TECHNICAL COOPERATION PROJECT SUMMARY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROJECT TITLE</th>
<th>PREVENTING AND ELIMINATING WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR IN SELECTED FORMAL AND INFORMAL SECTORS IN BANGLADESH</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>REGION/COUNTRY</td>
<td>ASIA/Bangladesh</td>
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<td>PROJECT DURATION</td>
<td>September 2000 – August 2005</td>
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<td>FISCAL YEAR &amp; FUNDING LEVEL</td>
<td>FY 2000: USD 5,587,663</td>
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PROBLEM TO BE ADDRESSED: At the time of project funding there were an estimated 6.3 million child workers between the ages of 5 to 14 in Bangladesh. Many were exposed to multiple hazards, experienced serious physical and emotional work-related illnesses, and were not able to attend school.

RESULTS: This project withdrew 25,995 children and prevented 5,463 children from work in selected hazardous sectors. These included child domestic work; construction; and the *bidi* (hand-rolled cigarette), match and leather-tanning industries. Geographic areas of focus were Chittagong, Dhaka, Kushitia, Manikganj, Munshiganj, Narayanganj, Rangpur, and Tangail.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES: Contribute to the systematic prevention and elimination of worst forms of child labor in the geographical regions covered.

Intermediate objectives:

- At the end of the project, a strong foundation for the systematic prevention and elimination of worst forms of child labor in the selected sectors and regions will have been prepared through increased research and documentation;
- At the end of the project, the worst forms of child labor in the selected sectors and regions will have been substantially reduced through the direct action programs aimed at the withdrawal, social protection and rehabilitation of children in a time-bound and systematic manner;
- At the end of the project, selected younger siblings of project beneficiaries will have been prevented from entering the worst forms of child labor through economic empowerment of parents and the introduction of a continuous mechanism for workplace and community monitoring;
- At the end of the project, instances of commitments made and action taken against the worst forms of child labor by the government, social partners, families, communities and the general public, jointly and separately, will have been increased.
through advocacy and awareness raising; and

- At the end of the project, the capacity of
  government, in particular the MOLE, in addressing
  the worst forms of child labor countrywide, will
  have been increased through the strengthened
  institutional capability and updated national
  statistics on the child labor situation.

**SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES**

- Built a strong foundation for the systematic
  prevention and elimination of the worst forms of
  child labor through increased research and
  documentation;
- Reduced the worst forms of child labor in the
  selected sectors and regions through direct action
  programs aimed to withdraw and prevent children
  from hazardous conditions;
- Prevented younger siblings from entering the worst
  forms of child labor through the economic
  empowerment of parents and the introduction of a
  continuous mechanism for workplace and
  community monitoring;
- Conducted awareness raising to increase
  commitment and action within the government and
  amongst social partners, families, communities and
  the general public; and
- Strengthened institutional capacity and updated
  national statistics to improve government capacity
  to address the worst forms of child labor.

**GRANTEE**

International Labor Organization’s International
Program on the Elimination of Child Labor (ILO-IPEC)

**IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS**

Ministries of Labor and Employment, Industries, and
Education; Department of Inspection of Factories and
Establishments; Department of Labor, Primary and
Mass Education Division; Directorate of Primary
Education; Directorate of Non-Formal Education;
Social Welfare Department; local government
authorities; employers and managers; representatives of
active trade unions; community leaders; Shoishab
Bangladesh (SB); Nari Maitree (NM); Palli Mongal
Karmasachi (PMK); Centre for Development Services
(CDS); Society for Underprivileged Families (SUF);
People Integer Progressive Association for Social
Activities (PIPASA); Bangladesh Development Service
Center (BDSC); Light House (LH); Eco-Social
Development Organization (ESDO); Bangladesh Rural
Advancement Council (BRAC); Society for Social
Service (SSS); Society of Environment Pollution

Preventing and Eliminating WFCL in Selected Formal and Informal Sectors in Bangladesh,
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