



International  
Labour  
Organization



## ► The ILO Flagship Programmes



## ► The Flagship Programmes: a short description

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### Better Work

As a partnership between the ILO and the [International Finance Corporation](#), a member of the World Bank Group, [Better Work](#) brings diverse groups together – governments, global brands, factory owners, and unions and workers, in order to improve working conditions in the garment industry and make the sector more competitive. Currently active in 1,500 factories employing more than two million workers in seven countries,

Better Work creates lasting, positive change through assessments, training, advocacy and research that changes policies, attitudes and behaviour. Better Work envisions a global garment industry that lifts millions of people out of poverty by providing decent work, empowering women, driving business competitiveness and promoting inclusive economic growth.

### International Programme for the Elimination of Child Labour and Forced Labour (IPEC+)

The [IPEC+ flagship programme](#) seeks to eliminate child labour by 2025 and forced labour by 2030 in line with the SDG target 8.7. It also aims to ensure that all people are protected from – and can protect themselves against – these gross human rights violations. The Programme works in three areas where these violations are particularly acute: i)

rural and informal economies; ii) enterprises, and global and domestic supply chains and; iii) situations of crisis and fragility. In these contexts, the Programme affects change in i) public policy and governance; ii) empowerment of workers and employers' and workers' organizations; iii) development of knowledge and data, and; iv) partnerships.



## Safety + Health for All

Safety and health is fundamental for Decent Work and a foundation of sustainable development. Yet, millions of workers die each year from occupational accidents and diseases and many more suffer from non-fatal work related accidents and disease. Safety + Health for All adopts a focused approach to improve the health and safety of workers worldwide, and contributes to the reduction of the rates of fatal and non-fatal injuries in line with SDG indicator 8.8.1. The programme focuses on four strategic

areas: building knowledge, strengthening national capacities, creating conducive national frameworks and promoting demand for safe and healthy workplaces. It targets primarily hazardous sectors such as agriculture and construction; workers with higher vulnerability to occupational injuries and diseases such as young workers (15-24 years), women and migrant workers; small and medium enterprises and, through the Vision Zero Fund, global supply chains.

## Jobs for Peace and Resilience (JPR)

The [Jobs for Peace and Resilience flagship programme](#) focuses on employment generation, skills and entrepreneurship development in conflict-affected and disaster-prone countries. Given that weak governance, lack of social dialogue and fundamental rights violations can impede or slow down crisis recovery and peace processes, JPR also places a strong focus on institution building, social dialogue and Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work (FPRW). The programme's ultimate beneficiaries are vulnerable young women and men, who are the cornerstone of a better future and whose economic and social inclusion not only reduces risks of social

and political instability but also contributes to peace building, national reconciliation and social cohesion, and enhanced resilience, while producing productive assets and goods. The Programme bridges humanitarian and development support for a strengthened local economic recovery that translates into jobs, pathways to sustainable development and the transition to formality. With this aim, the Programme builds on and implements the policy guidelines adopted in the ILO Recommendation No. 205 on Employment and Decent Work for Peace and Resilience (2017).

## Social Protection Floors for All (SPF)

Today 4 billion people are excluded from social protection. The flagship programme on building Social Protection Floors for All makes social protection floors a national reality in countries that still have underdeveloped or fragmented social protection systems. Social protection floors are basic levels of social protection that should be guaranteed to all. Defined at the national level, they should at least provide essential health care throughout one's lifetime; social protection for all children; income security to all people of working age in particular in case of

unemployment, maternity, disability and work injury; and pensions for all older persons. The programme brings together governments, social partners, civil society organizations, social protection scheme administrators, development partners and the UN system in coordinated and comprehensive social protection interventions. These include carrying out assessments of social protection situations and providing recommendations not only on designing new or reforming existing social protection schemes but also supporting their implementation.



## ▶ How has the COVID-19 pandemic changed the flagship programmes?

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### Better Work

The garment sector is experiencing unprecedented disruption in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic. Better Work plays a key role in the ILO's convening of the [Garment Industry Call to Action](#) which brings, workers, employers, manufacturers, global brands and NGOs together to implement a coordinated response to the crisis. This includes short-term responses, such as protecting workers' health and incomes, and supporting employers to protect jobs, as well as longer-term measures to strengthen social protection in priority apparel-producing countries.

Throughout the pandemic, Better Work has coordinated the ILO's support to constituents in the garment industry. This has included raising awareness of safe working practices, developing and implementing industry tools and guidelines to address COVID-19 related issues, and developing with national partners various methods to monitor and manage threats to health,

safety and working conditions. Better Work has adapted its factory services and utilised digital technologies to support emergency preparedness, social distancing at work, and management of complex compliance issues related to OSH, payment of wages and benefits, and working hours among others. The programme has also launched a [COVID-19 portal](#) on its website that provides regular updates on current realities in each of the countries where Better Work operates.

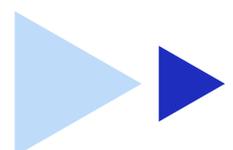
Better Work has partnered with UNICEF to produce a series of briefs providing guidance on child rights in garment factories during and beyond the COVID-19 crisis. Better Work country programmes have also worked closely with the WHO to disseminate awareness-raising materials to factories and workers on recommended COVID-19 safeguards. As part of the ILO country office in countries where the program operates, Better Work has also supported cooperation under the UNCTs.

### IPEC+

IPEC+ has ongoing operations in 66 countries, all of which have been affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. The programme has developed continuity plans to mitigate the risks and to repurpose its strategy with particular focus on innovation, awareness raising, setting-up evidence-based solutions such as conditional cash transfer programmes, conducting research, and strengthening social dialogue. It has allocated additional funding to support efforts to monitor the impact of COVID-19 on child labour and forced labour, particularly in relation to school closures, business shut

downs, unemployment, the loss of livelihoods in affected communities and a lack of social protection systems. These studies are helping IPEC+, constituents and stakeholders better focus on new and emerging gaps.

In coordination with its development partners, IPEC+ has reprogrammed US\$ 21 million of its existing development cooperation funding to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic. In addition, in response to an appeal that the ILO has launched to cover the funding gap, an additional US\$ 21 million have been mobilised.



## Safety + Health for All

The Safety + Health for All Flagship Programme, notably through the [Vision Zero Fund \(VZF\)](#), raised additional funds to assist constituents to strengthen safety and health protection measures. These funds ensured that workers, employers and their families in the garment and agriculture value chains in VZF project countries (Colombia, Ethiopia, Honduras, Lao PDR, Madagascar, Mexico, and Myanmar) are protected from the direct and indirect health risks of COVID-19. Measures were also taken to ensure that workplaces are not negatively impacted by further outbreaks due to poor management of OSH hazards. The Programme will also work closely with the Better Work

Programme to provide assistance to countries (Bangladesh, Cambodia, Indonesia and Vietnam) in supporting garment factories in the prevention and mitigation of COVID-19 related occupational risks.

To address COVID-19 from an OSH perspective, Safety + Health for All also developed a rapid needs assessment tool to assist project staff to engage with constituents on their immediate and longer-term needs. Given its usability to support ILO field specialists with the required adjustments, a generic version of the tool was developed to support any ILO country office in identifying OSH needs related to COVID-19.

## JPR

The JPR programme reviewed and re-designed some of the initiatives to address the socio-economic effects of COVID-19 pandemic, [recommending measures](#) such as the implementation of conflict-sensitive assessments and the development of approaches integrating health and livelihoods aspects, including through building new partnerships.

In Jordan, where the ILO has implemented an [Employment Intensive Infrastructure Programme \(EIIP\)](#) since 2016 to create work opportunities for thousands of vulnerable Jordanian citizens and Syrian refugees, the Programme adopted two immediate COVID-19 crisis response measures: 1) operationalizing employment-intensive works and raising awareness on Occupational Safety and Health (OSH); and 2) re-designing EIIP models to boost employment and income. Despite temporary suspension in line with government instructions, the ILO took steps to minimize the adverse impact of

the crisis on the workers employed under the programme, including:

- ▶ **Continuation of salary payments** to all workers during the lockdown for the duration of their contract
- ▶ **Development of safeguarding measures** to protect workers once work resumes (e.g. PPE and social distancing measures)
- ▶ **Making use of on-line and digital learning tools** (short training videos in targeted occupations and sectors, including agriculture, manufacturing and construction)
- ▶ **Impact assessment** of COVID-19 on vulnerable workers in Jordan, including Syrian refugees, women and workers in informal employment.

With country-specific variations, similar measures were taken in EIIP projects in Lebanon, Mauritania, Mozambique, the Philippines, South Africa, Sudan, and Tunisia.

## Social Protection for All

The pandemic, respective travel restrictions and social distancing measures have led to a transition from face-to-face to online technical support activities. Project activities have therefore been focused on delivering online technical assistance as well as producing knowledge products. At the same time, resources have been repurposed to or raised for activities supporting the COVID-19 response, addressing the immediate direct effects of the crisis as well as second stage effects arising from the economic downturn. A number of UN SDG Fund projects (Mexico, Costa Rica, and Sao Tome and Principe) have repurposed funding to better respond to the socio-economic needs arising from COVID-19. ILO is also providing technical assistance to the social protection COVID-19 contingency plan in Kenya, focusing on the expansion of coverage to informal economy workers. Funds have been also repurposed under the “[Improving synergies between Social Protection and Public Finance Management](#)” EU project. With a total of EUR 2 million, the ILO supports ten countries (Bangladesh, Cabo Verde, Côte d’Ivoire, Ecuador, Malawi, Myanmar, Nigeria, Peru, Sri Lanka, and Togo) in strengthening their social protection systems in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic.

COVID-19 has also served as a wakeup call to the need to expand social protection coverage to workers in the informal economy and to develop new social protection branches such as unemployment protection that were so far underdeveloped. ILO specialists provided continued technical guidance in various emergency contexts, often in collaboration with other UN

agencies, social partners and civil society and developed large social protection response and recovery projects (e.g.: BMZ programme in Ethiopia, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Lao PDR and Indonesia; EU projects in Bangladesh, Cambodia, Nigeria and Sudan; UN joint projects with specific COVID-19 response plans in 30 countries). Moreover, COVID 19 gave the ILO the opportunity to:

- Support the extension of single registries and databases so as to include workers of the informal economy (e.g. Nigeria, Mozambique), with the opportunity to include these workers in contributory social protection schemes after COVID 19;
- Expand the work on unemployment protection (over 20 requests received in 5 months) and promote its pivotal role in providing income protection during crises;
- Work on large cash transfer programmes and their integration into existing social protection systems and alignment with international labour standards (e.g. EU and BMZ funded cash transfer project in Bangladesh);
- Promote ILO standards including social dialogue among Ministries of Finance and financing institutions (e.g. EU delegations through their budget support) as well as IMF;
- Promote and build evidence on social protection systems being a key element in shaping resilient societies capable of recovering from crises and facilitating a just transition.

## ▶ What are the flagship programmes' major achievements and future targets?

### Better Work

Better Work has worked with a variety of partners to improve working conditions in more than 1,700 factories in nine Better Work countries. Significant advances resulting from Better Work interventions include improved minimum wage payments, such as a 125% increased compliance in minimum wage paid to workers in Bangladesh, and decreased worker exposure to chemicals (27 percentage point improvement in Vietnam, 30 in Bangladesh, 18 Indonesia, and 43 in Haiti). There has been a clear rise in the number of women moving into supervisory roles at their factories, which doubled in Bangladesh, resulting in a 39% increase in wages. Likewise, factory adherence to required maternity leave and breast feeding breaks has also improved. Marked decreases in the number of cases of sexual harassment at work reported (-18% in Jordan) has also been an encouraging result.

Key to this success has been collaboration with labour administrations and other

public institutions, employers' and workers' organizations and businesses in global apparel supply chains. In four countries - Jordan, Cambodia, Vietnam and Haiti - governments and social partners have developed long-term sectoral strategies and a vision for the garment sector that focuses on shared responsibility for growth and improvement.

Since the start of its current strategic phase (2017-2022), Better Work has expanded its operations to two new countries, [Ethiopia](#) and [Egypt](#), in the broader framework of an integrated, One-ILO approach to the garment industry. In 2020, the ILO finalised a revised strategy for the Better Work Flagship Programme, focusing on supporting the industry to build back better and seize the opportunities for a human-centred approach to the future of work.

### IPEC+

Since the conception of the IPEC+ flagship programme in 2015, the main achievements have been:

- ▶ In 2020, ILO Convention No. 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labour achieved universal ratification ensuring all children have legal protection against the worst forms of child labour
- ▶ Since 2016, 45 countries have ratified the Protocol of 2014 to the Forced Labour Convention, 1930 approaching the target of the [50forfreedom](#) campaign.
- ▶ The ILO Governing Body endorsed the [integrated strategy](#) and action plan on fundamental principles and rights at work in 2016 and 2017 respectively. Since then,

IPEC+ has integrated all fundamental principles into its projects using the eradication of child labour and forced labour as entry points.

- ▶ From 2015 to 2020, IPEC+ has extended its field presence from 29 to 66 countries worldwide.
- ▶ Launch of the multi-stakeholder partnership, [Alliance 8.7](#), that coordinates action at national and global levels and monitors progress to end child labour and forced labour.
- ▶ Hundreds of national, regional and global research products have been developed and have informed the design and implementation of policy and activities.

The Global Estimates on Child Labour and Forced Labour are among the main research products of IPEC+, they present the scale, prevalence, and key characteristics of child labour in the world today, globally and regionally.

The programme's targets for 2025 are to:

- Expand the IPEC+ programme's field presence support at least 5 additional Alliance 8.7 pathfinder countries and 5 additional particularly vulnerable countries to tackle child labour and forced labour through the strengthening of knowledge and data; public policies and governance; partnerships and advocacy; and

empowerment and protection, particularly in the framework of COVID19.

- Leverage the opportunity of 2021 being the International Year of the Elimination of Child Labour to raise awareness on the risks of child labour mainly in light of COVID19 and to engage different partners in IPEC+ efforts to achieve SDG Target 8.7 to eliminate child labour in all its forms by 2025.
- Create a Network of Municipalities in the framework of the Regional Initiative in Latin America with active local policies to respond to child labour and advance with the achievement of SDG Target 8.7.

## **Safety + Health for All**

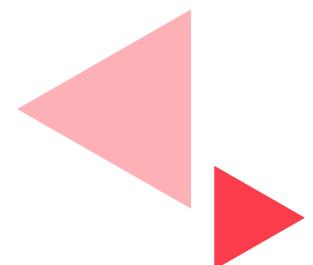
During its previous phase (2016-2020), Safety + Health for All was active in 15 countries benefiting both directly and indirectly over 60 million women and men workers. The Programme built knowledge on OSH supporting, among others, the development of a comprehensive methodology to carry out assessments of drivers and constraints for OSH improvement in global value chains. This methodology has informed OSH improvement interventions in 10 value chains in 8 countries so far.

The programme also increased capacities to address OSH issues in various ways: it strengthened capacities to improve national OSH data collection and reporting systems in 3 countries; it improved capacities to mainstream OSH into Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) programmes in 6 countries and enhanced capacities of labour inspectorates to address OSH in 5 countries. The programme supported government institutions, workers' and employer's organizations in their efforts to improve OSH national frameworks in 6 countries. The programme also boosted demand for safety and health at work across the world, notably by launching global and national campaigns, developing an Action Plan and by selecting and training Youth Champions to help place OSH and young workers on the global agenda.

By the end of 2025, Safety + Health for All will be operational in 7 new Member States to achieve:

- The reform of their OSH governance, policy and/or legal framework;
- Enhanced capacity of OSH related organizations at national/local/sectoral level;
- The adoption of OSH practices in the workplace in selected sectors/areas of intervention.

Based on achievements from the first phase and taking into consideration new developments and emerging OSH challenges, an internal and external consultation process has recently started in order to further define the priorities and targets for the next phase of the Safety + Health for All Flagship programme.



## JPR

Since its inception, the JPR programme has operationalized 76 DC projects in over 30 countries in 5 regions with a total budget of USD 186 million. The implementation of the programme to date at country level has resulted in the:

- ▶ Generation of decent jobs in infrastructure and environmental works through employment-intensive investment schemes, especially for young women and men in response to disasters, conflict and forced migration (targeting host communities, migrants and refugees);
- ▶ Development and up-grading of local value chains, and improvement of appropriate technologies, promotion of new sustainable SMEs and up-scaling of existing ones;
- ▶ Promotion of new sustainable cooperative enterprises and upscaling of existing ones by strengthening capacities of local cooperative support organizations in relevant value chains for the development of technical management skills, providing policy and legal advice as well as generating policy relevant research;
- ▶ Employability enhancement of young people through vocational skills and entrepreneurship training programmes

by strengthening skills development as part of employment intensive investments, upgrading apprenticeships in the informal economy and providing community-based training in rural areas;

- ▶ Strengthening of social dialogue mechanisms and of constituents' involvement in programme implementation.

For the first five-year period, the JPR aimed to develop multitrack policy approaches in at least 10 crisis-affected countries. The Programme has already exceeded that target, and its resource mobilization effort continues to grow. JPR is an effective vehicle for the ILO to get involved in areas affected by conflict, disasters and other humanitarian emergencies and to tackle their consequences on local labour markets. These are also priorities for our development partners, focusing resources on activities in the humanitarian-development-peace nexus. New JPR projects in Somalia, Afghanistan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Nigeria and the Sahel, among others, will be funded in the biennium 2020-21, allowing ILO tripartite constituents to directly contribute to peace, social cohesion and resilience building in their countries. By the end of 2025 the Programme will have doubled the resources mobilized, reaching over USD 300 million.

## Social Protection for All

From 2016 to 2019, ten national strategies were adopted in the 21 target countries and territories of the Programme, schemes were designed or reformed in twelve countries, and implementation and operations have been started or improved in 14 countries. The programme also developed thematic approaches, including projects on social protection and public finance management, access to health care, disability inclusive social protection, and social protection for migrant workers. A service facility was created to deliver on-demand specialized technical services on, for example, management

information systems, financing, legal, health, unemployment, informal economy and cash payment mechanisms.

Development of partnerships were essential to increase the impact of the programme. The ILO developed 30 new projects on social protection through the UN Joint SDG Fund, and engaged with the private sector in Cambodia (campaign on health insurance) and Indonesia (creation on an unemployment protection scheme). Through internal partnership with other ILO flagship programmes, Better Work

and Safety + Health for All, the Programme strengthened its involvement with workers in the garment sector. The programme successfully developed evidence based practical knowledge, notably several good practices guides on Social Protection ([Assessment Based National Dialogues](#); [Social Protection for Migrant Workers](#); [Extension of social protection to workers in the Informal economy](#); [Fiscal space handbook and Toolkit on ILO social security standards](#)). Since 2016, the programme increased funding from an initial USD 3 million to over USD 100 million, enabling the provision of expert support to the 21 Flagship countries and beyond.

The second phase of the flagship programme starts in 2021 and will focus on:

1. Building social protection systems including floors, following the same three-step approach as during the first phase (Pillar 1).
2. Closing financing gaps for social protection (Complementary pillar 2).
3. Using social protection as a catalyser of transitions (Complementary pillar 3).

Underpinned by a newly developed [Results Monitoring tool](#) to systematically measure and consolidate results, the programme will provide in-country support in at least 45 countries, and, through its service facility, cross-country policy and technical advice on a number of strategic thematic areas such as financing social protection, extension of coverage to informal economy and formalization, social protection and climate change, etc. To increase its impact and the application of international social security standards, it will develop new partnerships including with international financing institutions at the national and global levels. To increase its visibility and improve collaboration and knowledge sharing, a management information system and communication strategy will be developed. Finally, experiences will be documented and contribute to enriching the series of good practices guides and online tools initiated during the first phase of the programme.

## ► How do the flagship programmes support the ILO Centenary Declaration?

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### Better Work

Better Work strongly resonates with the vision set out in [the Centenary Declaration](#), emphasising strengthening institutions of work to ensure adequate protection for all workers. The programme has demonstrated impact on improving working conditions (including accurate wage payments, working hours, and safety and health at work), promoting an integrated approach to

observance of fundamental principles and rights at work. It does so by placing social dialogue and gender equality at the core of its interventions, both at the workplace level and in capacity-building activities with national constituents and global supply chain actors, and supporting the use of transformative technologies for decent work.

### IPEC+

The Centenary Declaration calls for (i) respect for workers' fundamental rights through strong, influential and inclusive mechanisms of social dialogue; (ii) an adequate minimum wage, statutory or negotiated; (iii) maximum limits on working time; and (iv) safety and health at work. IPEC+ responds to these calls by supporting countries to strengthen their institutions, policies, and laws to ensure protection of the fundamental principles and rights at work in line with ILO fundamental conventions. Social partners have always played a key role in this effort, through,

among other things, advocacy, awareness raising campaigns, capacity building activities, and activity monitoring. Examples include social partners' involvement in educating workers on issues related to women's safe migration; establishing new or strengthening existing tripartite committees for the design, revision and implementation of legislation, policies; and research. The role of IPEC+ in [Alliance 8.7](#) also highlights the role of the social partners in the development of roadmaps to achieve SDG Target 8.7.

### Safety + Health for All

The human-centered approach to the future of work, detailed in the ILO Centenary Declaration recognizes safety and health at work as fundamental to decent work and calls Member States to strengthen the institutions of work to ensure adequate protection for all workers, including safe and healthy working conditions. The Safety and Health + All Programme assists countries to develop their national occupational safety and health

systems by improving knowledge and acting upon OSH deficits through tailored interventions targeting policy, regulation, stakeholders' capacities and resources, implementing practical action at sector and workplace level to prevent and mitigate occupational risks, and developing national law and policy on occupational safety and health.

## JPR

Guided by ILO's [Recommendation No. 205 on Employment and Decent Work for Peace and Resilience \(2017\)](#), the JPR aims to promote decent jobs in countries affected by conflict and disaster as a way to contribute to more peaceful and resilient societies. The Centenary Declaration for the Future of Work

(2019) emphasizes the importance of this approach recognizing that “decent work is key to sustainable development, addressing income inequality and ending poverty, paying special attention to areas affected by conflict, disaster and other humanitarian emergencies” (para A xvii).

## Social Protection for All

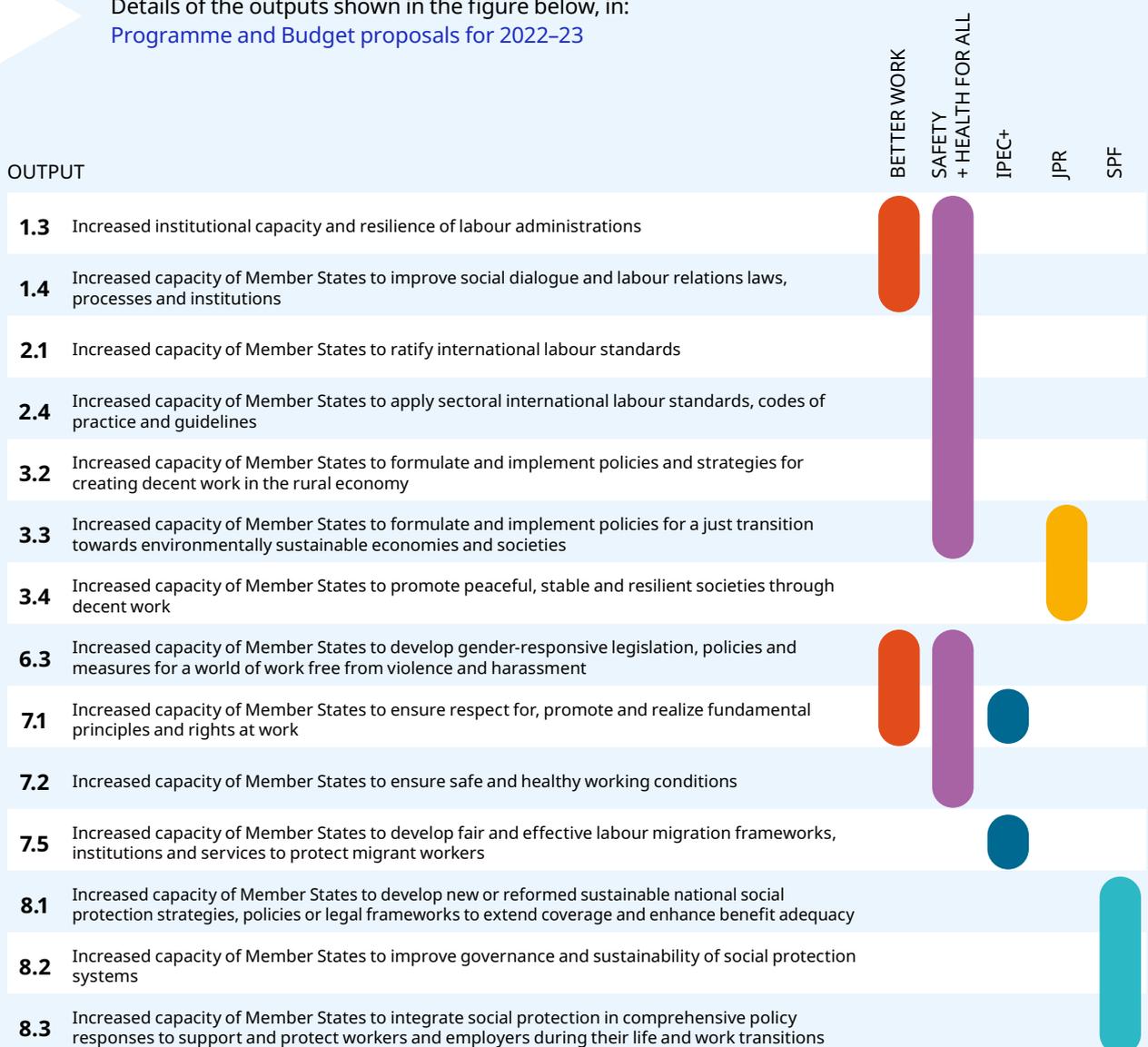
The Centenary Declaration for the Future of Work (2019) recognizes that social protection is more important than ever when navigating the more frequent life and work transitions. This includes from school to work, from the informal to formal economy, and seizing new opportunities. The Declaration specifically calls on the ILO to direct its efforts toward “developing and enhancing social protection systems, which are adequate, sustainable and adapted to developments in the world of work” (paragraph II (A) (xv)). The Declaration further calls upon all Members,

to strengthen the capacities of all people to benefit from the opportunities of a changing world of work, inter alia, through “universal access to comprehensive and sustainable social protection” (paragraph III (A) (iii)). The Centenary Declaration thus stresses the importance of strengthening and adapting social protection systems so that they can provide universal, comprehensive and adequate protection for all and remain relevant in supporting and protecting workers and employers during their life and work transitions.



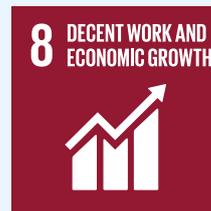
## ► What is the link between the flagship programmes and the outputs of the ILO’s Programme and Budget 2022-23?

Details of the outputs shown in the figure below, in: Programme and Budget proposals for 2022-23

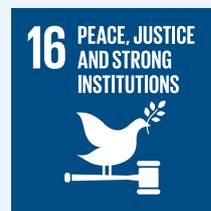
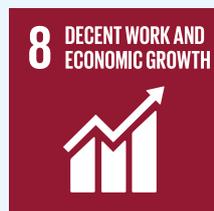


## ► What is the link between the flagship programmes and the Sustainable Development Goals?

### Better Work



### IPEC+



### Safety and Health for All



**JPR**

<b>1</b> NO POVERTY 	<b>8</b> DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH 	<b>9</b> INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE 	<b>10</b> REDUCED INEQUALITIES 
<b>11</b> SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES 	<b>13</b> CLIMATE ACTION 	<b>15</b> LIFE ON LAND 	<b>16</b> PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS 

**SPF**

<b>1</b> NO POVERTY 	<b>3</b> GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING 	<b>5</b> GENDER EQUALITY 	<b>8</b> DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH 
<b>10</b> REDUCED INEQUALITIES 	<b>16</b> PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS 		

## ► How have development partners been involved?

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### Better Work

The Better Work programme is funded through a combination of private sector fees and grants from a pool of donors (in alphabetical order: Australia, Denmark, European Commission, Germany, Netherlands, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States). The programme works closely with donor governments to understand specific interests and goals and helps to advance shared agendas on topics such as

gender equality, supply chain due diligence and wages. Donors are actively engaged in the programme and are key partners in the development of strategies to improve the garment sector supply chain. Our recent Covid-19 response has been developed in close collaboration and consultation with key donor partners who are also providing inputs to the ongoing Better Work pandemic recovery strategy.

### IPEC+ and partnerships to eliminate child labour and forced labour

In 2018, IPEC+ partnered with the European Union to tackle child labour and forced labour in the cotton, textile and garment value chain. This four-year project works in Burkina Faso, Mali and Pakistan to strengthen national legislation, policy and the capacity of local governments and other actors to take effective action against child labour and forced labour. The ILO works to protect children from exploitation in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Myanmar and Pakistan, with the support of the Asia Regional Child Labour Programme. Cooperating with the project's partners (DFID, UNICEF and the Institute of Development Studies), the ILO

works to: (i) build knowledge on the causes and drivers of child labour and effective interventions to address them; (ii) align legislation and policies with international conventions; and (iii) develop and apply holistic approaches to eradicating the worst forms of child labour. The ILO has also partnered with the Netherlands to implement a 4 year project to tackle child labour in supply chains in Africa. Finally, the ILO acts as the Secretariat of Alliance 8.7, which allows the close collaboration and coordination with development partners and the alignment of the work of IPEC+ and the Alliance.

### Safety + Health for All and the United States

The United States of America were one of the first major public contributors, laying the foundations of the ILO Safety + Health for All flagship programme. Under the first phase of the programme (2016-2020), partnership with the US Government supported interventions in Argentina, Colombia, Uruguay, Côte d'Ivoire, Indonesia, Myanmar, the Philippines and Vietnam to improve occupational safety and health of young workers. Amid

the COVID-19 pandemic, the USA recently renewed its partnership with the flagship programme through the Vision Zero Fund (VZF) and committed to fund a new project in Mexico in order to improve workers' occupational safety and health in selected supply chains.

## Jobs for Peace and Resilience and the partnership to enhance the contribution of employment and decent work to peace

The ILO, the UN Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO), the World Bank and UNDP, have jointly developed an [analytical framework](#) and principles for action to strengthen the peacebuilding impact of employment interventions. While evidence on the direct contribution of employment to peacebuilding processes seems to be scarce, research findings confirm that **unemployment, decent work deficits (such as lack of social dialogue and fundamental rights) and lack of access to livelihoods can be key contributing factors to conflict through three main drivers:**

- Lack of **opportunity** such as youth employment, women's economic and social empowerment.
- Lack of contact and social cohesion across different social groups;
- Existence of grievances arising from inequality, exclusion, and feelings of injustice.

Based on this conclusion, the ILO and the PBSO have been reinforcing their

cooperation since 2018 to sustain peace and foster development through employment creation and decent work in conflict-affected situations with the support of the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs. The aim of this partnership is, in particular, to build and share knowledge on the contribution of employment and decent work to peacebuilding and to strengthen linkages between the PBSO and Geneva-based peace initiatives.

Over the past four years, through its development bank KfW, Germany has supported ILO employment-intensive interventions in Jordan and Lebanon aiming not only to generate employment opportunities and improve access to the labour market for Syrian refugees and nationals, but also to improve infrastructure and community assets and services through the use of labour intensive methods for women and men. With these projects, Germany has provided more than 50% of the total funding to the JPR development cooperation portfolio.

## Social Protection Floors for All and the UN Social Protection Floors Initiative

Development partners have played a central role in the annual flagship meetings from 2016 to 2019 and subsequently through the Global Tripartite Advisory Committee (GTAC). The flagship programme's tripartite GTAC is composed of 11 nominated members, namely 4 government representatives from countries where the flagship programme is operational, 3 government representatives from donor countries, 2 representatives of the Employers' Group and 2 representatives of the Workers' Group.

With the objective of periodically stocktaking the progress achieved by the flagship programme, the GTAC focuses its efforts on providing advice to the flagship programme

team on the overall direction; on questions, such as increasing the participation of social partners in the implementation of interventions in flagship priority countries; and the flagship programme's contribution to the achievement of SDG 1.3.

Through the [Global Business Network for Social Protection Floors](#) and the [Social Protection, Freedom and Justice for Workers Network](#), which were initiated in 2015 and 2017 respectively, the ILO launched a platform that aims to share knowledge on social protection issues and to engage the business and workers' communities in the development of social protection systems and floors.



## **ILO Flagship Programmes**

Better Work

Social Protection Floors for All

International Programme on the Elimination  
of Child Labour and Forced Labour

Jobs for Peace and Resilience

Safety + Health for All