



International
Labour
Organization

► Asia and the Pacific tripartite regional consultation on child labour

in preparation of the Sixth Global Conference
on the Elimination of Child Labour (Morocco, 2026)

16 October 2025

Final report



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Background

Since 1997, Global Conferences on the Elimination of Child Labour have provided a vital platform for countries to exchange experiences, share good practices, advance policy dialogue, and renew their collective commitment to ending child labour in all its forms.¹ The successive global conferences have culminated in a series of declarations that set out policy priorities and galvanize political will toward the realization of this shared goal.

The Sixth Global Conference on the Elimination of Child Labour in Marrakech, to be hosted by Morocco in 2026, will bring together governments, employers' and workers' organizations, and civil society to review progress under the [Durban Call to Action](#). That Call underscored the need to accelerate coordinated global action to eliminate child labour particularly its worst forms, promote decent work for adults and youth, end child labour in agriculture, ensure universal access to quality education and social protection, strengthen data- and survivor-informed responses to exploitation, and increase financing and international cooperation. The Sixth Global Conference will assess how these commitments have been translated into national and regional actions between 2022 and 2025, and will chart a renewed pathway toward the global target of eliminating child labour in all its forms. Despite strong international commitments, child labour remains a persistent global challenge, affecting an estimated 138 million children worldwide. The Sixth Global Conference thus represents an important opportunity to reaffirm and strengthen strategies to tackle the root causes of child labour.

The Asia and the Pacific tripartite regional consultation constitutes a critical preparation for this global event. The consultation convenes governments, employers' and workers' organizations, and civil society organizations to align regional priorities with the global agenda (see Annex 1). The consultation ensures that Asia-Pacific perspectives are fully reflected in the deliberations and outcomes of the Sixth Global Conference. In doing so, it reinforces a global response that is informed by and responsive to the realities of the region.

Executive summary

The Asia and the Pacific tripartite regional consultation in preparation of the Sixth Global Conference on the Elimination of Child Labour was convened as part of the preparatory process for the Sixth Global Conference, to be hosted by the Government of Morocco. The consultation brought together over 100 representatives from 25 countries, including governments, employers' and workers' organizations, civil society, and international partners. The process provided a platform for dialogue on regional progress, challenges, and emerging priorities to accelerate efforts toward the elimination of child labour in all its forms.

The consultation was informed by a pre-consultation survey which received 34 responses from governments, employers' and workers' organizations from 22 countries and 1 sub-regional organization, and gathered inputs on achievements, good practices, and gaps since the Durban Call to Action. Respondents identified education initiatives, strengthened law enforcement, and enhanced tripartite cooperation as key drivers of progress. Persistent challenges included poverty, informality, and limited access to education. Respondents reaffirmed that the effective elimination of child labour is inseparable from the realization of all fundamental principles and rights at work, including freedom of association, collective bargaining, the elimination of forced labour and discrimination, and the promotion of safe and decent working conditions for all. These findings were further confirmed through the consultation's discussions and supported the identification of regional priorities to inform the Sixth Global Conference agenda.

Across all sessions under the theme *Taking stock of progress toward eliminating child labour*, participants underscored that while Asia and the Pacific has made substantial progress, reducing child labour fourfold since 2008, achieving its full elimination requires renewed, coordinated, and rights-based action. Common themes emerged around education, social protection, decent work, and social dialogue as the most effective drivers of progress. Presentations and discussions highlighted the need to address persistent root causes such as poverty, informality, and weak enforcement, alongside emerging risks linked to climate change, displacement, and the digital

¹ ILO, ["Global Conferences on Child Labour"](#).

economy. Strong governance, data-driven policymaking, and well-resourced inspection systems were repeatedly emphasized as essential foundations. Speakers called for greater inclusion of children's and survivors' voices, strengthened tripartite and multi-stakeholder collaboration, and enhanced financing and international cooperation. The collective message pointed to the need for integrated, context-specific strategies that combine legal reform, decent work, and inclusive social protection to sustain momentum toward eliminating child labour.

Regional and subregional frameworks, such as the ASEAN Roadmap on the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour, the SAIEVAC Regional Action Plan, and the Alliance 8.7 Pathfinder initiatives, were highlighted as effective mechanisms for promoting cooperation in addressing child labour, as well as for peer learning, and accountability. Complementary consultations with civil society, youth and children's representatives reaffirmed the importance of inclusive participation, child-sensitive approaches, and survivor-informed action.

The consultation concluded with broad consensus on the region's key priorities and recommended outcomes for the Sixth Global Conference on the Elimination of Child Labour.

Key priorities include reducing informality and strengthening enforcement; addressing poverty and economic insecurity; advancing education and skills development; reinforcing labour inspection systems, and promoting tripartite collaboration and social dialogue.

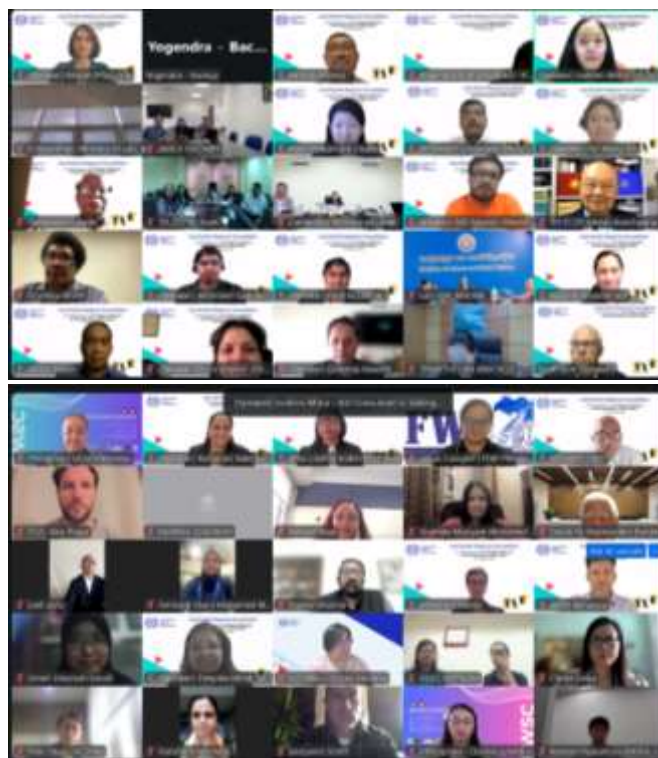
Cross-cutting issues such as digital work risks, regional cooperation, financing challenges, and supply chain actions were also highlighted, alongside emerging concerns around trade, trafficking, and child participation.

Sustained data-driven and inclusive action across governments, social partners, and civil society remains essential to achieving lasting results.

Participants reaffirmed the relevance of the Durban Call to Action but called for stronger implementation through measurable commitments, including increased investment in education, improved monitoring systems, and regulation of the gig economy. Finally, they emphasized that progress depends on robust, coordinated, and binding

accountability mechanisms, regular monitoring cycles, and transparent reporting, supported by digital tools, cross-sector partnerships, and collective action at national, regional, and global levels.

The tripartite regional consultation



Participants

The Asia and the Pacific tripartite regional consultation brought together more than 100 participants, representing governments, employers' and workers' organizations, civil society, and international partners from across the region. Based on Zoom data, 101 participants attended the consultation, although the total number of individuals is likely higher as some delegations participated as a group through the same link.

Of the total participants, 38 represented governments, 11 represented employers' organizations and 16 represented workers' organizations. The meeting also included as observers: 28 ILO officials, one consultant, six representatives from civil society organizations, and one participant from the International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC).

In total, **25 countries** from the Asia and the Pacific region were represented: Australia, Bangladesh,

Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, Palau, the Philippines, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Vanuatu, and Viet Nam.

Due to the use of shared organizational logins and group participation, a precise gender breakdown of participants could not be established (see Annex 2).

Modality

The consultation was conducted in a virtual format using the Zoom platform. This modality enabled broad and inclusive participation across the Asia and the Pacific region, ensuring accessibility for government representatives, employers' and workers' organizations, and other stakeholders. The virtual setting facilitated interactive, two-way communication, allowing participants to engage actively through live discussions, chat functions, and the "raise hand" feature. This approach supported real-time exchange of views, sharing of experiences, and collaborative dialogue.

The consultation employed a mix of participatory methods, including panel discussions, technical presentations, and interactive Slido activities. Panel discussions encouraged the exchange of national experiences and good practices, while expert presentations provided evidence-based insights into regional trends, data, and policy responses. The use of Slido allowed participants to collectively identify priorities, vote on emerging issues (with voting open for only ILO constituents), and propose recommendations in real time. These modalities proved highly effective in fostering inclusive dialogue, enhancing knowledge sharing, and generating actionable inputs to inform the Sixth Global Conference on the Elimination of Child Labour.

At the request of the Workers' Group, facilitation was provided for a pre-consultation meeting for workers' representatives.

Pre-consultation questionnaires

The pre-regional consultation survey was undertaken to collect structured inputs from governments, employers' and workers' organizations, and other invitees for the regional consultation. The questionnaire covered areas such as regional achievements, good practices, challenges, emerging issues, and proposed priorities, while also inviting open-ended responses to share effective interventions and policy recommendations.

The survey findings were presented during the consultation to provide a foundation for succeeding discussions or activities. They informed the panel discussions on progress and challenges in eliminating child labour and guided the interactive Slido activity, through which participants identified key regional priorities and proposed themes for the Sixth Global Conference (see Annex 3).

Key outcomes of the discussions

Opening messages

Welcome remarks by **Ms Kaori Nakamura-Osaka**

Assistant Director-General and Regional Director,
Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, ILO

In her opening address, Ms Kaori Nakamura-Osaka emphasized the urgent need to accelerate efforts to eliminate child labour ahead of the 6th Global Conference on the Elimination of Child Labour, to be held in Morocco in 2026. She recalled the Durban Call to Action as a strong expression of global commitment to address the root causes of child labour, including poverty, inequality, lack of education, and weak social protection.

Ms Nakamura-Osaka noted that, despite global progress, 138 million children remain in child labour, including 54 million engaged in hazardous work. She commended the Asia-Pacific region for significant achievements in reducing child labour but cautioned that millions of children remain vulnerable, particularly in informal and agricultural sectors. She encouraged participants to use the consultation as an opportunity to build a unified regional voice, and recognized the Alliance 8.7 and the leadership of Pathfinder Countries such as Fiji, Nepal, Sri Lanka, and Viet Nam. She concluded by calling for renewed commitment, bold policy action, and strengthened partnerships to end child labour in all its forms.

Message from **Ms Wafa Asri**

General Secretary, Ministry of Economic Inclusion,
Small Business, Employment and Skills, Morocco

In her pre-recorded video statement, Ms Wafa Asri reaffirmed Morocco's honour and commitment to co-organizing the 6th Global Conference on the Elimination of Child Labour in partnership with the ILO. She underscored Morocco's alignment with Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Target 8.7 and outlined four strategic pillars guiding the country's approach: prevention of child labour through universal education and social protection; effective enforcement of labour laws; rehabilitation and reintegration of affected children; and strengthened international partnerships.

Mrs Asri emphasized that child labour remains a pressing global concern, intensified by poverty, crises, and weak protection systems. She called for the establishment of a data-driven monitoring and evaluation framework to better measure progress and adapt policies to national contexts. Concluding her remarks, she urged for unified and coordinated global action, highlighting the need for stronger collaboration among governments, workers, employers, and partners to achieve lasting progress.

Message from **Mr G. B. Gawde**

Permanent Invitee to the Working Committee, Indian
National Trade Union Congress, Workers' Group
Representative

Delivering remarks on behalf of the Workers' Group, Mr G. B. Gawde welcomed participants and reaffirmed the shared responsibility of all stakeholders to contribute meaningfully to the Sixth Global Conference. He described child labour as a violation of human rights and a manifestation of poverty, inequality, and social injustice that disproportionately affects marginalized groups in both rural and urban areas.

Mr Gawde highlighted the interlinked challenges of child labour, malnutrition, limited education, and economic insecurity, noting that low wages and informal employment among adults perpetuate the problem. He called upon trade unions to strengthen global solidarity, advocate for fair wages, promote social justice, and push for effective laws and enforcement systems. He concluded by emphasizing that only coordinated, consistent, and collective tripartite action can eradicate child labour sustainably.

Remarks by **Mr Farooq Ahmed**

Secretary General and CEO, Bangladesh Employers
Federation, Employers' Group Representative

Mr Farooq Ahmed expressed appreciation to the ILO for organizing the regional consultation and reaffirmed employers' strong commitment to the elimination of child labour. He noted that while the number of children in labour in Asia and the Pacific has decreased from 49 million to 28 million between 2020 and 2024, 138 million children globally continue to work, including 54 million in hazardous occupations.

Mr Ahmed underscored that child labour is driven by poverty, informality, weak law enforcement, and limited access to education. He highlighted that “every child deserves love; it’s their right and not a privilege.” He called for practical, data-driven, and inclusive solutions, including the use of digital monitoring tools, expansion of social protection, and education incentives. Highlighting the key role of employers, he emphasized the promotion of responsible business conduct, strengthened supply chain due diligence, and awareness-raising to foster ethical business practices. He concluded by affirming that eliminating child labour is not only a moral imperative but also an investment in sustainable and inclusive growth.

Taking stock of progress toward eliminating child labour

Regional and Sub-Regional trends on child labour

Presentation by Mr Scott Lyon

Senior Researcher and Policy Analyst, ILO

Mr Scott Lyon presented an overview of the latest [ILO–UNICEF global estimates on child labour \(2024\)](#), with a specific focus on trends in the Asia and the Pacific region. Drawing on 107 national household surveys covering approximately 60 per cent of the world’s child population, the estimates serve as a key instrument for assessing global progress toward Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Target 8.7. The findings show that 138 million children worldwide and 27.7 million in Asia and the Pacific remain in child labour—equivalent to 3.1 per cent of all children in the region. While the region has achieved significant progress, by reducing child labour fourfold since 2008, the target of elimination by 2025 remains beyond reach. Mr Lyon underscored that child labour constitutes a violation of fundamental rights and hinders the achievement of several other SDGs, including those on poverty reduction, education, health, and equality. He emphasized that renewed, concerted, and sustained action is required to accelerate progress.

The analysis revealed a strong correlation between the prevalence of child labour and levels of human development and national income. Rates of child labour decline from 7 per cent in low-HDI countries to 1.3 per cent in very high-HDI countries, and from 17 per cent in low-income to 1.1 per cent in high-

income countries. This relationship demonstrates that improvements in education, health, and living standards directly contribute to reductions in child labour. Nevertheless, substantial disparities persist across the region, ranging from 2.6 per cent in Eastern Asia to over 8 per cent in the Pacific Islands. Mr Lyon highlighted the need for context-specific strategies, greater investment in data collection, and evidence-based policymaking to ensure that no country or community is left behind. He also cautioned that regional gains remain fragile, as they are highly vulnerable to economic crises, pandemics, conflicts, and climate-related shocks.

The estimates also provided insights into the profile and characteristics of children in child labour. Nearly half of all child labourers in the region are aged 15–17, underscoring the need for policies addressing the particular vulnerabilities of adolescents, who are at greater risk of entering hazardous work or dropping out of school. Gender disparities were also noted: boys are more likely to engage in hazardous forms of work, while girls perform a disproportionate share of unpaid household chores that often go unrecognized. By sector, agriculture remains the largest employer of child labourers (46 per cent), followed by services (30 per cent) and industry (23 per cent), indicating that the issue extends beyond rural areas and into urban and informal economies. Addressing these challenges requires integrated approaches that link education, social protection, decent work for adults, and targeted enforcement across all sectors.

Mr Lyon concluded by noting that two-thirds of all child labourers in the region, approximately 18 million children, are engaged in hazardous work, posing serious risks to their health, safety, and moral development. Even among younger children aged 5–11, one in ten are in hazardous situations. If current trends persist, the region will only reach near-zero levels of child labour between 2050 and 2060, far beyond the global target date. However, with strengthened political commitment, enhanced partnerships, and strategic acceleration, this goal can be achieved much sooner. Mr Lyon called for sustained investment, improved data systems, and coordinated action among governments, employers, workers, and international partners to consolidate progress and realize every child’s right to a life free from labour across Asia and the Pacific.

Key findings from the regional brief

Presentation by
Ms Jodelen Mitra
ILO Consultant

Ms Jodelen Mitra presented a concise analysis of the key drivers, risks, and policy responses influencing child labour trends in the Asia and the Pacific region, drawing on the Regional Brief on Child Labour. She highlighted that economic slowdown, rising debt burdens, weak trade performance, and persistent informality continue to exacerbate household vulnerability—particularly among low-income workers who represent two-thirds of the region's labour force. Limited fiscal space constrains investment in education and social protection, pushing children, especially from poor and marginalized families, into hazardous child labour. These pressures are compounded by deficits in fundamental principles and rights at work, including the absence of effective collective bargaining, freedom of association, protection against forced labour and discrimination and safe and healthy working environment. Ms Mitra further noted that climate change and conflict have amplified these risks. She called for rights-based and inclusive recovery strategies that promote decent work for adults and youth, strengthen social protection systems, and safeguard children during economic and environmental shocks.

Encouragingly, the region has achieved significant progress in strengthening its legal frameworks. All ILO Member States in Asia and the Pacific have ratified the *Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182)*, and most have ratified the *Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138)*. However, implementation gaps persist, particularly in informal and rural sectors where inspection systems are limited. Ms Mitra cited positive examples from Nepal, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, and Samoa, which have developed comprehensive national action plans and roadmaps focused on prevention, protection, and reintegration. Education remains a key line of defence, supported by flexible and incentive-based initiatives such as India's Mid-Day Meals, Indonesia's Conditional Cash Transfers, and alternative learning programmes in Papua New Guinea and the Philippines. Complementary employment and livelihood initiatives in Nepal, Thailand, and Tonga are creating decent work opportunities for adults, while Cambodia and Viet Nam have integrated child labour

prevention into factory monitoring and compliance systems.

In concluding her presentation, Ms Mitra outlined key policy recommendations to accelerate progress toward eliminating child labour. She emphasized that economic growth alone is not sufficient; it must be accompanied by strong, rights-based measures. These include closing legal gaps by aligning the minimum age for employment with compulsory schooling, investing in universal and inclusive education, and expanding social protection coverage for informal and vulnerable workers to reduce reliance on children's labour. Promoting decent work and fair wages for adults and youth through social dialogue and the protection of labour rights is essential to breaking the cycle of poverty. She further called for targeted interventions in high-risk sectors—such as agriculture, construction, mining, fisheries, and domestic work—and for strengthened coordination, accountability, and data-driven monitoring.

Key ILO tripartite constituents' responses from the questionnaire regarding progress made on the elimination of child labour, emerging good practices and challenges

Presentation by
Ms Fei Wang

Monitoring, Evaluation and Communication Technical Officer, ILO

The regional pre-consultation survey, conducted among 36 countries in Asia and the Pacific, received 34 responses from governments, employers, workers across 22 countries, as well as one sub-regional organization. The findings identified three primary drivers of progress since the 5th Global Conference in Durban: *education*, cited by 80 per cent of respondents through programmes such as conditional cash transfers, school meal initiatives, and bridge classes that keep children in school; *enhanced law enforcement and labour inspection*, reported by 60 per cent as improving compliance and monitoring; and *tripartite cooperation*, where coordinated action among governments, employers, and workers has been essential to advancing child labour prevention efforts.

The survey also revealed an enabling ecosystem of complementary factors sustaining progress. Respondents highlighted awareness-raising and capacity-building (54 per cent), measures addressing

informality and home-based work, business engagement, and social protection (29 per cent each), as well as community-based referral and support mechanisms (26 per cent) that play an increasingly important role in prevention and rehabilitation. Promising national and sectoral good practices were noted, including Cambodia's inter-agency coordination that helped halve child labour rates; the Philippines' national monitoring council supporting over 300,000 children; and private-sector initiatives in Malaysia, Thailand, and Bangladesh integrating child labour prevention into business systems. Community-based reintegration programmes in Cambodia, Samoa, and Sri Lanka, and Vanuatu further demonstrated effective linkages between child labour prevention and broader labour rights frameworks.

Persistent challenges remain. Poverty and household vulnerability were cited by 80 per cent of respondents as the principal drivers of child labour, followed by informality and family-based work (70 per cent) and limited access to education (60 per cent). New risks have also emerged with the digital economy, including underage participation in online gig work, gaming, and content creation. The presentation concluded that progress since Durban rests on four key pillars—education, social protection, law enforcement, and social dialogue—while emerging challenges such as digitalization, migration, and climate change demand renewed, adaptive policy responses.

Key responses from Alliance 8.7 survey

Presentation by Mr Martin Hahn

Head, Partnerships and Advocacy Unit,
FUNDAMENTALS, ILO

Mr Martin Hahn presented the findings from the Alliance 8.7 partners' questionnaire, which received more than 60 responses from governments, trade unions, employers, civil society organizations, and other stakeholders. The survey identified key themes and priorities for inclusion in the agenda of the 6th Global Conference on the Elimination of Child Labour in Morocco. Respondents underscored the importance of expanding on the Durban Call to Action by addressing areas that had previously received limited attention. Among the most frequently cited priorities were displacement and migration, wages and poverty, and the interlinkages between trafficking and forced labour, alongside continued focus on eliminating the worst forms of child labour. Stakeholders also emphasized the need to address informality and risks across supply chains—both global and domestic—as well as high-risk sectors such as agriculture, fisheries, domestic work, and care work. The digital economy emerged as an area of growing concern, seen both as a new source of risk for child labour and as an opportunity to enhance labour inspection, monitoring, and data-driven policymaking. Respondents further highlighted the importance of strengthened international cooperation, research, and financing as key enablers of sustained progress.

Participants expressed clear expectations for the upcoming Sixth Global Conference, calling for tangible and action-oriented outcomes, measurable commitments, and inclusive participation from diverse stakeholders. They emphasized the need for strong political will, particularly through budgetary support, social dialogue, and private sector engagement. The inclusion of children's and survivor voices was strongly advocated, along with enhanced coordination among governments, employers' and workers' organizations, NGOs, and civil society. When asked about the format of the Conference's outcome document, an overwhelming 96 per cent of respondents favoured reaffirming the Durban consensus while establishing a practical framework for action—complete with a roadmap, progress indicators, and mechanisms for multi-level monitoring and accountability.

Tripartite Panel Discussion 1 – What is going well and what could be improved?

Moderator

Mr Insaf Nizam

Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work Specialist,
ILO

Panellists

Mr Balasubramaniam Vasanthan

Ministry of Labour, Sri Lanka

Ms Liliefna Ema

Konfederasi Serikat Buruh Seluru Indonesia

Atty Jerommel Gabriel

Department of Labour, Philippines

Ms Dur e Shawar Siraj

Pakistan United Workers Federation

Mr Gokarna Raj Awasthi

Federation of Nepalese Chamber of Commerce and
Industry

Ms. Yashoravi Bakmiwewa

General of the Employers Federation of Ceylon

Regional context

The panel opened by recognizing Asia and the Pacific's significant progress in reducing child labour while acknowledging that the challenge remains far from resolved. Speakers attributed this achievement to sustained tripartite collaboration, stronger legislation, community-based initiatives, targeted enforcement, and active engagement of employers' and workers' organizations. Despite this progress, many children continue to work in informal and hazardous sectors, underscoring the need to accelerate action and sustain momentum toward achieving SDG Target 8.7 by 2030.

Laws, governance, and coordination

Panellists emphasized that robust legal and institutional frameworks are fundamental to eliminating child labour. Sri Lanka's alignment of the minimum age for employment with compulsory education and its establishment of a National Steering Committee on Child Labour were cited as strong examples of effective governance. Similarly, the Philippines' creation of a National Council Against Child Labour, with measurable targets and inter-agency coordination, demonstrated institutional accountability and commitment. Speakers agreed that comprehensive legislation, adequately resourced

inspection systems, and effective decentralization through local coordination mechanisms are critical for driving sustainable and rights-based progress.

Poverty, informality, and social protection

A central theme in the discussion was the recognition that child labour cannot be eradicated without addressing its root causes—poverty, informality, and the absence of adequate social protection. Pakistan's experience illustrated how economic hardship, low wages, and displacement drive families to rely on children's income. Panellists highlighted that eliminating child labour requires promoting decent work for adults, ensuring fair wages, and expanding social protection measures such as cash transfers and universal health coverage. Education was reaffirmed as the most effective defence against child labour, with a participant warning that any policy or budget measure reducing access to schooling, particularly in remote areas, could reverse progress.

Sectoral approaches, supply chains, and employer action

Discussions also highlighted the value of targeted interventions in high-risk sectors, including agriculture, fisheries, construction, and domestic work. Employers' organizations in Sri Lanka and Nepal shared proactive measures—such as integrating zero-tolerance clauses into supplier contracts, promoting certification schemes, and embedding due diligence into corporate governance. These efforts underscore that private sector responsibility extends beyond direct operations to the wider supply chain. Panellists reaffirmed that all actors—governments, employers, workers, and civil society—share responsibility for ensuring child-labour-free businesses.

Data, inspection capacity, and digital tools

Speakers and participants agreed that reliable data, effective monitoring, and strong labour inspection systems are indispensable for identifying and reaching the most vulnerable children. Sri Lanka and Nepal highlighted the need for disaggregated data to pinpoint "pockets" of child labour, while the Philippines showcased its use of digital monitoring platforms for reporting and follow-up. Participants called for broader adoption of digital inspection tools, risk-based targeting, and improved coordination among inspection, education, and social welfare agencies to strengthen detection and response capacity.

Emerging risks and just transition

The panel also explored emerging risks associated with climate change, displacement, and the digital economy. Representatives from Indonesia and the Philippines emphasized the importance of integrating child labour concerns into “just transition” frameworks for climate adaptation and technological transformation, ensuring that vulnerable families are not left behind. Participants also expressed concern about shrinking civic space and the digital divide, underscoring that freedom of association, collective bargaining, and social dialogue remain vital to protecting workers’ and children’s rights in a rapidly changing world of work.

Future priorities and policy recommendations

In conclusion, panellists emphasized that accelerating progress requires an integrated and coordinated strategy: closing remaining legal gaps, expanding education and social protection coverage, strengthening inspection and enforcement systems, and promoting decent work and inclusive growth. Data-driven policymaking, local-level implementation, and stronger collaboration across ministries, social partners, and civil society were identified as essential to achieving sustainable results. Participants further called for enhanced regional cooperation, cross-border initiatives, and knowledge sharing under Alliance 8.7, reaffirming that sustained tripartite action remains the cornerstone for eliminating child labour in all its forms.

At the end of the discussion the panel responded to questions and observations from the workers’ representatives from Sri Lanka, Philippines and Bangladesh and government delegation from Vietnam.

Setting regional priorities on the elimination of child labour

ASEAN Roadmap on the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour

Presentation by Ms Bharati Pflug

Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work Specialist,
ILO

Ms Bharati Pflug explained that the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) Roadmap on the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour serves as a regional framework for cooperation that

complements national commitments and actions undertaken by ASEAN Member States. Developed jointly with the ILO, this is the second roadmap following earlier collaborative efforts, building on the achievements and lessons learned from previous initiatives. It guides collective regional action through key focus areas—prohibition of child labour and good governance, prevention, and protection—which align closely with the six action pillars of the Durban Call to Action, including decent work for adults and youth, quality education, social protection, data and monitoring systems, and tripartite cooperation. This alignment reflects strong coherence between ASEAN and global commitments to end child labour.

As the current roadmap concludes in 2025, ASEAN and the ILO are working together to evaluate its implementation and to develop a third roadmap for the coming decade. The process has been highly consultative, engaging ASEAN Member States and intersectoral bodies responsible for education, rural development, health, and agriculture. The forthcoming roadmap—expected to be launched at the ASEAN Workshop on Child Labour in Bangkok (November 2025)—will set a long-term vision to deepen collaboration, strengthen institutional mechanisms, and integrate emerging regional priorities and lessons learned from this consultation into ASEAN’s collective efforts to eliminate child labour in all its forms. The Roadmap is complemented by the [ASEAN Declaration on the Prevention of Child Labour](#) which was developed under the leadership of Thailand in 2024.

South Asia Initiative to End Violence against Children (SAIEVAC) Child Labour Framework

Presentation by Dr Vikram Srivastava Regional Advisor, SAIEVAC

Dr Vikram Srivastava outlined the Regional Action Plan (RAP) on Child Labour (2023–2028) as a comprehensive framework for sub-regional cooperation under South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation’s broader child rights agenda, where child labour is a key priority. Building on the previous plan, the RAP reflects new regional realities—including natural disasters, conflict, migration, and social instability—and is implemented through SAIEVAC’s structure, which brings together governments, civil society organizations, and children’s representatives. The initiative is supported by national networks such as the National Action and Coordination

Groups (NACGs) and the South Asia Coordination Group (SACG).

The RAP focuses on seven pillars, including the effective implementation of child labour laws and policies, the allocation of adequate resources, and the expansion of access to education and skills development—particularly for children from vulnerable and marginalized communities. It also emphasizes evidence-based policymaking, social protection, and family strengthening as essential to prevention and reintegration. The presentation highlighted the importance of regional consultations as platforms for mutual learning and collaboration, and called for stronger investment in governance and child participation to empower children as advocates and future leaders. SAIEVAC's framework reinforces that eliminating child labour in South Asia requires collective, multisectoral efforts—anchored in law, supported by data, and sustained through cooperation among governments, employers, workers, and communities.

Alliance 8.7 in the Asia and the Pacific region

Presentation by Ms Victoria Coakley

Lead, Australia's Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade Counter Modern Slavery Team

Ms Victoria Coakley described Alliance 8.7 as a global, multi-stakeholder partnership uniting governments, employers, workers, UN agencies, and civil society to accelerate progress toward SDG Target 8.7—ending child labour, forced labour, modern slavery, and human trafficking. The Alliance provides a collaborative platform for sharing data, coordinating donor efforts, strengthening advocacy, and promoting good practices through thematic action groups on supply chains, migration, climate change, and monitoring and evaluation.

Within the Asia-Pacific region, five countries—Fiji, Samoa, Sri Lanka, Nepal, and Viet Nam—serve as Pathfinder Countries, piloting innovative national roadmaps that identify priorities, assign responsibilities, and mobilize resources. These initiatives have strengthened legal and policy frameworks, enhanced data systems, fostered cross-sector collaboration, and advanced responsible business practices, complementing regional efforts such as the ASEAN Roadmap and national child labour action plans.

Ms Coakley emphasized that Alliance 8.7 has proven to be an effective mechanism for facilitating national leadership, peer learning, and collective action. Examples include Nepal's Master Plan on Child Labour and Sri Lanka's multi-stakeholder initiatives linking labour rights with supply chain due diligence. However, she noted that sustaining progress remains challenging due to funding constraints, uneven political commitment, and limited integration of national roadmaps into broader development strategies. She concluded by calling for renewed political will, enhanced cross-sector coordination, and the inclusion of civil society and trade unions to strengthen advocacy and accelerate systemic change. Despite these challenges, she reaffirmed that Alliance 8.7 remains a cornerstone of global and regional solidarity—advancing collective efforts to ensure that every child enjoys the right to learn, grow, and thrive free from exploitation.

Feedback from civil society consultation

Presentation by Ms Deepika Mittal

Director, Global March Against Child Labour

The key outcomes of the Civil Society Organization (CSO) and Children's Consultation for Asia and the Pacific, organized by SAIEVAC and SACG on 29 September, was presented by Ms Deepika Mittal. According to Ms Mittal, this consultation brought together 161 participants, including 37 children, to share their experiences and perspectives on child labour and related challenges in the region. Discussions identified key sectors with high child labour prevalence—such as domestic work, agriculture, small-scale industries, retail, and daily wage labour—often driven by poverty and migration. Cross-cutting concerns, including online exploitation and trafficking, also featured prominently. CSOs shared a range of good practices demonstrating progress in education, skills development, community empowerment, and child participation. Notable examples included evening classes for working children, child-led campaigns, local protection committees, and collaboration between CSOs and government agencies to strengthen monitoring, service delivery, and accountability.

Participants underscored the importance of multi-stakeholder collaboration at both local and national levels to expand and sustain effective interventions.

Regional and global partnerships such as through Alliance 8.7, ASEAN, and SAIEVAC were recognized for their role in driving collective action against child labour. CSOs further highlighted the need to address informal and domestic supply chains, enhance policy coherence, and align national strategies with business and human rights frameworks. They called for governments to expand social protection and livelihood support, integrate anti-trafficking measures, and apply child-centred approaches in planning and implementation.

Looking ahead to the 6th Global Conference on the Elimination of Child Labour, participants outlined key priorities: establishing clearer definitions distinguishing family work from child labour; ensuring universal access to free and quality education; strengthening labour inspection and enforcement mechanisms; and promoting the creation of child labour-free zones. They also proposed mechanisms for monitoring and financing, including joint CSO–government tracking, corporate contributions, and public–private partnerships. Finally, they called for enhanced cross-country collaboration, greater use of digital and artificial intelligence tools for prevention and data collection, and better alignment of child labour laws with family protection and social realities. The presentation concluded by reaffirming that child empowerment, community engagement, and interfaith collaboration remain central to achieving sustainable and inclusive progress toward the elimination of child labour in all its forms.

Message from children and youth

Presentation by Mr Md Mumin

Youth Representative, Bangladesh

Speaking on behalf of 4,150 children and youth from across Asia and the Pacific who participated in a children’s survey administered by SACG, Md Mumin delivered a compelling appeal for urgent action to eliminate child labour. Representing respondent children from Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, and Thailand, he conveyed the shared message that, despite notable progress, millions of children continue to be denied their right to education and a safe, nurturing childhood. Many remain engaged in agriculture, street vending, and other hazardous or exploitative forms of work—often driven by poverty,

limited access to education, and social exclusion. While acknowledging advances in awareness and policy, the children’s message was unequivocal: child labour must end now.

The collective statement outlined five key demands for action.

- First, children called on governments to guarantee free, inclusive, and quality education for all, removing barriers such as school fees, transport costs, and lack of documentation, and ensuring access for children with disabilities.
- Second, they urged greater support for families through social protection, cash transfers, and livelihood programmes that address poverty as the root cause of child labour.
- Third, they called for stronger enforcement of child protection laws, accountability for perpetrators, and the establishment of child-friendly justice systems.
- Fourth, they emphasized the need for genuine inclusion of children in decision-making, highlighting that children should be regarded as partners and agents of change rather than passive beneficiaries.
- Finally, they appealed for enhanced global and regional cooperation among governments, civil society, and development partners to strengthen coordinated efforts against child labour.

The statement concluded with a heartfelt reminder to “let children be children, not workers.” The children urged leaders to act decisively to protect their rights and ensure their well-being, reaffirming that every child deserves the opportunity to learn, play, grow, and dream in safety and dignity.

Summary of ILO tripartite constituents’ key responses from the questionnaire about key regional priorities on the elimination of child labour

Presentation by Ms Fei Wang

Monitoring, Evaluation and Communication Technical Officer, ILO

The pre-consultation survey identified a set of regional priorities for addressing child labour across Asia and the Pacific. The highest among these was reducing informality and strengthening enforcement in the informal economy, cited by nearly half of respondents. Countries such as Cambodia, Bangladesh, Mongolia,

and Timor-Leste noted that child labour remains concentrated in small farms, family enterprises, and domestic work—sectors that are difficult to regulate yet crucial to reach. Respondents emphasized the importance of strengthening labour inspection systems, promoting community-based monitoring, and establishing clearer rules and guidance for informal enterprises and small enterprises. The second and third priorities, each cited by roughly 35 per cent of respondents, were addressing poverty and household economic insecurity and enhancing labour inspection systems more broadly. Respondents underscored that child labour often results from household vulnerability rather than deliberate exploitation, and stressed the importance of living wages, income security, and social protection to keep children in school and protect families from shocks. Beyond these core priorities, several emerging and cross-cutting issues that were highlighted. About 20 per cent mentioned the risks of digital and online work, including children's participation in gig work, content creation, and gaming. Similar percentage of respondents pointed to education and skills development as central to long-term prevention tools, and highlighted the role of tripartite collaboration and regional cooperation in sustaining momentum.

At the organizational level, respondents further emphasized the need to strengthen law enforcement, awareness raising, and collaboration. Around 40 per cent prioritized law enforcement and labour inspections, followed by awareness-raising and advocacy (30 per cent), poverty reduction and fair wages (20 per cent), and responsible business practices (20 per cent). Respondents also pointed to the value of local coordination mechanisms, rehabilitation and reintegration services, and policy alignment with national policies and SDG Target 8.7 as key components of a comprehensive and forward-looking strategy.

Finally, participants stressed that the elimination of child labour must be pursued as part of the broader decent work and social justice agenda, noting that progress accelerates when the elimination of child labour is pursued within the broader framework of fundamental principles and rights at work. Efforts to end forced labour, promote freedom of association and collective bargaining, ensure non-discrimination, occupational safety and health, fair wages, and decent employment for adults and youth directly reduces the economic pressures that drive children into labour.

Looking ahead to the 6th Global Conference on the Elimination of Child Labour in Morocco, respondents called for renewed political commitment, stronger enforcement, and enhanced regional collaboration to sustain progress—while addressing emerging challenges, including those related to digital work and climate vulnerability, through innovative and inclusive solutions.

Five preliminary outcomes were summarized from the reflections and inputs of respondents to the regional pre-consultation questionnaire. These outcomes reflect early insights emerging from the survey and are intended as indicative, not conclusive, pending further discussion during the consultation.

Outcome 1. Renewed political commitment to accelerate the elimination of child labour.

Outcome 2. Strengthened enforcement and accountability mechanisms.

Outcome 3. Integration of child labour prevention into broader FPRW, decent work, and social protection agendas.

Outcome 4. Enhanced regional cooperation and policy coherence.

Outcome 5. Clear guidance for addressing emerging risks through innovative and adaptive responses.

Inputs on regional priorities and suggested outcomes of the Sixth Global Conference on the Elimination of Child Labour

Facilitator

Ms Nadine Osseiran

Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work Specialist, ILO

The following inputs were generated from Slido where only the ILO tripartite constituents were requested to participate.

1. Priority issues to be tackled during the Sixth Global Conference

Participants ranked the priorities that had been identified through the pre-consultations survey, as follows:

- Reducing informality and strengthening enforcement in the informal economy (84 per cent);
- Addressing poverty and economic insecurity (72 per cent);

- Advancing education and skills development (66 per cent);
- Strengthening labour inspection systems (59 per cent); and
- Promoting tripartite collaboration and social dialogue (56 per cent).

Several emerging and cross-cutting priorities, including addressing digital/online work risks, regional cooperation, addressing financing and resource challenges and supply chain monitoring also received votes from some participants.

2. Other thematic areas or emerging issues that are important to be addressed during the Sixth Global Conference aside from those identified in (1)

In this open word-cloud session, other priority issues were suggested. Highest of all is on trade. This was followed by trafficking, child participation and strategies on labour inspections.

3. Commitments needed to implement policy priorities of the region, in addition to those made through the Durban Call to Action

For this part, it was emphasized that the Durban Call to Action remains highly relevant, but what is most urgently needed now is implementation through concrete, measurable commitments. Most responses were on ensuring decent work, social protection, enhanced enforcement, and for stronger government accountability and community-level engagement to ensure that commitments translate into real action. Respondents also proposed several new or expanded areas of commitment, including increased public investment in education—with one proposal calling for allocating 6% of national GDP to education—and greater focus on trade, supply chains, and climate change as interconnected drivers of child labour. There were also references to the need for data-driven decision-making, improved monitoring and evaluation systems, and attention to the gig and platform economy as emerging areas requiring regulation.

4. How to strengthen monitoring of commitments in eliminating child labour at national, regional and global level

Participants emphasized that while existing frameworks such as national action plans and regional mechanisms, and global reporting systems under ILO conventions, the Convention on the Rights of the Child,

and SDG monitoring already provide a foundation, there is a clear need for stronger, more coordinated enforcement and accountability mechanisms. Many participants stressed that commitments should not remain voluntary but should be binding, with regular monitoring cycles, such as every three years, to ensure follow-through and tangible results.

Key responses called for clearer roles and partnerships among stakeholders, including governments, employers, workers, and civil society, to avoid fragmentation and duplication. Suggestions included adopting digital and integrated monitoring systems, improving cross-agency cooperation, and ensuring industry engagement in data collection and compliance tracking. Participants also highlighted the importance of advocacy and transparency, recommending that progress reports be shared widely to foster mutual learning and collective accountability. Overall, the responses reflected a strong consensus that effective, multi-level monitoring—built on enforcement, coordination, and inclusiveness—is critical to sustain global momentum toward ending child labour.

Closing message

Remarks by

Mr Martin Hahn

Officer in charge, Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work (FUNDAMENTALS) Branch, ILO

In his closing remarks, Mr Martin Hahn conveyed, on behalf of the ILO's Fundamentals Branch, his sincere appreciation to all participants for their active engagement, thoughtful contributions, and commitment throughout the regional consultation. He noted that the discussions had provided a clear understanding of where the Asia and the Pacific region currently stands, the key priorities identified by constituents, and the pathways toward the 6th Global Conference on the Elimination of Child Labour to be held in Morocco in February 2026. The consultation, he emphasized, had been both productive and results-oriented, generating concrete inputs that will directly inform the preparation of the conference agenda and the drafting of its outcome document.

He confirmed that the 6th Global Conference will take place from 11 to 13 February 2026 in Morocco and will follow a fully in-person format, unlike the hybrid model used for the 5th Global Conference on the elimination of Child Labour in Durban. Invitations will be disseminated through official government and ILO channels, and the conference programme will reflect both regional priorities and global perspectives, incorporating plenary discussions and side events. He explained that the insights and recommendations gathered through the regional consultations will feed into the conference agenda and into the draft of the conference outcome document, which is being developed through a consultative process in Geneva.

He further informed participants that a drafting committee has been established and will convene in November and December to shape and refine the text, which will subsequently be circulated widely for review and feedback before finalization. In conclusion, he expressed gratitude for the participants' time, collaboration, and dedication, reaffirming that their collective efforts are vital to advancing the shared global goal of ending child labour in all its forms.

Annexes

Annex 1. Agenda

Time	Session	Resource person
Opening session		
11:30 – 11:50	Welcome Remarks	Kaori Nakamura-Osaka Assistant Director-General and Regional Director, ILO
	Message from the Host Country of the 6 th Global Conference on the Elimination of Child Labour	Wafa Asri General Secretary, Morocco Ministry of Economic Inclusion, Small Business, Employment and Skills
	Message from a Workers’ Representative	G. B. Gawde Permanent Invitee to the Working Committee, Indian National Trade Union Congress
	Message from an Employers’ Representative	Farooq Ahmed Secretary General & CEO, Bangladesh Employers Federation
11:50 – 12:00	Group photo and housekeeping guide	
Taking stock of progress toward eliminating child labour		
Scene-setting		
12:00 – 12:18	Regional and Sub-Regional Trends on Child Labour	Scott Lyon Senior Researcher and Policy Analyst, ILO
12:18 – 12:24	Key Findings from the Regional Brief on Child Labour	Jodelen Mitra ILO Consultant
12:24 – 12:30	Summary of key responses from the questionnaire regarding progress made on the elimination of child labour, emerging good practices and challenges	Fei Wang Technical Officer for Monitoring, Evaluation and Communication, ILO
12:30 – 12:35	Key Responses from Alliance 8.7 Survey	Martin Hahn Head, Advocacy and Partnerships Unit, FUNDAMENTALS, ILO

Tripartite Panel Discussion: What's Going Well and What Could Be Improved?

12:35-13:20	<i>Moderated by:</i> Insaf Nizam Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work Specialist, ILO	<i>Panellists:</i> Atty. Jerommel Gabriel Department of Labour, Philippines Balasubramaniam Vasanthan Ministry of Labour, Sri Lanka Liliefna Ema Konfederasi Serikat Buruh Sejahtera, Indonesia Dur e Shawar Siraj United Workers Federation, Pakistan Gokarna Raj Awasthi Federation of Nepalese Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Nepal Yashoravi Bakmiwewa General, Employers Federation of Ceylon
13:20 -13:35		Plenary

Setting regional priorities on the elimination of child labour

Presentations

Facilitator: **Bharati Pflug**, Senior Specialist for Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work (FPRW), ILO

13:35 – 13:40	ASEAN Child Labour Framework	Bharati Pflug Senior Specialist on the Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, ILO
13:40 – 13:45	South Asia Initiative to End Violence against Children (SAIEVAC) Child Labour Framework	Dr. Vikram Srivastava Regional Technical Advisor, SAIEVAC
13:45-13:50	Alliance 8.7 in the region	Victoria Coakley Lead, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade Counter Modern Slavery Team, Australia
13:50 – 13:55	Feedback from CSO consultation	Deepika Mittal Director, Global March Against Child Labour
13:55 – 14:00	Feedback from children and youth consultation	Md Mumin Youth Representative, Bangladesh

Expected outcomes of the Sixth Global Conference on the Elimination of Child Labour		
14:00 -14:05	Summary of key responses from the questionnaire regarding key regional priorities and expected outcomes of the 6th GCCL	Fei Wang Technical Officer for Monitoring, Evaluation and Communication, ILO
14:05-14:30	Interactive session on key priorities for Asia Pacific and expected outcomes of the 6 th GCCL	All participants <i>Facilitator:</i> Nadine Osseiran Technical Specialist on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, ILO
Closing session		
14:30 – 14:40	Closing remarks	Martin Hahn Officer-in-Charge, FUNDAMENTALS, ILO

Annex 2. List of participants

It should be noted that participant names are presented as they appeared in their Zoom platform logins.

Government representatives

AUSTRALIA		
Login name:	Emma Cooper	1
Institution:	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	
Login name:	Victoria Coakley <i>[speaker]</i>	2
Institution:	Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	
BRUNEI		
Login name:	Khatizah Bakar	3
Institution:	MOHA	
Login name:	BN - DOL (Nurbaizurah Suhamin)	4
Institution:	Department of Labour	
CAMBODIA		
Login name:	Cambodia# Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training (Dara Phon)	5
Institution:	Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training	
Full name:	Chhengchannita Sen	6
Institution:	Ministry of labour and Vocational training	
Full name:	Chhengchannita Sen <i>(used by another user – logged in for long duration separate from previous homonym (No. 6))</i>	7
Institution:	Ministry of labour and Vocational training	
FIJI		
Login name:	Joeli Pulu	8
Institution:	Ministry of Employment, Productivity & Workplace Relations	
JAPAN		
Login name:	Kentaro Nakamura (MOFA)	9
Institution:	Specialized Agencies Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan	
KOREA		
Login name:	MOEL RoK (MOEL MOEL)	10
Institution:	MOEL	
LAO PDR		
Login name:	Phitsana Xayasanh	11
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Institution:	Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare	

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Login name:	Nurul Anyza Mohamad Fauzi	14
Institution:	Ministry of Human Resources, Malaysia	
Login name:	MoHR International Division (Maizatul Hasni Mohamed Shamsudin)	15
Institution:	Ministry of Human Resources, Malaysia	
Login name:	Marina Zakariah	16
Institution:	Ministry of Human Resources, Malaysia	
Login name:	Mohd Azmi Muhammad	17
Institution:	Department of Labour Peninsular Malaysia, MoHR	
Login name:	Musalman Shah	18
Institution:	Social Security Organisation (PERKESO)	
Login name:	Datin Nik Adura Hazlin Binti Dato' Nik Ariffin	19
Institution:	Department of Occupational Safety and Health Malaysia	
Login name:	Nurul Ismi Che Hamid	20
Institution:	Department of Labour Peninsular Malaysia	
Login name:	Siti Mariam binti Samat	21
Institution:	Department of Occupational Safety and Health	
Login name:	Umami Umainah Ismail	22
Institution:	Jabatan Premier Sarawak	

MALDIVES

Login name:	Aminath Shani Mohamed	23
Institution:	Ministry of Higher Education, Labour and Skills Development	
Login name:	Aishath Nisa	24
Institution:	Ministry of Higher Education, Labour and Skills Development	

PHILIPPINES

Login name:	Leilani Reynoso	25
Institution:	Department of Labor and Employment-Bureau of Workers with Special Concerns	
Login name:	Jerommel Gabriel - PH	26
Institution:	Department of Labor and Employment	
Login name:	Dianne Lyneth Alavado	27
Institution:	Department of Labor and Employment	

SAMOA

Login name:	Cedrela Tamati	28
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SOLOMON ISLANDS

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SRI LANKA

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Institution:	Ministry of Labour	

THAILAND

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Institution:	Department of Labour Protection and Welfare	
Login name:	TH_DLPW_Team (International Labour Standard Group)	33
Institution:	Department of Labour Protection and Welfare	
Login name:	Supapit Sooyponoy	34
Institution:	Ministry of Labour	
Login name:	DLPW_Watchara	35
Institution:	Department of Labour Protection and Welfare	

TIMOR-LESTE

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Institution:	Inspeção Geral do Trabalho	

VIET NAM

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Institution:	Bộ Y tế	
Login name:	Nguyễn Mờ (<i>used by another user – logged in for long duration separate from previous homonym (no. 38)</i>)	39
Institution:	Bộ Y tế	

Workers' representatives

BANGLADESH

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Login name:	MD rafiqul Islam	2
Institution:	Bangladesh Jatiyotabadi Sramik Dol (BJSd)	
Login name:	Shahidullah Badal	3
Institution:	BMSF	
Login name:	MD Shakil Akhter Chowdhury	4
Institution:	Bangladesh Labour Federation (BLF)	

INDIA

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Institution:	Indian National Trade Union Congress	
Login name:	Rajeev Sharma	6
Institution:	BWI	

INDONESIA		
Login name:	Ema Liliefna-KSBSI Indonesia	7
Institution:	KSBSI	
MALAYSIA		
Login name:	Yee pin Cheow	8
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NEPAL		
Login name:	Rajesh Palikhe	9
Institution:	NTUC (Nepal Trade Union Congress)	
Login name:	Kamala Devi Tamang	10
Institution:	GEFONT	
PAKISTAN		
Login name:	Julius Cainglet FFW Philippines	11
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PHILIPPINES		
Login name:	Dur e shawar siraj - PUWF-Pak (Speaker)	12
Institution:	PUWF	
SRI LANKA		
Login name:	Leslie Devendra	13
Institution:	SrI Lanka Nidahas Sewaka Sangamaya	
THAILAND		
Login name:	Cherdchai Kalayawutipong	14
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VANUATU		
Login name:	Annette Daniel	15
Institution:	Vanuatu Trade Union Combine (VTUC)	
VIET NAM		
Login name:	VGCL Vietnam (MS VAN DO)	16
Institution:	VGCL	

Employer representatives

BANGLADESH		
Login name:	Farooq Ahmed	1
Institution:	Bangladesh Employers Federation	
CAMBODIA		
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Institution:	Cambodian Federation of Employers and Business Associations (CAMFEBA)	

INDIA		
Login name:	Parisha Singh	3
Institution:	All India Organisation of Employers	
MALAYSIA		
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MALDIVES		
Login name:	Shahida Mariyam Mohamed	5
Institution:	National Federation of Maldivian Employers	
MONGOLIA		
Login name:	Enkhjin Battsetseg	6
Institution:	Mongolian Employers' Federation	
NEPAL		
Login name:	Gokarna Awasthi (<i>Speaker</i>)	7
Institution:	FNCCI	
PALAU		
Login name:	Chrea Dalya	8
Institution:	Cambodian Federation of Employers and Business Associations (CAMFEBA)	
PAPUA NEW GUINEA		
Login name:	Florence Willie - EPNG	9
Institution:	Employers' Federation of Papua New Guinea (EPNG)	
SRI LANKA		
Login name:	Yashoravi Bakmiwewa – EFC (<i>Speaker</i>)	10
Institution:	The Employers' Federation of Ceylon (EFC)	
THAILAND		
Login name:	TH-ECOT-Ukrish Kanchanaketu	11
Institution:	Employers' Confederation of Thailand	
Observers		
Login name:	Deepika Mittal (<i>Speaker</i>)	1
Institution:	Global March Against Child Labour	
Login name:	Alex Praça	2
Institution:	ITUC	
Login name:	Dr Vikram Srivastava	3
Institution:	South Asia Initiative to End Violence against Children (SAIEVAC)	
Login name:	Francois-Xavier Souchet	4
Institution:	Terre des Hommes Netherlands	

Login name:	MD Mumin <i>(Speaker)</i>	5
Institution:	World Vision Bangladesh	
Login name:	Jamal Uddin	6
Institution:	World Vision Bangladesh	
Login name:	Lasantha Premachandra	7
Institution:	World Vision South Asia Pacific	
Login name:	Abdul Hakim	8
Institution:	ILO	
Login name:	Ebadullah Ahmadi	9
Institution:	ILO	
Login name:	Pong-Sul Ahn	10
Institution:	ILO	
Login name:	Selim Benaissa	11
Institution:	ILO	
Login name:	Sudipta Bhadra	12
Institution:	ILO	
Login name:	Marie Allyssa Dacasin – ILO Manila	13
Institution:	ILO	
Login name:	Lakshmi Narasimhan Gadiraju	14
Institution:	ILO	
Login name:	Martin Hahn	15
Institution:	ILO	
Login name:	Damai Jonatan Gerhard Harefa	16
Institution:	ILO	
Login name:	Scott Lyon <i>(Speaker)</i>	17
Institution:	ILO	
Login name:	Jodelen Mitra – ILO Consultant	18
Institution:	ILO Consultant	
Login name:	Bansari Nag	19
Institution:	ILO	
Login name:	Kaori Nakamura-Osaka	20
Institution:	ILO	
Login name:	Ngoc Nguyen	21
Institution:	ILO	
Login name:	Insaf Nizam <i>(Speaker)</i>	22
Institution:	ILO	
Login name:	Nadine Osseiran	23
Institution:	ILO	
Login name:	Yuki Otsuji - ACTRAV	24
Institution:	ILO	
Login name:	Tossapol Ounhapattana <i>(ILO IT host)</i>	25
Institution:	ILO	

Login name:	Bharati Pflug <i>(Speaker)</i>	26
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Login name:	Pimploy Sinakorn	27
Institution:	ILO	
Login name:	Yogendra - Backup (Yog Uni)	28
Institution:	ILO	
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Institution:	ILO	
Login name:	Diane Respall	30
Institution:	ILO	
Login name:	Ma Concepcion Sardaña – ILO Manila	31
Institution:	ILO	
Login name:	Giovanni Soledad	32
Institution:	ILO	
Login name:	Dede Sudono	33
Institution:	ILO	
Login name:	Yogendra Dutt Uniyal <i>(ILO IT host)</i>	34
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Institution:	ILO	

Annex 3. Questionnaire

Introduction

As a part of the preparations for the 6th Global Conference on Child Labour, scheduled to take place in Morocco from 11-13 February 2026, the International Labour Organization (ILO) Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific plans to organize a preparatory Regional Consultation and survey to gather input on said consultation.

This questionnaire provides an opportunity for your organization to contribute to shaping the agenda of the 6th Global Conference on Child Labour by identifying priorities and highlighting your key achievements since the last Global Conference, which was held in South Africa in 2022. We kindly ask you to read the questions carefully and provide the most relevant and comprehensive information possible. Your input will help assess advancements since 2022 and enrich the discussions at the upcoming Regional Consultation.

The questionnaire should be completed by your organization's **child labour focal point**. We also encourage internal consultation with relevant departments and colleagues as needed. For government institutions, please circulate the questionnaire to other relevant ministries or agencies involved in child labour issues. We kindly request that you submit **one consolidated response per organization**.

The Questionnaire can be completed online via <https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/CSWQYLL> or in this Word format as alternative. Please submit your completed questionnaire online or send the Word version to Mrs. Jodelen Mitra (mitra@iloguest.org) latest by 25 September 2025.

Thank you for your cooperation in advance!

General information

1. Please identify your country / region (for regional organization).

2. Name of your organization

3. Please select the **category of your organization** by putting an [x] inside the box below (*one answer only*).

- ☐ Government
- ☐ Employers' organization
- ☐ Workers' organization
- ☐ Civil society
- ☐ Other (please specify)

4. Please specify the **core business / mandate of your organization** by putting an [x] inside the box below (*one answer only*).

- | | |
|--|---|
| ☐ Labour affairs | ☐ Agriculture |
| ☐ Trade | ☐ Development planning |
| ☐ Finance / economic affairs | ☐ Law enforcement |
| ☐ Child rights / child protection | ☐ Enterprise development |
| ☐ Education / TVET | ☐ Human trafficking |
| ☐ Health | ☐ Human rights |
| ☐ Other (please specify) | |

Child labour-related questions

5. What approaches, practices or interventions by your / other organization have proven to be most successful in eliminating child labour in your country? Please describe (*max. 100 words*).

6. What are your country/ organization's major achievements in eliminating child labour since the last/5th Global Conference on Child Labour which was held in South Africa in 2022 – in line with the Durban Call to Action? (*max. 100 words*). For further information, see [Durban Call to Action](#)).

7. What are the three major challenges faced in eliminating child labour in your country since the last Global Conference on Child Labour in 2022? (*max. 100 words*).

8. Do you have good practice/s that you would like to share at the 6th Global Conference on Child Labour? Please give a brief description. You may also provide any relevant link(s) (*max 100 words*).

9. In your organization's opinion, what are the 3 most important issues that needs to be discussed during the 6th Global Conference on Child Labour in Morocco? *(Optional: Please explain why these issues are the most important to tackle).*

Issue 1:	
Why is it important to tackle?	

Issue 2:	
Why is it important to tackle?	

Issue 3:	
Why is it important to tackle?	

10. What are your organization's key priorities for the elimination of child labour between now and 2030? *(max 100 words).*

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11. If applicable, how have interventions on other fundamental principles and rights (Forced Labour / Freedom of Association and Right to Collective Bargaining / Discrimination in Employment / Occupational Safety and Health) and other labour standards helped in the elimination of child labour in your country? *(max 100 words).*

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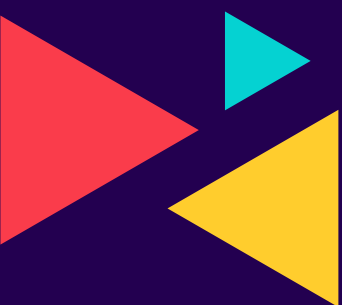
12. Any other comments or issues you would like to share with us?

--

This Questionnaire was filled by:

Name:	
Position	
Email address	

Thank you for taking the time to complete this survey!



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