



The Pathfinder Country Roadmap of the Republic of Türkiye

Ministry of Labour and Social Security

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FOREWORD

Türkiye has been maintaining its determined efforts to increase the welfare of its citizens and to carry them into the future through the adopting of a social policy approach that protects human rights and freedoms, prioritizes green economic development, and aims to achieve a world without forced labour, human trafficking, and child labour. The policy objectives of the “Century of Türkiye” have been prepared with a people-oriented approach to improve fundamental rights and freedoms.

While the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) focus on the 2030 targets, aiming to leave no one behind in the broadest sense, Türkiye's deep-rooted social state approach is based on an understanding in which all segments are to be protected, cared for, supported, and enabled to look to the future with confidence.

The Pathfinder Country Roadmap of the Republic of Türkiye, a document that includes results of a national strategic workshop and reinforces both national and global targets in achieving Türkiye’s Sustainable Development Goal 8.7, is a guidance to take urgent and effective steps to completely eradicate forced labor, human trafficking, and child labor.

Türkiye, as an Alliance 8.7 Pathfinder Country, aims to develop further the gains it has made to date in elimination of child labour, and to reinforce its determination in the field of combatting forced labour and human trafficking as well as being a country that shares its experience in this field.

We are firmly dedicated to cultivating an innovative working environment aligned with international labour standards, promoting opportunities for women and men to obtain decent and productive work, in conditions of freedom, equity, security and dignity. Our vision revolves around the welfare state where labour rights are paramount, fostering an atmosphere conducive to effective dialogue mechanisms and harmonious work dynamics. Our unwavering dedication extends to ensuring every citizen has the chance to engage in decent work, thereby not only enhancing their households but also actively fostering the sustainable development of our country through equitable and decent employment opportunities for all.

With these in mind, I sincerely believe our work to become a Pathfinder Country will serve the purpose of preparing a better future for our country and all citizens of the world, and I hope this important step will benefit and serve well for the whole.

Prof. Dr. Vedat İŞIKHAN

Minister of Labour and Social Security

ALLIANCE 8.7 AND PATHFINDER COUNTRY

Target 8.7 of the United Nations (UN) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is determined as; *“Taking urgent and effective measures to eliminate forced labour, ending modern slavery and human trafficking, and ensuring the prohibition and eliminating the worst forms of child labour including recruitment and use of children as soldiers, and eliminate all forms of child labor by 2025.”*

Alliance 8.7 is a global cooperation to take immediate and effective measures to eliminate forced labour, modern slavery, human trafficking and child labour, in line with Target 8.7 of the UN’s 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Alliance 8.7 currently comprises 26 Pathfinder countries, 15 candidate countries and 500 partners. Partners include academic institutions and organizations, think tanks, international and regional organizations, non-governmental organizations and foundations, government departments, workers' and employers' organizations, press/media and journalist networks, and platforms of victims of trafficking.

Alliance 8.7 also plays an important role in raising awareness and knowledge sharing on the best practices. The action groups established under the Alliance enable relevant regional and global stakeholders to connect and collaborate on specific focus areas.

A Pathfinder Country (PFC) is a country that is committed to achieving Sustainable Development Goal 8.7. Pathfinder countries commit to prioritizing and cooperating with other countries to accelerate efforts to achieve Target 8.7 on ending child labour, forced labour, modern slavery and human trafficking. All Pathfinder countries are expected to adopt and apply all applicable international human rights and standards, including international labour standards.

After the Global Coordination Group (GCG) of Alliance 8.7 grants the PFC status, the implementation phase will officially start and Türkiye as the PFC will focus on the implementation of the road map and its’ national commitments based on the Alliance 8.7 Accountability Framework.

The sections below offer Türkiye’s intention and process of becoming a pathfinder country as well as recent developments that took place and measures envisioned in line with the SDG Target 8.7 to eliminate child labour, modern slavery and human trafficking, and forced labour.

TÜRKİYE'S COURSE OF BECOMING A PATHFINDER COUNTRY

Since its inception, the Ministry of Labour and Social Security (MoLSS) has been endeavoring to foster social dialogue, advocate for social justice, and promote labour peace, while prioritizing the protection of fundamental human rights as part of its mandate, policy development, and implementation.

Türkiye has ratified 10 fundamental ILO conventions, including those related to the combatting child labour, forced labour, occupational health and safety, equality and discrimination, and freedom of association and collective bargaining, with a view to ensure lasting peace, prosperity and progress in working life with particular focus on fundamental human rights and the provision of access to decent work, while ensuring the harmonization of its labour legislation with international norms. In addition, Türkiye also published the "National Guiding Principles on Working Life" in 2022, prepared with the contributions of all stakeholders to guarantee the fundamental principles and rights at work, while accommodating to changes and transformations that are in line with the requirements of the age.

The issue of joining Alliance 8.7 was first put on our country's agenda as a result of the consultations carried out at the 5th Global Conference on the Elimination of Child Labour held in South Africa. The motive behind becoming a Pathfinder Country is to share Türkiye's 30 years of experience in elimination of child labor with the alliance countries as well as to support both national and global measures that contribute to achieving the SDG Target 8.7.

In this context, aware of the importance and necessity of bringing all social partners together, setting a common agenda and reaching a consensus on priorities for action at the country level, a National Strategic Workshop was organized in October 2023, along the margins of celebrations for the 100th anniversary of the Turkish Republic. The Workshop brought the respective national and international stakeholders of the world of work and was held with the participation of the Minister of Labour and Social Security and ILO Türkiye Director.

In the Workshop, panels and technical meetings were held in areas of elimination of child labour, due diligence in supply chains, forced labour and human trafficking. The reports of the workshop were based on the contributions of 260 participants representing relevant public institutions and organizations, social partners, professional organizations, international organizations, universities, NGOs and private sector enterprises. The outcomes of the workshop formed the basis of this roadmap of Türkiye to become a PFC.

ELIMINATION OF CHILD LABOUR

Context and Current Global Situation

Creating a common definition of child labour is very difficult due to the different historical, social and cultural contexts in each country. For this reason, the definitions contained in internationally recognized documents are quite guiding and well-accepted.

Article 1 of the United Nations (UN) Convention on the Rights of the Child, ratified by Türkiye, recognizes everyone under the age of 18 as a child. According to the International Labour Organization (ILO), child labour is defined as “work that deprives children of their childhood, their potential and their dignity, and that is harmful to physical and mental development”.

ILO Convention No. 138 on the Minimum Age states that the minimum age for employment “shall not be less than the age of completion of compulsory schooling and, in any case, not less than 15 years of age”. In the continuation of the mentioned article, an exception to this provision was made, allowing each member state to set the minimum age initially as 14, after consultation with relevant employer and worker organizations. ILO Convention No. 182 on Immediate Action for the Prohibition and Eradication of the Worst Forms of Child Labor has established a universal commitment by all ILO member states to protect every child, everywhere, from child labor and its worst forms.

The ILO’s 2020 report on child labour, “Child Labour: Global Estimates 2020, Trends and the Road Forward” warns that the progress made towards ending child labour has stopped for the first time in 20 years and that the downward trend that led to a 94 million decrease in the number of child workers between 2000 and 2016 has been reversed. According to the report, the number of child workers in the world had increased from 152 million in 2016 to 160 million in 2020.

In 2022, the ILO and the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) published a report titled “The Role of Social Protection in the Elimination of Child Labour: Evidence Review and Policy Implications”, reporting that one in every 10 children between the ages of 5 and 17 years is engaged in child labour. In the report, it is stated that the progress made in elimination of child labour has been stalled since 2016, and it is predicted that child labour will increase further due to increasing poverty and vulnerability due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Current Situation of Child Labour in Türkiye

MoLSS has been actively engaged in elimination of child labour since the early 1990s. With the joint efforts of the Ministry and all stakeholders, Türkiye has become one of the first six countries to participate in the ILO's International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC) in 1992. Furthermore, Türkiye respectively ratified the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child in 1994; ILO Convention No. 138 on the Minimum Age for Admission to Employment in 1998, and ILO Convention No. 182 on the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour in 2001. In the meantime, labor legislation and relevant institutional structures were aligned accordingly with international norms and regulations.

The Labor Law No. 4857 constituting the legal framework of elimination of child labour, includes provisions on minimum working age for children, the prohibition of employment of children, working hours allowed for children who have completed their basic education and are not attending school and working hours of children attending school during school period. The legislation also includes provisions to protect children in working life along with the penalties and sanctions to effectively implement these provisions.

According to Article 71 of the Labour Law, employment of children under the age of 15 years is prohibited. However, it is stipulated that children who have completed the age of 14 and completed the compulsory primary education age may engage in light work, so long as it does not interfere with their physical, mental, social and moral development. The same provision also states that the work cannot hinder children's attendance at school.

The success of these studies and the exemplary projects carried out were also welcomed on global platforms. Türkiye was chosen as an exemplary country in elimination of child labor at the ILO Labor Conference in 2006.

Under C182, the MoLSS prepared the National Time-Bound Policy and Programme Framework for the Elimination of Child Labour for the years 2005-2015 with the contributions of all relevant institutions, organizations and social partners. Following its successful implementation, the National Program for Elimination of Child Labor (2017-2023) was prepared as a result of the important steps taken by Türkiye in the prevention of child labour, 2018 was declared the "Year Against Child Labour", and significant progress has been made for elimination of child labour with the momentum gained by the successful implementation of National Programs.

The priority given to and achievements towards eliminating of child labour in national plans and programs, application to Alliance 8.7 to become a pathfinder country along with conducting national strategic workshop and preparing the roadmap for Alliance 8.7 all show

the determined stance of the Republic of Türkiye and make it meaningful to be considered as a model country.

According to official statistics published by the Turkish Statistical Institute (TurkStat), there has been a significant decrease in child labour over the years. While in 1994, the proportion of children in the 6-17 age group engaged in economic activities was 15.2%, this rate was recorded as 4.4% for children in the 5-17 age group in 2019.

According to the results of a 2019 survey, 70.6% of children in the 5–17 age group who are engaged in economic activities were male and 29.4% were female. It is seen that 79.7% of these children were above the minimum working age according to the legal legislation, 15.9% were aged 12–14 and 4.4% were aged 5–11.

Analysing children's attendance status at schools, 65.7% of the children engaged in economic activities were continuing their education while 34.3% did not continue their education.

PROMOTING RESPONSIBLE BUSINESS CONDUCT

Context and Current Global Situation

Recent developments compelling companies to adopt a human rights and environmentally responsible business conduct approach in their operations and supply chains have provided a more concrete and binding basis for the global business and human rights agenda.

The due diligence of multinational corporations had been previously fulfilled through voluntary measures and practices. Tripartite Declaration of Principles concerning Multinational Enterprises and Social Policy (MNE Declaration) is the only ILO instrument that provides direct guidance to enterprises (multinational and national) on social policy and inclusive, responsible and sustainable workplace practices. Later, a global standard on the issue was introduced by the UN Business and Human Rights Guiding Principles. These principles identify issues of how to prevent and handle the negative effects of businesses on human rights. It also lays out the expectations from States and the business world under three pillars titled: “The State Duty to Protect Human Rights”, “The Corporate Responsibility to Respect Human Rights” and the “Access to Remedy”. With these principles, the emphasis on providing decent work opportunities and taking measures to protect human rights is not put only on States. The principles also clearly underline the responsibilities of the private sector regarding controlling and improving working conditions in supply chains.

A new era has begun in sustainable development goals (SDG) and the fight against climate change by transforming these issues into a global agenda. In this new era, the behaviours of companies and their initiatives related to corporate sustainability have been identified as playing an important role in the achievement of the SDGs related to both the environment and human rights, as well as the national green and digital transformation targets of countries.

In this regard, companies are obliged to integrate so called “due diligence” into their company policies to identify, prevent, and mitigate adverse impacts on human rights, the environment, as well as good governance throughout their supply chains.

All these global advancements will contribute to the development of respect for environment and human rights in work life. In addition, it is important to note that, EU is integrating due diligence policies in many of its Green Deal legislation, as a criterion for market access. Due to Türkiye’s high level of economic and trade integration with the EU, Türkiye is closely following the new Green Deal legislative work of the EU in order to ensure free movement of goods within the Customs Union.

Current Situation of Responsible Business Conduct in Türkiye

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work are important reference points in the context of human rights. The OECD Guidelines on Multinational Enterprises are compiled based on these documents. Türkiye became a party to the Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises on 27 June 2000 and duly adopted the principles and standards related to responsible business conduct within the framework of these guidelines.

With the adoption of the Paris Agreement in 2021, Türkiye has joined the global pledge to combat climate change and committed to reach its net-zero target by 2053. Being the customs union partner of the EU, the Green Deal process has become the main focus of Türkiye in its green and digital transformation efforts.

Within this perspective, the Green Deal Action Plan of Türkiye is published in July 2021 with the Presidential Circular No. 2021/15. This plan outlines the actions to adopt measures for harmonizing with EU's Green Deal, with the active participation of the public and private sector. The Action Plan includes a total of 32 objectives and 81 actions to be implemented by various institutions and stakeholders. More focused and sectoral work has been going on under the 20 Specialized Working Groups, which include harmonization of EU's technical legislation on sustainable products. In that respect, Türkiye aims to address climate change mitigation goals on the one hand and to transform its industry and economy for more sustainable production in order to maintain its privileged access to the EU market within the Customs Union.

Based on the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, principles regarding working life were determined also at the national level, titled "National Guiding Principles on Working Life" and were published by the MoLSS on 23 November 2022. The Guiding Principles consist of 11 articles addressing the issues of human rights, discrimination, child labour, forced labour, collective bargaining and freedom of association, occupational health and safety, green growth, decent work, guidance and complaint mechanisms.

COMBATING FORCED LABOUR AND HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Context and Current Global Situation

Human trafficking refers to “the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons for exploitation, by means of force or threat of force, or by any other form of coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, abuse of influence, taking advantage of a person's helplessness or gaining the consent of persons having control over another person in order to gain profit or advantage for that person or others”.¹ The concept of human trafficking in the context of labor exploitation, in other words forced labour is defined in ILO Convention No. 29 on Forced Labour as “all work or service which is exacted from any person under the menace of any penalty and for which the said person has not offered himself or herself voluntarily”.

Human trafficking is a serious crime that targets and exploits the most vulnerable segments of society. The nature of human trafficking evolves rapidly over time depending on various factors including changes in international politics and economic situation. It is a type of crime that violates people's fundamental rights such as freedom and security.

The crime of human trafficking has a dynamic structure and appears in various forms. The most outstanding forms are forced labour, forced service, forced marriage, prostitution and organ/tissue trafficking, forced begging of children, being used in crime, illegal adoption or child labour.

According to official statistics, forced labour is the most common form of exploitation in human trafficking, along with sexual exploitation. In the 2022 "Global Report on Human Trafficking" by the UN Office for Combatting Drugs and Crime, among the forms of exploitation of human trafficking victims identified in 2020, forced labor accounted for 38.8 percent, sexual exploitation was 38.7 percent, multiple forms of abuse were 10.3 percent, and forced exploitation occurred at a rate of 10.2 percent.

As noted by the Group of Experts on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings (GRETA), identifying victims of trafficking for labour exploitation can be challenging in many ways. In practice, differences can arise in terms of the interpretation and application of labour standards and the definition of labour exploitation.

The crime of human trafficking can occur within the borders of the country, but it can also be a transnational crime. To prevent the crime of human trafficking and to be successful in

¹ UN, November 15, 2000. UNODC Website. “Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children”https://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/Special/2000_Protocol_to_Prevent_2C_Suppress_and_Punish_Trafficking_in_Persons.pdf

combatting this crime, cooperation is needed. By cooperating with national and international partners, human trafficking can be minimized; victims can be protected and supported via accurately conducted investigations and prosecutions.

In this regard, national and international cooperation is vital for the comprehensive and effective elimination of human trafficking. Victims, especially those with irregular migrant status, may not want to file a complaint or get involved in criminal processes due to fear of deportation or retaliation from traffickers. At that point, it should be the state, non-governmental organizations, unions and the private sector's duty to act collectively and in coordination.

Current Situation of Human Trafficking in Türkiye

It is a fact that every country in the world is affected by the crime of human trafficking depending on whether they are destination, transit and/or source country. While Türkiye was one of the source and transit countries for migration in the past, in recent years as a result of conflicts around the region, it has also become a destination country due to its developing economy and decent living conditions.

Türkiye can thus be considered a pioneer among those who signed the international protocol on combating human trafficking at the very beginning and continues its determination on the issue.

Türkiye ratified Convention No. 105 on the Abolition of Forced Labour in 1961 and Convention No. 29 on Forced Labour in 1998, which are among the fundamental conventions of the ILO. In addition, it signed the "United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime" and the "Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, Supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime" adopted at a conference held in Palermo in December 2000.

Then in 2002, Türkiye for the first time approved human trafficking as a crime by adding an article (201/b) to its (national) Turkish Penal Code No. 765.

To ensure the cooperation and coordination of relevant institutions and organizations in matters related to human trafficking, a "National Task Force on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings" was established by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 2002, and a "National Action Plan on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings" was prepared in 2003.

In 2009, the Second National Action Plan was launched by the National Task Force, and the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings, an important convention addressing the issue of human trafficking, was signed.

To protect the victims of human trafficking, various legal measures were taken. Among them is the Foreigners and International Protection Law No. 6458² enacted in 2013 and the International Labor Law No. 6735 entered into force in 2016.

The National Task Force on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings convened between 2002 and 2015 with the participation of relevant public institutions under the coordination of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was transformed into the Coordination Commission on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings in 2016, and again transformed to a unit called Coordination Board on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings in 2021 under the coordination of the Presidency of Migration Management (PMM).

The Group of Experts on Combating Human Trafficking (GRETA) has been visiting Türkiye since 2018, and activities have been carried out to increase the efficacy of anti-trafficking activities in the country in line with GRETA's reports prepared on the current situation in Türkiye.

Furthermore, under a decision taken in 2020 by the Coordination Commission on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings, the Human Rights and Equality Institution of Türkiye (TIHEK) was designated as the National Rapporteur Institution, responsible for examining and reporting on the activities carried out related to the fight against human trafficking. Based on this, the Working Group on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings was established to carry out all relevant works and operations on the subject, including the implementation of the National Action Plan on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings.

Among the forms of human trafficking crimes, sexual exploitation and labour exploitation have been at the top in the last five years.

As a result of the awareness-raising activities and training that the Presidency of Migration Management (PMM) has been implementing since 2014, there has been an increase in the number of suspected victims over the years.

While the PMM interviewed 8,077 people suspected of being victims of human trafficking in 2021, this number increased by 163% to 21,236 in 2022.

Between 2018 and 2022, 1,378 victims of human trafficking were identified, and while the number of victims was 134 in 2018, this number increased to 345 in 2022. When the age range of victims is viewed, it is seen that approximately 30% of the victims were children and 60% were between the ages of 18 - 35 in 2018 - 2022.

The majority of victims in Türkiye are women who have been trafficked for sexual exploitation. In the last five years, 82.1% of identified victims were women.

²With this, requirements to get residence permits for human trafficking victims differ from other residence permits. Also the law stipulated that victims of human trafficking benefitting from "victim support procedures" shall not be deported.

NATIONAL ROADMAP: PRIORITIES

The Roadmap is constructed around three priority areas identified by the Turkish government following strategic workshops and consultations with all relevant stakeholders:

1. Eliminating Child Labour: To increase the effectiveness of protective and preventive mechanisms established with a sectoral approach by strengthening the cooperation and coordination at national and international levels via social dialogue in order to prevent child labour.

2. Promoting Responsible Business Conduct: To encourage work on promoting responsible business conduct and due diligence via social dialogue to ensure decent work standards at both national and international levels.

3. Combating Forced Labour and Human Trafficking: To strengthen national and international partnerships to accelerate progress in combatting labor exploitation, forced labor, and human trafficking.

The following sections include the strategies and activities deemed necessary to achieve each priority. While certain periods are envisaged for the completion of certain measures, some are deemed to be continuous. As a result of annual reports and evaluations to be made regarding the priorities, necessary revisions or updates will be made on the measures in order to achieve the goals of 8.7.

PRIORITY 1: ELIMINATING CHILD LABOUR

MAIN OBJECTIVE 1:

Increase effectiveness of protective and preventive mechanisms established with a sectoral approach by strengthening cooperation and coordination at national and international levels via social dialogue to prevent child labour.

Sub-objective 1.1:

Evaluate the impact of the 2017–2023 National Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour and prepare a comprehensive policy/strategy document on eliminating child labour based on the impact assessment and current needs.

Implementing body/bodies and stakeholders: MoLSS and relevant line ministries, social partners, relevant NGOs, ILO, UNICEF

Implementation schedule: 2024-2028

Sub-objective 1.2:

Improve child labour monitoring, identification and referral system.

Implementing body/bodies and stakeholders: MoLSS and relevant line ministries, social partners, relevant NGOs, ILO, UNICEF

Implementation schedule: 2024-2027 (on a biennial basis covering 2024-25 and 2026-27)

Sub-objective 1.3:

Improve level of awareness and knowledge of all stakeholders in eliminating child labour.

Implementing body/bodies and stakeholders: MoLSS and relevant line ministries, social partners, relevant NGOs, ILO, UNICEF

Implementation schedule: 2024-2028

Sub-objective 1.4:

Review the effectiveness of administrative sanctions for child labour in workplaces and carry out actions to increase the inclusiveness of labour legislation.

Implementing body/bodies and stakeholders: MoLSS,

Implementation schedule: 2025

PRIORITY 2: PROMOTING RESPONSIBLE BUSINESS CONDUCT**MAIN OBJECTIVE 2:**

Encourage works on promoting responsible business conduct and due diligence via social dialogue to ensure decent work standards at both national and international levels.

Sub-objective 2.1:

Identify duties and responsibilities of all relevant actors in Türkiye to promote responsible business conduct and due diligence through social dialogue and to establish a coordination mechanism.

Implementing body/bodies and stakeholders: MoLSS and relevant line ministries, social partners, private sector representatives (*chamber of commerce, chamber of industry, chamber of merchants and craftsmen, importer and exporters' associations, etc.*), NGOs, ILO, UNDP

Implementation schedule: 2024-2028

Sub-objective 2.2:

Increase awareness of all relevant stakeholders on responsible business conduct and due diligence with a focus of social dialogue.

Implementing body/bodies and stakeholders: MoLSS and relevant line ministries, social partners, private sector representatives (*chamber of commerce, chamber of industry, chamber of merchants and craftsmen, importer and exporters' associations, etc.*), NGOs, ILO, UNDP

Implementation schedule: 2024-2025

Sub-objective 2.3:

Conduct a pilot sector study to generate a model on sectors' current needs and risk areas on due diligence in supply chains.

Implementing body/bodies and stakeholders: MoLSS and relevant line ministries, private sector representatives, social partners, relevant NGOs, ILO

Implementation schedule: 2024-2025

PRIORITY 3: COMBATING HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND FORCED LABOUR

MAIN OBJECTIVE 3:

Strengthen national and international partnerships to accelerate progress in combatting labour exploitation, forced labour and human trafficking.

Sub-objective 3.1:

Finalize the National Action Plan on Combating Human Trafficking.

Implementing body/bodies and stakeholders: Presidency of Migration Management (PMM), MoLSS, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Family and Social Services, International Organization for Migration (IOM), ILO and other relevant NGOs.

Implementation schedule: 2024 - 2025

Sub-objective 3.2:

Improve the level of awareness and knowledge of relevant stakeholders on human trafficking.

Implementing body/bodies and stakeholders: Presidency of Migration Management (PMM), MoLSS, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Family and Social Services, International Organization for Migration (IOM), ILO and other relevant NGOs.

Implementation schedule: 2024 - 2028

Sub-objective 3.3:

Review of the relevant legislation and improve if necessary.

Implementing body/bodies and stakeholders: Presidency of Migration Management (PMM), MoLSS, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Family and Social Services, International Organization for Migration (IOM), and other relevant NGOs.

Implementation schedule: 2024 - 2027

Sub-objective 3.4:

Increase effectiveness of support services for the victims of human trafficking and develop new service models if the need is identified.

Implementing body/bodies and stakeholders: Presidency of Migration Management (PMM), MoLSS, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Family and Social Services, International Organization for Migration (IOM), and other relevant NGOs.

Implementation schedule: 2024 - 2028

ANNEX: Report on National and International Developments in Priority Area