



## UNITED NATIONS INITIATIVES AGAINST TRAFFICKING FOR CHILD LABOUR

### International Labor Organization (ILO)

- C29: Convention concerning Forced and Compulsory Labour (1930) - Members of the ILO who ratify this convention undertake to suppress the use of forced and compulsory labor in the shortest possible time. 177 ratifications
- C138: Minimum Age for Admission to Employment (1973) 167 ratifications
- C182: Convention on the Worst Forms of Child Labour (1999)- Ratifying countries commit to taking immediate action to prohibit and eliminate the worse forms of child labor. 179 ratifications
- International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC) - IPEC, created in 1992, operates in 90 countries and is the biggest dedicated child labor program in the world. C182 calls for time bound programs for the eradication of the worst forms of child labor and IPEC assists countries with monitoring and compliance to their treaty obligations.
- Protocol to the Forced Labour Convention (2014) - Strengthens the role of C29 as a legal tool to combat modern trafficking: 1.) Obligates parties to take action to prevent human trafficking 2.) Calls for access to remedies regardless of legal status 3.) States to refrain from prosecuting victims for unlawful acts connected with forced labor activities
- ILO published *Implementing the Roadmap for Achieving the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour by 2016: Training guide for policy makers* for use by governments, workers' and employers' organizations and international and non-governmental organizations. (2013)

### United Nations General Assembly

- Convention on Transnational Organized Crime (2000) - this Convention states the serious threat posed by transnational organized crime and the need for international cooperation to tackle it. Ratifying states agree to the creation of domestic criminal offenses, mutual legal assistance and law enforcement cooperation and technical assistance to augment the capacity of national authorities. 185 parties, 147 signatories

- Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children (2003) - This includes the first legally binding instrument with an agreed definition of trafficking. It is intended to facilitate convergence of national approaches on the establishment of domestic criminal offenses to support international cooperation in investigating and prosecuting trafficking cases. 166 parties, 117 signatories
- The Interagency Coordination Group on Trafficking (ICAT) is a policy forum mandated by the UN to improve coordination among UN agencies and other international organizations to promote a holistic approach to preventing and combatting trafficking in persons. Established in 2007, it has 16 member agencies and a 6 agency Working Group. UNODC is the Secretariat.
- Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons (2010)- The plan established the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking in Persons.
- Global Report on Trafficking in Persons - Mandated by the GA as part of the 2010 Global Action Plan, the UN Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC) collects information and publishes this report every two years.

#### United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

- UNICEF's mandate to protect children from all exploitation and abuse is based on the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC).
- The Optional Protocol to the CRC on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography (2002) is core to their efforts. 178 state parties
- In 2009 the ILO, UNICEF and UN.GIFT published a training manual to fight trafficking in children for labour, sexual and other forms of exploitation.

#### United Nations Global Initiative to Fight Trafficking (UN.GIFT)

- Launched in 2007 by UNODC and managed in cooperation with the ILO; International Organization for Migration (IOM); United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF); Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights (OHCHR); Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE).
- Working from the principle that human trafficking is global and cannot be dealt with by governments alone, UN.GIFT works with all stakeholders - governments, academia, business, civil society and the media - to develop tools to fight human trafficking.
- UN.GIFT.HUB is an on-line space developed to gather all knowledge on human trafficking, which it shares globally through <http://www.ungift.org/>

#### International Organization for Migration (IOM)

- IOM has implemented 500 anti-trafficking projects in 85 countries since 1994 and provided assistance to 15,000 victims of trafficking