

ANNEX C. RESOURCES

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**RAINFOREST
ALLIANCE**



The following are resources that provide more in-depth research and information about the topics in the Child Labor Knowledge Guide. The resources are organized in line with the modules in the Guide.

MODULE 1: WHAT IS CHILD LABOR

Legislation

International Labour Organization

ILO Conventions on child labor; The two key international conventions on child labor are the ILO Minimum Age Convention 138 (1973) and the ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention 182 (1989), available [here](#).

The ILO has a website with more information and links to relevant articles and tools on child labor, available [here](#).

The Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) can be accessed [here](#).

UNICEF's website has a dedicated part of its website on the CRC, its history, relevance and further guidance on how the convention applies, available [here](#).

Child Rights toolkit; UNICEF, the European Union and German Development Aid have developed a training course on child rights in development, which could be relevant for improving child rights on estates and smallholders' farms, available [here](#).

Child labor risks

Global Estimates of Child Labour: results and trends, 2012-2016, (2017): ILO, together with the International Organisation of Migration and the Walk Free Foundation, published in 2017 a global report on the estimates of number of children involved in child labour and people in forced labour. See more details [here](#).

Verité Commodity Atlas: Verité has developed an online Atlas of global commodities with high risks of forced labor, available [here](#).

List of goods produced by child labor or forced labor: The United States Department of Labor has developed a list of goods and their source countries which it has reason to believe are produced by child labor or forced labor in violation of international standards, available [here](#).

ILO statistics on child labour can be found [here](#).

Tulane University report on child labor survey research in the cocoa sector in Ghana and Ivory Coast, 2015 is available [here](#).

International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC) has a useful website with links to lots of resources for businesses and reports on the prevalence of child labour, available [here](#).



ILO guidance on children in hazardous work, provides an overview of the issues as well as provides examples of how it is being addressed, available [here](#).

MODULE 2: HOW TO UNDERTAKE CHILD LABOR DUE DILIGENCE

ILO-IOE Child Labour Guidance Tool for Business – How to do business with respect for children’s right to be free from child labour (2015)

This document provides guidance on how to improve global supply chain governance, due diligence and remediation processes. Available [here](#).

UNICEF has developed guidance for specific sectors on integrating children’s rights into business operations and supply chains. This is available [here](#).

OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises (2011) provides guidance on recommendations by governments to multinational enterprises. Available [here](#).

OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Business Conduct (2018) provides practical support to enterprises in implementation of the OECD guidance for Multinational Enterprises. Available [here](#).

The UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (2011) are the most recognized framework for outlining the responsibilities of governments and businesses with regard to human rights. Available [here](#). The Danish Institute for Human Rights have developed a useful and clear video explaining the UNGPs, which can be found [here](#).

The UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) provide an overview of 17 goals that businesses, governments and NGOs are working towards, this is relevant for your wider supply chain. Available [here](#).

The Children’s Rights and Business Principles (CRBPs)¹ are ten principles providing a child rights lens to the global standard on business and human rights established by the UNGPs for implementing the ‘Protect, Respect and Remedy’ Framework, available [here](#).

UNICEF has mapped the SDGs and UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) to encourage an in-depth exploration of the links and synergies between the two frameworks. Available [here](#).

MODULE 3: RISK ASSESSMENT

Children’s Rights and Business Atlas: UNICEF, together with Global Child Fund, has developed the Children’s Rights and Business Atlas, an online risk atlas of the risk of infringing children’s rights across the world. Whereas the risk rating is not sector specific, the website does provide further resources on sector specific risks. Available [here](#).

Child rights impact assessments: UNICEF together with the Danish Institute has developed guidance on how to conduct a child rights impact assessment, which is a thorough examination of the impact your business / sector has on all child rights, beyond child labour, which is available [here](#).

ILO’s Child Labour Statistics; manual on methodologies for data collection through surveys, 2004, can be accessed [here](#).

¹ <http://childrenandbusiness.org/>



Ethical Trade Initiative base code: More information and examples of child labor risk assessments as well as guidance on how to implement the base code is available [here](#).

ICI's Community Assessment Tool – Protective Cocoa Community Framework: The International Cocoa Initiative has developed a community assessment tool that it conducts annually in each of the communities in which ICI works. This incorporates demographic and community development data related to child protection, gender empowerment, education and livelihoods. More information can be found [here](#).

ILO, A stepwise approach to risk assessment for hazardous child labour: this guideline helps determine whether young workers are involved in hazardous work, including (but not limited to) agriculture. Available [here](#).

ILO, Eliminating hazardous child labor step by step, provides guidance on the process of making a list for your crop so you know what to concentrate on. Available [here](#).

Food and Agricultural Organization of the UN, Risk assessment training resource for the youth employment initiative, available [here](#).

MODULE 4: MITIGATION

ICI Child labour monitoring and remediation system (CLMRS) and cocoa action community development interventions. ICI has worked with cocoa growing communities and the cocoa supply chain for 15 years improving children's protection and development, while decreasing child labor. Their community-based programming includes baseline research, community involvement, monitoring, prevention and remediation activities. More information can be found [here](#).

Best Practices in preventing and eliminating child labor: Winrock has researched the various approaches being used by NGOs, businesses and governments to tackle child labor. This report summarizes their findings, available [here](#).

ILO Eliminating and Preventing Child labour checklist for companies, available [here](#). This document is made into an app for phones, available [here](#). There are 18 checkpoints in total, divided into six different categories. Each checkpoint provides best practice recommendations for taking action.

Save the Children tools and research on combating child labor can be found on their website, in particular: Search the library for child labour, child participation, child rights, community-based child protection, child rights impact assessment etc. to find useful training and guidance materials. This can be accessed [here](#).

Child participation:

From child labour to children in charge. A handbook on child-led organisation and advocacy on child labour, available [here](#).

Learning to work together, A handbook for managers on facilitating children's participation in actions to address child labour, available [here](#).

Kindernothilfe, Terre des Hommes, Save the Children Canada, It's Time to Talk! Children's views on children's work; available [here](#).

Child protection:



Working with community-based child protection committees and networks: handbook for facilitators, available [here](#).

What are we learning about protecting children in the community? An inter-agency review of the evidence on community-based child protection mechanisms in humanitarian and development settings, available [here](#).

ECLT Foundation, Good Practices in elimination child labour in tobacco growing 2010-2015, available [here](#).

ILO IPEC guidance on safe work for youth – toolkit. This material is designed for administrators, employers and young people, helping them to recognize and deal with the occupational hazards and risks faced by young workers. These can be easily adapted to be used in each work situation and each country as they are very user friendly. Available [here](#).

Child labour free zones (Uganda, India and Mali). The Stop child labour coalition, together with HIVOS, UTZ and other actors in India, have implemented programmes aiming to make communities, districts and cities child labour free. Evaluations to determine the effectiveness of these programs can be found [here](#).

Education & child labour

The link between education and tackling child labour is key; when children are in school, they are less likely to be involved in the worst forms of child labor or underage child labor. As such, many efforts focus on improving access to quality, affordable education.

ILO, Consolidated good practices in education and child labour, 2007: This research reviews all good practices, including technical skills training, teacher training, catch-up classes, school feeding, school construction, school-based income generating activities, school based monitoring etc. It advises on best practices of those, available [here](#).

ILO, Good practices in tackling child labor through Education(Tackle), 2013: This report summarises learnings from projects in the following countries to prevent child labor through alternative education and training: Angola, Fiji, Guyana, Jamaica, Kenya, Madagascar, Mali, Papua New Guinea, Sierra Leone, Sudan, South Sudan and Zambia. The report is available [here](#).

ILO, Combating child labour through education: a resource kit for policy-makers and practitioners: Contains practical advice as well as links to further resources on different educational interventions (gender, form and non-formal education, skills training, SCREAM – awareness raising materials on promoting education, tackling child labor etc.) Available [here](#).

Raising Awareness of Child Labour and Gender Equality work from BCI in Pakistan, available [here](#).

Technical, Vocational Education and Training (TVET) & job placements

TVET for young workers at risk of hazardous child labor, has helped many youth develop the skills to find decent employment. Increasingly, these skills programs are run in partnership between NGOs, the private sector and the government / UN agencies. The ARISE program in Malawi, implemented by Winrock International, JTI (tobacco company) and the ILO is one example. The programme uses model farm schools, alongside income-generating activities and conditional grant distribution: More information can be found [here](#).



The FAO has developed **Junior Farmer Field and Life Schools methodology (JFFLS)** to overcome the challenges with vocational training that does not teach the skills needed in rural economies. The JFFLS learn about agricultural and business topics and techniques, and link them to more general life lessons and skills; for instance protecting crops from diseases. More information can be found [here](#).

Effectiveness of (conditional) cash transfers in fighting child labor and increasing access to education:

World Bank, Cash transfers and child labor, 2014; a review of conditional and non-conditional cash transfers to combat child labor. Available [here](#).

FAO Guidance Note: child labour in agriculture in protracted crises, fragile and humanitarian contexts: in situations of crises, including conflict and humanitarian disasters, child labor increases and children drop out of education. This note provides technical and operational guidance to program managers / advisors to help prevent children working in situations of child labour, available [here](#).

MODULE 5: REMEDIATION

Impactt's guidance on **Operational Procedures for Remediation of Child Labour**, available [here](#).

Income generating activities

Alternative Income Generation and Entry into Worst Forms of Child Labor research documents for child workers in Nepal, available [here](#).

Save the children cash and child protection programme guidance, available [here](#).

UNESCO Income Generating Programmes guidance gives examples from providing basic literacy to establishing gainful employment. Available [here](#).

MODULE 6: MONITORING

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Handbook for monitoring and evaluation of child labour in agriculture, available [here](#).

ICI Effectiveness Review of CLMS in smallholder agriculture sector of sub-Saharan African. Review of emerging good practices

This document aims to explore ways to increase the cost-effectiveness of Child Labour Monitoring Systems and to identify best practices to guide the establishment and scaling-up of monitoring systems in the smallholder agricultural sector. Available [here](#).

ILO IPEC, Guidelines for developing child labour monitoring processes, and an overview of child labor monitoring can be found on the UN Global Compact website [here](#).

UN Guiding Principles Reporting Framework provides guidance for businesses on how to report on progress they are making. Available [here](#).

