



International
Labour
Organization



CHILD
LABOUR
PLATFORM

▶ Creating lasting change to end child labour in supply chains

15th Annual Meeting of the ILO Child Labour Platform

3 December 2024



► Acknowledgements

The CLP Secretariat, under the leadership of Katherine Torres (ILO), extends heartfelt thanks to the CLP co-chairs, Jeroen Beirnaert and Alex Praça of the International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC), and Rita Yip of the International Organisation of Employers (IOE), for their commitment and support to the CLP's mandate. We are also deeply grateful to our speakers and participants for sharing their invaluable expertise, practices, and perspectives, which have enriched our discussions and paved the way forward for the CLP. Additionally, the CLP Secretariat appreciates the essential guidance and support from colleagues at HQ and in the field in planning and shaping this meeting. These colleagues include: Jackie Banya, Liliana Castillo, Jane Colombini, Sophie De Coninck, Laurel Hoffner, Polycarpe Kumasamba, Kwandao Kanlaya, Scott Lyon, Akaffou Euphrem Ndepo, Benedetta Nobile, Josee-Blandine Ongotto, Silvia Possenti, Ranjit Prakash, Ben Smith, Philippe Vanhuynegem, Divya Verma, and Lisa Wong.

CLP annual meetings are held under the Chatham House rule. Accordingly, this report provides a broad overview of the information shared during the meeting and does not reflect the full conversation. It is intended to document the meeting's conclusions and serve as guidance for future CLP programming and action. Session summaries reveal the richness of the exchanges, but do not attribute contributions to individual CLP members or other businesses in attendance, with the exception of the plenary discussion and country roundtable.

► Contents

About the Child Labour Platform	4
The 15th Annual Meeting of the Child Labour Platform	
Key achievements of the CLP in 2024	5
Plenary	
Opening remarks	9
Country roundtable	
Delivering impact through the Child Labour Platform country working groups	10
Peer-learning sessions	
1. Addressing living wages and incomes in the context of child labour in supply chains	12
2. Lessons learned and new perspectives to strengthening private sector collaboration with governments on the elimination of child labour	13
3. Building long term capacity of suppliers to tackle child labour in evolving contexts	15
Agenda	17

About the Child Labour Platform

Eliminating child labour in supply chains is a priority for businesses, governments, workers and consumers alike. While many actors have taken individual steps to address this challenge across supply chains, sustainably eliminating child labour will require stakeholders to partner together to address the root causes of these issues.

The [International Labour Organization's \(ILO\) Child Labour Platform \(CLP\)](#) is a cross-sectoral, multi-stakeholder forum for sharing experiences and lessons learned in eliminating child labour, particularly in supply chains. The Platform draws on the [ILO's](#) extensive experience in this area to provide guidance and knowledge-sharing opportunities to address obstacles and key dilemmas faced by business, to link business with global and local initiatives to eliminate child labour, and to foster practical action that can make a difference in affected communities. The CLP is co-chaired by the [International Organisation of Employers \(IOE\)](#) and the [International Trade Union Confederation \(ITUC\)](#). The ILO acts as the Secretariat of the Platform.

By joining the CLP, members can take action on the following key areas:



- **Draw** on the ILO's unparalleled convening power among governments, workers' and employers' organizations, trade associations, chambers of commerce, and industry to share experience, learn about best practices and the latest research, and find out how to apply them to address the root causes of the problem.



- **Join** ILO initiatives and companies across sectors to prevent and assess risks and remediate child labour and violations of other fundamental principles and rights at work.



- **Access** a suite of practical tools, training programmes and practical guidance on how to improve policies and practices in light of ILO Conventions, the Tripartite Declaration of Principles concerning Multinational Enterprises and Social Policy (MNE Declaration) and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

▶ Key achievements of the CLP in 2024

- ▶ One key initiative is the **CLP Global Training Programme on Child Labour Due Diligence**, which builds capacity and increases common understanding of due diligence in collaboration with employers' organizations. In 2024, the Programme covered **seven countries**: Côte d'Ivoire; The Democratic Republic of Congo; Honduras; India; Madagascar; Uganda; Viet Nam.
- ▶ Collaborated with 24 companies through the **CLP Country Working Groups** to foster collaboration and achieve shared objectives in eliminating child labour and promoting decent work. **Country Working Group** activities included:
 - ▶ **Convening cross-sectoral dialogue between Government, social partners' organizations and CLP members** on child labour elimination and decent work.
 - ▶ **Adopting Accelerating Action Plans** by country.
 - ▶ Increasing **more effective synergies between public and private sector efforts** to tackle the root causes of child labour and promote decent work in targeted areas/ supply chains.
 - ▶ Delivering **tangible results to tackle the root causes of child labour** in targeted areas/ supply chains.

CLP partners: United Nations Global Compact, European Commission, Government of France, Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (Germany), Swiss Confederation, Government of the Netherlands, and United States Department of Labor.

CLP members: CHANEL, Coca-Cola Company, ECLT Foundation, Ferrero, International Cocoa Initiative (ICI), IKEA, JDE Peet's, Lavazza, Louis Dreyfus Company (LDC), Mars, Nestlé, Neumann Kaffee Gruppe, olam food ingredients (ofi), Olam, Orange, Primark, Renault Group, Richemont, Samsung, SUCAFINA, Tchibo, TotalEnergies, Touton, Volcafe.

▶ Key achievements by CLP Country Working Groups

**Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)**

To date, the Child Labour Monitoring and Remediation System (CLMRS), which includes identification, registration and case management, has been piloted on 14 mining sites in Lualaba and Haut Katanga. Since its first deployment in the two pilot provinces, 6,238 children have been identified as working in the 14 mine sites in Haut Katanga and Lualaba, including 3,515 boys and 2,327 girls.

Impact

- ▶ **Establishment of private sector working groups** bringing together large and small mining companies and artisanal mining cooperatives in cooperation with the Federation of Employers of DRC. Activities included providing training to their members on child labour due diligence.
- ▶ **573 youths (aged 14-17) identified to be in child labour enrolled in a technical training** for future integration into the world of work. 195 children have received entrepreneurship trainings, such as how to set up businesses in various sectors.
- ▶ **1,288 parents / guardians received training** on household economics and micro-entrepreneurships.
- ▶ Parents placed a total of 60,000 USD in a **community savings fund** aimed at facilitating micro-credits and community-led investments. 404 individuals received a credit loan from this fund to set up their small enterprises and support the economic diversification of mining communities.

**India**

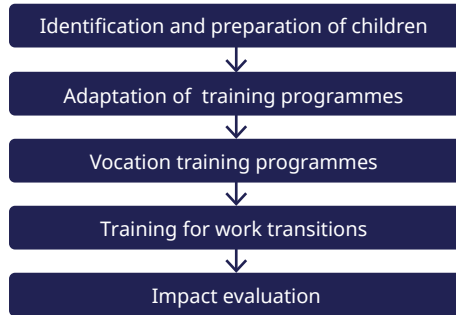
An in-depth qualitative study was conducted on child labour and interstate labour migration in Telangana's agricultural sector with a focus on cotton, spices and sugar cane.

New CLP programme in India

- ▶ Increased awareness and understanding of **fundamental principles and rights at work**, in particular the elimination of child labour and hazardous child labour in the coffee, spices and sugar cane sectors. Potential to expand to manufacturing sector.
- ▶ Improved access of migrant workers to public services and institutions to **reduce socio-economic vulnerabilities** contributing to child labour.
- ▶ Strengthened capacity of all relevant supply chain actors to develop and adopt **fair recruitment** and employment practices in agriculture in order to address the root causes of child labour.
- ▶ Improvement of businesses **due diligence systems** in targeted areas.



Côte d'Ivoire



Addressing an important remediation gap for child victims of child labour aged 15-17 years old.

Impact

- ▶ Build the **capacity of the Government to provide vocational training programme** for children aged 15-17 years old. As of 2024, 15 training programs were developed by the Ministry in charge of vocational training with ILO’s assistance.
- ▶ **Target sectors for skills training:** Poultry farming, Cassava processing and production, Cocoa processing; Market Gardening (+ small mechanization, irrigation, and composting); Motorcycle mechanics.
- ▶ **350 children** will benefit from the **vocational training programme** over 4 years.
- ▶ **100+ additional children** will be identified through the CLMRS of CLP members

Social Protection Model

- ▶ **1,050 farmers** covered in partnership with 3 cooperatives
- ▶ **6,050 farmers** enrolled in partnership with 14 cooperatives
- ▶ **100% of beneficiaries** received an insurance card
- ▶ **15 rural health centers** integrated
- ▶ **3 multinationals** covered health care fees in 2024
- ▶ **New:** increased awareness raising and sensitization for farmers and their communities; quarterly monitoring meetings; a consultant based in the Nawa region responsible for support with the enrollment process, monitoring of complaints, and verification of the use of services from the beneficiaries.



Map created with Canva.



Uganda

- ▶ **First UN inter-agency model** on the elimination of child labour in supply chains led by the ILO in partnership with UNICEF, FAO and ITC. Uganda is one of the targeted countries, alongside Honduras and Viet Nam.
- ▶ Establish and replicate **area based-models** in coffee communities to:
 - ▶ Increase access to education and social service provision
 - ▶ Improve livelihoods, particularly in the context of climate change and environmental degradation
 - ▶ Improve access to markets and promotion of supply chain alliances for trade
 - ▶ Advance the implementation of fundamental rights at work and youth employment opportunities

Impact

- ▶ **National Steering Committee on Elimination of Child Labour** reconvened for the first time in many years and identified priorities for action, including social protection and education.
- ▶ **First Child Wellbeing Committee to roll out a Child Labour Monitoring and Remediation System (CLMRS)** that fosters coordination of efforts with the private sector, including on referral mechanisms and key programs on remediation such as technical and vocational trainings.
- ▶ **Labour inspectors** trained on detecting and preventing violations of fundamental rights at work. Development of a strategic inspection plan in process.
- ▶ **132** (50 males, 82 females) **parasocial workers** trained on child labour and child protection.
- ▶ **103** (77 boys, 26 girls) **cases of child labour** identified and reported.

Plenary

▶ Opening remarks



Panelists



Rita Yip
Senior Legal and Policy
Advisor, International
Organization of
Employers (IOE)

Opening remarks from the CLP co-chairs, IOE and ITUC.

▶ **IOE** — The IOE works with employers to advocate for responsible business conduct. IOE is committed to addressing child labour and it encourages companies to join the CLP as part of their efforts to make progress on this issue. The CLP is a forum for dialogue and action. It provides the private sector with an opportunity to be at the forefront of addressing child labour and enables members to collaborate on challenges and opportunities as well as network and collaborate to deliver concrete solutions. The work of the CLP country working groups has been instrumental in bringing companies together on the ground. Membership in the CLP is open to companies across sectors and sizes.



Alex Praça
Deputy Director,
International Trade
Union Confederation
(ITUC) Geneva Office

▶ **ITUC** — The CLP plays an important role in supporting social dialogue, bridging gaps and enabling insights. The root causes of child labour are poverty, inequality, and precarity of work. Freedom of association and collective bargaining are key tools to eliminating child labour as they are enabling rights that allows workers to advocate for better conditions at work. In addition, sustainably addressing child labour also includes living wages. When families earn a living wage, they can invest in health and well-being, instead of relying on children wages to survive. Activities undertaken under Alliance 8.7 have shown that when workers are engaged, tangible results are achieved. In order to address these issues, trade unions are committed to building capacity, tools and resources needed to advocate for change. Trade unions are ready to collaborate with governments and the private sector because every child deserves to learn, grow and thrive in an environment free of exploitation.

Country roundtable

► Delivering impact through the Child Labour Platform country working groups



Panelists



Edouard Ladouyou
 Chef de Département Ressources Humaines, Membre des Commissions Sociales et Emploi, Formation et Recherche de la CGECI



Douglas Opio
 Executive Director, The Federation of Uganda Employers (FUE)



Felix Kra
 Secretary General, Fédération des Syndicats Autonomes de Côte d'Ivoire - Confédération Générale (FESACI-CG)



Richard Bigirwa
 Secretary-General, National Organization of Trade Unions (NOTU), Uganda



Session moderator:
Katherine Torres
 Senior Programme Officer, Supply Chains, FUNDAMENTALS, ILO

What are your organizations doing to address child labour? How are your organizations collaborating with governments? What gaps should be addressed?

► **Edouard Ladouyou** — CGECI brings together member companies who employ over 400,000 workers across Côte d'Ivoire to coordinate efforts to address child labour and modern slavery. As part of these efforts, CGECI is supporting reforms within the educational system to support improved vocational training with activities such as a job fair for youth. The CGECI covers all sectors, and its actions are at 2 levels: normative and operational. At the normative level, the CGECI has developed a framework to protect children and serves as a member of the National Committee for the Surveillance of Actions to Combat Trafficking, Exploitation and Child Labor chaired by the First Lady. At the operational level, CGECI is involved in vocational training in the Nawa region and in the north of Côte d'Ivoire. In this regard, the CGECI is actively implementing several projects in partnership with the ILO and through state-run initiatives. This includes participating in social protection initiatives that organize company contributions to support schools and sports for children and youth. They also aim to bring awareness of the programmes of specific companies, many of which are ongoing, but are not widely recognized. In terms of opportunities to increase collaboration, CGECI recognizes that there is a need to both promote social dialogue-based collaboration and support dialogue amongst companies.

► **Douglas Opio** — FUE has been at the forefront of combating child labour in Uganda. The IOE has been instrumental for FUE in facilitating the sharing of best practices and partnership with the ILO. Employers are part of the national steering committee on elimination of child labour in Uganda, which was recently reconvened with the ILO's support. FUE has expanded beyond working directly with companies to target lead farmers on the ground. They have trained 240 lead farmers and 60 local government officials on child labour. Additionally, they have been working with the ILO to build capacity of companies and conduct training of trainers workshops for companies. Awareness remains a critical issue. FUE has reached millions of viewers with messages on the harms of child labour through TV and radio programs. They also supported 50 companies to develop work lists and child labour elimination plans and worked with a university to document and share best practices on identifying,

recognizing, and supporting good practices of suppliers. Going forward, there is a need to strengthen enforcement mechanisms as well as build capacity of local governments to prevent and remediate child labour across Uganda. This includes improving tools to undertake audits, increasing training programmes, and enhancing child labour monitoring and supervision.

- ▶ **Felix Kra** — FESACI-CG has worked with the ILO to develop action plans for decent work with a focus on rural sectors in order to reduce dependency on child labour. They have also built new schools and school canteens and conducted awareness-raising campaigns. Additionally, they proposed adapted solutions (unionization of 150 farmers). There is a need to strengthen collaboration, invest in education (including schools and teachers), improve tripartite social dialogue in a coordinated and transparent manner (i.e. invest in rural economy programs), and undertake large-scale awareness programs.
- ▶ **Richard Bigirwa** — There are 6.2 million children in child labour in Uganda. Poverty remains one of the top drivers of child labour. NOTU has trained leaders to sensitize them about the risks and impact of child labour. Moreover, they have supported the incorporation of clauses on child labour into collective bargaining agreements, promoted engagement of local communities, and developed a parish model to help local communities to reduce poverty. NOTU has also promoted advocacy through the Government to improve awareness of the impacts of child labour. In the future, NOTU believes there needs to be increased joint action related to monitoring among governments, workers' and employers' organizations as well as more programmes on social financing.

Peer-learning Session 1

► Addressing living wages and incomes in the context of child labour in supply chain



Panelists



Session moderator:
Griet Cattaert
Head of Labour Rights,
UN Global Compact



Patrick Belsert
Senior Economist
and Wage Specialist,
INWORK, ILO



Julie Vallat
VP Human Rights
at L'Oréal



Yann Wyss
Global Head, Social
Impact and Human
Rights, Nestlé

The peer learning session titled *Addressing living wages and incomes in the context of child labour in supply chains* focused on the importance of living wages which enable a decent life within legal working hours and impact SDGs 1, 8, 5, and 10.

This discussion emphasized the strong links between child labour and household income. Until recently, there was no tripartite agreement on defining a living wage, but as of 2024 the ILO has endorsed a definition that considers country-specific circumstances and normal working hours. The implementation of living wages should be guided by national tripartite negotiations and collective bargaining.

A third of workers do not earn enough to escape poverty. In recent years, over 700 companies have pledged to promote decent wages. Several notable living wage initiatives are already active in India, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, and Colombia.

Panelists highlighted their companies' respective commitments to assessing internal wages and ensuring that their suppliers implement living wage standards. Efforts so far have included capacity building, public policy engagement, and benchmarking with key stakeholders.

There is a distinction between living wages, which apply to employees, and living income, which concerns smallholder farmers. One company highlighted that their Child Labour Risk Management System currently covers over 100,000 households in Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire. Their Income Accelerator Program incentivizes best practices through cash-based support, leading to a 30% increase in productivity and an 89% school attendance rate among children. Challenges identified during the session included mobile money accessibility for cash transfers, supplier engagement, and the necessity of private and public sector collaboration for sustainable impact.

Government involvement in living wage initiatives is crucial, as seen in Türkiye's role in setting fair prices and Costa Rica's technical assistance with social partners on wage indicators. Strengthening dialogue between businesses, governments, and unions is essential to achieving long-term results.

Peer-learning Session 2

▶ Lessons learned and new perspectives to strengthening private sector collaboration with governments on the elimination of child labour



Panelists



Session moderator:
Martin Hahn
Head of Unit, Advocacy
and Partnerships,
FUNDAMENTALS, ILO



Matthias Thorns
Global Labour Relations
and Human Rights
Director, Samsung



Payal Jain
Head of Social Impact
at H&M

The peer learning session titled *Lessons learned and new perspectives to strengthening private sector collaboration with governments on the elimination of child labour* highlighted the importance of collaboration between companies and governments in taking effective action to address child labour, particularly in supply chains.

As outlined in the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs) and the ILO MNE Declaration, sustainable progress towards addressing child labour relies on engaging with governments. Panellists noted that governments are responsible for ensuring that their citizens are able to access basic services, social protection programmes and education. Businesses in turn rely on these services to address child labour in their own operations. Additionally, companies rely on governments to provide basic infrastructure to support their business activities within the countries they source from.

The discussants highlighted that in cases where companies are taking direct action to address child labour, governments are critical partners to both ensure sustainability of initiatives, but also to help companies effectively target activities they are undertaking. For example, companies can engage with governments to ensure that schooling is available and aligned with the needs of children in the areas where they operate. In some cases, companies can also contribute directly towards governments' programmes, including schools, in order to more sustainably strengthen the existing mechanisms in place.

Regarding how companies can take steps to engage with governments, stakeholders spoke of various types of partnerships and initiatives that have created opportunities for governments and companies to speak directly to one another. These initiatives may take shape in various formats depending on their purposes and intended outcomes, but often offer participants the opportunity to exchange directly with stakeholders with whom they may not have typical contact with. One example of such platform is the Child Labour Platform, particularly with its work in the Democratic Republic of Congo where the government, ILO and companies are working together to implement concrete activities through the country's Child Labour Monitoring and Remediation System. A number of other initiatives have complemented this work in the cobalt sector. Additionally, another important way for companies to engage in dialogue with governments is through Employers' Federations, which can create opportunities for social dialogue, build mutual understanding and support coordination.

Panellists highlighted several challenges they have faced in working with governments. This included navigating differing regulatory initiatives and priorities across jurisdictions, particularly when the priorities of governments in countries where final goods are being sold are

different than the priorities of governments in countries where inputs are being sourced from. In these instances, companies often bridge the gaps between both stakeholders. Another challenge discussed is the hesitation of some governments to be transparent about the prevalence of child labour in their country, which can make it more difficult for companies to contribute towards solutions. Moreover, the internal structures of companies can be siloed based on functions (companies may not engage across departments), which may present barriers to effective engagement with governments.

Overall, panellists agreed that engaging with governments allows for efforts to be more sustainable, improves coordination, gains wider awareness and recognition in communities, and can lead to an area-based approach beyond direct suppliers. This in turn has increased engagement of workers and improved child labour challenges within their supply chains.

Peer-learning Session 3

► Building long term capacity of suppliers to tackle child labour in evolving contexts



Panelists



Session moderator:
Emily Sims
Manager of the ILO
Helpdesk for Business,
ILO – Moderator



Rumiana Yonova
Sustainability Manager,
Global Supply Areas at
IKEA



Ismael Bamba
Project Associate,
Corporate Responsibility
and Sustainability
Operation at Olam



Valerie Tiacoh
Director of Social
Strategy and
Innovation, Orange

The peer learning session titled *Building long term capacity of suppliers to tackle child labour in evolving contexts* highlighted the importance of companies working more effectively with their suppliers to address child labour risks.

Panelists shared experiences of how they integrated respect for human rights into the development of codes of conducts, including through the use of legally binding agreements with a focus on child labour and human rights, as well as how they have implemented capacity building programmes that support suppliers in understanding and addressing human rights risks.

One company shared their experience with adopting a risk-based approach that included requiring suppliers to agree to not to use slavery, forced labour, and child labour in their supplier contracts. The company also highlighted their Action Plan which includes a long-term vision based on the environmental, social and governance (ESG) assessments of suppliers. These ESG assessments are undertaken through: i) an external assessor or an internal questionnaire (for suppliers who cannot afford the costs to recruit an external assessor) with child labour as a significant component of the assessment; and ii) audits. In addition, panelists emphasized the importance of working with other companies, civil society organizations and alliances in order to advance progress more comprehensively.

In terms of critical measures to increase leverage with suppliers to address child labour risks specifically, it was highlighted the existence of protocols for suppliers to follow and monitor was a key enabler, along with establishing clear expectations.

In addition, one of the panelists highlighted their positive experiences of working with the UN Global Compact, which included launching webinars to train French speaking African suppliers (and their own suppliers) to understand human rights concerns in supply chains and how they can help to tackle this issue, including by going beyond the first tiers of the supply chain.

During the discussion, panelists spoke about how companies can work more effectively with suppliers to support 15-17 year old children to make sure that their working conditions are safe and that they are protected from child labour risks. One of the speakers highlighted that in 2021, together with the ILO, they pledged to strengthen the inclusion of young workers in their supply chains by providing decent work and learning opportunities for youth. Based on this pledge, the company developed a programme in partnership with external partners such as the Center for Children's Rights, ILO, UNICEF, etc. They have also created a risk map and identified capacity building as the main challenge for their suppliers.

The discussion underlined that conversations with suppliers can be challenging as suppliers may not want to take reputational risks. In this context, involvement with Government initiatives (i.e. youth employment, vocational, education and training) is particularly important. Additionally, it is important for companies to connect with Government structures so that initiatives can be sustained in the long run.

Panelists indicated that when it comes to engagement with Government, they actively engage with local municipalities and communities where they see highest risks of child labour. This can include various ministries, such as with the Ministry of Woman and Family.

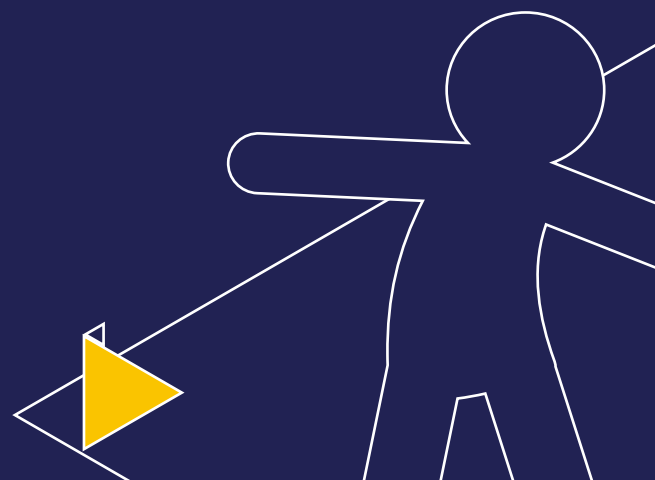
One company shared an example of a case where children were unable to attend schools due to a lack of government provided transportation. They responded to this by building a school closer to the community, so that children could go to school instead of working. Investing in resources and negotiating with suppliers is a matter of balance between human rights measures/sustainability engagement and profitability for a company.

Finally, it was emphasized the engagement with employers and workers to combat child labour on the ground. Additionally, the CLP was highlighted as one of the best ways to link Government, companies, and social partners and to act with a stakeholders' vision.

► Agenda

Tuesday, 3 December 2024 | 15h00 – 17h30 (CET)

Time	Session
15h00 - 15h10	<p>Welcome remarks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Rita Yip, Senior Legal and Policy Advisor, International Organization of Employers (IOE) ▶ Alex Praça, Deputy Director, International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC) Geneva Office
15h10 - 16h20	<p>Delivering impact through the CLP country working groups</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Edouard Ladouyou, Chef de Département Ressources Humaines, Membre des Commissions Sociales et Emploi, Formation et Recherche de la CGECI ▶ Douglas Opio, Executive Director, The Federation of Uganda Employers (FUE) ▶ Felix Kra, Secretary General, Fédération des Syndicats Autonomes de Côte d'Ivoire - Confédération Générale (FESACI-CG) ▶ Richard Bigirwa, Secretary-General, National Organization of Trade Unions (NOTU), Uganda <p>Moderated by Katherine Torres, Senior Programme Officer, Supply Chains, FUNDAMENTALS, ILO</p>
16h30 - 17h30	<p>Parallel peer learning sessions</p> <p>1. Addressing living wages and incomes in the context of child labour in supply chains</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Griet Cattaert, Head of Labour Rights, UN Global Compact - Moderator ▶ Patrick Belser, Senior Economist and Wage Specialist, INWORK, ILO ▶ Julie Vallat, VP Human Rights at L'Oréal ▶ Yann Wyss, Global Head, Social Impact and Human Rights, Nestlé <p>2. Lessons learned and new perspectives on strengthening private sector collaboration with governments for the elimination of child labour</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Martin Hahn, Head of Unit, Advocacy and Partnerships, FUNDAMENTALS, ILO - Moderator ▶ Matthias Thorns, Global Labour Relations and Human Rights Director, Samsung ▶ Payal Jain, Head of Social Impact at H&M <p>3. Building long term capacity of suppliers to tackle child labour in evolving contexts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Emily Sims, Manager of the ILO Helpdesk for Business, ILO – Moderator ▶ Rumiana Yonova, Sustainability Manager, Global Supply Areas at IKEA ▶ Ismael Bamba, Project Associate, Corporate Responsibility and Sustainability Operation at Olam ▶ Valerie Tiacoh, Director of Social Strategy and Innovation, Orange
17h30	<p>Next steps and closing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Katherine Torres, Senior Programme Officer, Supply Chains, FUNDAMENTALS, ILO



Copyright © International Labour Organization 2025

Published in April 2025

Cover photo: Young children attending class at the J.N Kambarage Academy primary School in Suba (Kenya), 03/2011. © Marcel Crozet / ILO

Icons from Flaticon.com

This document was produced under the framework of the Child Labour Platform (CLP), the ILO's leading business initiative to eradicate child labour in supply chains, and was financed by the ILO's project "Entr'Alliance: pour l'élimination du travail des enfants et du travail forcé" (GLO/20/60/FRA).

The Entr'Alliance project is funded by the French Ministry of Labour, Social Relations, Family, Solidarity and Urban Affairs. This material does not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Ministry, nor does mention of trade names, commercial products, or organizations imply endorsement by the Government of France.

childlabourplatform.org

ILO Secretariat
Route des Morillons 4
CH-1211, Genève 22
Switzerland



International
Labour
Organization



CHILD
LABOUR
PLATFORM