Report on National Strategic Planning Workshop and preparatory thematic workshops for Alliance 8.7 in Viet Nam

Hanoi, May 2019

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Table of Contents

I.   Executive summary

Child labour poses significant challenges for Vietnam, particularly in the context of the country's increased integration into the global economy. As such, the Government of Vietnam is making great efforts to prevent and reduce child labour, which, in 2012, was calculated as affecting 1.7 million children nationwide. With support from ILO and other UN agencies, national laws and policies related to child labour are being reviewed and revised to ensure coherence and harmonisation with international standards; capacity building and awareness raising strategies are being implemented across the country and programs are being developed to provide livelihood support for in-need families and enhance the quality and accessibility of education and vocational training.

As exemplified by these efforts, Vietnam has committed to achieving SDG target 8.7 to eradicate child labour by 2025 and eliminate forced labour, modern slavery and human trafficking by 2030. In light of this commitment, Vietnam been chosen to be a pathfinder country for Alliance 8.7- an inclusive global partnership which aims to catalyse action, drive innovation, and leverage and maximize resources in order to achieve target 8.7. As a pathfinder country, Vietnam is tasked with developing a feasible plan of action for achieving target 8.7. To do so, four thematic workshops (on business and supply chains, trafficking and migration, education and agriculture) were held in preparation for a National Strategic Planning Workshop (NSPW).

During these workshops, several challenges and priority solutions were identified and discussed. Key challenges identified related to limited awareness of child labour, difficult economic conditions of families, an inconsistent legal framework, insufficient collaboration mechanisms, weak M&E systems and limited resources. In order to address these challenges, solutions were discussed during the workshops, along with specific activities to promote livelihood support, enhance awareness, foster collaboration, and strengthen monitoring and evaluation and legal regulations, within each thematic area. During the NSPW, these priorities were discussed in greater depth, with an emphasis on resource mobilisation, M&E systems and collaboration mechanisms necessary to implement solutions.

Tasked with gathering and synthesising key inputs from the workshops, a multisectoral working group has been established to draft the roadmap for Alliance

8.7, which will be finalised and submitted to the National Committee for Children in September 2019.

II.   Background and context

As a rapidly developing lower-middle income country, Vietnam has made great strides economically. However, development has been unevenly distributed and social issues persist. Vietnam's deepening integration into the global economy presents both opportunities and challenges to the sustainable development of the country. A prevalent challenge in this regard is child labour, the risk of which has intensified with the country's growing export economy and the increasing complexity of supply chains. However, as a member of several free-trade agreements, including The Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTTP) and the EU Vietnam Trade Agreement (EVFTA), Vietnam is obligated to comply with international standards on child labour, enhancing the impetus to tackle the issue.

In 2012, a National Child Labour Survey (NCLS 2012) was carried out in Vietnam, which reported 2.83 million children (equal to 15.5%of children aged 5-13 in the country) engaged in economic activities (EA) and 1.7 million children engaged in child labour nationwide (equal to 10 % of children in the country). 60% of children engaged in child labour are boys and 40 percent are girls, with 85 percent concentrated in rural areas. 67 percent of child labour in Vietnam is concentrated in the agricultural sector, with the remainder predominantly in manufacturing and construction (16%) and service industries (17%). In terms of age range, 58% of child labourers are adolescents, aged 15 to 17 and 15.5% are children aged 5-11. The survey found that 55% of children in child labour do not attend school, and 32% work more than 42 hours a week. Moreover, many working children in Vietnam operate in open-air workplaces and in informal, hard to reach sectors which exposes them to activities with high risks of accidents, extreme temperatures and toxic environments. Indeed, as the results of the survey revealed, 1.31 million of working children in Vietnam are at risk of engaging in hazardous work.[1]

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[1] ILO-IPEC; MOLISA; GSO (2014). Viet Nam National Child Labour Survey 2012 - Main Findings / International Labour Organization; ILO International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour; Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs (MOLISA) and General Statistics Office (GSO) of Viet Nam - Ha Noi: ILO, 2014

In addition to the findings from the NCLS 2012, more recent data has been gathered from a baseline survey conducted in 2017 by ILO's child labour project, Enhance

(Enhancing National Capacity to Prevent and Reduce Child Labour in Vietnam). The survey was undertaken in 27 communes in three provinces (Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh and An Giang), and gathered data from 5256 Households with children between 5-17 years old. Findings indicate that 10.07 percent of the surveyed 5-17 year olds are involved in EA and that 4.8 percent of 5-17 year olds are engaged in child labour, 1.3 percent of which are performing hazardous work.

While these figures are promisingly lower than the findings from the NCLS 2012, it is worth noting that a smaller sample was surveyed making it less representative of the population as a whole. Nonetheless, as was noted during the NSPW, the percentage of child labour and children in EA has reduced sharply and the types of work young people are engaging in have changed over the years. For example, there are reduced rates of child labour in agriculture and an increase in services and manufacturing etc. To provide a more up to date picture of the current child labour situation in Vietnam, a second national child labour survey was completed in 2018, the results of which are due to be released towards the end of this year.

To demonstrate the country's efforts to prevent and reduce child labour, Vietnam made a public commitment to target 8.7 at the 4th Global Conference on Child Labour in Argentina in 2017. In light of this commitment and the country's sustained efforts to address child labour, Vietnam was chosen to be a pathfinder country for Alliance 8.7, and is currently the only country in South East Asia to have taken on such a role. One of Vietnam's responsibilities as a pathfinder country is to produce a roadmap for Target 8.7 in order to devise a feasible plan that will enable the country to realise the ambitious goal of eliminating child labour by 2025 and modern slavery and human trafficking by 2030.

III. Workshop format and preparatory work

In order to gather inputs for the roadmap and prepare for the NSPW for Alliance 8.7, a series of four thematic workshops were organised. The workshops were organised by MoLISA, with support from ILO and other relevant UN agencies. The thematic workshops bought together a range of stakeholders from relevant ministries, UN

agencies, social organisations and the private sector, with a goal to identify and prioritise key challenges and solutions regarding child labour and clarify the roles and responsibilities of various stakeholders. Each preparatory workshop was organised under a different theme, as follows:

➢ Thematic workshop 1: Child labour, business and supply chains (13.03.2019, Hanoi)

➢ Thematic workshop 2: Prevention of Child trafficking and migration for labour exploitation (24.04.2019, Hanoi)

➢ Thematic workshop 3: Child labour prevention and education (03.05.2019, Hanoi)

➢ Thematic workshop 4: Prevention of Child Labour in Agriculture (04.05.2019, Hanoi)

Valuable inputs were gathered from these workshops, which involved presentations, working groups and plenary discussions. Inputs from each working group were synthesized and formatted into a draft roadmap for further refinement at the NSPW, which was convened on 24 May, 2019 in Hanoi. Following the NSPW, a multisectoral drafting team will discuss inputs further in order to develop a detailed plan of action for target 8.7 which will be submitted to the National Committee for Children in September 2019.

The NSPW followed a similar format to the thematic workshops, combining presentations, working groups and plenary discussions. During this event, which gathered around 85 participants from relevant ministries, UN agencies, organisations and associations, priorities and solutions were further refined and participants were asked to discuss the mobilisation of resources, M&E systems and collaboration mechanisms. The group discussions were facilitated by MoLISA) with support from ILO.

IV. Overview of roles and responsibilities of key stakeholders

The Department of Child Affairs (DCA) under MoLISA has been assigned by the government as the focal point for target 8.7. Despite MoLISA's leading role in this regard, the need for multistakeholder collaboration both within and beyond the political system in Vietnam has been emphasised as vitally important to achieving target 8.7. During the NSPW, a concise overview of the roles and responsibilities of different ministries, departments and social organisations was delivered. To emphasise that child labour prevention is the responsibility of the entire political system in Vietnam, as opposed to just one ministry or department, the respective duties of different stakeholders were outlined as follows:

- Within MoLISA the focal point is the **Department of Child affairs** (DCA), the duties of which include the prevention of child labour through the implementation of projects and programs, the development of laws and policies, the provision of support services to children and the development and maintenance of the national child protection hotline 111.
- The **Inspectorate under MoLISA** also play an important role in identifying child labour and handling violations.
- **VGCL** (the General Confederation of labour) collaborate in inspection activities.
- The **Department of Social Evils Prevention** (under MoLISA), plays a key role in preventing trafficking for labour exploitation and in supporting victims.
- The **Directorate of Vocational training** under MoLISA play a key role in reducing early employment of children.
- The **Ministry of Education** collaborate with MoLISA to provide education services to children and takes the lead in programs preventing violence against children and implementing communications to children in schools. While the ministry is not assigned by the government to implement activities specifically related to child labour, it provides tuition fees and school supplies for poor families, which contributes to child labour prevention efforts.
- **The Ministry of Public Security** plays a vital role in the prevention of trafficking for labour exploitation. Under this Ministry, **The Department of Criminal Police** issue laws and policies to prevent human trafficking and collaborates with many other stakeholders to do so.

- **The National office on poverty reduction**, despite having no specific tasks related to child labour, has significant impacts on child labour prevention.
- **The Ministry of Agriculture** has many tasks indirectly related to child labour, such as the development of enterprises and cooperatives in which children are working and programs to enhance the livelihoods of poor families, which contributes to child labour prevention.
- **VCCI** (the association of employers) are providing guidance to workers on the implementation of the code of conduct and implementing communication activities and programs on promoting child rights in business.
- The **Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union**, which engages in general youth activities, has the potential to be more involved in child labour prevention.
- The **Vietnam association for child protection and child rights** collect information on child rights to be forwarded to state agencies.
- The **Vietnam Cooperative Alliance** operates in many provinces and creates jobs for rural people, with strong connections to households who are members of different cooperatives.

While not an exhaustive list of all the roles and responsibilities of every stakeholder involved in child labour prevention (for example, the media, the private sector and communities are absent from this overview), this summary highlights that a variety of departments and agencies are responsible for child labour prevention, despite not having been assigned specific tasks directly related to child labour by the government. Throughout all of the workshops (particularly during the thematic workshop on business and supply chains) it was regularly emphasised that, as well as ensuring coordination between ministries and agencies, collaboration from the private sector is paramount.

V. Summary of existing programs and policies

As was highlighted during presentations at all of the workshops, Vietnam has demonstrated a steadfast commitment to the prevention and elimination of child labour over the years, and currently has several policies and programs in place to address the issue, as detailed below:

- Viet Nam was the first country in Asia and the second in the world to ratify the convention on the rights of the child. Since, it has also ratified

       Convention 138 on the minimum working age of a child, and **convention 132** on the prohibition of Worst Forms of Child Labour.

- **The Labour Code 2012** was passed by the national Assembly and includes a chapter on minor workers, detailing the minimum age of work and types of jobs permitted.

- **Circular 10 and 11** provide a list of occupations prohibited and permitted for children and minors.

- The **Law on Children** was passed in 2016 and took effect in 2017 as the first law of its kind in Vietnam stipulating legislation on child rights.

- The **National Program 1023** on preventing and reducing child labour was implemented in 2016 and will continue to 2020. With particular emphasis on the informal sector, the program aims to raise awareness in all relevant sectors and departments and among all levels of society on the risks of child labour, as well as providing direct interventions in the form of livelihood support, education and vocational training for vulnerable children and capacity building for relevant authorities.

- **The ILO Enhance Project**, which was implemented in 2015 and will continue through to June 2020, has progressed hand in hand with the National Program 1023. Focusing on three target provinces (Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh and An Giang), Enhance, in partnership with MoLISA, aims to address child labour through capacity building, awareness raising and direct interventions.

- The **Penal Code 2015** defines hazardous, heavy or toxic work and stipulates legal sanctions for violating employers, which range from fines, detention or imprisonment.

- The **law on vocational education and training 2014** aims to support school leavers to access appropriate education and training, stipulating that students completing secondary school are sent to appropriate vocational training institutions to prevent them from undertaking unsuitable jobs. Furthermore, it includes provisions to ensure that ethnic minority students are able to attend colleges without taking an entrance exam.

- The **2015 law on occupational safety and health** provides measures protecting workers from health and safety risks in the workplace, which applies to children and minor workers.

- **Decision no 662** issued the National Action Plan for sustainable development, which encompasses target 8.7.
- The **Education law 2015** stipulates that pre-school and primary education must be universal and compulsory.
- The DCA (under MoLISA) has established a **National Child Protection Hotline** to receive reports of child abuse, including reports on cases of child labour.
- A **multisectoral working group** has been established to draft the roadmap for Alliance 8.7, alongside an assessment of current child labour services provided.

VI.   Gaps and challenges

Despite the progress that has been made towards the prevention and elimination of child labour in Vietnam, several gaps and challenges remain, which were identified by participants during all five of the workshops. The following section will go on to synthesise these identified challenges, highlighting specific challenges within thematic areas, as well as broader crosscutting challenges which were raised by all groups during all of the workshops.

Challenges identified for the prevention of child labour in the context of business and supply chains:

- Difficulty of detecting, measuring and addressing child labour in household enterprises and informal businesses.
- Limited dialogue between business associations; while VCI and VCCL have organized joint forums, these alone are not enough to promote active collaboration.
- Documents accompanying applications of employees are often fraudulent, containing altered dates of birth, yet there is no support from local authorities to certify and verify applications.
- Many workplaces are not inspected because inspectors cannot enter workplaces without permission from local government.

Challenges identified for the prevention of child labour in the context of migration and trafficking:

- Gaps in enforcement of sanctions against trafficking related violations.
- A lack of awareness on the dangers of labour exploitation through migration and trafficking, particularly amongst ethnic minorities in remote mountainous areas.
- No specific regulations to deal with the trafficking of unborn children across international borders.
- The use of social media by perpetrators to lure children into exploitative situations.
- Complex tactics of violators to avoid authorities.

Challenges identified for the prevention of child labour in the context of education:

- High drop-out rates in schools in mountainous and disadvantaged areas and lack of accessibility of schools in these regions.
- Children with disabilities are often discouraged from attending school.
- Stigma attached to vocational training institutions, which are not considered desirable compared to high schools.
- Lack of interest in schooling amongst students due to disengaging, theory heavy curriculums and outdated legislation on disciplinary procedures in schools.
- Lack of commitment from enterprises and employers who are often reluctant to send staff to training and an unwilling to take on interns or trainees. Implementation of regulations on the intake of trainees is poor and, while tax reduction policies exist for enterprises who take them on, it is a very complex and bureaucratic process to apply for these benefits.
- Career orientation is provided to students too late, when they are about to finish secondary school.
- Vocational training services do not meet the needs of students, the list of occupations for training are not diversified and they fail to meet market demands.

Challenges identified for the prevention of child labour in agriculture:

- The list of prohibited work for children and minors does not accurately reflect the varied suitability of different tasks within one sector. For example, food processing factories are prohibited workplaces for under 18 year olds, despite

the fact that light work, such as washing shrimp takes place in these factories, which is suitable for minors.

- Lack of support from ILO and MoLISA for the fishery industry compared to the garment industry, for example, despite a need for training and support in this sector.
- An absence of child labour concerns in the Ministry of Agriculture's work plans, and a lack of awareness on the issue. As such there are no specific policies or projects to support the prevention of child labour in agriculture, nor is there an official agency responsible for monitoring and evaluation of child labour in agriculture.
- A lack of guidelines on how to address child labour in agriculture.

Based on synthesised inputs from all of the workshops, **crosscutting challenges** which were common to all groups emerged, as follows:

- **Inconsistent and unclear legal framework related to child labour:** Despite many policies addressing child labour, there are legislative inconsistencies regarding the legally defined age of children, the definition of child labour lacks clarity, and there is a lack of clear regulations on sanctions. Legal repercussions to violations tend to be administrative rather than penal and consequently do not have a dissuasive effect on violators.

- **Difficult economic conditions of families:** A strong social welfare system to fulfil the basic needs of families is lacking, as are decent employment opportunities for vulnerable households, particularly in remote regions and amongst ethnic minority communities.

- **Limited awareness:** Awareness of the negative impacts of child labour among parents, caregivers, children and employers is low, as is awareness on legal regulations, reporting mechanisms and available support services. While large enterprises are generally aware of regulations, there is a lack of awareness in informal sectors where the majority of child labour occurs. Furthermore, awareness raising efforts are failing to reach remote ethnic minority communities at high risk of child labour engagement.

- **Weak collaboration:** Leadership and collaboration in addressing child labour is weak, particularly among local authorities and between central and local levels. Multisectoral collaboration is also lacking in the private sector. At community level, local authorities are often not informed when a child drops out of school or leaves a community.

- **Weak M&E systems:** An official mechanism for monitoring and supervising child labour, particularly in informal sectors is currently lacking. There is also a lack of data disaggregated by sector (i.e. informal and formal sector). Additionally, research on child labour is not conducted regularly enough, nor are child labour questions mainstreamed into existing population surveys. Monitoring and supervision of state management agencies is also limited.

- **Limited resources:** Both human and financial resources are lacking to effectively implement interventions and support at risk children, either in terms of prevention or supporting victims. In terms of human resources, there are not enough full time staff members devoted to child protection issues and capacity is lacking in this area. Financially, not enough resources are allocated from the state budget and funding is distributed unevenly. Over-reliance on projects implemented by international organisations is not sustainable, as when projects come to an end, activities rarely continue.

VII. Identified priority solutions

In light of these challenges, a number of solutions and related activities were proposed during each of the workshops, and key priorities were synthesised from these inputs, as detailed below:

Child labour, business and supply chains priorities:

1. Establish a National Child Labour and Business Forum involving SMEs as well as big Brands.

2. Provide targeted economic opportunities and social benefits to families of child labourers in need and decent and legal work opportunities for minors not in education and already engaged in economic activities.

3. Implement an awareness-raising programme using social-media and targeting both the private sector and the public at large to inform and share critical information on child labour.

Trafficking and migration for labour exploitation priorities:

1. Increase awareness raising about the dangers of trafficking and available services and improve means of communications at all levels, i.e. between institutions and from national, provincial, district and local levels. In order to do so:

- Develop specific communication strategies to prevent child labour and child trafficking for labour exploitation.

- Develop communication products and conduct communication activities appropriate for each target group.

- Organize communication activities for high-risk groups, especially in remote areas.

2. In order to reduce vulnerabilities of children to trafficking, reduce poverty of families through employment creation, the provision of relevant skills training and/or the provision of additional income generation opportunities, particularly in remote regions and amongst ethnic minority communities.

Child labour and education priorities:

1. Improve the quality of vocational skills training being provided, including through the review and revision of the curriculums in line with market demands.

2. Raise awareness of communities, families and children about the dangers of child labour and inform them about the various benefits of schooling,

including continued education and vocational skills training as well as higher education. In order to do so:

- Develop communication strategies to prevent/reduce child labour and child trafficking for labour exploitation.

  - Develop communication materials, products and messages and conduct communication activities in various forms suitable for students in schools.

  - Formulate pilot models, clubs and groups of students in schools to prevent/reduce child labour and child trafficking for labour exploitation.

Child labour in agriculture priorities:

1. Review and revise, update and/or complete the legal framework ensuring clear definitions for child labour, worst forms of child labour and forced labour and provide greater clarity regarding work that is prohibited for children in agriculture amongst different age groups as well as the permitted working hours for each category of children. Update the list of jobs permitted for under 15 year olds and update criminal penalties applied to child labour violations.

2. Intensify the implementation of poverty reduction and income generating programmes, including those implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture, as well as the provision of adapted career counselling, vocational skills training and job placements for older children and youth in rural areas. To do so:

   - Formulate pilot models to support families with children.

   - Review support mechanisms and develop preferential mechanisms and policies to encourage local private enterprises to create new job opportunities for local workers.

3. Increase awareness raising and communications with regards to child labour with a particular focus on the legal framework and negative effects of child labour on children's well-being and poverty reduction, targeting local government institutions, families, parents and children themselves. Enhance

awareness on FTAs and the elimination of child labour in agricultural value-chains, targeting public and private sector enterprises.

Drawing on these priorities identified during the thematic workshops, at the NSPW, participants were divided into four groups, focusing on supply chains, education, trafficking and migration and agriculture, respectively. In these groups, the aforementioned priorities were further discussed, with a focus on coordination and collaboration mechanisms, monitoring and evaluation and resource mobilisation. The inputs from these working groups are summarised as follows:

Child labour in agriculture group discussion feedback

1. Collaboration and coordination:

- It was noted that specific tasks must be clearly assigned to relevant stakeholders with clear division of tasks for each organisation.

- Resource allocation was noted as an area in which further collaboration is necessary.

2. Monitoring and evaluation:

- It was suggested that central level collaboration with communes and local authorities should take place to develop a child labour monitoring system. This can be developed based on the child labour monitoring system piloted by the ENHANCE Project.
- Conducting regular monitoring of the process of eliminating child labour in areas at high risk of child labour engagement was highlighted as important.
- The need to analyse the socio-economic context of each commune and develop socio-economic development plans accordingly was stressed.

3. Resource mobilisation:

- It was proposed that funding should be primarily mobilized from the state budget, in addition to international organisations.
- Guidance for commune-level child protection officers was recommended.

- Training and capacity building for commune officials was also highlighted as necessary.
- The need to further discuss how existing resources can be balanced was stressed.

4. Additional considerations:

- Regarding the proposed solution to review the legal framework on child labour prevention, it was suggested that activities should be completed by 2020.
- Highlighting the need to regularly update the list of workplaces prohibited for children, it was proposed that there should be a framework specifying appropriate working conditions and working environments. It was stressed that a list alone is not enough, and suggested that specific types of work should not be named but that the nature of work prohibited for children should be more broadly identified.
- It was proposed that 50 interventions to support poor families should be developed so that targeted communes can choose which best suit their needs and specific contexts.

Child trafficking and migration for labour exploitation group discussion feedback:

1. Coordination and collaboration:

- It was proposed that, as outlined in the law on children, it is necessary to establish and consolidate coordination among various stakeholders from local, commune and central levels.
- Specifying the functions and duties of each stakeholder was stressed as vital.
- It was proposed that information exchange should be enhanced among different departments, agencies and organisations.
- It was suggested that, in line with article no 94, multistakeholder committees on child labour should be established and reports should be shared with higher levels on a regular basis.

2. Monitoring and evaluation:

- The need for a routine M&E system was stressed, including regular reports, frequent exchange of experiences and lessons learnt and endline and baseline surveys.

3. Resource mobilization:

- Guidance for commune-level child protection officers was recommended.
- It was suggested that full time child protection officers should be employed at commune level and that there should be clear guidelines in place on child protection in communes.

- Training and capacity building for commune officials was highlighted as necessary.
- Regarding financial resources, the need to mobilise funding from the state budget was reiterated.

Supply chain and business group feedback

1. Collaboration and coordination:

- While a list of key partners has been developed, it was suggested that there should be an updated list of all stakeholders and their respective roles, which can be provided to enterprises.
- It was highlighted that the national child protection hotline was recommended as a key means of sharing information with related parties.

2. Monitoring and evaluation:

- The need to develop a child labour monitoring system with specific components was reiterated.
- Stricter penalties for violations related to child labour should be applied in localities, and the strengthening of inspection and the handling of violations was suggested.
- Regarding monitoring systems, it was elaborated that some ministries think they don't have a monitoring function. As such, it was recommended that legislation in this regard should be re-worded so that all ministries recognise their roles in monitoring child labour.

- It was emphasised that evaluation and case management must be enhanced as well as monitoring.

3. Resources:

- Training and capacity building for commune officials was highlighted as necessary.
- Regarding financial resources, the need to mobilise funding from the state budget was reiterated.
- It was noted that, currently, child labour protection officers at commune level require capacity building and there is a need to employ a full time officer in charge of this issue.

4. Additional considerations:

- Concerning the need for targeted economic programs for in need families, it was proposed that, rather than focusing on targeted communes, the focus should be on target districts.

Child labour and education group discussion feedback:

1. Collaboration and coordination

- Strengthening Coordination between the Labour and Education sector in vocational training was recommended.
- it was suggested that MoLISA and the education sector should provide orientation to students at risk of dropping out of school or engaging in employment too early, particularly in Mekong Delta provinces, where this is a big issue.

2. Monitoring and evaluation

- MoLISA and the Ministry of Education, it was proposed, should create a database of children at risk of early employment and dropping out of school.
- It was suggested that MoLISA and MoET should develop a joint M&E plan to evaluate the implementation of target 8.7 and the national plan of action, which should be subject to regular review.

3. Resources:

- It was proposed that funds should be mobilised from the state budget and from enterprises. It was elaborated that, in areas that have funding from enterprises, the state tends to withdraw funding, which is a challenge that needs to be addressed.

- It was highlighted that each commune only has one Invalids Labour and Social Affairs representative, which is a challenge, and that collaborators work on a voluntary basis with few incentives to do so.

- Training and capacity building for commune officials was highlighted as necessary.

4. Additional considerations:

- It was elaborated that around 2000 children were identified by the Enhance project as being at risk of child labour in An Giang. However, when the project returned, many of these at risk children had migrated to HCMC for work, and when DoLISA were contacted, they had no information on the issue as there is currently no database in place and no management of such cases.

Based on these inputs and identified priorities, a draft roadmap has been developed, as detailed below:

VIII. Roadmap

TT	Activities	Time frame
1	Mapping exercises and assessment of ministries and organisations on the roles, responsibilities and services related to the prevention, intervention and reduction of child labour.	Jan – Feb 2019
2	Thematic workshops to develop a plan to implement Target 8.7: Education, Agriculture; Child Labour and supply chains; Migration and child trafficking for labour exploitation.	Tháng 4/2019
3	National strategic workshop to develop a national roadmap to achieve Target 8.7	May 2019
4	To develop a draft roadmap to achieve Target 8.7	June 2019
5	Hold consultation meetings to get inputs from experts, ministries, departments and organisations	July 2019
6	To develop a detailed roadmap to achieve Target 8.7	August 2019
7	To report to National Committee on the roadmap to achieve Target 8.7	September 2019

Priorities[2]	Key Actions Needed – including key milestones	Strategic Outcomes	Indicators of Progress	Key Partners	Timelines	Resource needs
I. Child labour and business [3]						
1. Establish a National Child Labour and Business Forum involving SMEs as well as big Brands.	1. Establish a national level child labour and business Forum and develop standard operating procedures			VCCI with identified private sector actors & ILO		
	2. Develop Code of Conducts for employers on prevention and reduction of child labour (attached to responsibilities of the business community (CSR) in preventing and eliminating child labour in their value-chains, including sub-contracts.			VCCI, ILO, Private sector members, and other UN agencies		
	3. Ensure compliance with international labour standards in the context of Vietnam's increased economic integration through the new generation of FTAs			MoLISA, VCCI and ILO		
	4. Hold regular meetings to share information on activities undertaken, challenges identified and successes.			MoLISA with VCCI and ILO and members of the Business Forum		
2. Establish a network of Child Labour Monitoring Systems in child labour prevalent communes and districts.	1. Develop a Child Labour Monitoring system with different components based on timeline. Including:[4]			MoLISA in collaboration with MoET, MARD & MPS		

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[2] Priorities to contribute to **acceleration, innovation, monitoring and accountability.**

[3] As the workshop was not asked to identify priorities or key actions, the priorities and key actions shown in this table have been extrapolated from the minutes of the meeting.

[4] On March 22, in Hanoi, during the second meeting of the National Committee for Children, the Deputy Prime Minister (the Chairman of the Committee), requested the establishment of a nuclear group to form a child protection network at commune level. Perhaps this can also become the national coordinating body for a CLMS?

Priorities[2]	Key Actions Needed – including key milestones	Strategic Outcomes	Indicators of Progress	Key Partners	Timelines	Resource needs
	a regulatory framework for a CLMS[5], indicators for monitoring and supervisions2.					
	2. Implement the CLMS at provinces, districts within these as well as communes where there are known to be large numbers of child labourers.			MoLISA, DOLISA		
3. Provide targeted economic opportunities and social benefits to families of child labourers in need and decent, legal work opportunities for minors not in education and already found in value-chains.	1. Identify districts and communes with the highest out migration and trafficking			MoLISA, MPS with the help of ILLSA		
	2. Analyse local economic context and identify opportunities as well as vulnerabilities for economic development and income generating opportunities.			MoLISA with DoLISAs		
	3. Provide appropriate responses to the target communes, either through improved agriculture productivity, vocational skills training, SME training, etc.			MoLISA & MARD, VCCI, VCA		
	4. Encourage local private sector companies to create new opportunities for employment via incentives and measures to improve effectiveness of the sector.			VCCI, MPI, MoLISA		
	5. Address other vulnerabilities such as school access, quality of education, social benefits so that children of poor families can go to school.			MoLISA with relevant Ministries MOET, MARD		
4. Implement an awareness-raising programme using social-media and targeting both the private sector and the public at	1. Undertake a review of most popular social-media in Viet Nam as well as internet websites in order to ascertain how they are being used to lure children into labour exploitation and to make			MoLISA & Ministry of Information & Communication (MoIC) with help of		

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[5] Guidelines for developing and operating the CLMS are being compiled by the ENHANCE project in collaboration with the Department of Children's Affairs and are expected to be completed in May 2019. In the project provinces, at least 6 pilot communes have been selected for piloting this system (Hanoi: 2 communes, AG: 2, HCM: 2). As soon as the guideline document is completed, the system of collaborators and staff of relevant agencies of the child protection system will be trained before the pilots are established. This may become the ambrio for the establishment of a wider CLMS.

Priorities[2]	Key Actions Needed – including key milestones	Strategic Outcomes	Indicators of Progress	Key Partners	Timelines	Resource needs
large to inform and share critical information on child labour.	recommendations on how to control its negative effects.			an specialised consultancy		
	2. Organise a workshop with relevant stakeholders to present the study and its findings for information and vetting to develop strategy for communication about child labour.			MoLISA & MoIC and relevant Ministries, UN agencies, CSO and relevant private sector companies		
	3. Develop communication strategies about child labour.			MoIC, MoLISA, UNs		
	4. Implement the communication plan to draw the attention of the whole society.			MoIC & MoLISA and communication agencies		
	5. Develop relevant legislation to guide the law on Cyber security			MoJ with MoIC and MoLISA		
	6. Strengthen the management of network providers			MoIC		
Child Trafficking Workshop						
1. Increase awareness raising about the dangers of trafficking and available services and improve means of communications at all levels, i.e. between institutions and from national to province, district and local levels.	1. Develop a communication strategy on child labour and child trafficking			VGCL; *MOLISA, MPS*		
	2. Develop communication materials, products and messages			Ministry of Information and Communications, MOLISA, MPS		
	3. Organize communication activities in various forms suitable for each target audience group			*MOLISA, MoET., MPS, VGCL, Vietnam Women's Union, Youth Union*		
	4. Enhance the capacity of National Hotline on Child Protection to support children who are victims of child labour or child trafficking for labour exploitation			*MOLISA, MoET., MPS, VGCL, Vietnam Women's Union, Youth Union*		

Priorities[2]	Key Actions Needed – including key milestones	Strategic Outcomes	Indicators of Progress	Key Partners	Timelines	Resource needs
2. In order to reduce vulnerabilities of children to trafficking, reduce poverty of families through employment creation, the provision of relevant skills training and/or the provision of additional income generation opportunities, particularly in remote regions and amongst ethnic minority communities.	1. Identify districts and communes with the highest out migration and trafficking			MoLISA with the help of ILLSA		
	2. Analyse local economic context and identify opportunities as well as vulnerabilities for economic development and income generating opportunities.			MoLISA with DoLISAs		
	3. Based on the above study, provide appropriate responses to the target commune, either through improved agriculture productivity, vocational skills training, SME training, etc.			MoLISA & Ministry of Agriculture, VCCI, etc.		
	4. Encourage local private sector companies to create new opportunities for employment via incentives and measures to improve effectiveness of the sector.			VCCI, MPI, MoLISA		
	5. Address other vulnerabilities such as school access, quality of education, social benefits so that children of poor families can go to school.			MoET & MoLISA		
3. Explore means to manage social-media tools such as Facebook, Whatsap, Viber, Zalo, etc. as well as the internet more generally to avoid them being used to lure children into exploitative situations. By the same token, explore how to make use of the same social media tools to increase communications to children and the public at large about the dangers of labour exploitation while providing a source of safe information.	1. Undertake a review of most popular social-media in Viet Nam as well as internet websites in order to ascertain how they are being used to lure children into labour exploitation and to make recommendations on how to control its negative effects.			MoLISA & Ministry of Information & Communication (MoIC) with help of an specialised consultancy		
	2. Organise a workshop with relevant stakeholders to present the study and its findings for information and vetting. Based on outcomes of the workshop decide on a way forward which *could* include some of the below.			MoLISA & MoIC and relevant Ministries, UN agencies, CSO and relevant private sector companies		
	3. Develop and distribute relevant information materials for children and their parents to be distributed via social-media, TV, radio and in a pamphlet addressed to parents.			MoE T, MoLISA		
	4. Work with social-media organisations to find means of controlling / screening social media for content.			MoIC & MoLISA		

Priorities[2]	Key Actions Needed – including key milestones	Strategic Outcomes	Indicators of Progress	Key Partners	Timelines	Resource needs
	5. Develop relevant legislation to guide the law on Cyber security			MoJ with MoIC and MoLISA		
	6. Strengthen the management of network providers			MoIC		
Child Labour Prevention and Education Workshop						
1. Enhance multi-sectoral collaboration within the MoET, across key Ministries and from National to Provincial, District and local levels.	1. Establish a system to maintain an up to date inventory of children dropping out of school in border provinces, children in difficult circumstances (poor households, near poor households, children with disabilities, HIV/AIDS); children with migrated parents and share the information with border guard units to strengthen the management of immigration for child labour purposes			MOET, MOLISA, MPS		
	2. Provide services to support children with disadvantages access to government support (exemption of school fees, educational supports) to prevent children from drop out of schools for labour exploitation).			MOET, MOLISA, Women's Union, Youth Union		
	3. Develop activities and progammes to support dropped out of schools children to return to schools.			MOET, MOLISA, Women's Union, Youth Union		
	4..Develop and organize career development and vocational training for drop out of school children			MOET, MOLISA, TVET		
2. Improve the quality of vocational skills training being provided, including through the review and revision of the curriculums in line with market demands.	1. Survey and assess the training needs of the labour market.			MOLISA, TVET, ILSSA		
	2. Build links between vocational training institutions and private sector enterprises.			MOLISA, TVET, private sector		
	3. Develop vocational training programs meeting the needs of the labour market and the technical needs of the private sector enterprises.			MOLISA, TVET, private sector		
	4. Upgrade vocational training centres' facilities, curriculum, trainees and regime in line with market demands, and consider giving certificates with equivalency to high school certificates.			MOLISA, TVET, MOET		

Priorities[2]	Key Actions Needed – including key milestones	Strategic Outcomes	Indicators of Progress	Key Partners	Timelines	Resource needs
	5. Regularly provide career orientation, training and evaluation of the skills training for parents and students based on the local social and economic conditions			MOLISA, MOET		
3. Develop economic models for poor families to help them overcome poverty and generate additional income in order to be able to have their children attend school instead of working.	1. Identify and make a list of districts and communes with high rates of school dropouts			MOLISA, ILSSA		
	2. Analyze the local economic context and identify opportunities and gaps for economic development and income generation opportunities.			MOLISA, DOLISAs		
	3. Provide appropriate interventions for target communes, through improving agricultural productivity, vocational skills training, training for SMEs, etc			MOLISA, MARD, VCCI, VCA		
	4. Develop preferential mechanisms and policies to encourage local private enterprises to create new job opportunities for local workers			VCCI, MOLISA, MPI		
	5. Addressing other gaps such as school access, education quality, social benefits so that children of poor families can go to school.			MOET, MOLISA		
5. Raise awareness of communities, families and children about the dangers of child labour and inform them about the various benefits that schooling, including continued education and vocational skills training as well as higher education, will provide their children.	1. Develop communication strategies on prevention and reduction of child labor, children trafficking for labour exploitation			MOET, MOLISA, MPS		
	2. Organize communication activities with appropriate forms for students in schools			MOET		
	3. Produce communication materials, products and messages			MOET, MoIC		
	4. Organize pilot models, key clubs and student groups on prevention and reduction of child labor, child trafficking in schools			MOET, Youth Union		

Priorities[2]	Key Actions Needed – including key milestones	Strategic Outcomes	Indicators of Progress	Key Partners	Timelines	Resource needs
Child Labour Prevention in Agriculture						
1. Review and revise, update and or complete the legal framework ensuring clear definitions for child labour, worst forms of child labour, forced labour and providing greater clarity regarding work that is prohibited for children in agriculture amongst different age groups as well as the allowed working hours for each category of children.	1. Review the various laws, decrees, orders and policies relating to the prevention and elimination of child labour with a particular focus on the needs of the agriculture sector in order to identify gaps, inconsistencies and contradictions.			MoLISA, MARD		
	2. Update and or complete the legal framework ensuring that it provides clear definitions for child labour, worst forms of child labour and provides clarity on the allowed working hours and conditions of work for light work (13 years old), for children still in school (under 15) and for children under 18 years of age in agriculture			MoLISA, MARD, MoET, VCCI, and VGCL		
	3. Review all key jobs in the agricultural sector where children may be working in order to identify tasks that would be considered hazardous and complete a list of hazardous work in the agriculture sectors as per ILO C138.			MARD with MoLISA		
	4. Ensure that laws and decrees on criminal as well as administrative sanctions in the field of child labour and child protection impose penalties with sufficient deterrence.			MARD, MoLISA and MPS		
2. Intensify the implementation of poverty reduction and income generating programmes, including those implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture, as well as the provision of strengthened career counselling, vocational skills training and job placements for older children and youth in rural areas as well as in the fishing sector with	1. Develop a plan to support families with disadvantaged children integrated into SEDP programs, poverty reduction programs and new rural programs to ensure these families are supported to develop manufacturing			MoLISA, MARD, MoET, relevant private sector associations working in the agriculture sector		
	2. Analyze the local economic context and identify opportunities and gaps for economic development and income generation opportunities for households with disadvantaged children			MoLISA, MARD, MoET, relevant private sector associations working in the agriculture sector		

Priorities[2]	Key Actions Needed – including key milestones	Strategic Outcomes	Indicators of Progress	Key Partners	Timelines	Resource needs
increased focus in districts with high levels of child labour.	3. Provide appropriate interventions for target communes, through improving agricultural productivity, vocational skills training, training for SMEs, etc.			MoLISA, MARD, MoET, relevant private sector associations working in the agriculture sector		
	4. Develop preferential mechanisms and policies to encourage local private enterprises to create new job opportunities for local workers			Private sector association with enterprises in the concerned value-chains.		
	5. In collaboration with communes and local level government officials, develop a child labour monitoring system (CLMS) building on the work already undertaken by the ILO ENHANCE Project and provide regular monitoring of progress in the elimination of child labour in regions with levels of child labour.			MoLISA, MARD, MoET and relevant private sector associations		
3. Increase awareness raising and communications with regards to child labour with a particular focus on the legal framework and negative effects of child labour on children's well-being and poverty reduction, targeting local government institutions, families, parents and children themselves; as well as on FTAs and the elimination of child labour in agricultural value-chains targeting public and private sector enterprises.	1. Develop a communication strategy on prevention of child labor in the agricultural sector			MARD, VCCI, VCA, MOLISA		
	2. Produce communication materials, products and messages			MoIC, MoLISA, MARD		
	3. Organize communication activities with appropriate forms for each target group			MARD< MOLISA, MOET, VGCL, Women's Union, Youth's Union		