



8.7 Accelerator Lab Multi-Partner Fund

► Summary of results 2021-24

Introduction

The 8.7 Accelerator Lab is an initiative of the ILO Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work Branch (FUNDAMENTALS). It was created to accelerate progress towards the eradication of forced labour and the elimination of child labour by optimizing the effectiveness of development cooperation interventions through improved targeting and piloting and scaling up innovative approaches in key sectors. The figures below are just a snapshot of our work, which is often hard to quantify, and are nothing compared to the number of people from mining and fishing communities we expect to reach through the sustainable interventions to reform policy, enforcement mechanisms and to build the capacity of government, trade unions and employers highlighted in the following sections.

► Key figures

In the fishing sector

- **320** labour, fisheries and maritime inspectors have been trained from Ghana, South Africa, Indonesia, Uruguay, the United States and Nigeria.
- **368** of migrant fishers in Cape Town have received support from the Fishers' Welfare Centre opened this March 2024 and **109** fishers have received support with grievances from trade unions trained by the project.
- **134** of prospective migrant fishers have received support with grievances through the Migrant Resource Centre in Pemalang, Indonesia.
- **1,180** fishers with improved wages in Ghana and **1,640** fishers who now have individual work agreements.



One of the labour inspectors carrying out a pilot inspection during a training in Benoa Port, Indonesia, 2022.

In the mining sector

- **1,288** households in DRC's copper belt have received livelihood support and training on diversifying and improving their household income and support to establish savings groups which have thus far raised **USD 40,301**.
- **523** adolescents have been identified, assessed and given vocational training including hairdressing, electronics, carpentry, among others.
- **2,293** mining and labour inspectors have received training on child labour, occupational safety and health, and the Child Labour Monitoring and Remediation System.



One of the adolescents identified through the Child Labour Monitoring and Evaluation System, assessed and given vocational training.

Fishing sector

Through the 8.7 Accelerator Lab, the project is currently implementing the first phase of an innovative approach to promote decent work in the fishing sector in Ghana, Indonesia, and South Africa, as well as at regional and global levels. The ILO's unique added value has been demonstrated through the results achieved during phase I.

At the **national** level, among other things, the project has:

- Supported improvements of the legal and regulatory frameworks to develop appropriate labour standards for fishing vessels by:
 - supporting the ratification and implementation of the ILO Work in Fishing Convention (C188) and other fundamental Conventions;
 - establishing Tripartite Committees for the improvement of living and working conditions in the fishing sector;
 - developing National Coordination Mechanisms between labour, maritime and fisheries inspectors to improve enforcement of labour standards on board fishing vessels; and
 - building the capacity of fisheries, maritime and labour inspectors to detect forced labour in fishing.
- Strengthened the role of social partners and civil society in the eradication of forced labour in the fishing sector by:
 - establishing Trade Union Networks to harmonize and improve protection efforts to organize for fishers, protect their freedom of association and promote collective bargaining in the sector;
 - establishing Employers' Labs that bring together owners, recruiters, and buyers to facilitate improving working conditions at the national level; and
 - initiating/strengthening the capacity of constituents and partners in the provision of quality services such as pre-departure trainings and advice and complaints desk for workers such as through Migrant Resource Centres and Fishers' Welfare Centres.
- At the **regional** level, the project:
 - supported the incorporation of labour rights into the agendas and mandates of several Regional Fishery Bodies and Regional Fisheries Management Organizations;
 - supported the development of legally binding and non-binding instruments such as protocols and resolutions on labour standards for regional fisheries organizations; and
 - supported the development of a policy statement to advance the promotion of decent work and the elimination of forced labour in the fisheries sector in a regional development community.



The Trade Union Congress and sectoral affiliates in Ghana celebrate the adoption of a Trade Union Policy on Reaching Target 8.7 in the Fishing Industry. This good practice is being scaled up throughout and beyond ILO's projects on fishing.



Last year we started to see some real changes that were made. Now, we have some benefits. I have a place to sleep I do have good water to drink, we have good food, the mattress, pillow, blankets are provided.

► Fisher interviewed in Tema Port for the mid-term Evaluation Report

► At the **global** level, the project:

- initiated exchange between sending countries of migrant workers and key Port States;
- incorporated labour rights into global fora on ocean governance such as the UN Ocean Decade Conference, the Our Oceans Conference;
- supported the development of a handbook on the detection of forced labour in fishing;
- developed tools for journalists to report on forced labour in fishing;
- bridged the gap between digital technology actors and ILO constituents; and
- integrated forced labour issues on fishing into business education.

► *This training has given me the confidence to stand my ground and seek help when needed.*

► Fisher interviewed in Jakarta for the mid-term Evaluation Report

The success of the first phase resulted from the ILO's convening power to bring together tripartite actors, expertise on sectoral labour policies and ILO's relationship with other relevant UN agencies such as the International Maritime Organization (IMO) and Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to embed labour rights into other fishing related efforts and initiatives to achieve impact at scale.

Mining sector

Through the 8.7 Accelerator Lab, the project is currently implementing the first phase of an innovative approach to promote decent work in the mining sector in the Democratic Republic of Congo's copper belt. The ILO's unique added value has been demonstrated through the results achieved during phase I.

► At the **national** level, among other things, the project:

- supported the DRC government in launching together with COTECO project the Child Labour Monitoring and Remediation System (CLMRS). The CLMRS is an integrated system that aligns and coordinates activities in a consistent manner with all stakeholders involved in the fight against child labour. The project also established and continues to strengthen the capacity of CISTEMA (Comité interministeriel en charge du suivi du travail des enfants dans les mines artisanales) at the national and provincial levels to ensure sustainability and ownership of the CLMRS.
- has thus far identified 5,346 children and more continue to be added to the database on a regular basis by trusted members of the community. Of these children, 523 adolescents have undergone an evaluation of interests and talent and have received vocational training that matched their dreams and abilities.
- established Private Sector Working Groups at the national level in collaboration with the Chamber of Mines of the Federation of Enterprises of the Congo (FEC) to raise awareness and promote best



A teenage girl learning metalwork at the Institut national de préparation professionnelle (INPP), Lubumbashi, Haut Katanga, DRC

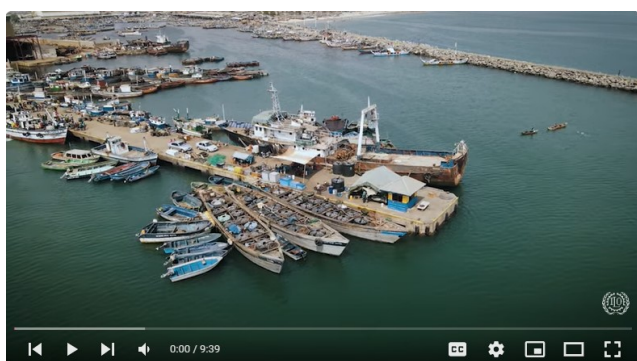
practices on responsible business including human rights, due diligence and business and human rights frameworks.

- At the **global** level, among other things, the project:
 - established at the country-level a working group focused on cobalt mining communities, in collaboration with the Child Labour Platform (CLP).

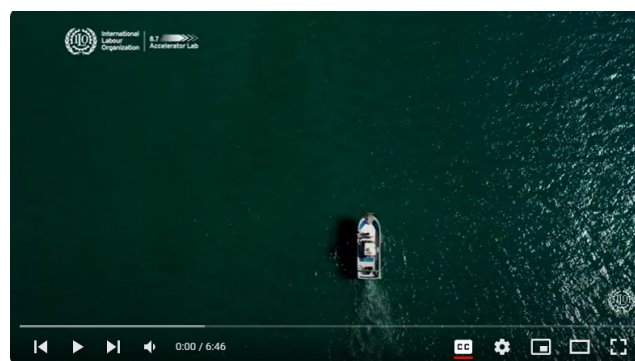
Continued engagement with the members of the business network has led to progress towards the establishment of a private-sector fund for education that will ensure the sustainability of the CLMRS remediation component. Two companies, namely Glencore and TFM have already started the procedures for remediating the children identified on their sites.

► Learn more about the Multi-Partner Fund project

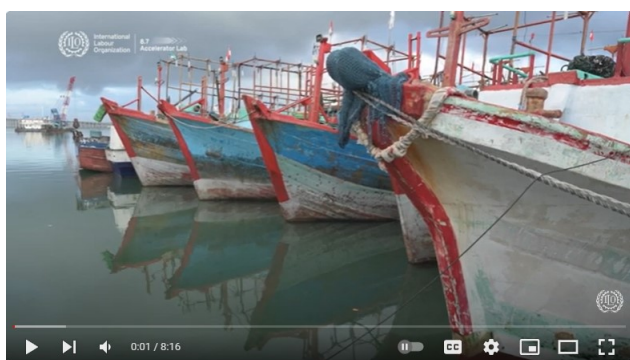
To learn more about the project, we invite you to watch the following impact story videos.



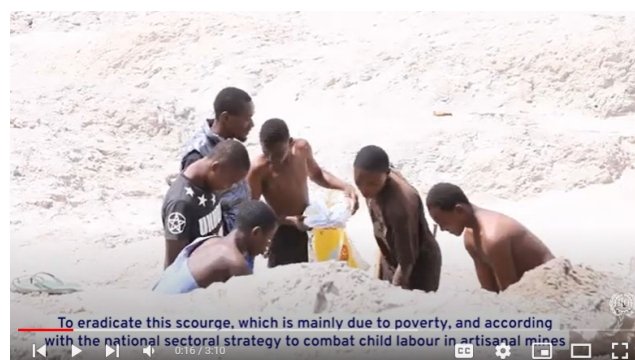
[Working conditions of fishers are improving in Ghana.](#)



[Cape Town: Training and pilot inspection on the detection of forced labour in fishing.](#)



[Joint labour inspection to prevent forced labour in Indonesia's fishing sector.](#)



[The Child Labour Monitoring and Remediation System in the Democratic Republic of Congo's copper belt.](#)

The Multi-Partner Fund project contributes to the 8.7 Accelerator Lab Initiative and is funded by the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD); the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), the Netherlands' Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment and the Global Affairs Canada.

► ilo.org/87AcceleratorLab