



International
Labour
Organization



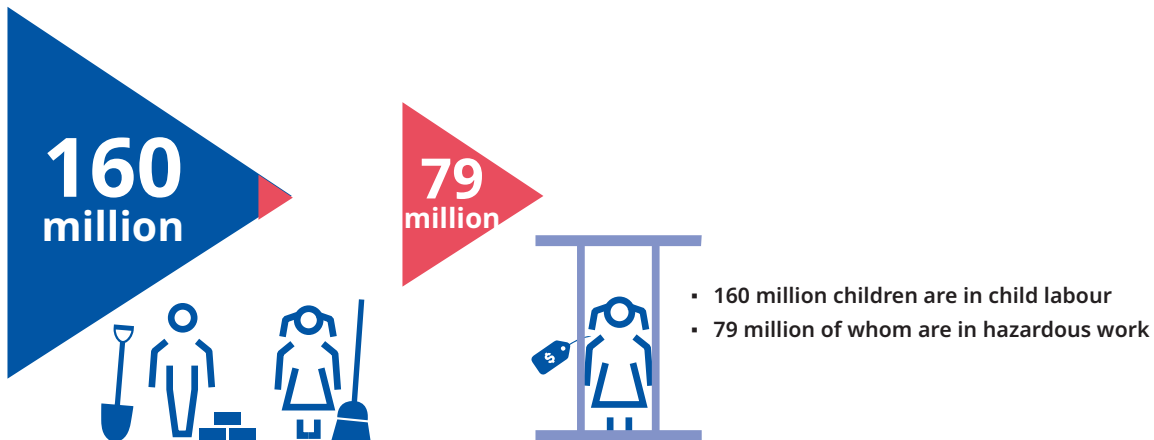
IPEC+
Global
Flagship
Programme

► IPEC+ Global Flagship Programme

Towards a world free from child labour and
forced labour



► Today, 160 million children are in child labour

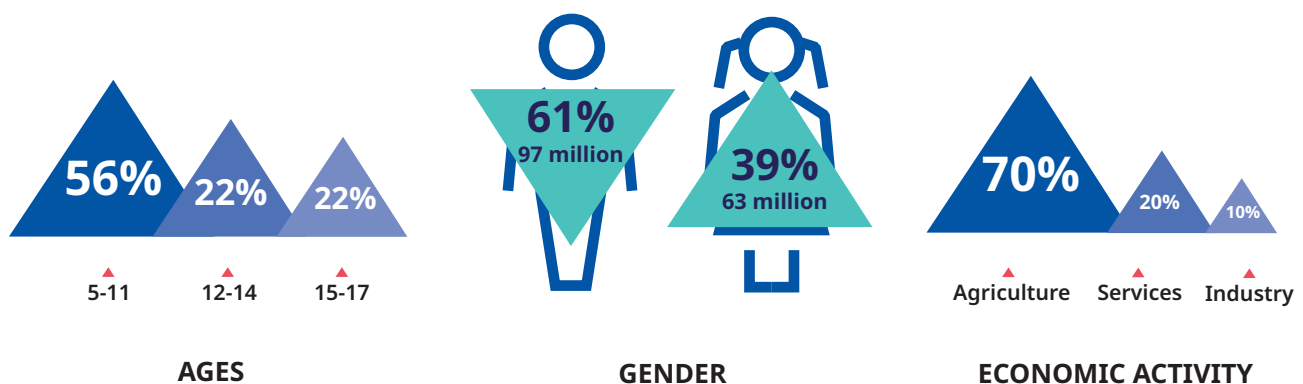


REGIONAL PREVALENCE OF CHILD LABOUR

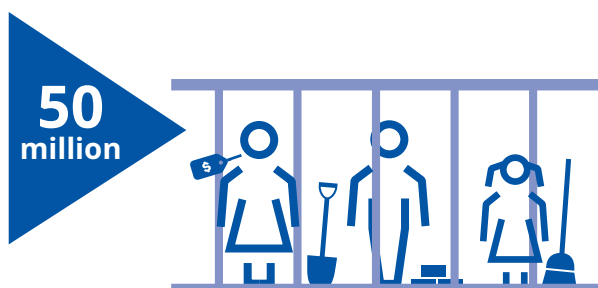
■ Africa	21.6%
■ Arab States	5.8%
■ Asia and the Pacific	5.6%
■ Europe and Central Asia	5.7%
■ Latin America and the Caribbean	6.0%



Of the 160 million children in child labour...



► and 50 million people are in modern slavery of whom 28 million are in forced labour



50 million people are victims of modern slavery.

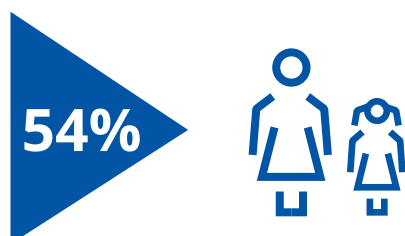
This includes:

- 28 million people in forced labour
- 22 million people in forced marriage

PREVALENCE

In the world, there are:

- 6.4 victims of modern slavery for every thousand people
- 6.9 adult victims of modern slavery for every 1,000 adults
- 5.2 child victims of modern slavery for every 1,000 children

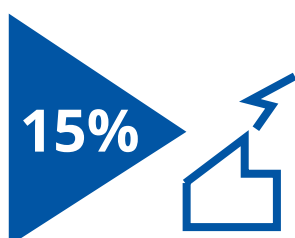


GENDER

Women and girls account for 54 per cent of modern slavery victims.

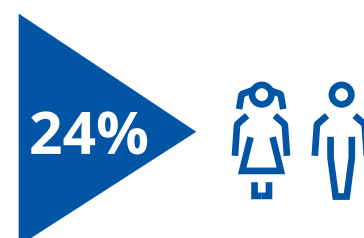
MIGRANT WORKERS

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



CHILDREN

12.3 million of the total of victims of modern slavery are children.



► Who we are

The objective of the IPEC+ Global Flagship Programme – in line with Target 8.7 of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda, adopted by the United Nations in 2015 – is to provide ILO leadership in global efforts to eradicate all forms of child labour by 2025 and all forms of contemporary slavery and human trafficking by 2030. It also aims to ensure that all people are protected from – and can protect themselves against – these gross human rights violations.

The International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour and Forced Labour (IPEC+) Global Flagship Programme brings together two leading ILO technical cooperation programmes – the International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC) and the Special Action Programme to combat Forced Labour (SAP/FL) – to establish a major new force in the fight against child labour, forced labour and human trafficking. It recognizes that these unacceptable forms of work deny workers their basic human rights at work and that, while their overlap concerns 12.3 million children trapped in modern slavery, they share root causes of poor governance, discrimination and social exclusion, family and community poverty and lack of access to decent work and to the rights of freedom of association and collective bargaining.

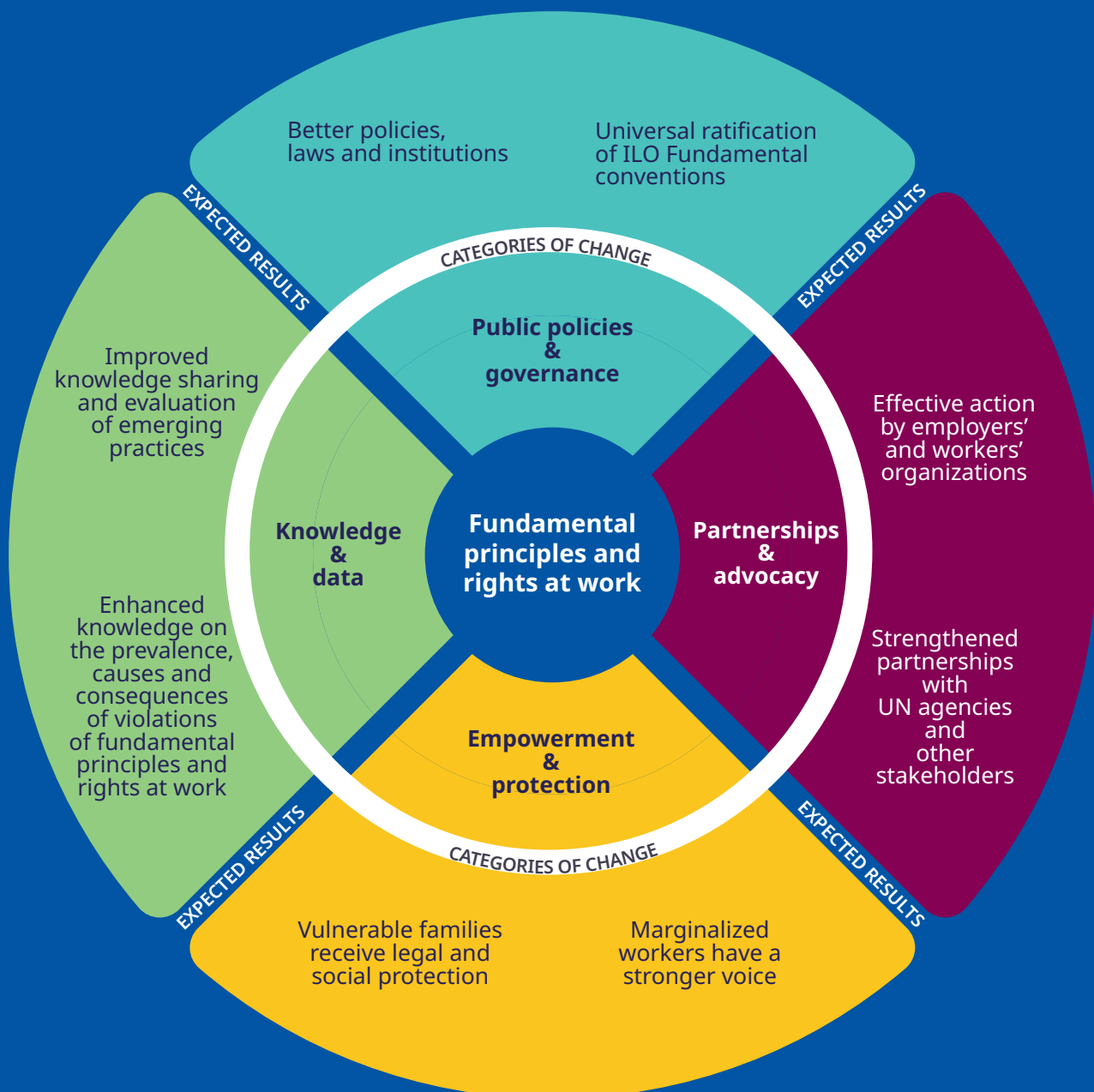
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IPEC+ Global Flagship Programme works from the village to the global stage with the ILO's constituents (governments, employers' and workers' organizations), as well as with enterprises and small producers' organizations, NGOs and civil society organizations,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

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

► The IPEC+ Global Flagship

Programme pursue those aims by supporting the constituents in:



► The ILO's normative framework on child labour and forced labour

The IPEC+ Global Flagship Programme is built on the foundations of Target 8.7 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the ILO Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and the corresponding instruments dealing with child labour and forced labour.

► IPEC+ fundamental conventions

- **Convention No. 138** on the minimum age (1973), 175 ratifications
- **Convention No. 182** on the worst forms of child labour (1999), *universal ratification*
- **Convention No. 29** on forced labour (1930), 180 ratifications
- **Convention No. 105** on the abolition of forced labour (1957), 178 ratifications
- **Protocol No. 29** to the Forced Labour Convention No. 29 (2014), 59 ratifications

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

Together, these instruments provide members States with the necessary policy framework to understand and fight child labour and forced labour. Regardless of ratification of the Conventions and the Protocol, all ILO member States, simply by virtue of membership, are obliged to respect, promote and realize, in good faith, the rights contained in these instruments.

► Our impact

► Public policies and governance

The ILO has helped some 115 countries to combat child labour. Hundreds of laws, action plans and policies have been enacted and implemented.

Employers' and workers' organizations and enterprises have played a critical role by integrating child labour in their policies, actions and business practices and by contributing to the implementation of action plans.

► Significant reduction in child labour

The results have been significant. The 16-year period starting in 2000 saw a net reduction of 94 million children in child labour.

► Prevention, prosecution and awareness raising on forced labour and human trafficking

The ILO has also provided technical support on forced labour through a significant number of field projects, thereby developing effective ways to prevent and prosecute forced labour and human trafficking, assist victims, raise awareness and support the development, strengthening or implementation of new laws, including actions to promote fair recruitment practices. This has led to many governments adopting new legislation and policies outlawing forced labour, and efforts are being made to increase prosecutions of traffickers and unscrupulous recruiters and employers who use forced labour.

► Knowledge and data

A range of practical products on child labour and forced labour have also been developed, including handbooks and training tools for business, legislators, judges and labour inspectors, and e-learning modules for law enforcement on the identification and investigation of forced labour cases. In 2002, 2006, 2010, 2013, 2017 and 2021 the ILO produced global estimates of child labour, and in 2012, 2017 and 2022 global estimates of forced labour and modern slavery. Through this process, the ILO developed and implemented a methodology using indicators to measure child labour and forced labour at the national level. In 2019, the ILO published the *General Principles and Operational Guidelines on Fair Recruitment and Definitions of Recruitment Fees and Related Costs*.

► COVID-19 impact on child labour and forced labour: The response of the IPEC+ Global Flagship Programme

COVID-19 has plunged the world into a crisis of unprecedented scope and scale. Undoubtedly, restoring global health remains the first priority, but the strict measures required are resulting in massive economic and social shocks.

The root causes of child labour and forced labour – including poverty, limited access to decent work opportunities for those of legal working age, social marginalization, discrimination, the lack of universal quality education, the prevalence of the informal economy and weak social dialogue – are likely to be exacerbated.

IPEC+ has developed business continuity plans to mitigate the risks and to repurpose its strategy and is seeking 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.

In line with the [ILO Policy Framework to Fight COVID-19](#) and the [ILO Monitor: COVID-19 and the World of Work](#), the ILO produced the briefing note, [COVID-19 impact on child labour and forced labour: The response of the IPEC+ Flagship Programme](#), providing an initial framework for the response of IPEC+ to the crisis.

Services provided by IPEC+ have been part of a holistic ILO response to mitigate the impact of COVID-19 and to rebuild better after the crisis.



With a human-centred approach, IPEC+ is addressing the impact of COVID-19 on the most vulnerable through the following:

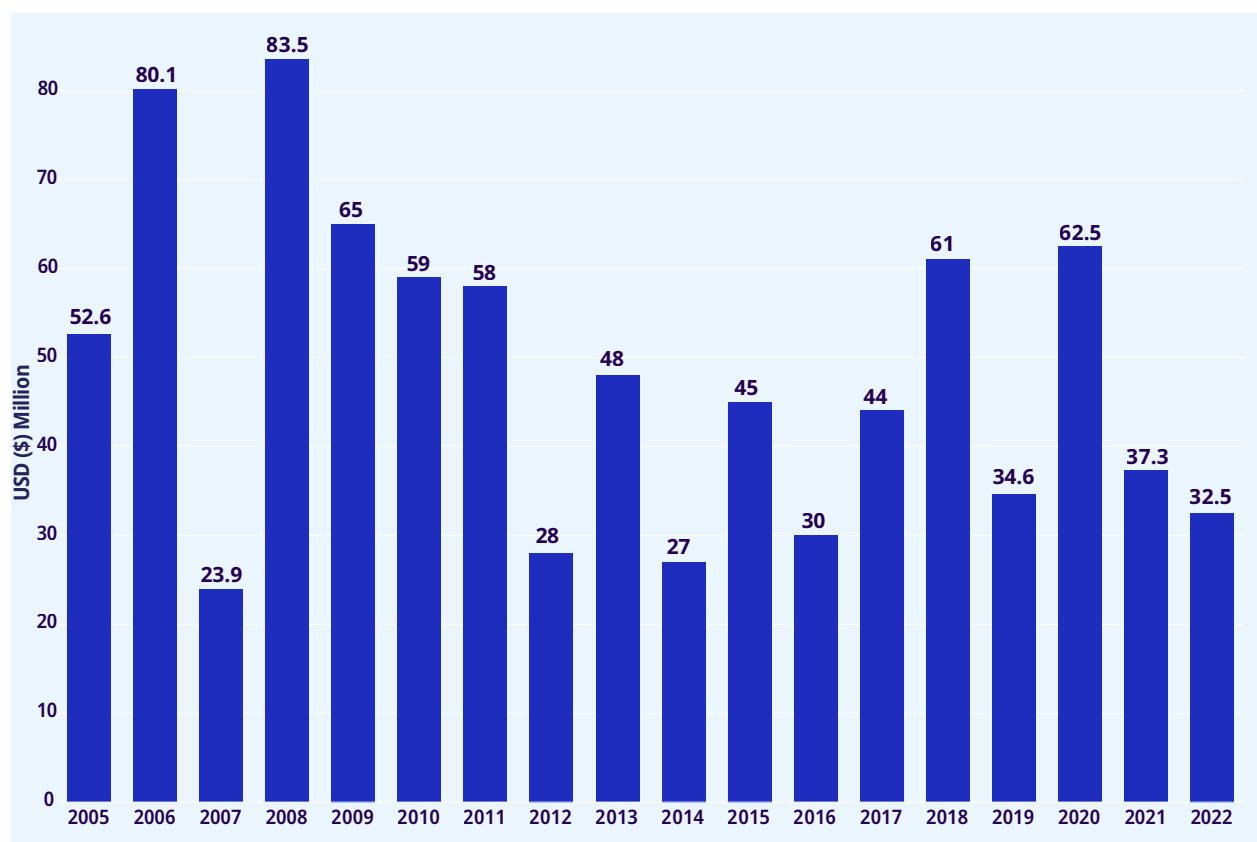
1. Leveraging its field presence in over 80 countries worldwide and the political commitment of Pathfinder Countries of the Alliance 8.7.
2. Mobilizing global and regional networks including partnerships such as Alliance 8.7, UN bodies and inter-agency working groups, and regional initiatives and organizations.
3. Producing knowledge and data to shed light on the impact of COVID-19 on child labour and on forced labour and other fundamental principles and rights at work.
4. Investing in gender-sensitive monitoring solutions, including the strengthening of the labour inspectorate, social partners' participation in monitoring, and community-based structures.
5. Promoting social dialogue and the active participation of employers' and workers' organizations in planning, implementing and monitoring measures for recovery and resilience.
6. Repurposing and innovating its operations to face an unprecedented crisis like COVID-19 that lends a renewed urgency and importance to the core IPEC+ agenda at the country level. Innovation and research, while building on good practices and evidence-based solutions such as cash transfer programmes, will be a priority. By building on knowledge and experience of over 20 years, IPEC+ looked at short, medium and long-term responses to the impact of COVID-19 on child labour and forced labour from the initial phase of lockdown until the long term effects of the crisis.





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

► Evolution of approvals for projects, 2005-2022



Meeting the objectives of IPEC+ and SDG Target 8.7 requires significant acceleration of past progress towards the elimination of all forms of child labour by 2025 and the eradication of forced labour, modern slavery and human trafficking by 2030.

Strong political will, better designed and integrated policies and more concerted action have already led to a marked acceleration of progress against child labour. But the pace of change must be faster still if the global community is to live up to these commitments.

The ILO will need to raise additional resources to fulfil its technical and leadership role in these endeavours.



► Partnerships

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

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



► Alliance 8.7

Alliance 8.7 is an inclusive global partnership committed to achieve SDG Target 8.7: “Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms.”

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

► Pathfinder countries

An integral part of Alliance 8.7 is the Pathfinder Country Strategy through which governments commit to doing more at the national level, leading the way in finding innovative solutions to these complex issues that can be tested, measured and shared with other countries facing similar challenges. A promising number of countries have already put themselves forward to be Alliance 8.7 Pathfinder Countries and have successfully gathered a broad range of stakeholders to develop national action plans with specific priorities, budgets and progress indicators. These countries present their objectives, updates on action taken and progress through different Alliance 8.7 communication platforms to encourage others to take steps to foster the collaboration needed to finally end child labour and modern slavery.

► Which are the pathfinder countries?

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

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

► What are the opportunities for a pathfinder country?

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

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

► What are the implications of becoming a pathfinder country?

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

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

Read out more at www.alliance87.org.

► Regional Initiative

Latin America and the Caribbean Free of Child Labour



Regional Initiative
Latin America and the Caribbean
Free of Child Labour

The Regional Initiative is an intergovernmental cooperation platform, with 30 member countries, and with active participation of employers' and workers' organizations that seeks to accelerate the eradication of child labour to declare Latin America and the Caribbean free of child labour in 2025. In 2014, during the 18th ILO Regional Meeting of the Americas (Lima, Peru), the Declaration on the Establishment of the Regional Initiative was signed. The scope of the Regional Initiative covers the period 2014-2025 in line with SDG Target 8.7. The Regional Initiative's main results are:

1. The goal of eradicating child labour has remained a political priority, reflected in a general reduction of 17 per cent in child labour and 35 per cent in hazardous child labour between 2012 and 2016.
2. South-South and Triangular Cooperation has been strengthened, demonstrating that the region and the social partners have the capacity, knowledge and experience to accelerate the rate of eradication of child labour and reach SDG Target 8.7 in 2025.
3. The English-speaking Caribbean countries have been integrated in the Regional Initiative and a regional collective voice and vision against child labour has been strengthened.
4. The Child Labour Risk Identification Model (implemented in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Jamaica, Mexico and Peru) has been created together with the UN Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean to prevent child labour in vulnerable territories and productive sectors, based on the supply of public services and the promotion of public-private partnerships.
5. A working approach adapted to the principles of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development has been achieved: focused on people, so as not to leave any country behind and based on alliances, innovation and mutual cooperation.

Find out more at www.iniciativa2025alc.org.



► Child Labour Platform



The Child Labour Platform (CLP) is the leading business initiative to eradicate child labour in supply chains. It provides concrete solutions for buyers, factory owners and suppliers by supporting member companies through a comprehensive process of due diligence across tiers. This includes support for embedding strong policies and good business practice, measuring impact and addressing root causes through meaningful local and global dialogue with governments, employers' and workers' organizations and other stakeholders.

The Platform is co-chaired by the International Organisation of Employers and the International Trade Union Confederation, with affiliates in 150 and 156 countries respectively. With the International Labour Organization serving as its Secretariat, the Platform benefits from its expertise on International Labour Standards and a global network of governments, employers' and workers' organizations active in 187 member States.

The ILO also brings hard-to-find intelligence on emerging trends on child labour and decent work, allowing businesses to anticipate and adapt to fast moving circumstances in sourcing countries, such as the impact of COVID-19 on child labour. The Platform also gives businesses the opportunity to make a practical contribution to SDG Target 8.7 through its direct linkage and coordination with Alliance 8.7.

The Platform includes companies from the automobile, agro-industry and beverage, construction, cosmetics, garment, electronics, luxury, telecommunications, trading and mining sectors. During the same period, the Platform started consultations on cross sectoral efforts for the elimination of child labour in supply chains in Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, India, Madagascar and Mexico.

By joining the CLP businesses:



Draw on the ILO's unparalleled convening power to jointly address the root causes of the problem.



Join ILO initiatives to prevent, assess risks and remediate child labour.



Work with companies across sectors to develop innovative collaboration models



Receive guidance on how to improve company policies and practice

Find out more at www.childlabourplatform.org.

► ILO Global Business Network on Forced Labour

GLOBAL BUSINESS
NETWORK ON
FORCED LABOUR

The ILO's Global Business Network on Forced Labour (GBNFL) brings together the ILO with businesses of all sizes and sectors, and their networks, from around the globe to eradicate forced labour.

Operating across all sectors, and geographies, ILO GBNFL members work to engage smaller enterprises, develop actionable resources and tools, and devise local solutions that help shape national frameworks to create lasting change. The network is aligned with, and contributes to, other relevant international initiatives, in particular Alliance 8.7.

Key focus areas:

- **Connect:** Break silos by linking up business actors from across sectors and geographies to eradicate forced labour.
- **Convene:** Support businesses to engage with other relevant stakeholders, including government bodies, to find sustainable solutions to the structural drivers of forced labour.
- **Innovate:** Create spaces where members identify gaps, develop new ways of tackling forced labour, and devise methods to scale up solutions.
- **Support:** Share clear-cut data, information and resources to help busy businesses take steps to tackle forced labour.

Since opening for membership in June 2018, the ILO GBNFL has focussed on developing resources for members, building capacity of smaller enterprises, and convening business and business networks to work collectively on eradicating forced labour.

Find out more at flbusiness.network.



► 8.7 Accelerator Lab

8.7 Accelerator Lab

The 8.7 Accelerator Lab is an ILO initiative created to accelerate progress on the eradication of forced labour and the elimination of child labour by optimizing the effectiveness of development cooperation interventions. Acceleration will be achieved by embracing six acceleration factors that form the core of the Accelerator Lab programming. The Accelerator Lab supports collaborative initiatives undertaken by the Alliance 8.7, particularly in accelerating political commitment as well as the identification and replication of good practices.

The Accelerator Lab targets interventions at the national, regional and global levels, leveraging the use of strategic entry points. These are interventions that demonstrate successful results, prevent or address forced labour and child labour at scale and increase support among and for ILO constituents to achieve the eradication of forced labour and the elimination of child labour.

► Acceleration factors

To accelerate action on forced labour and child labour, strategic programming is needed. This can be achieved by leveraging opportunities at the national, regional and global levels with a strategic focus on where and how development cooperation interventions can make the greatest contribution.

To frame the how, the Accelerator Lab has singled out six acceleration factors as the pillars of its programming. The acceleration factors derive from an in-depth assessment of what can positively effect change in policy and practice at scale. The emphasis is on benefiting the most vulnerable persons and helping to address gaps in programming while combining forward-looking innovations and scaling up effective practices.

8.7 Accelerator Lab Acceleration factors



Foster and develop
political commitment



Address root causes



Focus on vulnerable
populations



Create and share
knowledge



Support sustainable
finnancig



Leverage innovation

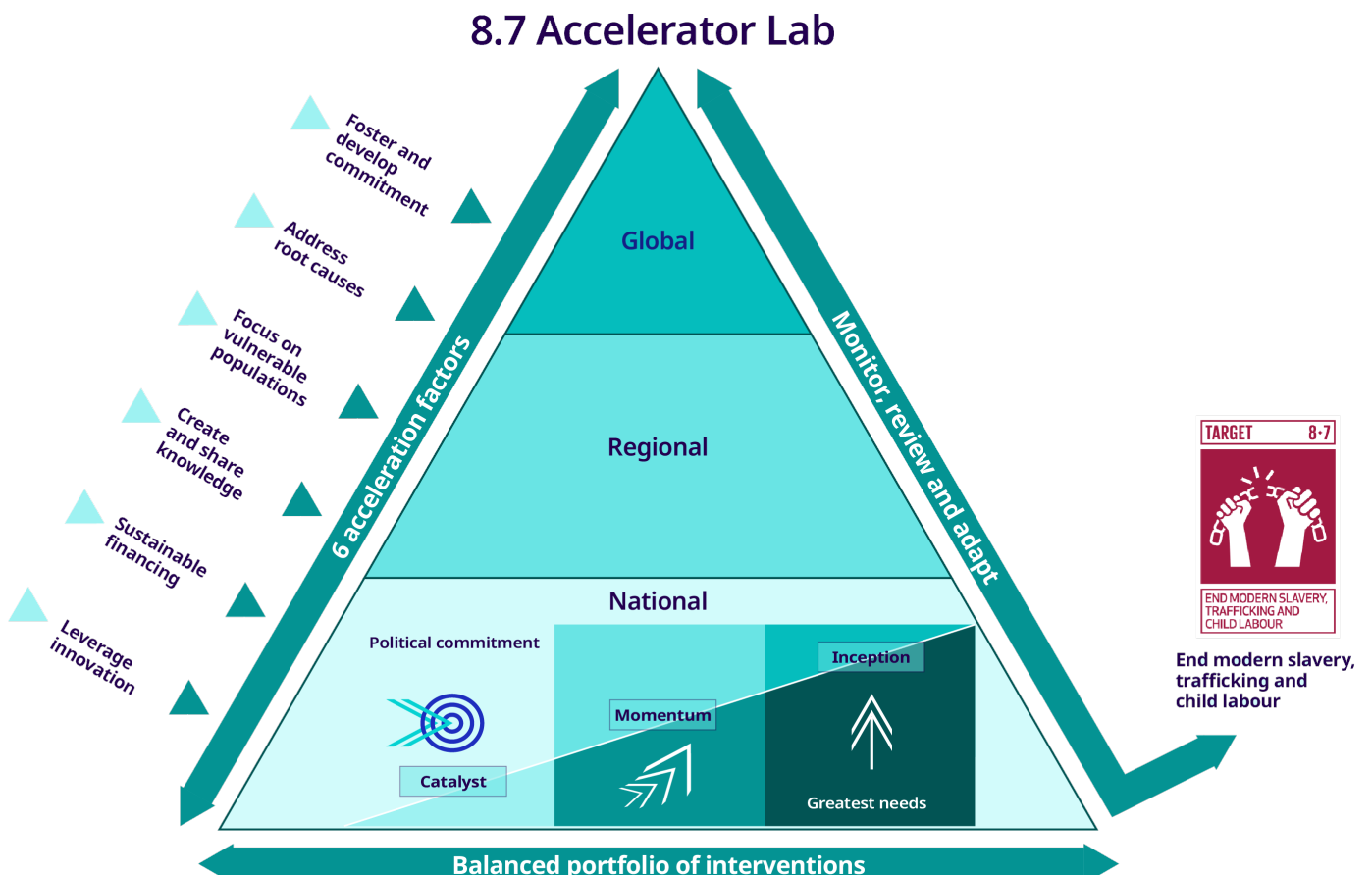
► Strategic focus and entry points

The six acceleration factors that underpin the Accelerator Lab are distinct but interlinked in national, regional and global contexts. All national interventions within the Accelerator Lab's scope will, when possible, include each of the six factors. For regional and global interventions, the factors apply on a case-by-case basis and the appropriate parameters depend on the context and needs for each intervention.

Strategic entry points for the national, regional and global interventions can help accelerate results. They are:

- Opportunities to address or prevent all forms of forced labour (including debt bondage, state-imposed forced labour and forced sexual exploitation) and child labour (affecting younger children, the worst forms of child labour and familybased work).
- Countries and migration corridors where the ILO can build on current efforts in promoting fair recruitment to prevent decent work abuses, including forced labour.
- Sectors with challenges to eradicating forced labour and eliminating child labour and where there are opportunities for scaling up sector-based interventions for a national- and/or area-based approach.
- The emerging range of initiatives to establish and support human rights due diligence for businesses.
- Countries and sectors with opportunities for leveraging trade agreements (including trade agreements that reference ILO fundamental principles and rights at work) and, when possible, in collaboration with international financial institutions.

Find out more at www.ilo.org/87acceleratorlab.



► IPEC+ projects: employers' and workers' organizations engagement

Social dialogue and tripartism are paramount in eradicating child labour and forced labour. Social partners always play an active role in this effort, through, among other things, advocacy, awareness raising campaigns, capacity building activities, and monitoring actions. Examples from across the world show how their commitment and intervention have been key to achieving projects' results, therefore advancing towards the eradication of child labour and forced labour.

- The Regional Initiative **Latin America and the Caribbean** Free of Child Labour is a tripartite cooperation platform committed to achieving SDG Target 8.7 in the region, with over 30 member countries and 14 representatives of employers' and workers' organizations. This network shares knowledge, articulates efforts and coordinates actions for the eradication of child labour in a framework of social dialogue that favours decision-making by consensus. In the context of COVID-19, this network has also been instrumental in monitoring the child labour situation in member countries and in adapting existing knowledge resources to the context of crisis and resilience.
- In **Brazil**, rural workers' organizations are supporting the coordination and implementation of a project to protect communities from labour exploitation, namely from forced labour and child labour. Employers' organizations provide financial support and technical assistance with the support of a local university. Training on farming technologies and practices to improve land production has significantly increased the target families' income.
- In **Haiti**, the social partners are actively participating in a project to combat child labour in domestic work. Employers' and workers' organizations are part of a Tripartite Committee to review the labour code in line with ILO Conventions Nos. 138 and 182. They are also participating in the review of the hazardous work list for children and in the promotion of relevant ILO Conventions among their members, and are involved in campaigns to promote the ratification of Convention No. 189 on domestic workers. Employers launched an Employers Network against Child Labour.
- In **Honduras**, employers' organizations have a key role in the «Addressing Child Labour in the Coffee Supply Chain» Project. The Honduran Private Business Council (COHEP) and the Honduran Coffee Institute (IHCAFE) participated in the project design and are actively implementing it. This includes the adaptation of a social compliance system for the prevention and eradication of child labour, as well as field activities for the promotion of better working conditions in the coffee supply chain.
- In **Madagascar**, trade unions in the Sava region have received training on child rights, child labour and fundamental principles and rights at work. It was an opportunity for trade unionists to set up the union federation in the Sava region and, subsequently, to carry out awareness-raising activities targeting their members on the fight against child labour in the vanilla sector.
- In **Myanmar**, the Agriculture and Farmer Federation of Myanmar (AFFM) and the International Union of Food Agriculture, Hotel and Restaurant (IUF) were supported by the ILO MyPEC project on the elimination of child labour in the country, through advocacy, capacity building and the provision of financial support. AFFM-IUF organized several training activities for parents of adolescents of legal

working age or of vulnerable children at risk of or withdrawn from child labour. These trainings allowed families to start their own business or find better job alternatives, instead of migrating as they usually do during the summer to work on road construction projects in the country.

- In **Bangladesh, India, and Nepal**, within the framework of the ILO Work in Freedom project, workers have a catalytic and pivotal role in transforming communities, and educate and mobilize workers on issues related to women's safe migration. Community workers also play a significant role in promoting women's rights and leadership, in addressing violence against women and in improving conditions for women and girls at the community level.

Find out more at www.ilo.org/ipec-plus.



Africa	Americas	Arab States	Asia and the Pacific	Europe and Central Asia
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Burkina Faso
 Côte d'Ivoire
 Democratic Republic of the Congo
 Egypt
 Ethiopia
 Ghana
 Kenya
 Madagascar
 Malawi
 Mali
 Mauritania
 Mauritius
 Morocco
 Mozambique
 Niger
 Nigeria
 South Africa
 South Sudan
 Sudan
 Tanzania
 Tunisia
 Uganda

Antigua & Barbuda
 Argentina
 Bahamas
 Barbados
 Belize
 Bolivia
 Brazil
 Chile
 Colombia
 Costa Rica
 Cuba
 Dominican Republic
 Ecuador
 El Salvador
 Grenada
 Guatemala
 Guyana
 Haiti
 Honduras
 Jamaica
 Mexico
 Nicaragua
 Panama
 Paraguay
 Peru
 Saint Kitts & Nevis
 Saint Lucia
 Suriname
 Trinidad & Tobago
 Uruguay
 Venezuela

Iraq
 Jordan
 Lebanon
 Qatar
 United Arab Emirates

Afghanistan
 Bangladesh
 Cambodia
 Fiji
 India
 Indonesia
 Lao PDR
 Malaysia
 Myanmar
 Nepal
 Pakistan
 Philippines
 Sri Lanka
 Thailand
 Timor-Leste
 Viet Nam

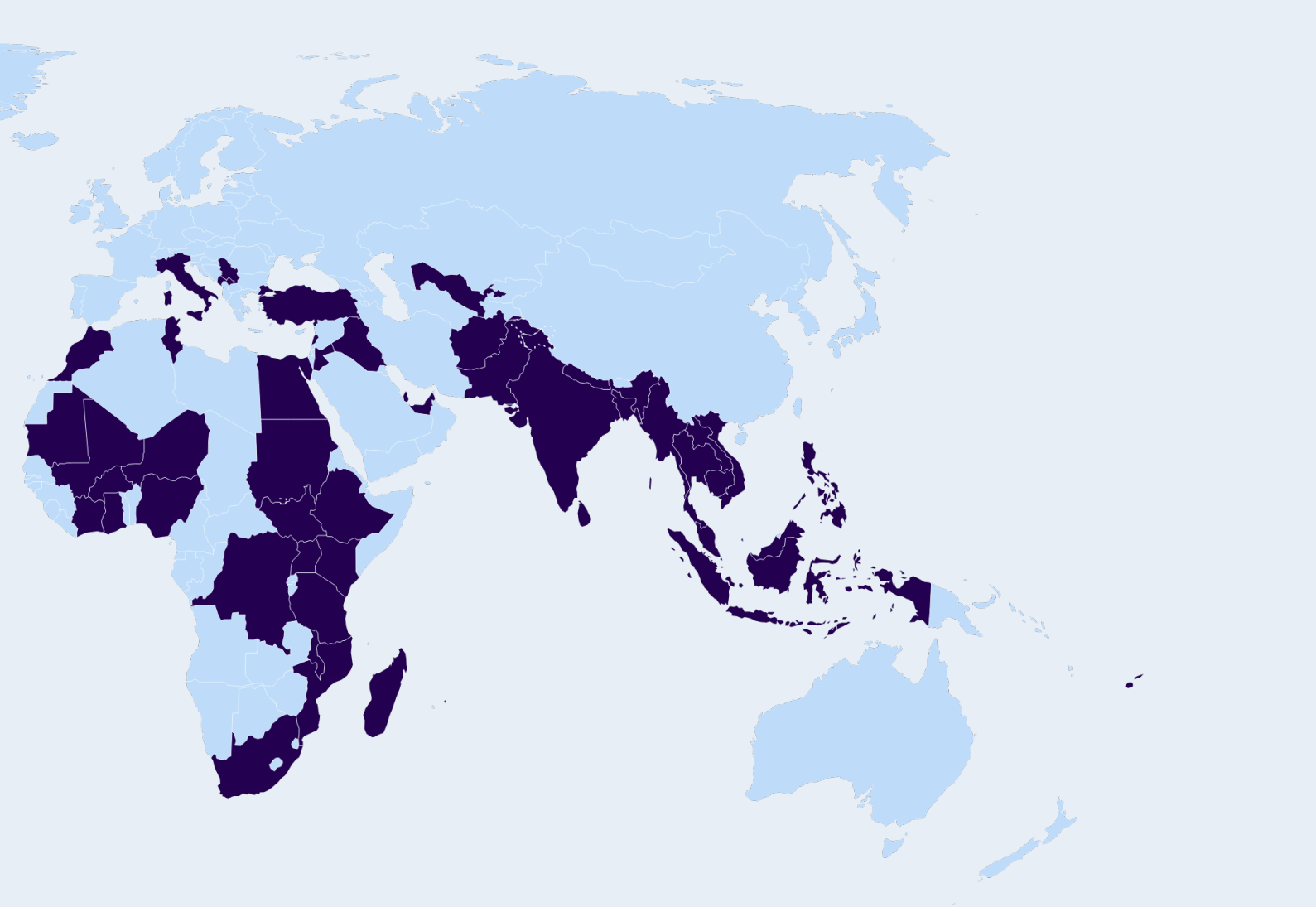
Italy
 Kosovo*
 Montenegro
 Serbia
 Turkey
 Uzbekistan



* As defined in UN Security Council resolution 1244 of 1999.

► IPEC+ is operating in 80 countries

IPEC+ is currently working in 80 countries with governments, social partners and a variety of actors to promote the eradication of child labour and forced labour





► Our partners

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



► Brazil



► Canada



► European Union



► France



► Germany



► Japan



► The Netherlands



► Norway



► Panama



► Qatar



► Spain



► Switzerland



► United Kingdom



► United States

The ILO also acknowledges with thanks contributions received from FAO, UNICEF and the World Bank, and through Public-Private Partnerships, and business-led initiatives, such as the ILO Child Labour Platform (CLP) and the ILO Global Business Network on Forced Labour.



Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work Branch (FUNDAMENTALS)

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(GOVERNANCE)

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www.ilo.org/ipec-plus

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