaborative initiative where governments have taken the lead is the Coordinated Mekong Ministerial Initiative Against Human Trafficking in the Greater Mekong Subregion (COMMIT). Through this initiative among six countries in the Mekong subregion, a Memorandum of Understanding was developed that reflects commitments to work together to build a regional system to combat trafficking based on international standards, along with a subregional plan of action.



Resource 3.46

www.no-trafficking.org

This web site provides an overview of the Coordinated Mekong Ministerial Initiative Against Human Trafficking in the Greater Mekong Subregion

During a meeting in Dakar (in 2007), twelve countries in West and Central Africa discussed considerations regarding the creation of a network of partner agencies. These included steps to be taken to build and sustain a network, such as defining goals and objectives, creating an action plan, establishing ground rules and defining how decisions will be made.



Resource 3.47

[Van de Glind, H.: Presentation on networking, presented at a regional conference in Dakar, May 2007](#)

The PowerPoint presentation covers core considerations with regards to networking.

When developing partnerships, it is important to make sure that the budget will allow for all partners in a network to participate (or that each partner has resources to cover its own participation). Even simple meetings, for example, presume some travel expenses and time out from other work.



Resource 3.48

IPEC: The whole is greater than the sum of the parts: Working together, ILO, 2002

This document outlines efforts in the five countries covered by Phase 1 of TICW (Thailand, Vietnam, Lao PDR, Cambodia and Yunnan province of China), where partnerships were developed with relevant government ministries with responsibility for social affairs, employment and industry, as well as with employers' and workers' organizations and academic institutions. The document includes lessons learned from this experience as well as a checklist of criteria for replicability of the experience.

Since 1996, the European Commission's Daphne Programme to combat violence against children, young people and women, has gained significant experience in establishing and managing networks. Each project supported by the Daphne Programme must have at least two partners in two different EU Countries and, in practice, many Daphne projects have had multiple partners who have found ways of working together across national boundaries in loose as well as in more formal networks. The experiences regarding partnerships under the Daphne Programme can be found in the following resource.



Resource 3.49

Daphne: "Risk, partnerships and Monitoring and Evaluation", extract from Elements of good project management, Papers from the third Daphne Conference, Brussels, April 2007

The capacity-building workshop based on this paper was aimed at coordinators of projects supported by the European Commission's Daphne Programme, but the material covered is also relevant to all those designing initiatives to combat child trafficking. It includes a template for a risk register as well as insightful comments on developing effective partnerships.

Partners in a network of organizations that fight child trafficking can include government agencies, employers' and workers' organizations, NGOs, international agencies, communities including children and young people, media, and others. Each one of them is covered in the following:

Combating exploitation is a fundamental objective of Workers' and Employers' Organizations (and this includes the fight against child trafficking).

3.6.1 Government

Governments should always be a partner in anti-child trafficking work because it is they that are responsible for developing and enforcing the legal and policy frameworks to fight child trafficking. An important role that a governments can play as part of the wider team of actors engaged in combating child trafficking is as facilitator of NAPs but, additionally, the importance of government sending a clear message that child trafficking will not be tolerated cannot be overstated. Governments of destination/ receiving countries must similarly act to ensure that the exploitation into which children are trafficked is eliminated.

Given the multi-dimensional nature of child trafficking, it is important to offer a multi-faceted response engaging a range of government services in the areas of law enforcement, labour, education, social welfare and others.

3.6.2 Employers' and workers' organizations

Employers' and workers' organizations are key players in efforts to combat child trafficking and have been for many years. Child trafficking is essentially a combination of movement and exploitation, and combating exploitation is a fundamental objective of workers' organizations and employers who strive to uphold labour standards across the world of work.

Employers' and workers' organizations play a vital role not only in setting standards through their role in tripartite discussions at country, regional and international levels, but also in upholding those standards within their individual workplaces. Their efforts to eliminate child labour including child trafficking contribute fundamentally to efforts in attaining the overall objective of the labour movement: decent work for all those of working age and no exploitation. A recent ILO paper provides an overview of the role of employers' and workers' organizations in combating child labour, including trafficking.



Resource 3.50

IPEC: The role of employers' and workers' organizations in combating child labour, ILO, 2006

This publication presents a typology of employer and worker engagement in combating child labour. It analyzes obstacles to engagement and also identifies opportunities for enhanced cooperation and mobilization.

Traditionally, employers' and workers' organizations have focused their efforts against child labour in a number of different specific programme areas. Trade unions, for example, have pioneered the use of collective bargaining as a way of moving towards a child labour-free workplace; employers' and workers' organizations have undertaken workplace-based awareness raising activities, often accompanied by the training of worker and employer representatives to share information and spread the word about child labour.



Resource 3.51

IPEC: Good practices in action against child labour, ILO, 2001

This is an extract from a publication on employer and worker initiatives to combat child labour. Pages 28-30 look in particular at including a child labour clause in collective bargaining agreements, mobilizing trade unions, creating awareness among employers and establishing codes of practice. It includes suggestions of good practice elements in these experiences and obstacles to avoid.

In recent years, the growth of the unregulated informal economy – where much exploitation of children takes place and consequently is a frequent destination for trafficked children – has led to the development of strategies and policies to formalise informal activities. Employers' organizations and trade unions therefore have been active in lobbying for action to be taken to regulate those sectors of



the labour market where informal activities flourish and for the dismantling of “rogue” workplaces which not only function outside established labour standards and practices but also often harbour children and indeed adults who are being exploited and may have been trafficked. A document outlining the kinds of actions that employers’ and workers’ organizations regularly undertake, and the challenges facing them, was prepared in 2003 for the TICW project.



Resource 3.52

IPEC: Avenues for action: Engaging workers’ and employers’ organizations to combat trafficking in children and women, ILO, 2003

This is a comprehensive account of lessons learned and experiences in worker/employer mobilization and partnership from the first phase of the TICW project.

In Brazil, the World Childhood Foundation developed a nationwide programme with the transport sector to combat internal trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation. It includes 213 private sector actors, including the truck drivers association, association of distributors, federation of transport industries, tire producers, logistic associations, and insurance companies who all signed a Pact that commits them all to a list of rules to combat trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation on Brazilian roads and highways. The initiative also includes activities with the Federal Highway Patrol and sensitization initiatives with truck drivers unions, federations, toll companies and transport industry employers organizations such as Brazilian National Confederation of Transport (CNT) and its apprenticeship and vocational/professional network (SEST/SENAT).



Resource 3.53

www.namaocerta.org.br (in Portuguese)

This web site provides further information on the transport sector initiative to combat trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation in Brazil.

Another promising initiative has been undertaken by the transport union of Burkina Faso. It trained its staff, including bus drivers, on what child trafficking is and how and to whom to report cases of child trafficking. Lessons learned from the initiative have been shared in a regional meeting.



Resource 3.54

IPEC: Engaging workers' and employers' organizations in the fight against child trafficking; a good practice from Burkina Faso, LUTRENA project, ILO, 2007.

This summary note describes the mobilization and training of workers and employers in the transport sector against child trafficking, including what made it a success and learning points.

International Trade Union Solidarity is another element in a comprehensive anti-child trafficking strategy as it may contribute to mutual reinforcement of action amongst trade unions in different countries. South-South collaboration amongst trade unions in developing countries and North-South collaboration amongst trade unions in developed and developing countries may contribute to addressing child trafficking at both the sending and receiving end.

3.6.3 NGOs

NGOs generally are the actors who are closest to children and whose work has a direct impact on the welfare of individual children. However, it is important that this direct action does not become an end in itself but is also seen as a way of directly implementing national policy, and an opportunity from which to learn for the formulation of national policy. Too often, NGO actions are seen as isolated from governmental policy, whereas, in fact, they should be a direct result of it and also an important source of field experience.

IPEC has analysed the potential links and routes that can be taken in learning lessons from grassroots and community initiatives to feed into policy-making levels and to upscale demonstration projects so that the lessons learned from them can be built on in other communities, at subregional or even national or regional levels.



Resource 3.55

IPEC: Imitation is the sincerest form of flattery, ILO, 2002

This was developed in the first phase of the TICW project and provides lessons and good practice examples on transferring grassroots experience into policy-making structures at local and national levels.

The lessons also emphasize the importance of mainstreaming not only valuable field-level lessons but also the issue of trafficking itself into broader policy discussions. An important result of appropriately linking grassroots actions with government policy and programming is that the results of the actions are more likely to be integrated into national processes and so become more sustainable than stand-alone projects that usually depend on external funding.

3.6.4 International agencies

A number of different international agencies have programmes that relate to child trafficking. Although international Conventions are universally relevant, most agencies focus their work on supporting member States of the United Nations to implement specific Conventions that relate to the agency's principal mandate. Different agencies often have different main partners within government and civil society, and this can make cooperation among the agencies quite challenging.

IPEC, for example, uses as the guiding principle for its programme against child trafficking the ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No.182) and, where applicable, other labour-focused Conventions. Its main partner in-country is often the Ministry of Labour and, of course, ILO works closely with its other constituents, employers' and workers' organizations. UNICEF uses the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989) as its guiding principle and its main partners at government level are Ministries of Children and the Family, and the Ministry of Education.

Of course, there is much cross-cutting of mandates, partnerships and output. At country level the UNDAF is responsible for making this cost-effective and efficient, by spelling out each agency's main role and responsibilities in relation to a common analysis of the situation in each country.

However, in practice, inter-agency collaboration is not easy, partly because it is time consuming and stretches meagre resources very thin. At the most basic level, agencies attempt to share information on issues relating to child trafficking. ILO-IPEC developed a series of lessons learned on inter-agency collaboration in its TICW programme, as well as an outline of some ways in which this can be achieved.



Resource 3.56

IPEC: *All together now! Inter-agency collaboration*, ILO, 2002

This document gives an overview of the experiences of the first phase of the TICW project in working with other agencies and mobilizing them around the issue of child trafficking.

3.6.5 Communities, including children and young people

Communities are important actors in efforts to eliminate child trafficking. Children and young people should themselves be involved in work to combat child trafficking – not only as beneficiaries and informants, but as active participants. Without their involvement interventions are unlikely to meet their needs and be effective. They should also be involved at the planning stage of policies and programmes against child trafficking. This can be as simple as consulting them through focus groups, community meetings or peer-to-peer discussions. The process can also be more complex and involve roundtable discussions to identify problems and means of solving them. Book 5, *Matters of process* has further information on child participation.

3.6.6 Media

The media are important allies in efforts to combat child trafficking, but their role and capacity have to be well understood. The media, for example, generally have good research resources and capacities. They are tuned in to many things happening on the ground and know key people in many domains. They have access to information that is often not available to non-media personnel and they have the skills to formulate information and influence people.

Too often, however, initiatives by NGOs, international agencies and governments attempt to offer advice to the media. In fact, no-one knows better than the media themselves what they are able to do and how they can do it, and also the limits within which they have to work – like editorial policies and commercial constraints. The key to mobilizing the media's capacity is to recognize this and concentrate on building good working relationships with them based on respect for them as



professionals. UNICEF, for example, has had good experience in developing a relationship with and then supporting groups of child-friendly journalists who develop special reports on children's issues. UNICEF provides them with regular newsworthy leads and keeps in touch with them whenever there are major international events. In return, the journalists do not have to make any promises to cover certain issues or events, but in practice what happens is that the journalists themselves become engaged in children's issues and build up experience and knowledge in this area so that coverage of topics related to children improves.

Professional journalists' associations have also been active in developing knowledge of issues related to children and in developing training courses and codes of good practice in approaches to children and their involvement in newsworthy events. The main international workers' organization for journalists, the International Federation of Journalists (IFJ), built consensus around a global code of practice for media professionals covering children's issues.



Resource 3.57

IFJ: International Federation of Journalists Guidelines, 1995

These guidelines are particularly useful because they were negotiated with journalists' associations worldwide by the IFJ. As a result, they already have buy in from many media professionals and are not viewed as something imposed by an outside body. They cover appropriate coverage of issues relating to children as well as operational questions relating, for example, to interviewing minors.

Media professionals should understand the risks to which they expose trafficked children (or indeed children exploited in child labour more generally) if, in the course of reporting, they identify the child by name or image, or even indirectly by mentioning the name of the workplace or place of exploitation along with recognizable personal details of the child. Exploiters and traffickers who make a profit from their crimes will often go to extremes to silence a child who has spoken out about them, not least as a warning to others to stay silent.

Around the world, journalists and those who work in areas related to journalism, such as media training, are linked through a website and e-mail newsletter that is designed to promote the exchange of information and materials and news of

upcoming events related to children and the media. This is a useful source of ideas for anyone planning to engage the media in activities around children's rights, including child trafficking, and it is known as the MAGIC project: Media and Good Ideas for, with and by Children.



Resource 3.58

The MAGIC project

This link (www.unicef.org/magic) gives access to the pages related to the MAGIC project in the UNICEF website. The project resulted from work done by the Office of the Norwegian Ombudsman for Children in 1999 and focused on developing good working relations between media professionals and those working for and with children. The site has since become a global resource for exchange of information on issues relating to children and the media.

In providing information to journalists it is important to deal with common errors or wisdoms that often get repeated in the press. For example, it is important that journalists understand the difference between migration, trafficking and people smuggling. Confusion about these can reinforce public stereotypes of migrants or trafficking victims as perpetrators of crimes who should be sent back home.

Further advice on dealing with the media is included in a note developed for staff and partners of ILO's CP-TING project in China.



Resource 3.59

IPEC: Guide to dealing with the media for staff and key partners of the CP-TING project in China, ILO, 2006

This document provides a guide to dealing with the media effectively. The first part discusses strategic issues: how to design communication initiatives that accomplish specific goals and fit into the project's overall strategy. It also includes a section on ethical issues in media coverage of trafficking victims. The second part of the guide focuses on practical issues: how to deal with reporters, give strong interviews, create a media contact list, write press releases and organize press briefings.

3.6.7 Others

It is important also to involve organizations and agencies which, in a given country, may have a particular role to play or a special influence or outreach. This will differ from country to country. A good example is organizations that belong to a religious community such as a church or mosque. Often these have good resources, trained staff and a tradition of working closely with communities. Importantly, they have broad outreach and considerable influence. In Moldova, for example, the ILO-IPEC subregional child trafficking project supported the Moldovan Orthodox Church in a range of outreach actions that were mainstreamed into church activities.



Resource 3.60

Working with religious groups

This extract from IPEC: *Steps to the elimination of child labour in Central and Eastern Europe: Emerging good practices*, (ILO, 2007) describes an ILO-IPEC mini-programme implemented by the IOM and the anti-trafficking NGO La Strada. The mini-programme was aimed at supporting and enhancing cooperation with the Moldovan Orthodox Church, which has the greatest outreach of any Moldovan organization, especially in those areas of the country where children are most at risk of child labour.

Another initiative worthwhile mentioning because it engages a range of organizations is the 12-to-12 Community Portal. This initiative derives its name from 12 June, the World Day Against Child Labour (WDACL). The portal aims to bring together the experiences and achievements of different actors from the global community in their efforts to combat child labour, including child trafficking. In 2003, the WDACL devoted special attention to child trafficking.



Resource 3.61

12-to-12 Community Portal: www.12to12.org

RESOURCES REFERRED TO IN BOOK 3

Legal and policy documents and related readings	
Resource 3.1	IPEC: <i>Eliminating the worst forms of child labour: An integrated and time-bound approach (A guide for governments, employers, workers, donors and other stakeholders)</i> , (Kathmandu, ILO, 2001)
Resource 3.2	IPEC: <i>Eliminating the worst form of child labour: An integrated time-bound approach (resource pack)</i> , (Geneva, ILO, n.d.)
Resource 3.3	IPEC: <i>TBP Manual for action planning Paper IV-1: Mainstreaming action against child labour in development and poverty reduction strategies</i> , (Geneva, ILO, 2003)
Resource 3.4	IPEC: <i>Lessons learned from ILO-IPEC support to national Time Bound Programmes (TBPs)</i> , (Geneva, ILO, 2007)
Resource 3.5	UNICEF: <i>Guidelines for the protection of the rights of child victims of trafficking – Model bilateral agreement</i> , (Dakar, 2005)
Resource 3.6	ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No.182)
Resource 3.7	Worst Forms of Child Labour Recommendation, 1999 (No. 190)
Resource 3.8	ILO Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No.138)
Resource 3.9	United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989
Resource 3.10	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (2002)
Resource 3.11	UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (2000): Supplementary Protocol to prevent, suppress and punish trafficking in persons, especially women and children
Resource 3.12	UN Convention on the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Their Families, 1990
Resource 3.13	ILO Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No.29)
Resource 3.14	ILO Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No.105)
Resource 3.15	ILO Migration for Employment Convention (Revised) 1949 (No.97)
Resource 3.16	ILO Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) Convention 1975 (No.143)
Resource 3.17	ILO Private Employment Agencies Convention 1997 (No.181)
Resource 3.18	Council of Europe: <i>Convention on action against trafficking in human beings</i> (Treaty series No.197), Warsaw, 2005
Resource 3.19	<i>Communication to the European Parliament and the Council</i> COM(2005) 514 final
Resource 3.20	EU: <i>EU Action plan on best practices, standards and procedures for combating and preventing trafficking in human beings</i> , OJ C 311, 09.12.2005, p.1, Brussels 2005

Resource 3.21	European Union Directive on residence permits for victims of trafficking, <i>Official journal of the European Unions</i> (Brussels, 2004)
Resource 3.22	OSCE: <i>Action plan to combat trafficking in human beings</i> , (2003)
Resource 3.23	SAARC: SAARC Convention on Preventing and Combating the Trafficking in Women and Children for Prostitution, 2002
Resource 3.24	Multilateral Cooperation Agreement to Combat Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children in West and Central Africa, Abuja, 2006
Resource 3.25	Mekong Subregional Cooperation Agreement to Fight Human Trafficking, Yangon, 2004
Resource 3.26	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights: Recommended principles and guidelines on human rights and human trafficking, OHCHR, Geneva, 2002
Resource 3.27	UNODC: <i>Toolkit to combat trafficking in persons</i> , (New York, 2006)
Resource 3.28	IPEC and Inter-Parliamentary Union: <i>Eliminating the worst forms of child labour: A practical guide to ILO Convention No.182</i> (Geneva, ILO, 2002)
Resource 3.29	Inter-Parliamentary Union and UNICEF: <i>Combating child trafficking</i> , (Geneva, ILO, 2005) www.unicef.org/publications/index_33882.htm
Resource 3.30	UNICEF: <i>Guidelines on the protection of child victims of trafficking</i> , (New York, 2006)
Resource 3.31	IOM: <i>The IOM handbook on direct assistance for victims of trafficking</i> , (Geneva, 2007)
On national plans, and building and maintaining partnerships	
Resource 3.32	IPEC: <i>Good practice</i> (pp.13-15 and 23-27 policy and government), Extract from <i>Good practices in action against child labour</i> , (Geneva, ILO, 2001)
Resource 3.33	IPEC: <i>How to get a law against child trafficking passed</i> , (LUTRENA), (Dakar/Geneva, ILO, 2007)
Resource 3.34	IPEC: <i>What to do (first) after a law is passed: Getting the information out to affected communities</i> , (LUTRENA), (Dakar/Geneva, ILO, 2007)
Resource 3.35	ICMPD: <i>Guidelines for the development and implementation of a comprehensive national anti-trafficking response</i> , (Vienna, 2006)
Resource 3.36	IPEC: “Overcoming the information overload”, extract from: <i>Steps to the elimination of child labour in Central and Eastern Europe: Emerging good practices</i> (Geneva, ILO, 2007)
Resource 3.37	IPEC: “Mapping of services for children and families”, extract from: <i>Steps to the elimination of child labour in Central and Eastern Europe: Emerging good practices</i> (Geneva, ILO, 2007)
Resource 3.38	Van de Glind, H and Su Lin: <i>Process based approach: Working method for the CP-TING project</i> , (Beijing, ILO, 2005)
Resource 3.39	IPEC: <i>IPEC action against child labour 2006-2007; Progress and future priorities</i> (Geneva, ILO, 2008)

Resource 3.40	Child Rights Information Network (CRIN): www.crin.org
Resource 3.41	www.humantrafficking.org
Resource 3.42	www.childtrafficking.com
Resource 3.43	IPEC: <i>Everybody can be IN to own what they build (Participatory approaches and ownership)</i> , (ILO, Bangkok, 2002)
Resource 3.44	IPEC: Multi-sectoral cooperation, Extract from: <i>Steps to the elimination of child labour in Central and Eastern Europe: Emerging good practices</i> (Geneva, ILO, 2007)
Resource 3.45	www.ungift.org
Resource 3.46	http://no-trafficking.org/content/COMMIT_Process
Resource 3.47	Van de Glind, H: <i>Networking considerations in fight against child trafficking based on experiences in Asia</i> Dakar, 2007 (Presentation)
Resource 3.48	IPEC: <i>The whole is greater than the sum of the parts: Working together</i> (Bangkok, ILO, 2002)
Resource 3.49	"Risk, partnerships and Monitoring and Evaluation", extract from <i>Daphne: Elements of good project management, Papers from the third Daphne Conference</i> , (Brussels, 2007)
Resource 3.50	IPEC: <i>The role of employers' and workers' organizations in combating child labour</i> , (Geneva, ILO, 2006)
Resource 3.51	IPEC: <i>Good practices in action against child labour</i> , (pp. 28-29 on working with trade unions), (Geneva, ILO, 2001)
Resource 3.52	IPEC: <i>Avenues for action: Engaging workers' and employers' organizations to combat trafficking in children and women (TIA-7)</i> , (TICW), (Bangkok, ILO, 2003)
Resource 3.53	Website on campaign against trafficking in Brazilian transport sector: www.namaocerta.org.br
Resource 3.54	IPEC: "Engaging workers and employers Organizations in the fight against child trafficking; a good practice from Burkina Faso", LUTRENA project, (Dakar, ILO, 2007)
Resource 3.55	IPEC: <i>Imitation is the sincerest form of flattery</i> (SELL-7), (TICW), Bangkok, 2002
Resource 3.56	IPEC: <i>All together now! – Inter-agency collaboration</i> (SELL-5), (TICW), (Bangkok, ILO, 2002)
Resource 3.57	International Federation of Journalists: <i>IFJ Guidelines</i> , (Brussels, 1995)
Resource 3.58	MAGIC website link: www.unicef.org/magic
Resource 3.59	IPEC: <i>Guide to dealing with the media for staff and key partners of the CP-TING project in China</i> , (Beijing, ILO, 2006)
Resource 3.60	IPEC: "Working with the church", extract from: <i>Steps to the elimination of child labour in Central and Eastern Europe: Emerging good practices</i> (Geneva, ILO, 2007)
Resource 3.61	www.12to12.org