



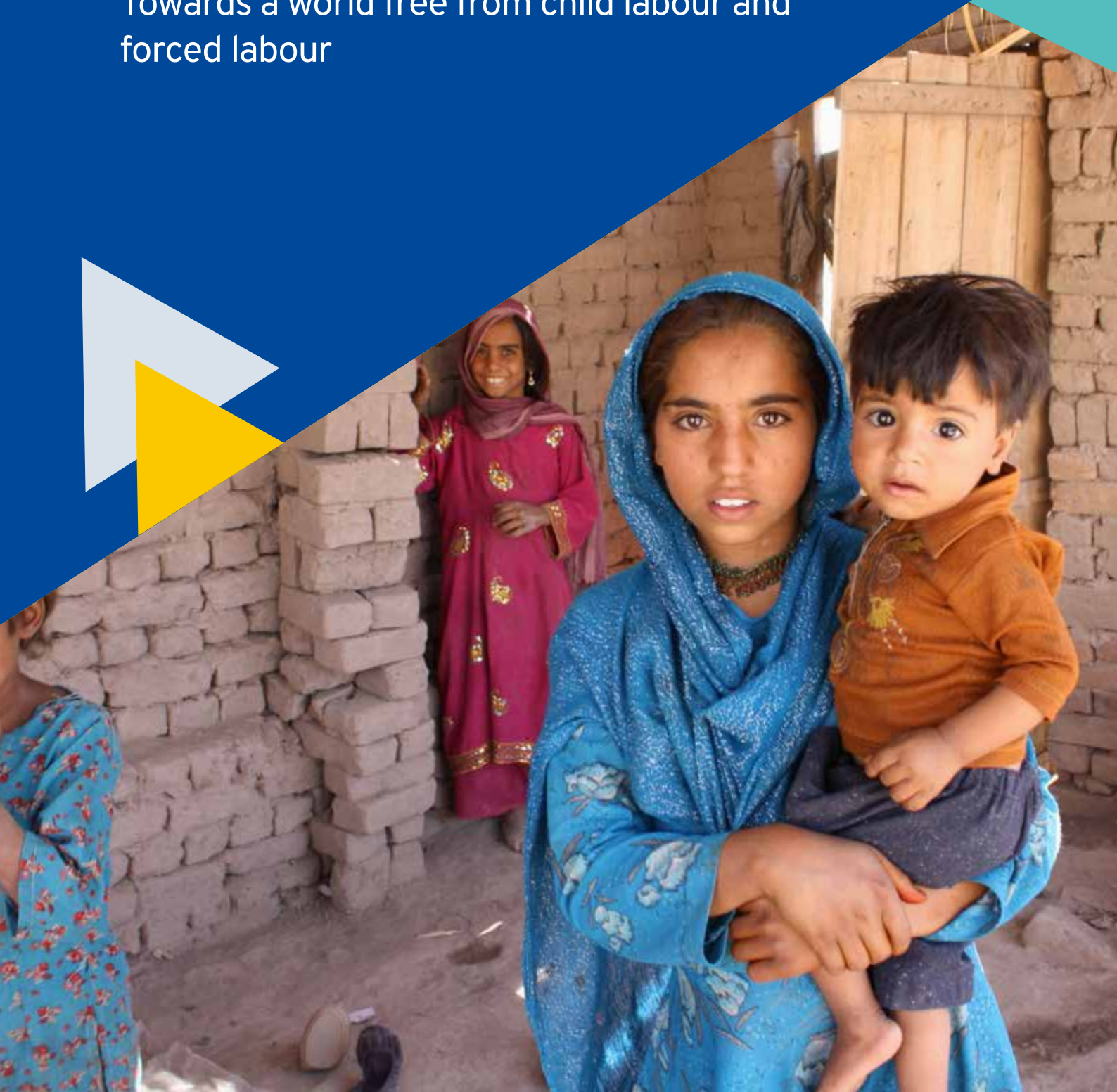
International
Labour
Organization



IPEC+
Global
Flagship
Programme

► IPEC+ Global Flagship Programme

Towards a world free from child labour and
forced labour



► What is IPEC+

The IPEC+ Global Flagship Programme – in line with Target 8.7 of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda – seeks to provide ILO leadership in global efforts to eradicate all forms of child labour by 2025 and all forms of contemporary slavery and human trafficking by 2030. It also aims to ensure that all people are protected from – and can protect themselves against – these gross human rights violations.

The International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour and Forced Labour (IPEC+) recognizes that these unacceptable forms of work deny workers their basic human rights at work and that they share root causes of poor governance, discrimination and social exclusion, family and community poverty and lack of access to decent work and to the rights of freedom of association and collective bargaining. Ensuring the occupational safety and health (OSH) of children above the minimum working age is a critical strategy for protecting them from child labour. Early intervention addressing OSH concerns can in some instances help prevent work situations from degenerating into situations of forced labour.

IPEC+ Global Flagship Programme works from the village to the global stage with the ILO's constituents (governments, employers' and workers' organizations), as well as with enterprises and small producers' organizations, NGOs and civil society organizations, to promote the eradication of child labour and forced labour and the realization of all fundamental rights at work, with a focus on:

- the rural and informal economies;
- enterprises and global supply chains;
- countries in crisis and fragile situations.



► The ILO's normative framework

The IPEC+ Global Flagship Programme is built on the foundations of Target 8.7 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the ILO Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work (FPRW) and the corresponding instruments dealing with child labour and forced labour. It is guided by the 1998 Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and its amended version from 2022 and the [Integrated Strategy on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work](#).

IPEC+ considers child labour and forced labour entry points for ILO action and support for constituents. FPRW – freedom to organise and bargain collectively, and freedom from discrimination, child labour and forced labour, and occupational safety and health – are universal, inalienable and indivisible human rights and, at the same time, enabling conditions for decent work and sustainable economic growth. Mutually interdependent and reinforcing, they are the starting point for a virtuous circle of effective social dialogue, better incomes and conditions for workers, increased consumer demand, more and better jobs and social protection, rural development, rising enterprise productivity, and of formalizing the informal economy.

► ILO conventions on child labour and forced labour

- **Convention No. 138** on the minimum age (1973)
- **Convention No. 182** on the worst forms of child labour (1999), *universal ratification*
- **Convention No. 29** on forced labour (1930)
- **Convention No. 105** on the abolition of forced labour (1957)
- **Protocol No. 29** to the forced labour Convention No. 29 (2014)

(Conventions No. 138 and No. 182 and Convention No. 29 and its Protocol have accompanying recommendations)

Together, these instruments provide members States with the necessary policy framework to understand and fight child labour and forced labour.

► ILO conventions on other FPRW

In line with the [ILO 1998 Declaration on FPRW](#), the above Conventions are complemented and mutually reinforcing with other ILO Fundamental Conventions including:

- **Convention No. 87** on the freedom of association and protection of the right to organise (1948)
- **Convention No. 98** on the right to organise and collective bargaining (1949)
- **Convention No. 100** on equal remuneration (1951)
- **Convention No. 111** on discrimination (employment and occupation) (1958)
- **Convention No. 155** on occupational safety and health (1981)
- **Convention No. 187** on promotional framework for occupational safety and health (2006)

Regardless of ratification of the ILO Conventions and other instruments, all ILO member States, simply by virtue of membership, are obliged to respect, promote and realize, in good faith, the rights contained in these instruments.



► IPEC+ theory of change

IPEC+ theory of change is based on four “interwoven” categories of change and expected results in eight areas:

Public policies and governance

Developing **better policies and laws**, and robust and accountable public **institutions** to enforce the law is a critical starting point for the promotion and realization of fundamental principles and rights at national levels. It is also essential for the protection of rights-holders and access to remedies when their fundamental rights at work are violated – including the denial of their right to organize.

Partnerships and advocacy

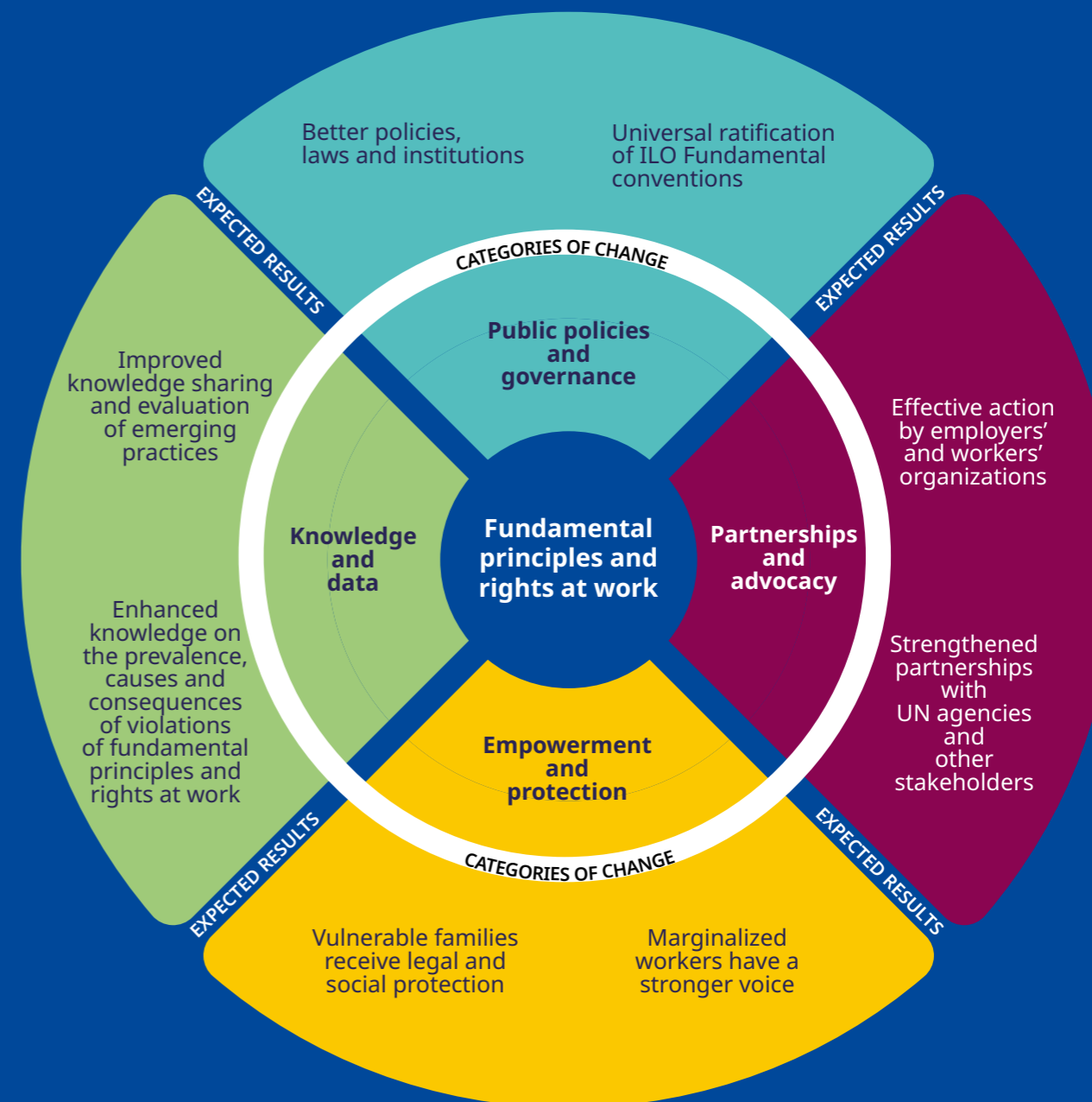
Strong engagement of all relevant actors including **effective action by employer’s and worker’s organizations and strengthened partnerships with UN agencies and other stakeholders** will ensure their respective constituencies bring their weight to bear in the pursuit of fundamental principles and rights at work.

Empowerment and protection

Equally important are bottom-up approaches that aim at the empowerment and representation of rightsholders, including **vulnerable families to receive legal and social protection**, and **marginalized workers to have a stronger voice**, so that they can assert their rights and entitlements, particularly through organizing for collective strength and representation.

Knowledge and data

Critical to this strategy is strengthening the evidence base, upon which effective policies, advice and interventions are designed, tested and adjusted. This involves conducting surveys, developing tools, **improved knowledge sharing** and **evaluating emerging practices**, and **enhancing knowledge** on the prevalence, causes and consequences of violations of fundamental principles and rights at work.



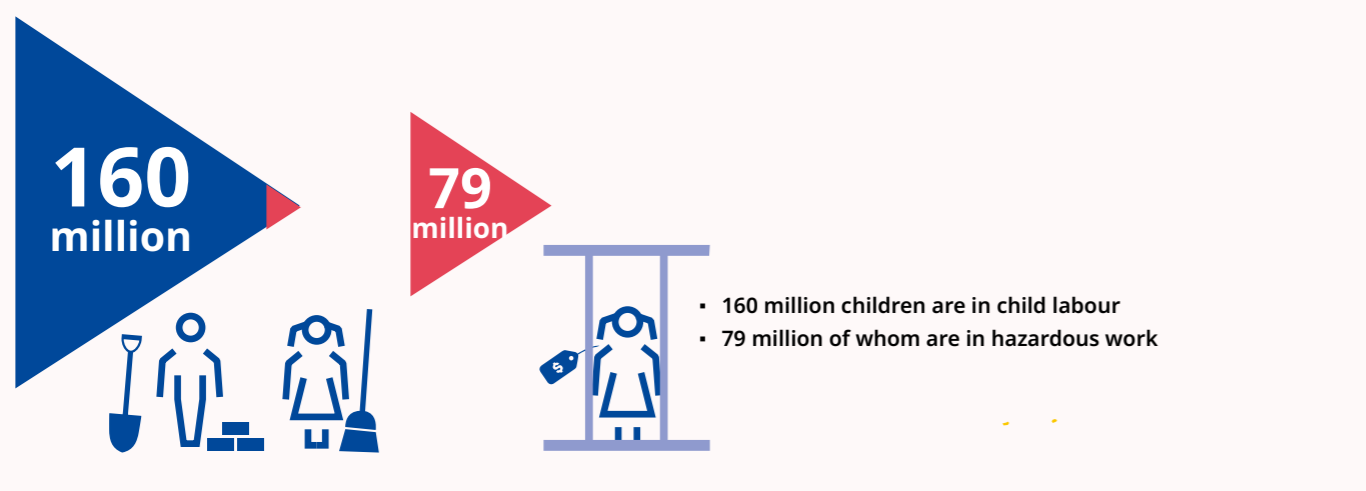
▶ Eliminating child labour and forced labour

A global overview and the ILO's response



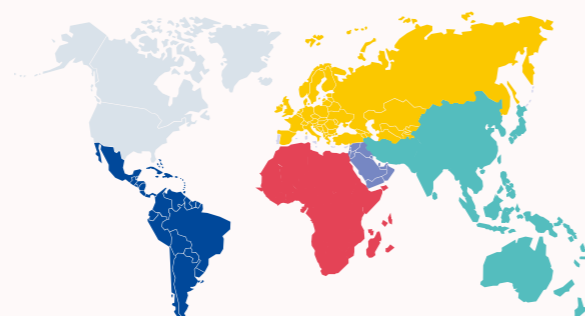
▶ The global challenge of child labour

▶ There are 160 million children in child labour

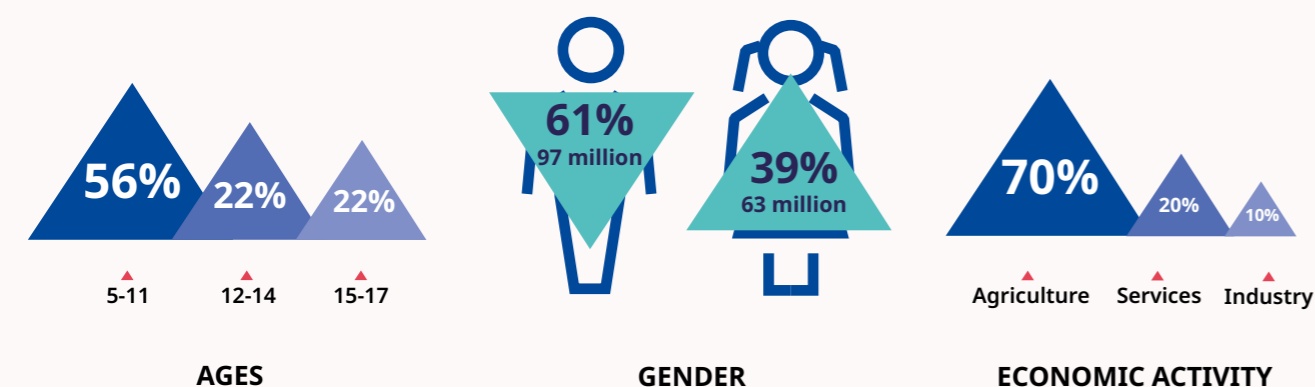


REGIONAL PREVALENCE OF CHILD LABOUR

Africa	21.6%
Arab States	5.8%
Asia and the Pacific	5.6%
Europe and Central Asia	5.7%
Latin America and the Caribbean	6.0%



Of the 160 million children in child labour...



Source: ILO and UNICEF: *Child Labour: Global estimates 2020, trends and the road forward*. (Geneva and New York, June 2021). Available at: www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---ipec/documents/publication/wcms_797515.pdf.

▶ What the ILO can offer to address child labour

In 2022, the global movement against child labour adopted the [Durban Call to Action](#), which provides a practical blueprint to accelerate progress toward the elimination of child labour. The following is an overview of ways the ILO supports the implementation of the Call to Action at the global, regional and national levels.

Public policies and governance

Support governments to use whole-of-government and multistakeholder approaches

- ▶ [Toolkit for the Development and Implementation of National Action Plans \(NAPs\) on Child Labour, 2017](#). This resource supports governments to design, cost and implement National Action Plans to prevent and reduce child labour, including support for Alliance 8.7 Pathfinder Countries and their pathfinder country roadmaps, involving all relevant stakeholders.

Conduct campaigns to achieve universal ratification of ILO child labour conventions and assist Member States to ensure national legal frameworks are aligned with them

- ▶ The ILO provides technical assistance to governments to ratify child labour conventions, including gap analyses comparing national law with international labour standards on child labour which have not yet been ratified. It also supports alignment of national law with international labour standards, notably in support of the development of hazardous work lists and their periodic review/updating.

Promote compliance with child labour laws

- ▶ [Optimizing compliance with child labour legislation through strategic collaboration of labour inspection and child labour monitoring programmes, 2017](#). Labour inspectorates, together with other public institutions and in collaboration with social partners, have long been active in addressing child labour through the combined use of advisory and enforcement actions. This brief supports the capacity of labour inspectorates to enforce and promote compliance with child labour laws, particularly in the informal sector, and to link inspections with existing child protection systems as well as private sector compliance mechanisms.

Mainstream child labour into wider agendas and promote integration of relevant sectors into child labour strategies

- ▶ [Combatting Child Labour Through Education: a resource kit for policy makers, 2009](#). This tool sets out practical measures including the mainstreaming of child labour into educational sector plans, and education components into National Action Plans on child labour.

- [Resources to improve occupational safety and health](#). These tools help policy makers, employers and workers' organizations and communities to ensure that young people above the minimum age have access to safe and healthy working environments, a critical part of ending child labour.

Partnerships and advocacy

Mobilize constituents and other partners and promote engagement at global, regional and country levels

- Through the [Alliance 8.7](#), the ILO mobilizes governments, workers' and employers' organizations and civil society to scale up solutions that work, drive innovation, and maximize the impact of resources through strengthening engagement at the global level and action in Pathfinder Countries.
- Through the [Regional Initiative Latin America and the Caribbean Free of Child Labour](#) and other innovative partnerships, the ILO develops, implements, evaluates, and promotes the scale up of models of intervention to address child labour that are focused on prevention, effective policy responses and systems-level change.

Support the elimination of child labour in supply chains

- [ILO-IOE Guidance Tool for Business](#), 2015. This tool helps employers' organizations and enterprises to conduct effective child labour due diligence to mitigate child labour risks, including by addressing decent work deficits and tackling the root causes of child labour, through the [Child Labour Platform](#), public-private partnerships, the Alliance 8.7 Supply Chain Action Group, and other innovative approaches.

Advocate for comprehensive social and economic initiatives including in free trade agreements to eradicate child labour and uphold fundamental labour rights

- The ILO promotes the elimination of child labour and other fundamental labour rights as an objective in free trade agreements and supports their implementation.
- The ILO implements global, regional, national and subnational awareness-raising campaigns, using participatory methods to foster systemic behavioural changes to abandon child labour practices, including child domestic work, particularly in rural areas. A particular focus is on promoting girls' access to education and raise awareness on girls' burden of care and domestic work (at home and at the homes of others).

Empowerment and protection

Strengthen capacities of constituents and other relevant organizations operating in sectors with high prevalence of child labour

- Freedom of association and the right to collective bargaining are enabling rights that have historically underpinned progress against child labour. Strengthening the capacity of employers' and workers' organizations to address the problem in the context of mature labour relations is therefore a priority for the ILO. This support particularly aims to expand their membership in the gig, platform, and informal economies, and support cooperatives and other relevant social and solidarity economy organizations operating in sectors with high prevalence of child labour to improve livelihoods for their members, including by linking cooperatives to markets/private sector actors, as well as expansion of female membership. A range of [tools and other resources](#) support these efforts.

Promote decent work conditions for small producers

- Through the [International Partnership for Cooperation against Child Labour in Agriculture](#), development cooperation and other means, the ILO creates mechanisms to improve the labour conditions of smallholder and family farms, secure decent incomes for small producers and owner-operators and strengthen the capacity of cooperatives, producers' and farmers' organizations to improve livelihoods for their members, including by facilitating increased access to finance and credit.

Innovative approach to resource mobilization

- [Innovative Finance: putting your money to \(decent\) work](#), 2018. This publication outlines how ILO integrates financing child labour elimination into its innovative finance strategies, in order to mobilize resources and scale up policies and programmes that proved effective to reduce child labour.

Knowledge and data

Inform global, regional and country strategies to combat child labour through knowledge and data

- Producing [Global Estimates on Child Labour](#) and develop actionable recommendations for governments, employers, and workers based on the evidence are a main contribution of the ILO to the worldwide movement against child labour. This includes supporting national statistics offices in the implementation of regular child labour surveys and supply chain surveys.
- More broadly, the ILO implements an extensive research agenda to address the [evidence gap on child labour](#), which is critical to support evidence-based policies. A particular focus is on the links between child labour and situations of crisis, including conflicts, climate change, migration and forced displacement, and humanitarian emergencies.

▶ The global challenge of forced labour

- ▶ There are 28 million people in situations of forced labour in any given day



It means 3.5 people for every thousand people in the world.

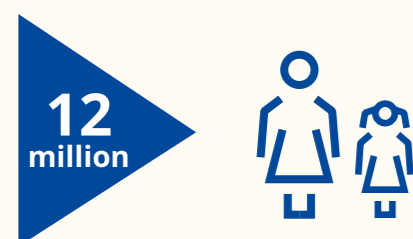
This includes:

- 17.3 million people in forced labour exploitation
- 6.3 million people in forced commercial sexual exploitation
- 3.9 million people in State-imposed forced labour

REGIONAL PREVALENCE OF FORCED LABOUR

Prevalence per thousand population

■ Africa	14%
■ Americas	13%
■ Arab States	3%
■ Asia and the Pacific	55%
■ Europe and Central Asia	15%

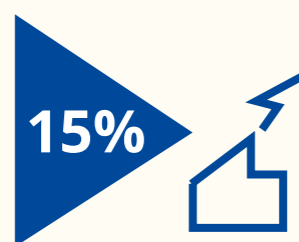


GENDER

Women and girls account for 11.8 million of forced labour victims.

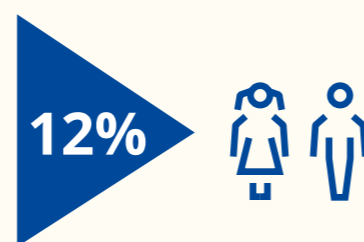
MIGRANT WORKERS

Nearly 14 out of every thousand adult migrant workers are in forced labour in the private economy.



CHILDREN

3.3 million children are in situations of forced labour.



Source: ILO, Walk Free Foundation and IOM: *Global Estimates of Modern Slavery: Forced Labour and Forced Marriage*, Geneva, September 2022. Available at: www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/@ed_norm/@ipec/documents/publication/wcms_854733.pdf.

▶ What the ILO can offer to address forced labour

Public policies and governance

Support ILO Member States in running national campaigns to ratify international labour standards on forced labour

- ▶ The ILO has led campaigns to promote the ratification of forced labour instruments globally, regionally and nationally. These include the *"50 for Freedom"* campaign and the *Centenary Ratification Campaign*.
- ▶ *ILO Standards on Forced Labour*, 2016. This brochure is a reference for government officials, employers' and workers' representatives, partners within the UN system, NGOs and other stakeholders interested in the promotion of ILO instruments.

Support ILO Member States in reviewing their policies and laws related to forced labour through social dialogue, addressing gaps with international labour standards

- ▶ *Eliminating Forced Labour: Handbook for Parliamentarian*, 2019. This handbook is specifically targeted at parliamentarians, decision and policy-makers, to sensitize them on forced labour and give them support to adopt efficient and actionable laws against this complex global issue.
- ▶ *Forced Labour Observatory (FLO)*, 2022. This public database on forced labour and trafficking in persons provides stakeholders with accurate data and statistics on forced labour in ILO's 187 Member States.

Provide technical advice to ILO Member States on the drafting and implementation of National Action Plans (NAPs) on forced labour, including the establishment of effective referral mechanisms

- ▶ *Developing National Action Plans on Forced Labour Toolkit*, 2020. NAPs are powerful policy tools that bring together relevant stakeholders and foster collective action around the eradication of forced labour. The Toolkit addresses the process of NAPs development, governance, implementation and evaluation, and strategies to end forced labour.

Design and facilitate trainings to strengthen the capacity of law enforcement officers, and particularly labour inspectorates in their efforts to better detect forced labour

- ▶ *ILO Detection Indicators of Forced Labour*, 2012. This booklet are intended to help frontline criminal law enforcement officials, labour inspectors, trade union officers, civil society workers, business officers and others to detect persons who are possibly trapped in a forced labour situation, and who may require urgent assistance. The indicators can be used in trainings and represent the most common alert signal for a possible forced labour case.

Partnerships and advocacy

Support major multi-stakeholder initiatives to accelerate the international debate and collective learning, and amplify advocacy efforts against forced labour

- ILO acts as the Secretariat of the [Alliance 8.7](#) which provides a platform for partners to share information, promising practices, lessons learned, and to collaborate and demonstrate progress. Partners include governments, international and regional organizations, workers' organizations, employers' and business membership organizations, civil society organizations, academic institutions and other relevant stakeholders and networks.
- The [ILO Global Business Network on Forced Labour](#) unites the ILO with businesses of all sizes as well as their representative organizations to collectively work towards the eradication of forced labour. It aims to link business actors from across sectors and geographies to eradicate forced labour; support businesses to engage with other relevant stakeholders, including governments, to find sustainable solutions to the structural drivers of forced labour; and create opportunities to amplify these solutions. The Network currently has 22 members and is growing.
- The [Fair Recruitment Initiative](#) has added renewed impetus to this important topic, including on the link between unfair recruitment practices and forced labour and how to prevent and address these practices. Through the implementation of its strategy, the role of ILO and its constituents has expanded, and the development of additional knowledge, tools and guidance has contributed to advancing the international debate. Check out the [Fair Recruitment Knowledge Hub](#).
- The [ILO Toolkit for journalists on reporting on forced labour and fair recruitment](#) provides information and advice to media professionals on how to report accurately and effectively on these issues.

Empowerment and protection

Support trade unions to empower vulnerable workers, especially in the informal economy and sectors with low unionization rates

- [Example of ILO's targeted capacity building support](#) to trade unions to reinforce workers' voices in sectors at high risks of forced labour.

Support employers' organizations and the private sector to address forced labour, including by developing due diligence tools on forced labour and implementing sectoral pilots to demonstrate good practice that can be replicated

- [Combating forced labour: A handbook for employers and business](#), 2015. This handbook helps business and employers' organizations, and enterprises operating in global supply chains, understand and tackle the various dimensions and issues of forced labour.

- [Due diligence toolkit for fair recruitment](#), 2023. This toolkit offers step-by-step guidance aimed at helping companies, particularly SMEs, set out a due diligence process when recruiting and hiring workers from abroad.

Enhance the protection of workers and their rehabilitation, including through implementing skills development and economic reintegration programmes

- [Global guidelines on the prevention of forced labour through lifelong learning and skills development approaches](#), 2020. These guidelines are designed to assist governments, employers' and workers' organizations, NGOs and development practitioners in supporting the prevention and the economic reintegration of victims of forced labour through formal and non-formal skills development services, skills recognition services and post-training support.

Knowledge and data

Support ILO Member States in collecting key data on the prevalence, causes and consequences of forced labour to inform their policies and actions. This includes:

Developing and conducting innovative global research

- [Global Estimates of Modern Slavery](#), 2022. This ground-breaking report has been instrumental in placing the issue of forced labour on the global development agenda and now serves as a reference point for global discussion and policy debate on this intricate matter. Besides assessing the global situation of modern slavery and the key policy priorities for ending it, the report has supported country-level data collection efforts on forced labour.
- [Hard to see, harder to count](#), 2012. These survey guidelines to estimate forced labour of adults and children laid the groundwork for the Guidelines concerning forced labour measurement, adopted by the International Conference of Labour Statisticians in 2018.
- [Evidence Gap Map on Forced Labour and Human Trafficking](#) is an interactive tool which fosters research-driven action to bridge knowledge gaps and combat forced labour and human trafficking. It offers critical guidance on where research resources should be allocated.
- [Global research agenda and national research agendas in 5 selected countries – Chile, Paraguay, Malawi, Nepal, and Uganda](#). These agendas identify priority areas to advance global and national efforts against forced labour, human trafficking, and modern slavery.

Undertaking prevalence surveys and other national research

- Recent nationally representative household surveys, such as the [Nepal Labour Force Survey](#), 2019, and similar surveys in [Uganda](#), 2021 and [Nigeria](#) (forthcoming) have been key in prompting revisions of laws and regulations related to forced labour and initiating national dialogues on the issue.
- Develop initiatives to enhance knowledge dissemination and assess promising approaches to eradicate forced labour.

► Optimizing IPEC+ development cooperation to address key challenges

► 8.7 Accelerator Lab

The need for rapid progress towards SDG Target 8.7 called for a new approach. The ILO's initiative "8.7 Accelerator Lab" was launched to accelerate progress to eliminate child labour and forced labour. It has a unique approach focusing at the «system» and «intervention» level to increase the efficiency of ILO's Development Cooperation.

The system level

The focus on the system level aims at maximizing the impact of IPEC+ development cooperation portfolio in line with three key pillars: targeting, exchanging, and accelerating.

► Holistic ILO intervention insights

Developing information and coordination tools that aim at providing a comprehensive picture of ILO interventions child and forced labour to enable stakeholders to identify critical areas work ensuring coherent action.

► Targeted resource allocation methodologies

Fostering methodologies to inform resource allocation where they can have the most profound impact by facilitating the assessment of the prevalence of child and forced labour, as well as the readiness for action, this approach ensures a more effective allocation of resources. These methodologies envisage to expand its scope to selected economic sectors.

► Strategic and actionable M&E vision

In 2022 the Actionable M&E Vision was developed to promote harmonization, use of data for communications and strategic use of M&E as a core element of innovation in the 8.7 Accelerator Lab. To operationalize this vision:

1. a harmonized log-frame with a single set of output and outcome indicators and targets was developed to ensure coherence between the Multi-Partner Fund project and other projects supporting the 8.7 Accelerator Lab;
2. a human-centred design was adopted to reinforce the emphasis on empowerment of workers and rights holders; and
3. a set of strategic "Theory of changes" were developed to promote coordination and collaboration within specific sector of intervention.

► Innovation as an accelerator for advancing fundamental principles and rights at work

The 8.7 Accelerator Lab implements a progressive framework of innovation that revolves around three strategic pillars focused on identifying the fundamental causes of labour abuses, leveraging insights from past projects for continuous improvement, and an evidence-based approach to scaling up effective interventions.

These pillars are accompanied and reinforced by a set of strategies for targeting and scaling up innovative practices and knowledge-sharing systems.

The intervention level

The 8.7 Accelerator Lab supports tripartite actors and civil society in targeting and implementing development cooperation interventions through national, regional and global development cooperation programming. Accelerated action is then achieved by embracing the six acceleration factors across all interventions. The 8.7 Accelerator Lab's approach at the system level to better target, exchange or accelerate action is being concretely tested and adapted at the intervention level through national, regional and global programming.

8.7 Accelerator Lab Acceleration factors



Foster and develop political commitment



Address root causes



Focus on vulnerable populations



Create and share knowledge



Support sustainable financing



Leverage innovation

Key sectors of intervention from the 8.7 Accelerator Lab include fishing, mining, and agriculture.

To find out more about our work at the system and intervention levels thus far, check out our [Vision document](#) and the latest [Integrated report](#).

► Thematic priorities

IPEC+ strategically centres on three thematic priorities to advance fundamental principles and rights at work, using child labour and forced labour as entry points to address the root causes and consequences of these violations.



► Enterprises and supply chains



The challenge

With an estimated 450 million people working in global supply chains, and untold numbers working in domestic supply chains, workers face high risks of violations of their fundamental rights at work. The impact of multiple crisis, including the Covid-19 pandemic, conflicts in many regions and the impact of climate change, have brought unprecedented challenges to end child labour and forced labour in supply chains.

According to the latest data, child labour in global supply chains varies across sectors and regions, ranging from 9 to 26 per cent. More child labour occurs in domestic supply chains, particularly in regions where children in child labour are mainly involved in family-based subsistence agriculture. Ninety per cent of the people trapped in forced labour are working in the private economy – generating billions of dollars of illegal profits annually. Importantly, child labour and forced labour prevail in circumstances where the rule of law and labour relations are weak, freedom of association is lacking, and discrimination is prevalent. Violations to these fundamental rights at work are driven by interconnected factors such as poverty, limited access to social protection, quality education and vocational training.

IPEC+ work on supply chains is informed by the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs), the ILO Declaration on Multinational Enterprises and ILO's Strategy on Decent Work in Supply Chains (2023). IPEC+ coordinates and collaborates closely with the ILO Priority Action Programme on Supply Chains.

Public policies and governance

IPEC+ promotes models of good governance in supply chains for more sustainable and inclusive growth, and facilitate social dialogue and collaboration between workers', small producers' organizations, communities, and small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and international actors, such as buyers, to improve respect of fundamental principles and rights at work, including at the lowest tiers of the supply chain. Key achievements include:

- **New or amended laws or public policies to address child labour and forced labour in high-risk tiers of supply chains.** In **Madagascar**, with ILO's technical guidance, the 2023 mining code was aligned with Convention No. 182 and the National Action Plan on the Elimination of Child Labour in Mica contains new provisions on public-private collaboration. In **Nepal**, the Government adopted new provisions to prohibit recruitment fees in the garment sector.
- **Social dialogue on supply chains strengthened.** In **Brazil**, social dialogue in the cocoa, coffee and carnaúba sectors led to the development of national guidelines to promote decent work in supply chains. In **India**, the State of Telangana established a social dialogue platform to bring together cotton supply chain actors including local government authorities, workers' organizations, buyers, and input providers.

Partnerships and advocacy

IPEC+ engages with all relevant actors to ensure their respective constituencies bring their weight to bear in the pursuit of fundamental principles and rights at work. Key achievements include:

- **Multistakeholder collaboration to reach SDG Target 8.7 in supply chains.** Over 250 organizations have joined the Alliance 8.7 Action Group on Supply Chains with more than half of pathfinder countries indicating that progress in their supply chains is critical to reach SDG Target 8.7. In 2019, the Action Group published a [report](#) with the first ever estimates of child labour and human trafficking in global supply chains, developed an interactive mapping of anti-trafficking organizations for business, and formed sub-groups to tackle the unique challenges faced in the mining, fishing, and garment sectors, including through home-host country dialogues.
- **Multinational enterprises across sectors collaborate with Governments to address the root causes of child labour in supply chains.** The [ILO Child Labour Platform \(CLP\)](#) guided over 200 businesses on the implementation of the ILO-IOE Child Labour Guidance Tool for Businesses. The CLP established cross-sectoral Country Working Groups bringing together Governments and multinationals in **Côte d'Ivoire**, the **Democratic Republic of Congo** and **Uganda** to end child labour in supply chains. In 2023, each group adopted "Accelerating Action" plans to advance social dialogue and tackle the root causes of child labour by promoting additional fundamental rights at work and extending social protection, access to education and youth employment opportunities.
- **Private sector and business networks collaborate to tackle forced labour.** The [ILO Global Business Network on Forced Labour](#) has trained over 360 SMEs and individuals on forced labour and fair recruitment, including 60 people on preventing forced labour and promoting fair recruitment together with the Confederation of Industrial Chambers of the United Mexican States. A [Due Diligence Toolkit for Fair Recruitment](#) was published and adapted in **Malaysia**. In **Viet Nam**, the Network supported the Chamber of Commerce and Industry to convene a dialogue on the revision of a key law on the recruitment of Vietnamese migrant workers.

In 2022, the ILO, the Global Business School Network and the Geneva School of Economics and Management of the University of Geneva signed a [Memorandum of Understanding](#) to strengthen collaboration on business and human rights education. The same year, the ILO partnered with FAO, ITUC and UNICEF to develop a UN-interagency model with 10 multinational members of the CLP in the coffee supply chain of **Honduras**, **Uganda** and **Viet Nam**.

Empowerment and protection

IPEC+ strengthens the capacity of and extend innovative partnerships to support, test and learn from interventions to develop integrated and rights-based models to empower workers and small producers to realize their FPRW at the enterprise and community level. This will include the development of innovative solutions on due diligence, grievance mechanisms and remediation among others, community monitoring systems and other bottom-up approaches. Key achievements include:

- **Workers in supply chains can exercise their rights to organize and engage in collective bargaining to improve their working conditions.** In **India**, efforts to advance social dialogue and freedom of association led to the registration of a trade union for rural cotton farmers and workers, with approximately 11,483 members, and the establishment of two new Farmers Producers Organizations (FPOs). In **Mali**, 100 new gold mining cooperatives were created in the regions of Kayes, Koulikoro, and Sikasso, and 50 more became officially regulated.
- **Employers' organizations are equipped to promote and advise on the development of due diligence systems in a wide range of supply chains.** In **Uganda**, **Nigeria**, **Egypt**, and **Côte d'Ivoire**, employers' organizations developed a set of tailor-made tools on child labour due diligence and delivered training to 95 of their members in the tea, coffee, cocoa and gold supply chains on the topic. In **Pakistan**, a due diligence toolkit for cotton value chains was developed by the Employers' Federation of Pakistan to train and provide guidance to their members.

In the **Democratic Republic of Congo**, the pilot of the Child Labour Monitoring and Remediation System (CLMRS) led to the identification of 4,690 children in child labour across 10 mine sites in the provinces of Lualaba and Haut-Katanga. In **Côte d'Ivoire**, 6,091 cocoa producers were enrolled in the National Health Insurance Fund (CNAM) through a partnership between the Government and multinationals agreeing to pay the coverage fees. In **Peru**, 10 Regional Committees for the Prevention and Elimination of Child Labour, including in cotton producing regions, were reactivated.

Knowledge and data

IPEC+ produces robust data and analysis to strengthen the evidence base and inform policies to prevent and remediate child labour, forced labour and other fundamental rights violations in supply chains. Key achievements include:

- **A new Decent Work Supply Chain Survey (DW-SCS) methodology.** This approach was tested on the electronics supply chain in **Viet Nam** to obtain higher quality and replicable data on decent work, including fundamental principles and rights at work, across the different tiers of supply chains.
- **Data collection and research on child labour at the upstream levels of supply chains.** In **Madagascar**, a mixed method survey was conducted on the nature and root causes of child labour in artisanal mica extraction, and on child labour and occupational safety and health (OSH) in the vanilla sector. In the **Democratic Republic of Congo**, a feasibility study was also undertaken to establish a sampling framework that would enable the implementation of a probability-based survey on child labour in cobalt.

► Rural and informal economy



The challenge

In 2022, approximately 58 per cent of global employment, and a staggering 89 per cent in low-income countries, was informal, representing over 2 billion workers without proper legal recognition or rights. This lack of recognition hinders the formation of legally acknowledged trade unions and employers' organizations, excluding informal workers from formal collective bargaining and limiting their participation in social dialogue. The informal sector is associated with heightened vulnerabilities, leading to increased risks of forced labour and child labour, particularly in sectors like agriculture, construction, and domestic work. Informality also contributes to discrimination in employment based on gender, age, ethnicity, or disability, both restricting access to formal employment and subjecting informal workers to discrimination, stigma, and harassment. Additionally, the informal and rural economy typically lacks adequate legal protection, enforcement, and access to training and equipment, resulting in poor occupational safety and health (OSH) standards.

Working people in the rural and informal economies - notably children, women, migrant workers and indigenous peoples - are most at risk of being denied their fundamental rights at work. Work on commercial plantations and family farms, in fishing and food processing; as well as artisanal small-scale mining, quarrying and brick kilns - which commonly take place in informal settings - are among the high-risk activities concerned. Deeply-engrained norms and practices, abusive tenancy systems and lack of access to public goods and services hold workers back from claiming their rights. Climate change, the depletion of natural resources, food insecurity and demographic pressures put rural workers at further risk of violations of their fundamental labour rights.

IPEC+ is closely collaborating with the ILO's Priority Action Programme on Transition from the informal to the formal economy to ensure effective coordination and integration of policies and activities across the different areas of the ILO's work and the provision of integrated support to constituents. The four ILO Priority Action Programmes are expected to function as entry points for leveraging partnerships and cooperation in support of the Global Coalition for Social Justice. Provided below is an overview of the way the ILO is promoting fundamental principles and rights at work in rural and informal economies.

Public policies and governance

IPEC+ advocates for inclusive and supportive public policies that acknowledge the importance of this sector. IPEC+ seeks to ensure adequate enforcement mechanisms, including strengthening the reach and capacity of public labour inspectorates, other public authorities and monitoring systems to identify and remedy labour violations before they escalate into for example forced labour, and to provide better services to rural communities, and in the informal economy. Raising awareness of employers, especially in the informal economy is also of particular importance.

- **Strengthened social dialogue among governments, workers' and employers' organizations.** IPEC+ influences policy reforms, fostering an enabling environment based on social dialogue that promotes decent work, social protection, and sustainable economic growth.

- **Integrated approach to fundamental principles and rights at work (FPRW).** In **India**, the ILO is promoting fundamental principles and rights at work in the cotton supply chain. In 2020-2022, the State Government of Telengana piloted the integrated approach to FPRW in four districts through State-wide actions, including: strengthened capacity of district officials to address the four pillars of FPRW; institutionalising the strategy through the convergence of the relevant state departments; expanding the scope of the State resource centre on child labour to also provide services on cases of bonded labour; women workers are now able to engage themselves in dialogue and negotiation on gender-based wage discrimination, while officials and village level leaders are able to promote and monitor non-discriminatory practices; a joint forum was formed by the central trade union to promote the integrated approach within Telengana by organizing workers and farmers in the agriculture sector and working towards integrating FPRW into sustainability dimensions of cotton farming.

Partnerships and advocacy

IPEC+ recognizes the need for collective efforts to bring about positive change. Through strategic advocacy and partnerships with stakeholders at various levels, the programme strives to raise awareness and garner support for the rights of those in the rural and informal economy. By collaborating with governments, employers, and workers' organizations, IPEC+ aims to create a unified voice that advocates for policies benefiting vulnerable populations.

- **International Partnership for Cooperation on Child Labour in Agriculture (IPCCLA).** The IPCCLA is a partnership between FAO, ILO, IFAD, IUF, IFPRI committed to work together towards the elimination of all forms of child labour in agriculture. IPCCLA Partners are stepping up efforts to raise awareness about the problem and calling upon other agricultural stakeholders to collaborate in efforts that will effectively address the root causes of child labour in agriculture.
- **Increased awareness on the risks of child labour and the importance of protected adolescent work in the rural sector.** In **Argentina**, the ILO played a significant role in advocating for the prevention and eradication of child labour and the promotion of protected adolescent work in the agricultural sector and rural areas. In collaboration with the Ministry of Labour and Ministry of Agriculture, the ILO partnered with the Provincial Commission for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour to launch a Social Mapping initiative, evaluating child labour in agriculture using innovative technological tools. Workshops for high school students in at-risk rural areas focused on raising awareness about labour rights, protected adolescent work, and the negative impacts of child labour on health and education. Additionally, in the occasion of the World Day against Child Labour, an awareness raising campaign was organized, challenging the perception of child labour as a naturalized phenomenon. These efforts were complemented by training courses and support for programmes like the Good Harvest Program – programme that provides care and support spaces for the children of rural workers and aims to eradicate child labour and protect adolescent work- emphasizing the reflective understanding of child labour issues and encouraging children's rights and well-being. Trainings for labour inspectors and studies on domestic child labour in rural areas, successfully reduced children's involvement in tasks like firewood hauling and water provision through technological interventions.

Empowerment and protection

Empowering individuals engaged in the rural and informal economy is at the core of IPEC+. The programme invests in skills development, capacity building, and social protection mechanisms. IPEC+ supports trade unions to empower vulnerable workers, especially in the informal economy and sectors with low unionization rates.

- **Targeted capacity building support to trade unions to reinforce workers' voices in sectors at high risks of forced labour.** In **Ghana**, social dialogue was strengthened through the establishment of a Tripartite Committee focusing on improving working conditions and eradicating forced labour in the fishing sector. Additionally, capacities of workers, employers, and government counterparts were strengthened, and a Trade Union Policy aligned with SDG Target 8.7 was developed. In 2022-2023, the Ghana Maritime Authority issued a series of shipping notices mandating compliance with specific provisions of the work in Fishing Convention No. 188. Consequently, almost 80 per cent of Ghanaian-flagged industrial trawler fishing vessels underwent detention for refurbishments and contract verification. Fishers experienced enhanced wages, the installation of new water and bathing systems, the construction of well-ventilated sleeping quarters with mattresses, and the implementation of individualized work agreements. The ILO facilitated for workers in the informal sector to have written contracts and improved working conditions.

Knowledge and data

Informed decision-making is critical for sustainable development. IPEC+ focuses on generating and disseminating knowledge and data related to risks of child labour and forced labour in the rural and informal economy. Through research, data collection, and analysis, IPEC+ aims to deepen understanding and facilitate evidence-based policy formulation.

- **Knowledge-driven progress.** In **Burkina Faso** and **Mali**, cooperatives were empowered to eradicate child labour in the cotton value chain. A needs analysis of the cotton cooperatives was conducted in terms of FPRWs and implementation of the cooperative's principles in cooperation with the umbrella cooperative organizations of Mali, including *Union nationale des producteurs de coton du Burkina (UNPCB)*, the *Confédération malienne pour le développement des textiles (CMDT)* and the *Confédération des sociétés coopératives des producteurs de coton (C-SCPC)*. These studies provided baseline information on the situation and needs of cotton cooperatives with regards to the knowledge, respect and promotion of the FPRWs and the seven cooperative principles. The ILO supported the implementation of the findings and recommendations. As a result, UNPCB adopted a Strategic Plan 2022-2026 on child labour and CMDT a Roadmap to reinforce cotton cooperatives, adopted in 2022. Their members were trained to better address child labour issues in their operations. In both countries, the cooperatives are updating their statuses to be in compliance with the law, including on child labour issues.

► Crisis and fragility



The challenge

It is estimated that one in every four children lives in a country struck by conflict, fragility and/or disaster including those caused by climate change. The most recent global estimates on child labour also show that child labour in situations of fragility is three times higher than the world average. Living in such situations of fragility further exacerbate existing vulnerabilities such populations often face, including greater likelihood of informality in relation to economic activity, living and working in situations where the rule of law and labour relations are weak, freedom of association is lacking and discrimination prevalent. All these factors highlight why it is crucial to address and protect the fundamental principles and rights at work (FPRW) in such situations.

One key challenge is to work within the wider humanitarian-development-peace nexus (HDPN) that exists in such situations and ensure that the fundamental principles and rights at work are understood as relevant in such situations and that labour rights are fully seen as human rights.

Within the ILO, IPEC+ is contributing to the Priority Action Programmes on Just Transitions and Crisis, helping to improve coherence in support and action to promote decent work in crises and post-crises situations and on Just Transition to facilitate efforts towards environmentally sustainable economies and societies.

Public policies and governance

Crisis situations are likely to lead to policy and governance deficits, especially if robust policy and accountability mechanisms are not in place prior to the onset of a crisis. IPEC+ acknowledges the importance of working holistically along the humanitarian, development, peace nexus (HDPN) to ensure that where possible policy frameworks can be set up to mitigate such deficits and that peoples' rights are respected and protected during such situations.

- **Social protection measures.** Ensuring social protection measures are in place, as well as supporting efforts to ensure provision of quality education and safe access to schooling.
- **Strengthened social dialogue.** Levels of informality are often higher in situations of crisis and the levels of vulnerability of those working in such is also extremely high. As such, work on strengthening social dialogue is crucial in such situations, both to increase awareness of workers' rights, but also to promote the protection and promotion of FPRW and labour standards in trying situations.
- **Just transition.** Climate change is expected to have huge consequences on the nature and prevalence of child labour and forced labour. A just transition requires policy coherence between climate action and efforts to advance FPRW. Where possible, measures mitigating against or supporting resilience in regards to climate change and a just transition, should also reinforce the fundamental principles/ efforts to stop child labour and forced labour. This would include ensuring schools are made climate resilient and that efforts to move away from polluting fuels to do not lead to illicit production of things such as charcoal/firewood.

Partnerships and advocacy

IPEC+ recognizes the need for collective efforts to bring about positive change. Through strategic advocacy and partnerships with stakeholders at various levels, the programme strives to raise awareness and garner support for the rights of those in situations of crisis and fragility. By collaborating with governments, employers, and workers' organizations, IPEC+ aims to create a unified voice that advocates for policies towards the eradication and prevention of child labour and forced labour.

- **Enhanced awareness for those working in humanitarian situations to understand and apply relevant measures to address child labour and forced labour.** ILO is a key member of the Alliance for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action (ACPHA), a key group in setting minimum standards of protection for children in humanitarian situations. Through co-chairing the ACPHA's child labour task force, ILO has supported the development and roll-out of a toolkit to address child labour in humanitarian action amongst other relevant tools and support. This includes conducting in-person training for child protection practitioners in Lebanon on child labour and training of UNICEF's region Child Protection Area of Responsibility officers on the toolkit and its use. In regards to children and armed conflict, ILO is a member of the Paris principles advocacy steering committee, which also focuses on advancing the Paris Principles on children in armed conflict, alongside other relevant actors to ensure ILO Convention No. 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labour and the issue of children in armed conflict as a worst form of child labour is understood and addressed within this context. ILO fully supports the mandate of the Office for the Special Representative of the Secretary General on Children and Armed Conflict (SRSG CAAC) and contributes to the SRSG CAAC annual report.

Empowerment and protection

IPEC+ recognizes that in conflict, crisis, or fragile situations, where individuals are among the most vulnerable on the planet, the key elements of empowerment and protection must be intricately woven into strategies. Addressing the unique challenges of those living in such conditions, the programme ensures that protection and empowerment are integral aspects of its initiatives.

- **Awareness raising of FPRW amongst communities impacted and those working to support them.** In **Myanmar**, ILO is working to increase awareness raising to promote changes in perception towards child labour as well as build up local capacity to address such issues. In **Syria** and **Yemen**, the ILO is supporting children's rights through education, arts and media (SCREAM) programme. It has been rolled out to practitioners working in child-friendly spaces, to help sensitize young people about child labour and armed conflict.

Knowledge and data

IPEC+ acknowledges the severe challenge posed by the absence of comprehensive and reliable data on child labour and forced labour, particularly exacerbated in crisis situations. The pressing need for intensified efforts and support in acquiring accurate information on child labour and forced labour within such contexts is evident. Research initiatives play a crucial role in providing the necessary backing for this work, especially for enhancing the accuracy and nuance of data in the Global Estimates on Child Labour and Global Estimates on Modern Slavery.

- **Data generation to better understand and address child labour.** In **Sudan**, ILO supported an assessment to provide evidence on the magnitude of child labour amongst forcibly-displaced persons and host communities and provide evidence of the magnitude of the problem in certain regions. In **Jordan**, ILO has ensured that questions on child labour are included within UNHCR's vulnerability assessment framework looking at Syrian refugees in the country.
- **Understanding the impact of climate change, and of mitigation and adaptation policies on the incidence of child labour.** The ILO's [Issue paper on child labour and climate change](#) was launched on December 2023 at the annual meeting of the ILO Child Labour Platform involving Governments, the International Organization of Employers and International Trade Union Confederation and 50 multinationals. The launch offered an opportunity to discuss how climate change is impacting efforts to end child labour in supply chains and how to increase public-private collaboration on the topic. The issue paper was also presented at the ILO Just Transition Pavilion at the 28th session of the United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP28) on 4th December 2023 in Dubai. The ILO also developed a paper on child labour and the humanitarian, development, peace nexus (HDPN) amongst other pieces of research done on this topic in recent years and since the Durban Call to Action.

► Partnerships

Strong engagement of all relevant actors will ensure their respective constituencies bring their weight to bear in the pursuit of fundamental principles and rights at work.

This effort starts with and gives primacy to the economic actors – employers’ and workers’ organizations, enterprises and public authorities – and must reach out more broadly to partners who support the objectives of the ILO.



► Alliance 8.7



Alliance 8.7 is an inclusive global partnership committed to achieve 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 labour in all its forms.”

The Alliance 8.7 currently has over 500 partner organizations including government institutions, UN agencies, civil society organizations, employers’ and workers’ organizations, academic institutions and survivor networks, all of whom recognize the urgent need to accelerate action to reach SDG Target 8.7 and all of whom have specific expertise to share. While many countries and organizations are taking active steps to achieve SDG Target 8.7, there is an urgent need for coordinated global action. The Alliance 8.7 brings together actors at all levels to collaborate, strategize, share knowledge and ultimately accelerate progress so we can deliver on this commitment by 2030. The strength of Alliance 8.7 lies in the diversity of its partners and their commitment to reaching across borders and meeting the challenges together. The ILO currently serves as Secretariat for Alliance 8.7.

► Pathfinder countries

An integral part of Alliance 8.7 is the Pathfinder Country Strategy through which governments commit to doing more at the national level, leading the way in finding innovative solutions to these complex issues that can be tested, measured and shared with other countries facing similar challenges. Over 36 countries are or have expressed interest in becoming Alliance 8.7 Pathfinder Countries. Many of these countries have successfully gathered a broad range of stakeholders to develop SDG 8.7 Roadmaps with specific priorities, budgets and progress indicators. These countries are reporting on progress on Roadmap priorities. Collaboration with partners and key highlights on progress is showcased on the [Alliance 8.7](#) website to encourage others to take steps to foster the collaboration needed to finally end child labour and modern slavery. In 2023, the adoption of the [Pathfinder Country Accountability Framework](#) introduced new measures to increase accountability and sharpen the focus on monitoring and evaluation to have a real impact on the ground.

Which are the pathfinder countries?

All UN Member States have committed to do more, and pathfinder status is open to any country, regardless of development level. Pathfinder countries commit to new action to:

- adopt, implement or enhance national action plans or policies, including strengthened legal frameworks and enforcement mechanisms, covering the topics enshrined in SDG Target 8.7, as relevant: forced labour, modern slavery, human trafficking and child labour. National action plans or policies should be adopted/implemented in consultations with social partners at country level;
- translate public commitments into concrete actions;
- provide support needed to facilitate accelerated action in another country;
- promote and work towards the ratification and full implementation of recognized international human rights standards and obligations, including applicable international labour standards.

What are the opportunities for a pathfinder country?

Participation in Alliance 8.7 as a pathfinder country is an opportunity to:

- gain development and economic benefits that come from reduced forced labour, modern slavery, human trafficking and child labour;
- harness new resources through the attractive power of a demonstrated willingness to act;
- leverage reputational benefits that come from implementing applicable international standards and being a leader in the field;
- showcase progress and successful interventions and serve as a catalyst for wider change;
- benefit from access to knowledge and expertise;
- benefit from technical support to prepare reports under the SDG Voluntary National Review (VNR).

What are the implications of becoming a pathfinder country?

Pathfinder countries have various options to turn commitments into action on the ground:

- develop a roadmap to achieve SDG Target 8.7 with all interested Alliance 8.7 partners at the country level with measurable actions to achieve accelerated deadlines;
- report against agreed indicators on a yearly basis to showcase progress and to provide visibility to those countries achieving success. Pathfinder countries will also collect data to measure results so that efforts everywhere are continuously improved and lessons learned are shared as widely as possible;
- support Alliance 8.7 outside its own country context for which a range of options exists, including by:
 - ▷ providing political support to subregional, regional and global level efforts, for example by sponsoring, convening or chairing initiatives and events to accelerate action;
 - ▷ scaling up or testing multi-stakeholder and innovative approaches in countries and sectors through the provision of financial and/or technical support;
 - ▷ contributing to the Alliance 8.7 Knowledge Platform that others can draw on to improve results;
 - ▷ participating in one or more of the Alliance 8.7 Action Groups by providing technical and/or financial support.

► Action groups

Alliance 8.7 has established two Action Groups on the themes of Supply Chains and Migration. The Action Group on Supply Chains is a central hub for governments, businesses, trade unions and others to come together in support of plans and initiatives that have global and systemic dimensions on the area of supply chains. This Action group works towards four broad goals revolving around accelerating action; conducting research and sharing knowledge; driving innovation by addressing gaps; and increasing and leveraging resources. The Action Group on Migration works closely with partners to develop and implement plans and initiatives to strengthen SDG Target 8.7 commitments in migration contexts. The Action Group has four main workstreams on research and knowledge; resource mobilization; strategy and policy development; and tools and technical cooperation.

Find out more at www.alliance87.org.



► Regional Initiative Latin America and the Caribbean Free of Child Labour

The Regional Initiative Latin America and the Caribbean Free of Child Labour is an intergovernmental cooperation platform, with **31 member countries**, and with active **tripartite participation** of governments, employers' and workers' organizations that seeks to accelerate the eradication of child labour to achieve the first generation in Latin America and Caribbean that is free of child labour including its worst forms. In 2014, during the 18th ILO Regional Meeting of the Americas (Lima, Peru), the Declaration on the Establishment of the Regional Initiative was signed for accelerated action based on the principles of **sustainability, effectiveness and innovation**. As the Regional Initiative **commemorates its 10th Anniversary in 2024**, its mandate, through the continuing political will of the member States, has been extended in alignment with SDG Target 8.7.

The Regional Initiative's achievements include:

- 1. Sustained political will and action.** Latin America and the Caribbean stands out as one of only two regions worldwide to consistently reduce the prevalence of child labour, achieving a remarkable decrease of over 50 per cent in the last 20 years. During the period from 2000 to 2020, the number of children in child labour dropped from 17.4 million to 8.2 million. Member States have committed to achieving goals established in the 2022-2025 Strategic Plan through implementation of the Regional Programme for the Acceleration of the Elimination of Child Labour (PRAETI for its acronym in Spanish) 2022-2030.
- 2. Effective South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) and Social Dialogue.** As the principal modalities for operationalization of its mandate, the exchange of knowledge and good practices among regional peers and social partners, the joint mobilisation of technical and financial support for research, policy development and programme implementation, SSTC and social dialogue have led to increased institutionalization of policies and programmes to address prevention and elimination of child labour in Member Countries and effective implementation of ILO's Conventions No. 138 and No. 182.
- 3. Increased territorialization of actions to protect children and prevent child labour.** The Child Labour Risk Identification Model (MIRTI for its acronym in Spanish) implemented in Phase 1 and Phase 2 in 11 countries has led to the identification of over 2,500 highly vulnerable/ at-risk municipalities across the region and have united national stakeholders in the development and implementation of local level policies and programmes to address the risk factors that drive child labour. This innovative tool was developed by the Regional Initiative together with the UN Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (UNECLAC) to prevent child labour in vulnerable territories and productive sectors, based on the supply of public services and the promotion of public-private partnerships. To date has been implemented in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Jamaica, Mexico, Paraguay and Peru.

Find out more at www.iniciativa2025alc.org.



Africa

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Democratic Republic of Congo
Egypt
Ghana
Kenya
Madagascar
Malawi
Mali
Mauritania
Niger
Nigeria
Somalia
South Africa
Tunisia
Uganda

Americas

Argentina
Brazil
Chile
Colombia
Costa Rica
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
Guatemala
Honduras
Jamaica
Mexico
Paraguay
Peru
Suriname
Trinidad and Tobago

Arab States

Jordan
Lebanon
Qatar

Asia and the Pacific

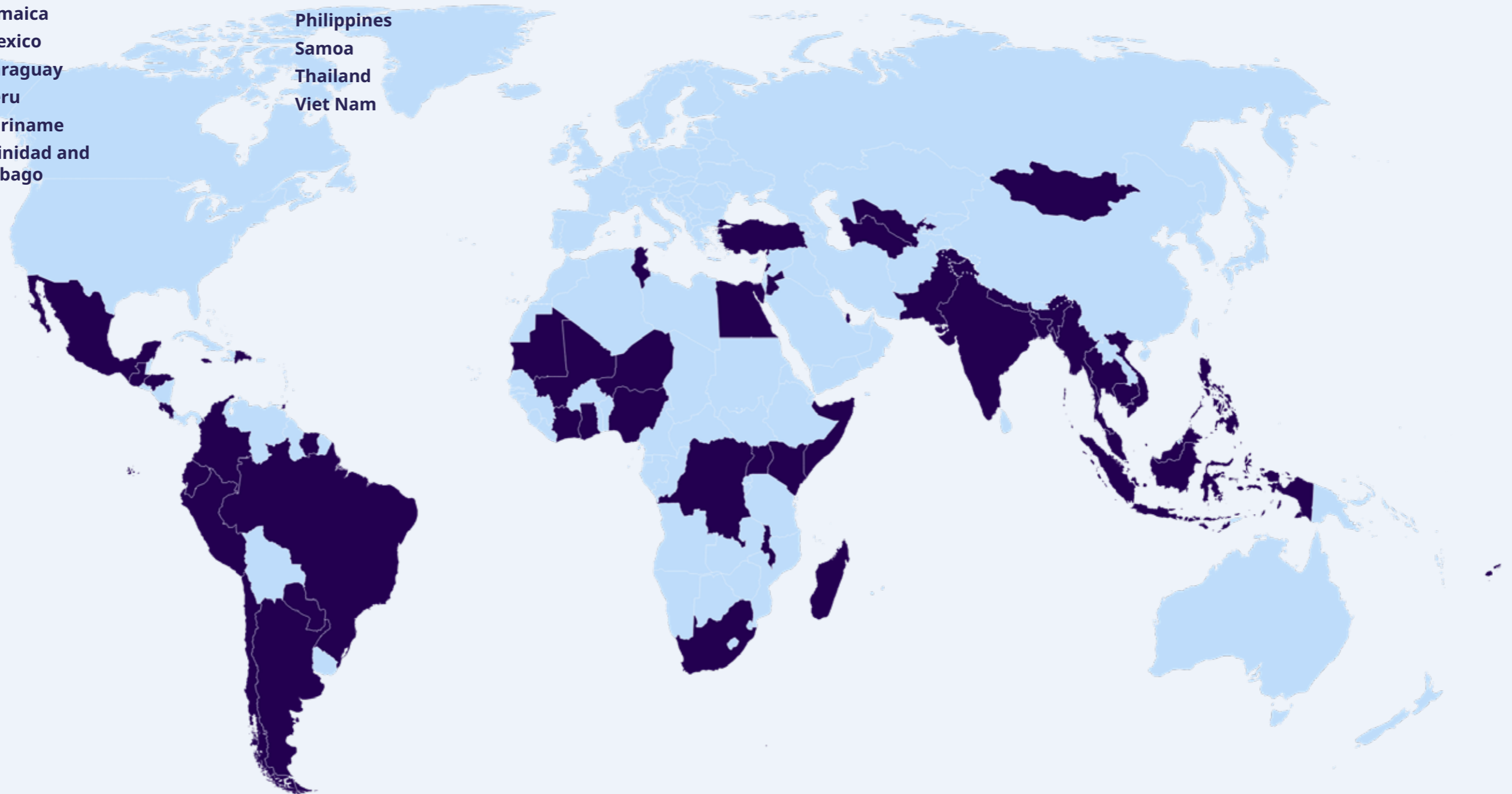
Bangladesh
Cambodia
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Nepal
Pakistan
Philippines
Samoa
Thailand
Viet Nam

Europe and Central Asia

Turkey
Turkmenistan
Uzbekistan

▶ IPEC+ is operating in 50 countries

As of February 2024, IPEC+ is currently working in 50 countries with governments, social partners and a variety of actors to promote the eradication of child labour and forced labour



► Funding IPEC+: Using resources strategically to reach our goal

Achieving SDG Target 8.7 to abolish forced labour, modern slavery, human trafficking, and child labour by 2025 relies on consistent support and funding from development cooperation partners. As we near this important marker, the ILO is carefully evaluating its Development Cooperation portfolio to direct resources towards areas of greatest need, thereby increasing the efficacy of our collaborative efforts.

► Evolution of approvals for projects, 2005-2023



Ongoing support from our funding partners is key to advancing the protection of fundamental labour rights.

► The way forward from funding to financing

Bridging the \$4.3 trillion annual SDG financing gap necessitates a collective approach from both public and private sectors. The ILO has been pivotal in steering the conversation from mere funding to actual financing solutions, a shift that was prominently featured at the 5th Global Conference on the Elimination of Child Labour in 2022. There, discussions around leveraging Official Development Assistance (ODA) to attract additional investments, including those from private sectors via Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) investing, were key. These talks contributed to shaping the Durban Call to Action.

In addition, the ILO is advocating for ground-breaking financing models such as the Impact Bond for Child Labour Elimination in Côte d'Ivoire's cocoa sector. This bond aims to leverage both public and private investments to reduce child labour and enhance education, with financial returns tied to these specific social goals, exemplifying a shift towards outcome-based financing in line with the Durban Call to Action's commitments.





▶ Our partners

The ILO wishes to acknowledge contributions received for the elimination of child labour and forced labour from:



▶ Brazil



▶ Canada



▶ European Union



▶ France



▶ Germany



▶ Italy



▶ Japan



▶ The Netherlands



▶ Norway



▶ Qatar



▶ Spain



▶ Switzerland

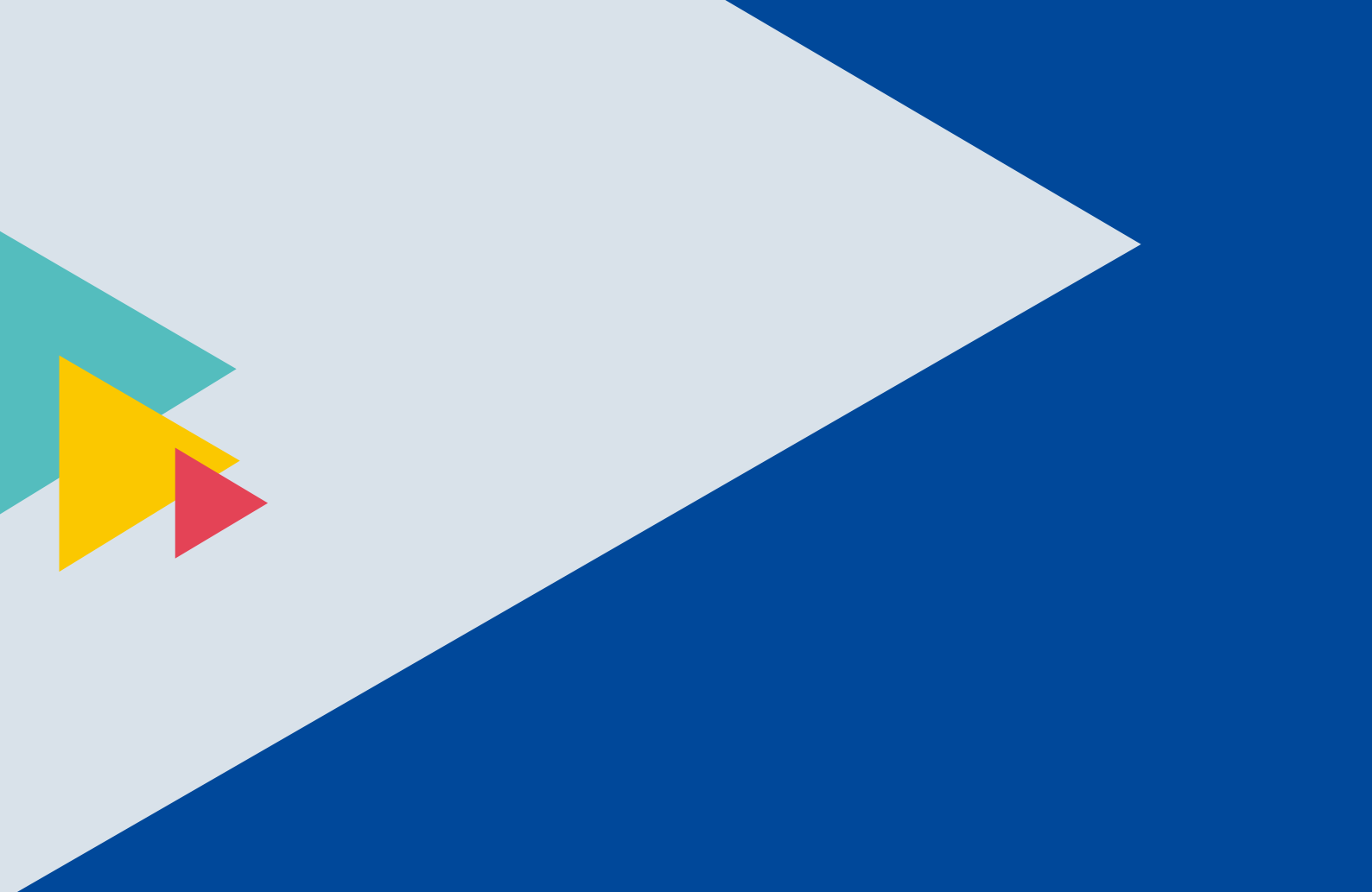


▶ United Kingdom



▶ United States

The ILO also acknowledges with thanks contributions received from IOM and through Public-Private Partnerships, such as CAOBISCO, Ferrero and Inditex; and business-led initiatives, such as the ILO Child Labour Platform (CLP) and the ILO Global Business Network on Forced Labour.



**Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work Branch
(FUNDAMENTALS)**

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