



WORKSHOP “TO ACCELERATE THE ELIMINATION OF CHILD LABOR IN THE FISHING SECTOR IN AFRICA”

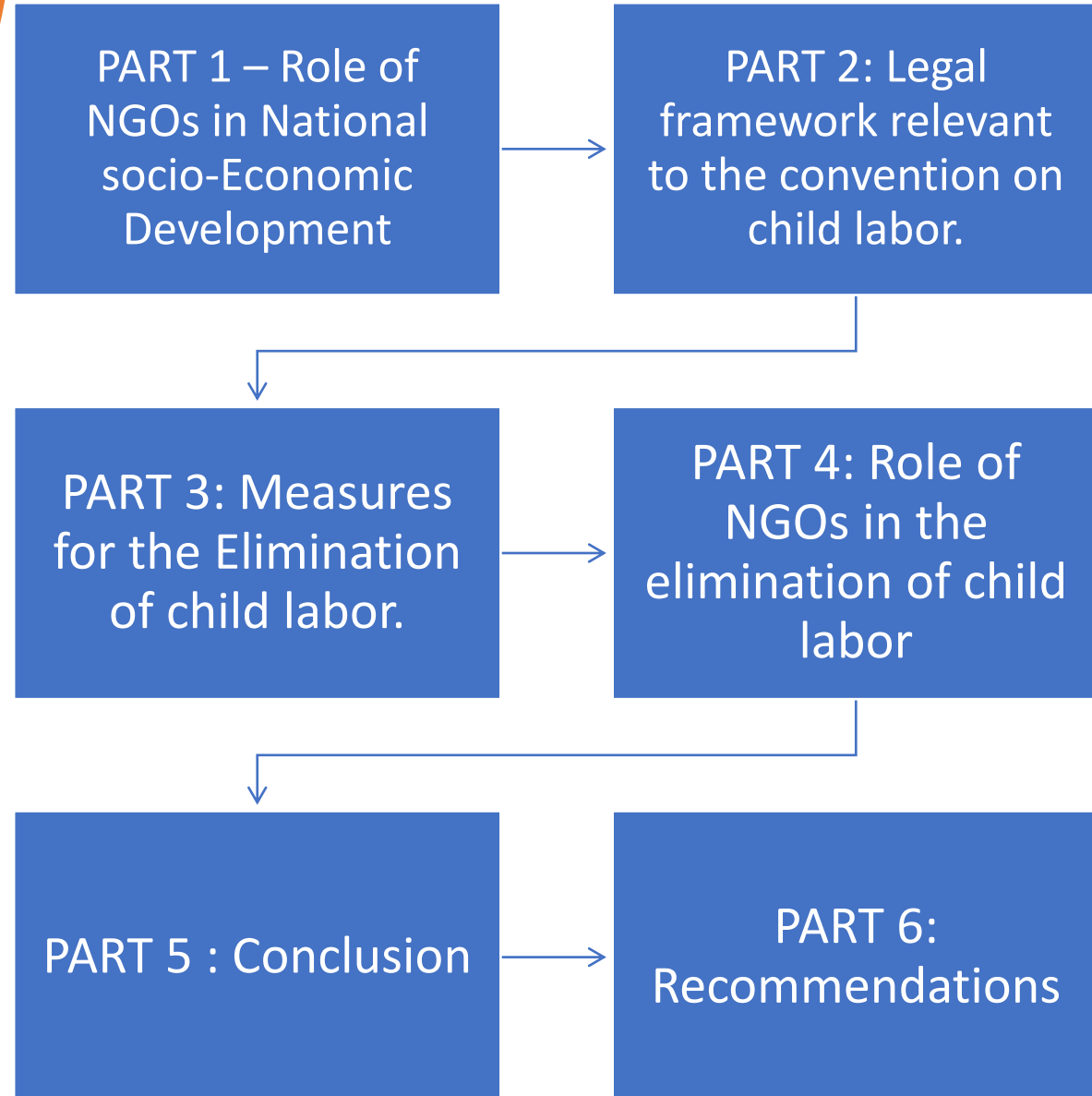
**CASABLANCA, MOROCCO
27-28 FEBRUARY 2024**

**NGOs AND THEIR ROLE IN
RAISING AWARENESS OF THE
CONVENTION AND ITS
OBJECTIVES**



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PRESENTATION OUTLINE



PART ONE – Role of NGOs in National Socio-Economic Development

NGOs facilitate government policies to reach remote areas and enhance the overall effectiveness of social welfare schemes

NGOs perform a variety of services for social wellbeing either through implementing development projects or through policy advocacy.

According to William (1991), NGOs play important role in:

Development and operation of infrastructure;

Facilitating communication on policy advocacy.

Strengthening Governance of Fisheries and Aquaculture Platforms in Africa - Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania, from 26-28 September 2022.

- Review and input into the proposed mechanisms for institutional anchorage platforms and networks to RECs and AU institutions and their proposed roles in AFRM and in the implementation of PFRS;
- Validate the identified options for strengthening mechanisms for effective participation of these platforms and networks in policy development and implementation;
- Ensure institutional anchorage and accountability at the relevant level, enhance their capacities and utilisation to implement identified activities/pilot projects;
- Train rationalised platforms/networks to formalise institutional anchorage and enhance capacities on implementation of approved work plans, policies issues relevant to the Project



WORKSHOP ON TANGO CONTRIBUTION TO THE GAMBIA SOCIO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT



W/AFRICA NON-STATE ACTORS IN FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE IN THE GAMBIA



- The goals of the regional platform is to function as a forum for dialogue coordination and exchange of experience between non-state actors and to contribute through collaboration with policy makers and other stakeholders, policy development and sustainable management rules for the fisheries and aquaculture sector in ECOWAS member countries and Mauritania.
- One of the objective is to play a supervisory role to ensure the effective implementation of policies and intervention to ensure safety and the sustainable livelihood for fishing communities by providing space to coordinate efforts and share knowledge and experience in the implementation of regional initiatives.





PART 2: Legal framework relevant to the conventions on child labor.

- ❑ The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989
- ❑ The ILO Minimum Age for Admission to Employment Convention (No. 138)
- ❑ The ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention (No. 182)
 - Set legal boundaries for child labour and provide grounds for national and international actions to end it
 - When a country ratifies ILO Convention No. 138 and ILO Convention No. 182, they commit to determining their own hazardous work list.
 - The list should be decided by individual countries after consultation with organizations of employers and workers,
- ❑ The ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Recommendation, 1999 (No. 190), supplementing ILO Convention No. 182,
 - Urges consideration of work that exposes children to physical, emotional or sexual abuse;



PART 2: Existing legal frameworks relevant to the conventions on child labor.

SDG TARGET 8.7: Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labor in all its forms

ILO and UNICEF are co-custodians of SDG 8.7

The FAO Code of Conduct for responsible Fisheries and the work in Fishing Convention, 2007 (No. 188) are relevant instruments and guidelines specific to fisheries and aquaculture.



Objectives of the policy Conventions

- To contribute to the prevention and elimination of child labour in the fisheries and aquaculture sector
- To assist governments and development partners to better define and classify child labour in fisheries and aquaculture development projects and programs
- To mainstream child labor considerations in relevant national development programmes



PART3:
Measures to
Eliminate
child labor

Advocacy and Implementation:

boosting legal protections

improving the governance of labour
markets and family enterprises

strengthening social protection

investing in free, and quality education.

PART 4: Advocacy and Implementation.



Promotion of the international cooperation on child labor in fisheries and aquaculture.

- Awareness raising and sensitization on child labor in fisheries and aquaculture at international, regional, national and community levels

- Promotion of the multistakeholder approach and multi-actor initiatives, inter-ministerial activities.

- Integration of child labor concerns in fisheries and aquaculture in: Poverty Reduction Strategy Programs, rural development and agricultural policies, including fisheries policies.

- social security policies through the provision of social safety nets, school meal program, monthly conditional cash and non-cash support.

Improved access to quality education that is relevant for children from fishing communities.

Providing free primary compulsory education, establishment of appropriate apprenticeship and vocational training programmes in deprived fishing communities.

Advocacy and Implementation Conty.

- National Action Plans to combat child labor developed in consultation with social partners and stakeholders

- Establishment of National Level Commission to monitor and eradicate child labor in fisheries and aquaculture.

- Adequate Budget to be allocated to combating child labor in agriculture including fisheries and aquaculture, taking due account the actual incidence of child labor in the agricultural sector (70% globally).

- Strengthening social dialogue involving representative organizations of employers and workers, in particular the representative organizations of fishing vessel owners and fishers and other stakeholders

Conclusion

- Since the issue of child labor is cross-cutting, it is crucial to provide adequate financial support to NGOs and Non-State Actors for policy advocacy of the ILO Convention and its objectives for the elimination of child labor
- Need to define child labor in the Fisheries and Aquaculture Sectors
- Address the root causes of child labour by supporting access to relevant quality education and training, and to safer and adequate technology.

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Recommendations

- International legal framework for addressing child labor consisting of ILO Conventions and other agreements should be translated into national legislation and implemented
- Governments need to adopt national policies and put in place legal and institutional frameworks to address child labour
- Awareness raising at all levels, develop cross-sectoral capacity in support of policy coherence; fisheries and aquaculture policies and programs should incorporate child labor concerns
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THANK YOU!!!!!!