



The Netherlands

Progress towards SDG Target 8.7

2024



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1 Annual progress on roadmap priorities

In front of you lies the Netherlands' progress report on achieving SDG target 8.7 in the year of 2024. The Netherlands roadmap, and its progress on it, is a joint effort, containing input of social partners, NGOs, CSOs and the Dutch government. The input of different partners is mentioned separately throughout this report. As such, roadmap progress is based on divergent resources, amongst which our discussions of the national focusgroup Alliance 8.7 have been an important part. Under the section on the assessment of the achieved progress (paragraph 4.1 – 4.4) and paragraphs on collaboration with international partners (5.1 – 5.4) the various types of resources and partners are further specified.

1.1 Since January 2024, what progress has been made to your #1 national roadmap priority?

“Encourage businesses and offer instruments to tackle child labour and labour exploitation in their supply chain, nationally and internationally”.

Government of the Netherlands

Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) and International Labour Organization (ILO): Accelerating Action for the elimination of child labour in supply chains in Africa (ACCEL Africa) 2028

The ILO project ACCEL Africa, financed by MFA, has been implementing its activities aiming to eliminate child labour in key supply chains (cocoa, coffee, cotton, gold, and tea supply chains) since November 2018. To sustain continuity and improve sustainability, the project launched a second phase on July 2023 (until June 2028, 60 months). During this second phase, the focus countries for intervention are: Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Kenya, Mali, Nigeria, and Uganda, covering the cocoa, cotton, tea, coffee and artisanal gold mining supply chains. Building on the success of the 1st Phase, the 2nd Phase of ACCEL Africa is committed to:

- strengthen policy, legal, and institutional frameworks (outcome 1)
- institutionalise innovative and evidence-based solutions, and; (outcome 2)
- scale up strategies through knowledge sharing, partnerships, and financing (outcome 3).

During the reporting period, the project has demonstrated significant progress in policy development, regulatory enforcement, and capacity building of key partners including the private sector, addressing the root causes of child labour such as lower access to social protection, hazardous working conditions, poverty and lack of employment opportunities for young people.

In strengthening partnerships and mobilizing financial resources, the project has engaged with governments, private sector stakeholders, and international organizations to secure funding and support for child labour elimination.

Moreover, the project has worked closely with workers' organizations and employers' organizations across all participating countries to promote sustainable solutions in the fight against child labour. Workers' organizations have been empowered through capacity-building initiatives, equipping union representatives with the necessary tools to advocate for decent work conditions and mobilize collective action. Employers' organizations have also been encouraged and facilitated to engage further in strengthening corporate social responsibility, adopting child labour due diligence



measures, improving workplace conditions, and integrating responsible business practices into supply chains.

The project has also focused on expanding social protection schemes and promoting economic empowerment for vulnerable communities to address the root causes of child labour. For example, The project has been intensifying its investment to showcase the model intervention developed by the ACCEL Africa project in Cote d'Ivoire aiming to promote Universal Health Coverage (UHC) among cocoa farmers at lower tiers of the supply chain in order to influence the government's decision to extend UHC to the cocoa farmers. The project team has been working with relevant partners in other countries such as Mali and Nigeria to develop similar model interventions related to health insurance for vulnerable workers. The project intensified its efforts to promote financial access and improve the livelihoods of the project's beneficiaries through financial education in Cote d'Ivoire and Mali, the launch of innovative challenge funds in Nigeria as well as the provision of support for developing and strengthening the Village Savings and Loan Associations in Cote d'Ivoire, Mali and Uganda. In Kenya and Cote d'Ivoire, the project initiated its support for youth beneficiaries transitioning from child labour through the provision of vocational skills training, business training and employment initiatives.

Another key area of progress has been the improvement of Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) conditions. Labour inspectors, employers, and workers have received specialized training on OSH standards and compliance mechanisms. OSH considerations have been integrated into child labour prevention strategies in all six participating countries.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs and ILO: Setting adequate wages

The Setting Adequate Wages (SAW) Project¹ seeks to support wage setting mechanisms, including minimum wages and collective bargaining, in making a stronger use of data and evidence on the needs of workers and their families and economic factors. The project also contributes to identify national factors and conditions that enable wage increases at the macro-level, and supports measures to raise productivity in selected supply chains. Finally, the project contributes to raise awareness on living wages, provides technical assistance to constituents in this regard, and engages with existing living wage initiatives to promote alignment with ILO living wage principles.

The SAW project is active in four countries: Costa Rica (banana sector), Cote d'Ivoire (cocoa and banana sector), India (tea and cotton sector) and VietNam (electronics sector).

Throughout 2024 the SAW project successfully consolidated its activities in all countries involved in the project, as well as at the global level. This consolidation has already led to significant results being observed in relation to several key outcomes.

The year 2024 has been marked by significant advancements in strengthening wage-setting processes, including minimum wages and collective bargaining of wages, by improving data availability on the needs of workers and their families and economic factors; and in supporting

¹ <https://www.ilo.org/projects-and-partnerships/projects/setting-adequate-wages>



sustainable strategies to promote living wages. The SAW project has also made important contributions to promote a better understanding among governments, employers' and workers' organizations of the macro factors and institutions that support and enable rising wages.

In 2024, the SAW project made significant progress on activities related to living wages globally and nationally. It supported the ILO's Meeting of experts on wage policies, including living wages which achieved a tripartite consensus on the concept of a living wage, and on estimating and operationalizing living wages. This meeting helped significantly to the development of the SAW project's activities on living wages, including engagement with living wage initiatives, the review of the ILO methodology to estimate the needs of workers and their families, and the ITC/ILO course on wage policies and living wages. At the national level, the project supported governments in updating living wage estimates using the ILO methodology and played a key role in advancing living wage discussions and operationalization.

Living wage and income are an essential stepping stone to tackle human rights violations risks, like child and forced labour, deforestation, bad working conditions and poverty. Living wage and income can help boost sustainable production and trade and economic growth. And living wage and income can also make an important contribution to achieving many of the Sustainable Development Goals (like SDG 1, 5, 8, 10) and to achieving Social Justice.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Align Dutch (national) RBC-legislation with the OECD Guidelines at the EU level

In March of 2024, agreement was reached on the EU Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive (CSDDD). The CSDDD entered into force in July 2024. During the course of the negotiations, The Netherlands successfully advocated for alignment of the CSDDD with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises on Responsible Business Conduct, to the extent possible, in order to strengthen the level playing field for companies.

The Netherlands has started the transposition into national legislation by cabinet instruction to transpose EU Directives without additional provisions or an increased regulatory burden for companies. With the European Commission's Omnibus proposal of February 2025, transposition has been paused (following the agreement on the Stop-the Clock-proposal) as negotiations on the Omnibus might lead to changes in the CSDDD obligations that need to be transposed.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Responsible Public Procurement Policy

The Dutch International Social Conditions (ISV) agenda includes actions to further align public procurement with international RBC standards. For this purpose, the ISV specification texts for contracts with suppliers are better aligned with the risk based, six step, approach of the OECD Guidelines. The new texts have been developed during 2024 and published in January 2025 and are already being used by several of the governmental procurement departments ([see link](#)). Furthermore, new ways to use ISV as award and selection criteria have been assessed. The outcomes of this commissioned study have been published in November 2024 ([see link](#)). Lastly, a research which examines if the ISV conditions for participation in central government procurement



above the EU public procurement thresholds, currently obliged in 8 high-risk sectors, should be extended to other public procurement categories or products was published in September 2024 ([see link](#)).

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Responsible Business Conduct support centre

[The RBC Helpdesk](#) serves as a vital resource for Dutch companies seeking guidance on implementing due diligence within their business operations and value chains, following the six steps outlined in the OECD guidelines for RBC. Within their mandate to guide business and provide overview of RBC legislative processes, the helpdesk now provides support on the CSRD and the Forced Labour Regulation (FLR), in addition to support on the CSDDD. New tools have been launched, such as the RBC e-learning for businesses. Furthermore, to maximize the visibility of the RBC Helpdesk towards the Dutch business community, a broad campaign has been launched in October 2024, including through radio advertisements. As part of this campaign, the helpdesk has produced new content and organized several webinars, which has led to higher interest among the Dutch business community.

Netherlands Enterprise Agency² (NEA): Fund Against Child Labour & Subsidy Programme Responsible Business

In 2024 there were 48 projects implemented under the Fund against Child Labour.³ All these subsidy projects focus on tackling child labour in their international supply chain. Under the Subsidy Program for Responsible Business (SPVO), 20 projects were granted with a subsidy to carry analyse social sustainability risks in their international supply chain. This includes the risk on child labour.

As a result of the Fund Against Child Labour program⁴:

52.036 children attended formal and non-formal education
45 companies improved their due diligence systems on child labour
15.501 people were assisted with income generating activities

Non-governmental organizations and CSOs

Work: No Child's Business (WNCB) (with funding of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs)

2024 was the final year of the WNCB programme The WNCB programme was launched in 2019 in six countries – Côte d'Ivoire, India, Jordan, Mali, Uganda and Viet Nam – to address the root causes of child labour and contribute to Sustainable Development Goal 8.7, which aims to eliminate child labour in all its forms by 2025. The [WNCB website](#) contains their strategies, learnings, achievements and stories with the aim to further amplify positive impacts in the fight against child labour.

While all the WNCB target countries prohibit child labour in line with international conventions, child labour is still prevalent, especially within the areas and supply chains targeted by the WNCB

² Rijksdienst voor Ondernemend Nederland in Dutch

³ <https://projects.rvo.nl/programmes/nl-kvk-27378529-29557>



programme. Therefore, the WNCB programme aimed for all children and youth to be free from child labour and enjoy their rights to quality education and (future) decent work. It pursued this goal through an integrated approach involving four pathways: community-based interventions (area-based approach), child protection systems, private sector engagement (supply chain approach), and international advocacy.

The [final evaluation](#) of the programme finds that the WNCB programme overall advanced its objective of freeing children and youth from child labour and ensuring their rights to quality education and (future) decent work in most of its partner countries. This was achieved through the above mentioned four interconnected approaches ("pathways") targeting community members, the public sector, the private sector, and international lobbying and advocacy. Integrating the area-based approach with the supply chain approach encouraged a stronger sense of communal responsibility among local businesses, prompting some private sector actors to take action in eliminating child labour and supporting children's access to education. Some examples:

- During a visit to Rajasthan, India, in October 2023, five Belgian natural stone companies asked their Indian suppliers (eight in total) to participate in an in-person stakeholder dialogue on responsible business conduct in Kota, Rajasthan. As a follow-up they decided to create a joint fund to support decent working conditions in the natural stone sector in Budhpura.
- The draft National Guidelines on Responsible Business Conduct, specific to the garment sector, were released by the Indian Institute of Corporate Affairs in their Annual Meeting National Conference on Responsible Business Conduct, which was hosted by the School of Business Environment (SBE), IICA, and facilitated by ICCSPL and WNCB partners on 4 and 5 September 2024
- In 2023 and 2024, after intensive consultation sessions, more than 50 companies in Vietnam demonstrated enhanced and comprehensive regulations and policies regarding child labour, indicating improvements in addressing this issue within their enterprises.
- An additional 50 companies improved child labour policies, with an extended impact on 30 companies in the coffee and shrimp supply chains and over 50 member companies of the Vietnam Apparel and Textile Association (VITAS), demonstrating a commitment to responsible business practices.
- In Uganda, in April 2024 after a Child Rights & Business Principles training, Mr Jafar Hassan – the manager of one of the largest mining companies in Nakapiripirit, named-International University of East Africa – supported Acherer community school with a donation of 1 million Ugandan shillings (€250) to plough ten acres, and provided the maize seeds for planting. The significance of this outcome is that mining companies are now taking part in children's education as part of their Corporate Social Responsibility. Children are most often forced to enter child labour simply to get a meal.



Global March Against Child Labour (GMACL)

Philippines - Coconut sector:

GMACL continues the implementation of the project *Protecting the Rights of the Children in the Coconut Oil Supply Chain in the Philippines 2021 – 2025*⁵ (previous progress has been reported in 2023 PFC report). At the heart of the project is the empowerment of smallholder coconut farmers and farm workers through improved capacity, knowledge, and access to resources. These efforts aim to generate sustainable improvements in income and livelihoods, thereby reducing vulnerability to child labour. In parallel, the project supports companies in strengthening their policies and Human Rights Due Diligence (HRDD) processes, ensuring that child labour risks are addressed effectively and responsibly within the Philippine context.

In 2024, Child Labour Due Diligence Technical Working Groups (TWGs) have been established within participating companies. With technical guidance from consortium partners, these TWGs have led the development and revision of internal policies, facilitated stakeholder alignment sessions, and introduced a basic Supplier Management Framework (SMF). This framework integrates CLDD standards, monitoring systems such as the CLMRS, and clear procedures for corrective action—laying the foundation for long-term corporate responsibility and sustainable child labour prevention in the coconut oil supply chain.

The Netherlands – Childcare Sector:

With the purpose of improving due diligence practices in general and formalising responsible procurement practices in particular for the Childcare sector in the Netherlands, GMACL partnered with diverse Childcare companies (Partou as lead), sector business associations (BMK and BK), Terres des Hommes (TdH) and a knowledge hub (WK). This consortium set the project *Child Labour Free Childcare NL* (CLFC NL) together.⁶ This is a 3-year project (Phase A: 2024; Phase B: 2025 - 2026) and falls under the Sectoral Partnerships – Pillar 1 - RBC in Sector-wide Cooperation (RVO fund, meaning it gets subsidy from the Dutch government). In 2024, the entire phase A took place, with the support of an independent consultant. The phase focused on assessing CSR policies and due diligence practices of the consortium companies, finding room for improvement in developing common tools such as HR driven codes of conduct, and increasing communication particularly on HR risks; identifying high-risk products among the most frequently used by the childcare centres, highlighting tropical fruits and wooden toys and furniture; identifying and engaging with key stakeholders such as suppliers, setting the basis for future dialogues on improving CSR practices of risky products. Report of this Phase A will be available towards April 2025.

Terre des Hommes Nederland (TdH NL)

Over the past year, Terre de Hommes Nederland (TdH NL) has participated in the above-mentioned Child Labour free Childcare project (NL-23S04SESAM), through the engagement of a child labour expert (external) consultant representing TdH. The overall aim of the SESAM project is to improve and formalise responsible procurement (due diligence) practices for the sector to become Child Labour Free Childcare, and comprises a partnership of ten sectoral partners (childcare companies) as well as Global March against Child Labour, another NGO. The SESAM project is a three-year

⁵ <https://projects.rvo.nl/projects/nl-kvk-27378529-fbk20s08ab>

⁶ <https://kinderopvang.nl/nieuws/samen-sterk-tegen-kinderarbeid-kinderopvangorganisaties-slaan-de-handen-ineen>



project funded by the Rijksdienst voor Ondernemend Nederland (RVO) (i.e. funded by the Dutch government).

The first phase (phase A) ran from January to December 2024 and focused on planning of activities to establish a Community of Practice (CoP) for improved due diligence processes in the childcare sector. Through meaningful dialogue, sharing of information and learning among partners in the project, collective actions will be enhanced and developed, such as a joint procurement code of conduct; and improved understanding on conducting and improving their human rights due diligence (HRDD) and procurement processes.

As part of Phase A activities, the TdH NL consultant engaged in several working sessions and presentations on the issue of child labour, HRDD, fact sheets on human rights risks, overview of childcare companies' human rights risks and good practice based on desk research; meetings (both in-person and via online calls); and report writing for RVO (on Phase A activities and planned activities for Phase B). During an in-person meeting with the partners in November 2024, the consultant gave a presentation on child participatory activities to be developed and implemented in close collaboration with childcare companies as part of Phase B of the Project.

Koninklijk Instituut Tropen (KIT) – Monitoring Evaluation and Learning in the cocoa sector

KIT (a knowledge institute in Amsterdam) supports private companies in the cocoa sector through Monitoring Evaluation and Learning (MEL). Findings from KITs MEL services help adjust and improve sustainability programs of, for example, Nestlé to increase impact at household level. These sustainability programs are primarily aimed at improving income and reducing child labour. KIT has engaged in long-term partnerships, so these efforts are ongoing and not limited to 2024. See links below for 2 examples.

Nestlé: <https://www.kit.nl/institute/project/nestle-income-accelerator-programme-iap/>

ETG/Beyond Beans:

<https://www.kit.nl/institute/project/enroute-to-reduce-the-living-income-gap-and-child-labour/>

Social partners

Netherlands Trade Union Confederation & Trade Union for Education Professionals (FNV & AoB)

The AOB is carrying out a Social Dialogue project in and on education together with the Global Union Education International and 6 African partners. The focus is to encourage children to go back to school by promoting local social dialogue at community level and capacity building of teachers. This has given very concrete results over 2024:

1.880 working children were brought back to school during the project period in the 6 countries:

- Burundi: 404 children (229 boys, 175 girls)
- Malawi: 367 children (190 boys, 177 girls)
- Togo: 38 children (34 boys, 4 girls) (boys are easier to reach as they mainly work nearby in agriculture, while girls are sent to larger towns as domestic worker)
- Mali: 442 children (216 boys, 226 girls)



- Uganda: 177 children (130 boys, 47 girls)
- Zimbabwe: 452 children

Also a lot of preventive work has been done to prevent drop outs of school (making more children prone to start work), but this is harder to substantiate with data.

Part of the overarching 2024 activities was the exchange of good practices and experiences between the partner unions, who also visited schools, teachers and local organizations. See also: [Malawi: Coming together across borders to eradicate child labour](#)

The confederation of Netherlands Industry and Employers (VNO-NCW / MKB)

In 2024, VNO-NCW and MKB-Nederland actively engaged with their members on child labour and related issues in supply chains. Together with partners, VNO-NCW and MKB-Nederland have encouraged and supported businesses in building robust due diligence systems, fostering [meaningful stakeholder engagement](#), and identifying key risks such as child labour in their supply chains. This support includes the promotion of tools, and the development of webinars and communities of practice, where businesses receive guidance and share best practices for collective learning.

Additionally, VNO-NCW and MKB-Nederland have consistently emphasized the importance of addressing child labour and related issues embedded in key supply chain regulations such as the CSRD, CSDDD, EUDR, and Forced Labour Product Ban (FLPB). In late 2024, VNO-NCW and MKB-Nederland have prepared online campaigns around its tools and events that will be launched in 2025 specifically focused on child labour. To reach a wider audience, VNO-NCW and MKB-Nederland collaborate with different stakeholders, amongst which the leading Dutch network organization for procurement professionals.

- 1.2 [Since January 2024, what progress has been made to your #2 national roadmap priority?](#)
“Promote national and international dialogue on SDG8.7 in relation to (global) supply chains on the one hand and root causes on the other”.

Government of the Netherlands – promoting lobby/advocacy and peer exchange

The Netherlands Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment (SA&E) has been involved in various activities related to the promotion of national and international dialogue on SDG8.7. It is one of the priorities of the Netherlands as a Pathfinder Country, with a view of achieving a snowball effect for the achievement of SDG 8.7. In the same vein, facilitating peer exchange in order to scale up best practices is another priority for the Netherlands as a Pathfinder country in the Alliance 8.7. Some examples of activities and results during the reporting period include:

- A main success in this regard include the reference that has been incorporated to the Alliance 8.7 and SDG 8.7, into the Ministerial Declaration of the 2024 G20 Labour and



Employment Ministers' Meeting.⁷ A main success in this regard includes the reference that has been incorporated to the Alliance 8.7 and SDG 8.7, into the Ministerial Declaration of the 2024 G20 Labour and Employment Ministers' Meeting.⁸ The Netherlands has taken the initiative for this during its invited country status at the Brazilian presidency, and successfully did the same for having a reference to the ILO conclusions on wages, including living wages. The Netherlands furthermore actively supported the inclusion of SDG8.7 language in the UN Pact for the Future.⁹

- Another example in which the government of the Netherlands has contributed to international dialogue on SDG8.7 is by financing parts of the Pathfinder Country Workshop in Turin that took place on 3 – 5 December 2024. The Netherlands Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment contributed 65.000 EUR. With the contribution of the Netherlands the in-person participation of government representatives of multiple Pathfinder countries has been financed, thereby contributing to capacity building and peer exchange on SDG 8.7.
- The Dutch deputy prime minister & Minister of Social Affairs and Employment joined a panel during the 112th International Labour Conference for the commemoration of the World Day Against Child Labour.¹⁰
- The Netherlands is active participant in the supply chains action group (MFA and SA&E) and in the monitoring working group (SA&E) of the Alliance 8.7. As such, it has also reviewed another PFCs progress report over 2023 and participated in several discussions on how to move from measuring to learning, including on how to benefit from each other's best practices. For the supply chains action group, the Netherlands has furthered the submission of Terre des Hommes NL's submission to the webinar series that will be held in 2025.
- The Netherlands Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment, together with Foreign Affairs, organizes yearly 3-4 multistakeholder consultations on a national level, the so-called 'Alliance 8.7 focusgroup'. The focusgroup contains representatives of Dutch CSOs, NGOs, trade union, employers organization, a knowledge institution and the Netherlands Enterprise Agency. The partners are specified under point 6.2. The focusgroup serves as a platform to share insights, monitor progress and develop common actions and strategies relevant to SDG8.7. In the period relevant to this reporting cycle, three sessions of the focusgroup Alliance 8.7 took place hosted by the Dutch ministry of Social Affairs (on 12/12/2024; 24/06/2024 and 26/11/2024).
- For example, during the meeting of the focus group in November 2024 a presentation and discussion was facilitated on the final evaluation of the 'The Work: No Child's Business

⁷ <https://g7g20-documents.org/database/document/2024-g20-brazil-sherpa-track-employment-ministers-ministers-language-lemm-declaration-g20-fortaleza>

⁸ <https://g7g20-documents.org/database/document/2024-g20-brazil-sherpa-track-employment-ministers-ministers-language-lemm-declaration-g20-fortaleza>

⁹ https://www.un.org/sites/un2.un.org/files/sotf-pact_for_the_future_adopted.pdf

¹⁰ <https://live.ilo.org/event/world-day-against-child-labour-2024-06-12>



programme' (WNCB). WNCB worked, with financial support of the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs¹¹, between 2019-2024 in six countries – Côte d'Ivoire, India, Jordan, Mali, Uganda and Viet Nam – to address the root causes of child labour. The programme aimed for all children and youth to be free from child labour and enjoy their rights to quality education and (future) decent work. During the focus group, WNCB shared their key findings and recommendations for further action. The evaluation of the WNCB programme, including its findings and recommendations, can be found [here](#).

- In August 2024 the Netherlands Ministry of Social Affairs & Employment hosted an incoming delegation of the Turkish DG Labour, the ILO Türkiye office and social partners of Türkiye in the context of the EU funded project [the] 'Elimination of Child Labour in Seasonal Agriculture'.¹² The learning goals of the Turkish study visit included labour regulations in the Netherlands, because of the role of the Netherlands in global agriculture and as a host country for migrant workers within the EU, and joint challenges related to child labour in agriculture. Türkiye presented their roadmap to the Alliance 8.7. This visit is a good example of peer exchange to foster strategies to eliminate child labour and improve labour conditions, that can feed into policy development of both countries.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs & ILO: Accelerating Action for the elimination of child labour in supply chains in Africa (ACCEL Africa)

Raising awareness and fostering knowledge-sharing have been at the heart of the project's efforts. Large-scale public awareness campaigns, including commemorations of the World Day Against Child Labour, have been conducted to promote advocacy. The project has also facilitated regional and national forums to exchange best practices in child labour eradication.

One of the highlights of the reporting period is the regional knowledge-sharing event held in Kenya. The [Knowledge Sharing Forum: Innovative Solutions to Reduce Child Labour and Forced Labour in Africa](#) took place in May 2024 in Naivasha, bringing together government representatives, workers' and employers' organizations, civil society, and survivors. The forum fostered knowledge exchange, and innovative solutions, and strengthened partnerships to combat child and forced labour. Discussions focused on:

- Sectoral case studies from tea, coffee, cocoa, and cooperative-led gold mining solutions.
- Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs) to support livelihoods and prevent child labour.
- Workers' organizations shared strategies for collective bargaining, monitoring, and advocacy.
- Labour inspection improvements, including compliance planning, hazardous worklist revisions, and digital monitoring tools.
- Survivor-led advocacy, highlighting lived experiences and community-driven solutions.

¹¹ 35 million EUR financed by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs <https://www.government.nl/documents/media-articles/2019/05/23/new-program-work-no-child%E2%80%99s-business>

¹² <https://www.ilo.org/tr/resource/news/ilo-mevsimlik-tarimda-cocuk-isciliginin-ortadan-kaldirilmasi-icin-turkiye>



The [Mweze Community Hackathon](#), held in Mbale District, Uganda 2-5 Dec 2024, provided a knowledge-sharing platform for 36 young people with lived experiences of child labour to share their experiences, identify key challenges, and co-created sustainable, locally relevant interventions. The problems identified showcased the importance of this type of dialogue, the discussions focused on areas commonly forgotten by child labour elimination interventions (i.e. domestic violence, alcohol and other addictions). Key solutions addressing child labour's root causes included:

- A youth hub to prevent school dropouts and early marriages.
- Addressing domestic violence by promoting women's economic empowerment.
- Tackling parental alcoholism, and advocating for community guidance centres.
- Shift mindsets on education through an innovation club.
- Supporting youth unemployment through skills training programs.
- The winning team developed a youth-led campaign to engage parents and leaders on education's importance, which will be supported for implementation and scaled to other intervention areas.

The project also continues its proactive communication activities through the project website, newsletters, social media platforms, multimedia products and training of journalists to raise awareness on the issue of child labour in the supply chains and reach out to actors working on similar issues to create synergies as well as partnerships.

Furthermore, the project has been contributing largely to the ILO's global initiatives such as the Child Labour Platform (CLP) and Alliance 8.7. Under the CLP, Cote d'Ivoire and Uganda are identified as core countries to explore synergies among CLP member companies to address the root causes of child labour in supply chains. The Supply Chain Action Group of Alliance 8.7 is also another important international platform for the project to share its good practices with the members, formulate new partnerships and leverage resources.

Ministry of Justice and Security – National action plan “Together against human trafficking”

On the 17th of June 2024 the State Secretary of Justice and Security,¹³ presented the national action plan 'Samen tegen Mensenhandel' (in English: Together against human trafficking) to the House of Representatives.¹⁴ This programme focuses on preventing, better identifying and helping victims of human trafficking. The implementation of the action plan is done through six lines of action: 1) creating broad awareness of what human trafficking is, so that human trafficking is spotted earlier and can be prevented, 2) increasing willingness to report among victims, citizens and professional, 3) invest in better identification of victimization and the protection of victims, 4) improving (supra-regional and regional) cooperation, 5) improving information sharing and data processing and 6) strengthening the position of child victims. In November 2024 the Minister of Justice and Security informed the House of Representatives on the status of the Action Plan.¹⁵

¹³ Together with the State secretary of Health, Welfare and Sports, the minister of Development Cooperation, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Minister of Social Affairs and Employment

¹⁴ https://www.tweedekamer.nl/kamerstukken/brieven_regering/detail?id=2024Z10680&did=2024D25295

¹⁵ https://www.tweedekamer.nl/kamerstukken/brieven_regering/detail?id=2024Z18807&did=2024D44861



Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Social Affairs & Employment - ILO Meeting of experts on wage policies, including living wages

The Dutch government participated as one of the experts, and the MFA acted as government group spokesperson in the ILO's tripartite expert meeting on wage setting, including living wages. The conclusions of this expert meeting contain an internationally agreed definition on living wage, criteria on how to estimate a living wage (and a decent standard of living), and explains how to implement a living wage. These conclusions were adopted by [the ILO in March 2024](#). These outcomes are a milestone for the work on living wage, and as low wages can be a root cause of child and forced labour, it can also be supportive in elimination of child and forced labour.

Netherlands Enterprise Agency (RVO) – Fund Against Child Labour

Dialogue on combating child labour in global supply chains is part of all projects and takes place continuously. In 2024 the FBK projects in Togo, Burundi, Nepal, Bangladesh, India, Cameroon and Uganda were visited. During these visits dialogue sessions were held with local and national authorities, ILO, NGO's, experts and companies.

In 2024 projects that address child labour and receive a subsidy were discussed at various international events. Examples are: 2024 OECD Forum on Due Diligence in the Garment and Footwear Sector, Amsterdam Cocoa Week 2024, Roundtable on Human Rights in Tourism, WNCB Symposium, and many others.

Non-governmental organizations & CSOs

Work: No Child's Business (WNCB) (with funding of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs)

All WNCB countries organised outcome harvesting workshops, reflections sessions, and end-term meetings, both internally as Alliance partners and with external stakeholders. In close collaboration with the Global March against Child Labour, WNCB organised regional symposia in East Africa, West Africa, and South Asia on promoting the area-based approach in pathfinder countries to eliminate child labour. WNCB also organised an online global end meeting with all partners worldwide. These events were great opportunities to accelerate linking and learning, to celebrate important achievements, to engage key stakeholders, and to seek continued support and collaboration in the fight against child labour.

As part of the exit strategy, WNCB has taken lessons from their work to formulate recommendations for governments, companies and international organizations, which can be downloaded from their [website](#).

Koninklijk Instituut Tropen (KIT) Amsterdam – cocoa week and research

KIT organised a knowledge session during the 2024 Amsterdam cocoa week on the relation between household income and child labour. The goal of the session was to present findings from a KIT study from 2023 that showed that increasing income does not always lead to a reduction in child labour. The session generated dialogue between stakeholders in the room, and has led to the topic being further researched by KIT with funding from RVO. For more information see [here](#).



KIT also researched the potential for Landscape- and Area Based Approaches for tackling child labour. This research was presented to the ISCO child labour working group in 2023, the report was [published in 2024](#).

Social partners

The confederation of Netherlands Industry and Employers (VNO-NCW / MKB)

In 2024, VNO-NCW and MKB-Nederland promoted dialogue on SDG 8.7 by engaging with different stakeholders. Various team members have engaged in panels and events organized by partners discussing child labour and related issues, such as living wage. Another notable example is an organized meeting with a delegation from the Ministry of Labour and Social Security of Türkiye and its social partners, focusing on ILO topics and the importance of SDG 8.7.

In its efforts to address supply chain issues more systematically, VNO-NCW and MKB-Nederland emphasize the importance of [multi-stakeholder initiatives](#). These initiatives involve collaboration between businesses, NGOs, trade unions, and governments, both nationally and internationally.

Netherlands Trade Union Confederation & Trade Union for Education Professionals (FNV & AoB)

The AOB was also involved in the before described WNCB-programme. Within WNCB the AOB led the Education Working group. In 2024 a number of very fruitful online exchanges were organised on vocational training and apprenticeship. The most interesting and innovative practices have been captured in Stories of Change: see [Education: a key strategy in combatting child labour – Work: No Child's Business](#)

1.3 Since January 2024, what progress has been made to your #3 national roadmap priority?
“Ensure effective monitoring and analysis of the impact and progress on SDG8.7”

Government of the Netherlands

Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment

SA&E is an active participant in the monitoring working group of the Alliance 8.7. As such, it has also reviewed another PFCs progress report over 2023 and participated in several discussions on how to move from measuring to learning, including on how to benefit from each other's best practices. The Netherlands also contributes actively to monitoring and analysis through its active role in the Committee on the Application of Standards (CAS) during the International Labour Conference and coordination in ILO Governing Bodies on CAS country cases. A rules based international order, including a strong normative function of the ILO and independent supervision on international labour standards, is a pre-requisite for the achievement of SDG target 8.7.



Ministry of Foreign Affairs and ILO - Accelerating Action for the elimination of child labour in supply chains in Africa (ACCEL Africa)

Throughout the reporting period, the project has played a crucial role in strengthening policy frameworks and institutional capacities. It has supported the implementation, evaluation and revision of National Action Plans and policies on child labour while enhancing the capacity of government officials, law enforcement, and social partners through extensive training in the participating countries. Additionally, child labour monitoring committees and legal enforcement mechanisms have been established and reinforced to ensure sustainability.

The project has made a significant contribution to the capacity building of the National Bureau of Statistics by facilitating the country to regularly update the national child labour data. The project supported Mali in publishing the [latest national child labour data](#) in December 2024 and Nigeria in April 2024, contributing to raising the awareness of the general public on child labour in the countries.

In Uganda in October 2024, the project, in collaboration with another ILO project called [“Research To Action”](#) and UBOS, organized a workshop to review Uganda's research agenda on eliminating child and forced labour and align it with the country's priorities. This collaboration resulted in the development of a policy-oriented situation analysis (POSA) on child labour, focusing on key research areas identified by national stakeholders to support ongoing policy efforts aimed at eradicating child and forced labour in Uganda.

In Nigeria, the Project in collaboration with the National Steering Committee on Elimination of Child Labour (NSCCL) supported the development of a National Child Labour Website and mobile Reporting Application as system-strengthening technology tools for our fight to eradicate child labour in Nigeria. They were launched by the Director-General of ILO (during his visit to Nigeria in February 2025) and the Hon. Minister FMLE. The NSCCL (made up of government MDAs, social and tripartite plus partners) works to ensure that government policies, programs, and laws on the elimination of child labour are implemented: <https://newtelegraphng.com/fg-ilo-launch-website-to-report-child-labour-in-nigeria/>; <https://nigerianpilot.net/fg-ilo-launch-website-to-report-child-labour-in-nigeria/>

Netherlands Enterprise Agency (RVO)

All the companies that apply for a subsidy (Fund against Child Labour / Subsidy Program on Responsible Business) must submit a risk analysis of their own global supply chain that was done prior to the application. This includes an analysis into the risks or incidence on child labour. If the application is successful, all the projects must carry out a thorough risk analysis on child labour, gender, living income/wage and labour conditions within their supply chain.

All the RVO funded projects are monitored and report on agreed harmonized indicators. Majority of the projects work on strengthening child labour monitoring systems within their international supply chains, such as Child Labour Monitoring & Remediation Systems in the cocoa sector.



Learning is a key element in the RVO funded projects. Currently RVO is supporting the research institution 'Koninklijk Instituut Tropen' (KIT) with a research on the child labour living income nexus. The report is expected in 2025.

Non-governmental organizations & CSOs

Global March Against Child Labour (GMACL)

Philippines - Coconut sector:

A key component of the project is the establishment of a multi-dimensional Child Labour Monitoring and Remediation System (CLMRS), which builds on existing monitoring mechanisms to create meaningful linkages between beneficiaries, duty-bearers, and companies. The CLMRS is currently being implemented in target regions to monitor instances of child labour, identify out-of-school children, and ensure appropriate access to remedial services. To date, 93 children have been reached through the CLMRS based on systematic monitoring and validation. These cases are being referred to the Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE) and the Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office (MSWDO) for remediation. Local implementing partners are playing a central role in this process, coordinating with multiple stakeholders and working in close collaboration with municipal government Helpdesks to identify and support children at the community level.

2 Progress on the identified next steps

2.1 What's the status of your next step #1 [Implementation of the revised national action plan for business and human rights]?

- Not achieved
- Planned
- Ongoing
- Completed

Comments: The National Action Plan Business and Human Rights (NAP) yielded many positive interim results. For a complete overview, the detailed, action-point-based progress report on the NAP can be consulted, which was published on November 13, 2024.¹⁶

Just like the NAP itself, the progress report is structured along the three pillars of the UN Guiding Principles (UNGPs) : 1) the state's obligations to respect, protect and fulfil human rights, 2) the responsibility of businesses to respect human rights, and 3) the responsibility that states and businesses share to ensure that victims of human rights abuses have access to effective remedies.

In 2024, the progress has also been discussed with external stakeholders, including private sector actors, civil society organizations, and experts in the field of business and human rights. In this context, the Netherlands Enterprise Agency (RVO), on behalf of and in close

¹⁶ <https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/documenten/rapporten/2024/11/13/voortgangsrapportage-nationaal-actieplan-bedrijfsleven-en-mensenrechten-2024-nap>



cooperation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, organized a stakeholder consultation on June 25, 2024. The insights and outcomes of this consultation have been incorporated into the above mentioned progress report.

In 2024, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs continued collaboration with its strategic partners and implementing organizations to strengthen partnerships between value chain actors in consumption and production countries affected by RBC legislation, capture insights to inform the implementation of RBC legislation, the development of accompanying support measures and support for companies.

An example of a concrete result is the funding opportunity for Dutch companies through the Subsidy Programme for Responsible Business (SPVO) at RVO. This initiative supports companies in collaboration with local stakeholders, such as suppliers in production countries, trade unions, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), to identify and address sustainability risks within their supply chains, including issues such as child labour. SPVO serves as an innovative strategic fund for supply chain sustainability, focusing on key social sustainability themes, including child labour, and complementing and reinforcing national policies on international responsible business conduct.

2.2 What's the status of your next step #2 [Research on new forms of child labour]?

- Not achieved
- Planned
- Ongoing
- Completed

Comments: The research (Panteia/VHP) on new forms of child labour (kidfluencing and children in family vlogs, and mom and dadfluencers) has been completed and sent to the House of Representatives on September 16 2024.¹⁷ The most important insights are: an estimated 3,000 – 4,000 children (with an impact/followers) are influencer or participate in family vlogs; if an employer can be identified, this can be the parent; there are risks for the health, safety and privacy of children. The researchers propose to equate kidfluencers with artistic work, as in France. They add elements to this, such as a mentor who helps the child/family, also with practical matters. A response to the research will be sent to the House of Representatives shortly.

2.3 What's the status of your next step #3 [Responsible Business Conduct RBC support office]?

- not achieved
- Planned
- Ongoing
- Completed

¹⁷ <https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/documenten/kamerstukken/2024/09/16/kamerbrief-aanbieding-onderzoeksrapporten-kidfluencers-en-alcohol-en-drugs-op-de-werkvloer>



Comments: The RBC support office has been launched in September 2022 and remains a vital resource for companies seeking guidance on implementing due diligence within their business operations and value chains, following the OECD Guidelines. See also under 1.2.

2.4 What's the status of your next step #4 [Implementation of new forms of sectoral cooperation]?

- Not achieved
- Planned
- Ongoing
- Completed

Comments:

MFA will continue sector agreements on a.o. renewable energy, the garments sector and the construction sector. In addition, social partners with help of the Economic and Social Council have agreed on a new form of sectoral cooperation, in which they aim for a modular, one-stop-shop kind of learning platform for various sectors. Social partners have agreed on this in 2024 and are currently working on how to implement this.

2.5 What's the status of your next step #5 [Certification of temporary employment agencies (Roemer Commission)]?

- not achieved
- Planned
- Ongoing
- Completed

Comments: In 2024 the parliamentary discussion on the certification was ongoing. The new government, installed in 2024, has recommitted itself to the legislation¹⁸ to tackle labour exploitation and to combat fraudulent companies. In April 2025 the House of Representatives adopted this legislative proposal. The proposal is now up for discussion in the Senate.

2.6 What's the status of your next step #6 [Revision of article 273f of the Criminal Law (Wetboek van Strafrecht)]?

- not achieved
- Planned
- Ongoing
- Completed

Comments: The status is planned. The discussion of the revision of article 273f of the Criminal Law has been scheduled in the first half of 2025. During this plenary debate the House of Representatives will discuss the proposed revised article and can submit

¹⁸ <https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/onderwerpen/hervormingen-arbeidsmarkt/aanpak-misstanden-bij-uitzendbureaus-en-andere-uitleners>



amendment. If the House of Representatives agrees with the revised article, the article will be discussed in the Senate. The revision of article 273f of the Criminal Law includes the modernization of the criminalisation of human trafficking contained in section 273f of the Penal Code.

2.7 For the period from January to December 2025, what are the priorities for your country to achieve the roadmap?

Government of the Netherlands

First, the Netherlands will continue to support the work of the Alliance 8.7 secretariat. This includes partaking in the supply chains and monitoring working group; as well as continuing our financial commitment to the Alliance 8.7. Within the Alliance 8.7 we prioritize facilitating peer exchange, with a view to build capacity for achieving SDG 8.7 and to scale up best practices to enhance impacts.

Second, the Netherlands will continue to prioritise international lobby and advocacy on SDG 8.7. There are some important key international events, such as for example the G20 Labour Ministerial in South Africa 2025, the Second World Summit for Social Development in November 2025 in Qatar and the child labour conference in Morocco in 2026 (priority 2).

Third, one of the priorities of the Minister of Development Aid under the current cabinet is to strengthen supply chains in which Dutch companies have a footprint.¹⁹ The Netherlands will continue to promote fair supply chain activities, in line with OECD guidelines and EU regulations regarding corporate sustainable due diligence and international (ILO) standards for decent work. In this regard, the ACCEL Africa program will continue to June 2028. NL will continue to share best practices from Dutch programs such as ACCEL Africa and the Subsidy Fund for Responsible Business at national and international platforms in order to upscale and feed policy discussions (priority 1&2).

2.8 Which challenges would you anticipate in this process?

Government of the Netherlands

The changed landscape in the multilateral system proves severe challenges for collaborative efforts to tackle child labour, forced labour, modern slavery and human trafficking. The termination of several big donor programs in the field of labour conditions and child and forced labour, make it more difficult for international donor coordinating countries to mobilise resources for the root causes of child labour. Yet, at the same time, this makes international advocacy even more important. The upcoming child labour conference in 2026 and the Second World Summit for Social Development in November 2025 come at a pivotal moment. The Netherlands will continue to advocate for, amongst other things, the full implementation of ILO normative standards.

2.9 Do you need more support in the implementation of your Roadmap?

No.

¹⁹ <https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/documenten/kamerstukken/2025/02/20/beleidsbrief-ontwikkelingshulp>



3 Overall progress between January and December 2024

3.1 How would you rank your progress made on your roadmap priorities?

- no progress
- little progress
- some progress
- great progress

3.2 Highlights Pathfinder Country profile page

Considering the progress on your national priorities and next steps (you have reported) between January 2024 and December 2024 what would you like to highlight on your country's Pathfinder Country profile page on the Alliance 8.7 website and reports? *

Editing notes: Are all these highlights meaningful enough to be considered worth "highlighting"?

Government of the Netherlands

- Several programs funded by the MFA achieved meaningful results such as ILO Accel Africa. Accel Africa has made amongst other things a significant contribution to the capacity building of the National Bureau of Statistics by facilitating the country to regularly update the national child labour data. For instance in Mali: the project supported Mali in publishing the [latest national child labour data](#) in December 2024.
- Furthermore, the government successfully facilitated peer exchange and capacity building towards SDG8.7 through for example [the incoming study visit](#) of the Turkish DG Labour, together with ILO Türkiye and social partners on the elimination of child labour in seasonal agriculture;
- Netherlands Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment financed 65.000 EUR to the annual Pathfinder Country workshop in Turin and the participation of other Pathfinder countries. The following wrap up [video](#) is one of the outputs of the conference. The workshop was an excellent opportunity to exchange international experiences, challenges and progress on the implementation of SDG8.7.
- Another success of the promotion of international dialogue on SDG8.7 includes the contribution of the Netherlands under the Brazilian presidency to the reference that has been incorporated to the Alliance 8.7 and SDG 8.7, into [the Ministerial Declaration](#) of the 2024 G20 Labour and Employment Ministers' Meeting. The Netherlands furthermore actively supported the inclusion of SDG8.7 language in the [UN Pact for the Future](#).

Global March Against Child Labour (GMACL)

Philippines - Coconut sector:

As a good practice, we would like to highlight linking Child Labour Monitoring and Remediation Systems (CLMRS) as ideal models to strengthen corporate due diligence. This approach bridges the gap between company policies at the top and risks at the grassroots. CLMRS, as an Area-Based Approach (ABA) model provides concise data and practical solutions from the ground that are useful for HRDD processes, particularly monitoring, prevention and remediation of child labour in supply chains of companies in Philippines and NL. This has been appreciated by businesses involved in the



project, moving from proactive to reactive strategies, making their supply chains not only compliant but also ethically sound, demonstrating a strong commitment to human rights.

3.3 Meaningful successes as a result of efforts made to achieve target 8.7

Were there any other meaningful successes as a result of efforts made to achieve target 8.7? Please also consider aspects of SDG 8.7 that are not covered by your roadmap (i.e., child labour, forced labour, human trafficking, and modern slavery).

- Yes
- No
- not applicable

3.4 What were these meaningful successes?

We kindly refer to our inputs formulated under section 1.1 till 1.3.

3.5 What challenges did you face when implementing your roadmap priorities and next steps?

Government of the Netherlands

The scope of the roadmap priorities are broadly formulated, and reflect the varying inputs of stakeholders (focusgroep Alliance 8.7) during the roadmap development process. On the one hand this provides room to leverage various policy and implementation programs relevant to SDG 8.7. On the other hand, this makes it difficult to make contributions as quantifiable and result oriented as possible. Please also see our answer to question 2.8.

3.6 How did you overcome the challenges? What are the lessons learned?

Government of the Netherlands

Despite the challenging multilateral order in which governments and stakeholders are operating, we do note a continued willingness to keep each other informed and to align efforts. For example, partners of our national focusgroup Alliance 8.7 indicate that the platform of the focusgroup continues to be a relevant channel to keep each other informed on research, activities and strategies, on what *can* be done.

4 Assessment of achieved progress in the last months

4.1 Which evaluation tools were used to assess the progress of your national priorities?

- Surveys
- Case studies
- Focus group discussions
- Interviews
- Anecdotal evidence
- Information from third parties
- Not applicable



Other, namely: projects which are subsidized by for example the Subsidy Program Responsible Business and the Fund Against Child Labour (NEA/RVO), and programs subsidized by MFA (such as ACCEL Africa) do have their own separate reporting mechanisms which are not covered in this report. We kindly refer to the pages of the NEA and the MFA of the respective programs, to consult their reports (some are also included in this progress report sections 1.1 – 1.3).

4.2 If applicable, tell us more about the formal evaluation tools

If applicable, please tell us more about the formal evaluation tools and/or other evidence that you used to assess the progress of your national priorities.

In general, the progress described in this report is measured and gathered through inputs received from national focusgroup partners. We measure progress by linking results to actions in our collaborative roadmap. Several programs mentioned throughout this report have their own separate reporting cycles (such as ILO Accel, Fund Against Child Labour, WNCB). We kindly refer back to our input under question 1.1 and 1.3 to consult the formal evaluation tools of the projects concerned.

4.3 Challenges encountered in gathering evidence to assess progress

Please tell us the challenges you have encountered (if any) in gathering evidence to assess your progress.

We kindly refer to our answers under section 3.5.

4.4 Specify the names of other stakeholders and their involvement, if any, in assessing your progress.

Please specify the names of other stakeholders (e.g., government agencies, social partners, civil society organizations) and their involvement, if any, in assessing your progress. What was the level of involvement (information shared, consulted, involvement in implementation, validation of results)?

Please consider our input under section 1.1 till 1.3 for the specific stakeholders involved in the projects. We elaborate on our national focusgroup partners under question 6.2. They were involved (information shared, consulting, involvement in implementation, validation of results) in assessing the progress and in drafting this progress report.

5 Collaboration with international partners

5.1 Did you collaborate with any international partners?

Please select all that apply.

Other Alliance 8.7 Pathfinder countries. See more [Pathfinders | Alliance 8.7 \(alliance87.org\)](#).

ILO



- United Nations Agencies (other than ILO)
- International civil society organizations
- other, namely: _____

5.2 Please specify the name and describe the collaboration with your international partners.

We kindly refer to our answers under section 1.1. till 1.3. One example:

KIT collaborates on child labour in cocoa with international CSOs such as the International Cocoa Initiative (ICI), Oxfam Novib, and Voice Network. These partnerships are part of the MEL services provided to private sector partners such as Nestlé and ETG (see question 1.1).

5.3 Have you supported any sub-regional/regional/global initiatives, including South-South initiatives, on the elimination of child labour, forced labour, human trafficking, and modern slavery?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know

5.4 Please tell us more about the sub-regional/regional/global initiatives you've supported.

We kindly refer to our answers under section 1.1. till 1.3.

6 Collaboration with domestic partners

6.1 Did you collaborate with any domestic partners?

Please select all that apply.

- Private sector
- Employers' organizations
- Workers' organizations
- Local civil society organizations
- Ministries within your government
- Survivor organizations and networks

6.2 Please specify the name and describe the collaboration with your domestic partners.

Nationally we cooperate through the focus group Alliance 8.7, including:

Arisa

Global March Against Child Labour

Terre des Hommes Netherlands

KIT

FNV

VNO-NCW / MKB Nederland

Netherlands Enterprise Agency: Fund against child Labour and Subsidy Programme for Responsible Business

Work: No Child's Business Alliance (participation no longer in 2025)



Save the Children (participation no longer in 2025, as a consequence of the end of WNCB program)

UNICEF (participation no longer in 2025, as a consequence of the end of WNCB program)

In addition to that, different ministries are part of our national roadmap and have as such contributed to this progress report:

Netherlands Labour Inspectorate
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Ministry of Justice and Security
Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment

6.3 Compared to last year, do you think there was increased collaboration with domestic stakeholders?

- Yes
 No

6.4 Please tell us what has improved in your collaboration with your domestic collaborator(s) and efforts.

Collaboration with our national focusgroup partners was already good. In comparison to last year, no major difference is noted.

6.5 Was the pathfinder process considered useful?

- Yes
 No

6.6 If yes: How would you describe the impact of the Pathfinder Process in your country?

As described in paragraph 3.6, despite the challenging multilateral landscape, our focusgroup partners express willingness to keep each other informed on what still can be done on SDG 8.7 and the different activities stakeholders are employing in this regard. We use discussions through our national focusgroup as a platform to share these insights, monitor progress and develop common activities on our roadmap. For example in the focusgroup of June 24 2024, KIT presented preliminary conclusions on their research²⁰ on the child labour and living income nexus in the cacao sector in Côte d'Ivoire; and in October 2024 WNCB presented their best practices and lessons learned. It furthermore helps in interministerial coordination to have this roadmap and yearly progress report.

7 Future prospects

7.1 Is there a need to revise your country's roadmap priorities?

- Yes
 No

²⁰ <https://www.kit.nl/institute/publication/living-income-and-child-labour-in-the-cocoa-sector-of-cote-divoire/>



If you answered “yes” to this question, specify the nature of the change you wish to apply to your roadmap priorities: _____

7.2 What needs to be updated? Please select all that apply.

- Need to update the priorities
- Need to update roadmap goals/targets
- Other, namely: _____