



# **ASEAN Roadmap for the Prevention of Child Labour Including the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour by 2035**



one vision  
one identity  
one community

ASEAN Roadmap for the Prevention of Child Labour Including the Elimination  
of the Worst Forms of Child Labour by 2035

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ASEAN Roadmap for the Prevention of Child Labour Including the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child  
Labour by 2035  
Jakarta, ASEAN Secretariat, December 2025

331.310959

1. ASEAN - Labour - Child Labour
2. Rights of Children - Protection - Mechanism

ASEAN: A Community of Opportunities for All

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Including the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour  
by 2035**

The ASEAN Secretariat  
2025



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# ASEAN Roadmap for the Prevention of Child Labour Including the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour by 2035



## Chapter 1: Introduction, Background, and Rationale

### ASEAN Declarations and Other International Instruments

Child labour, and especially the Worst Forms of Child Labour (WFCL) are a shared concern among ASEAN Member States (AMS), where children, especially in rural areas and hard to reach sectors<sup>1</sup>, continue to perform hazardous work that may harm their health, safety and morals and where children fall victim to unconditional WFCL, such as human trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation, including online exploitation.

Available evidence indicates that child labour is primarily associated with rural areas, and with informal economy sector activities. There are also growing concerns over emerging forms of child labour, notably in the digital economy, with child labour in national and global supply chains and with child labour as a result of climate change impacts. Evidence from national surveys in seven AMS indicates that the highest incidence of child labour is found in the agriculture sector (including forestry and fishery), followed by services and industry sectors. The child labour incidence rate is generally higher for boys, unless domestic chores are included, which makes the incidence rates for girls increase.

Child labour has multiple, inter-linked causes, such as poverty and vulnerability to economic shock, unequal access to education, social protection and other services, unsafe migration patterns and low levels of awareness and understanding of the issue and the possible courses of action to prevent child labour and eliminate the WFCL. This Roadmap sets out to tackle these challenges towards the realisation of the **ASEAN Vision 2045: Our Shared Future**, which sets out the vision for a sustainable development that leaves no-one behind in a caring and sharing ASEAN community.

<sup>1</sup> There is no uniform definition of a hard-to-reach sector albeit it is a common term used in many documents. For the purpose of this Roadmap, a hard-to-reach sector is defined as a sector where it is difficult to provide support and services to children at risk of child labour, child labourers and their families because of barriers, such as remoteness or language, and where children and their families have low access to participate in decision affecting their lives.

The Roadmap also reflects the strengthened commitment and resolve to tackle child labour over the past five years. ASEAN Member States (AMS) adopted the **ASEAN Declaration on the Prevention of Child Labour, Including the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour** in October 2024 (the Declaration). The Declaration reaffirms AMS' commitment to protecting children's rights and eradicating child labour, particularly its worst forms.

It outlines key commitments, including strengthening policies and enforcement, promoting education and vocational training, ensuring corporate due diligence, enhancing social protection, and fostering multi-sectoral collaboration. ASEAN bodies are tasked with coordinating, monitoring and implementing activities, particularly through this Roadmap and future initiatives.

The Declaration thus brings together and strengthens commitments under various earlier ASEAN Declarations, such as:

- ASEAN Declaration on Human Rights (initiated by ASEAN Inter-Governmental Commission on Human Rights or AICHR)
- Vientiane Declaration on Transition from Informal Employment to Formal Employment towards Decent Work Promotion in ASEAN (initiated by Senior Labour Officials Meeting or SLOM)
- ASEAN Declaration on Strengthening Education for Out-of-School Children and Youth (initiated by Senior Officials Meeting on Education or SOM-ED)
- Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women and Elimination of Violence against Children in ASEAN (initiated by ASEAN Commission on the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Women and Children or ACWC)
- ASEAN Convention against Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children (initiated by Senior Officials Meeting on Transnational Crime or SOMTC)
- Ha Noi Declaration on the Enhancement of Welfare and Development of ASEAN Women and Children (initiated by Senior Officials Meeting on Social Welfare and Development or SOMSWD)
- ASEAN Declaration on Strengthening Social Protection (initiated by SOMSWD)
- ASEAN Declaration on Culture of Prevention for a Peaceful, Inclusive, Resilient, Healthy and Harmonious Society (initiated by the Senior Officials Committee for the ASCC or SOCA)
- Declaration on the Protection of Children from All Forms of Online Exploitation and Abuse in ASEAN (initiated by SOMSWD and ACWC)
- Joint Statement on Reaffirmation of Commitment to Advancing the Rights of the Child in ASEAN (initiated by SOMSWD)
- ASEAN Declaration on the Rights of Children in the Context of Migration (initiated by SOMSWD)

The Declaration also reinforces the commitments to protect children from the WFCL and prevent child labour and eliminate the WFCL in accordance with a number of UN conventions, which have been widely ratified by AMS:

- UN Convention on the Rights of Children (UNCRC) (ratified by all AMS)
- UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (UNCEDAW) (ratified by all AMS)
- UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD) (ratified by all AMS)
- ILO C138 on the Minimum Age for Admission to Employment
- ILO C182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labour (ratified by all AMS)
- ILO C29 on Forced Labour
- Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children (the Palermo Protocol)

This means that this Roadmap should be implemented in line with key principles enshrined in the UNCRC, notably the principle of the best interest of the child and children's right to participation in matters affecting their lives.

The AMS also actively support and work towards the realisation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), notably SDG target 8.7 on elimination of forced labour by 2030 and elimination of child labour by 2025 and the adoption and implementation of this Roadmap is a key contribution to realising target 8.7 and other SDGs and targets in the ASEAN region.

The AMS also reaffirm commitment to the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPR) and the active engagement of the business community, including workers' and employers' organisations, alongside other stakeholders, in the implementation of this Roadmap is a key priority. Similarly, the AMS actively support and work towards realising SDG target 8.7 and the Durban Call to Action; hence, actively encouraging inter-sectoral coordination and collaboration among both government and civil society organisations to prevent child labour and eliminate the WFCL.

The current Roadmap is the natural extension of the 2020–2025 ASEAN Roadmap on the Elimination of the WFCL by 2025. This Roadmap was adopted by AMS in 2020 as a follow-on to the 2016 Roadmap. The 2016 Roadmap had a strong focus on ensuring access to education, on enhancing national legal frameworks on child labour, on promoting social protection and labour market policies that lead to formalisation and decent work for adults and emphasised researching and understanding child labour, strengthening partnerships and coordination of efforts in the region and at the national level. These priorities were also a key focus of the 2020–2025 Roadmap, which stressed the importance of data collection, capacity development and further underscored the importance of inter-sectoral collaboration.

These priorities are also reflected in national actions. Several AMS have adopted and implemented national Roadmaps, Action Plans or other, similar, policy initiatives aimed at speeding up their national level action against child labour employing coherent and coordinated methods. ASEAN has supported national level action through a process of capacity development and knowledge sharing through inter-sectoral workshops and

monitoring of progress across AMS between 2020 and 2025. The recent assessment of the 2020-2025 Roadmap implementation found that this process has provided important support for national level action, but also that the goals of the 2020–2025 Roadmap are not yet fully achieved and therefore, there is an urgent need to continue the process and further strengthen the positive developments through the adoption and implementation of this Roadmap. This will include, amongst others, a continued focus on access to education, including non-formal education and technical and vocational education and training (TVET), reaching children in rural areas and hard-to-reach sectors, developing national, local and regional capacity to tackle child labour, especially through strengthening inter-sectoral collaboration.

## Vision and Objectives

The vision of this Roadmap is to prevent child labour and eliminate its worst forms in AMS by fully implementing the ASEAN Declaration on the Prevention of Child Labour, including the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour.

The objective of this Roadmap is to guide ASEAN to collectively support its AMS over the next ten years in working towards the elimination of the worst forms of child labour in the region by building upon achievements and lessons learnt from the implementation of the previous ASEAN Roadmap and similar policy initiatives.

This Roadmap will continue to provide a region-wide framework of cooperation that complements the commitments and actions of AMS against child labour at national and global levels through the focus areas described below.

## Potential Priority Areas

ASEAN seeks to support AMS on the Key Results Areas listed below under each of the three pillars of the Roadmap (Prohibition, Prevention, and Protection). Some of these Key Result Areas are carried over from the 2020–2025 Roadmap and some are new. This is a reflection of the continued need to address, for example, child labour in agriculture as the most prevalent form of child labour and at the same time recognise and address emerging issues, such as child labour in the digital economy. AMS are expected to implement the activities in a 10-year timeframe of 2026 and 2035. An assessment of progress towards achieving the objective of the Roadmap will be undertaken in 2030.

These are the proposed Key Result Areas for this Roadmap:

- Promoting good governance for prohibition of child labour practices and for elimination of the worst forms of child labour including:
  - Law enforcement especially in hard-to-reach sectors
  - Institutional capacity for law enforcement and good governance on child labour at all levels, including local governments
  - Strengthening coordination and cross-sectoral and regional collaboration
  - Prohibit the use of child labour in global, regional, and domestic supply chains
  - Prohibit the use of child labour in the digital economy and ensure clear prohibitions of WFCL in online spaces

- Prevention of child labour practices including:
  - Strengthening data collection and information dissemination
  - Access to education especially in rural and remote areas and including formal and non-formal education as well as TVET
  - Child friendly rural and urban development
  - Rural development, climate change, and poverty reduction
  - Decent work for young workers and corporate social responsibility on Child Labour Prevention
  - Public awareness raising, especially on emerging forms of child labour such as online exploitation
  
- Protection of children including:
  - Social protection
  - Improvement of child-and gender-sensitive response systems to identify, withdraw and support children from child labour

Additional details on the activities that are expected under these priority intervention areas are presented in Annex 1 along with information on timelines and implementing bodies.

In line with the Declaration, this Roadmap will emphasize inter-sectoral coordination and collaboration as a cross-cutting priority across all interventions. This means that, for example, coordination across different law enforcement agencies to detect, investigate and prosecute WFCL, such as child trafficking, will be a central capacity development priority.

Of equal importance will be the coordination between law enforcement agencies, child protection support, social protection, education institutions and others to ensure functional inter-sectoral referral systems that can prevent child labour and offer support to children removed from the WFCL. See also chapter 2 below.



## Chapter 2: Implementation Mechanism and Resource Mobilization

### Institutional Arrangements

This Roadmap is designed as an inter-sectoral roadmap that will require the active participation of multiple agencies at national and regional levels. Hence, inter-sectoral collaboration and coordination is a cross-cutting priority for all Key Results Areas and activities contained in this Roadmap. The inter-sectoral coordination is a priority at local, national and regional levels and concerns all aspects of the Roadmap implementation and monitoring.

SLOM will be the lead body for the implementation of the Roadmap and other ASEAN bodies will contribute actively and/or take the lead on specific activities in accordance with their respective mandates (for examples: ACWC for activities related to birth registration and child protection, SOMED for activities related to ensuring inclusive access to quality education, SOM-AMAF for activities related to agriculture, SOMRDPE for activities related to rural development and poverty eradication, and SOMTC for activities related to human trafficking for child/forced labour).

Implementation coordination will focus on the sharing of experiences and lessons learned across countries and sectors. Moreover, the regional level implementation coordination will focus substantial attention on monitoring progress and impact within and across AMS (leveraging existing ACSS data collection and reporting protocols). Finally, regional efforts will focus on ensuring that the implementation and monitoring of the roadmap remain inter-sectoral, with increased participation from workers' and employers' organisations, as well as from other civil society representatives. ASEAN will prioritise support also for peer learning initiatives across the region, for example through establishment of communities of practice on key priority issues. These will be decided upon in consultation with sectoral bodies and delivered through the sectoral bodies in an ongoing process throughout the implementation period for the Roadmap.

National governments and their partners in AMS will be responsible for implementation of national action plans, or similar, supported by and in line with this Roadmap. This may entail strengthening national child labour committees and similar bodies and it should include involvement of workers and employers organisations and other civil society organisations in the planning, implementation and monitoring of activities from the onset. Moreover, meaningful participation by children and young people in Roadmap implementation and monitoring should be prioritised.

Support will be provided through technical assistance and by facilitating experience-sharing and joint-learning among AMS. This will be done in collaboration with relevant stakeholders, including the ILO and other UN agencies and civil society organisations.

SLOM shall oversee and coordinate the implementation of this Roadmap. Regular reporting on child labour issues by AMS will be a recurrent agenda item of the annual meetings of SLOM. The ASEAN Secretariat shall assist and provide technical support to SLOM in consolidating updates from relevant ASEAN bodies on the status of implementation of this

Roadmap as reflected in Annex 1. If deemed necessary, AMS may decide to establish a regional technical working group led by the most appropriate sectoral bodies, e.g. SLOM, to support implementations and monitoring of specific activities that relate to the mandate of the sectoral bodies and to specific strategic intervention areas, e.g. elimination of the WFCL.

The ASEAN bodies will make use of the monitoring framework detailed in Annex 2 based on regular reporting by AMS. The ASEAN Secretariat will assist in consolidating data of AMS for Annex 2. Progress on achieving results will be assessed in 2030 in an interim assessment and again in 2035.

### **Resource Mobilisation Strategies**

National governments will mobilise resources for implementation at national level through national budgets, collaboration with development partners, international financing institutions and through public-private partnerships and any other appropriate channel.

AMS will endeavour to mobilise resources for regional level activities through international development partners and other mechanisms as appropriate.

AMS may share experiences on resource mobilisation efforts through the regional communities of practice if they so desire.

## Annex 1:

### Key Activities and Timeline

The proposed key activities and the associated time frames are subject to further consultation among AMS and within each AMS. The proposed activities are selected as they are likely to be relevant in several AMS. This does not mean, however, that they are all equally relevant in all AMS. Therefore, each AMS will determine which of the key activities will be implemented nationally and how the selected activities will be implemented. This process will also include refining timelines and identifying the specific collaborating partners for each activity. This also means that implementation of activities may be staggered across different AMS.

For initiatives that aim at sharing knowledge and experiences across AMS, the AMS participating in the activity will consult and agree on the modalities for sharing and mutual support when implementation of the activity in question starts.

During the lifespan of the Roadmap, AMS will report yearly on which of the activities in the Results Matrix the AMS has chosen to implement and by when. The reports will be consolidated by the ASEAN Secretariat and shared among all AMS to facilitate collaboration and sharing across MAS engaged in similar activities at national and local levels.

| Key result areas   | (Possible) Key Activities <sup>2</sup>   | Tentative timeframe <sup>3</sup> | Implementing bodies   | Potential collaborating partners <sup>4</sup>                                      |
|--|--|----------------------------------|---|--|
| <b>Focus Area: Promotion of good governance for prohibition of child labour practices and elimination of the worst forms of child labour</b> |  |                                  |   |  |
| Law enforcement especially in hard-to- reach sectors.  | Regularly review and revise legislation pertaining to key hard-to-reach sectors such as domestic employees, fisheries, plantations and the informal economy, especially in agriculture and other supply chains | 2026—ongoing                     | Lead Sectoral Body(ies): SLOM/Ministries of Labour<br>Supporting Sectoral Body(ies)<br>- ALICOM<br>- ACWC<br>- AICHR<br>- SOMED<br>- SOMTC<br>- SOMSWD<br>- SOMRDPE<br>- SOM-AMAF | Employers' organisations, trade unions and other civil society organisations, NGOs |

|   |   |              |  |  |
|---|---|--------------|--|--|
|   | <p>Conduct of research/study/assessment of existing programs and policies to aid in developing recommendations for specific legal clauses to prohibit WFCL (including but not limited to criminal activities, online sexual exploitation)</p> <p>Regularly review and revise legislation to ensure full prohibition of all WFCL and the ability to suppress it, including the prohibition of trafficking of children for labour exploitation and the periodic updating of lists of hazardous work prohibited below the age of 18 years and share knowledge, for example through an ASEAN-wide working group.</p> <p>Review of legislation pertaining to online exploitation across AMS (e.g. through a working group or task force)</p> <p>Revise legislation to ensure adequate protection of children from online exploitation Strengthen capacity to apply revised legislation on WFCL and online exploitation through labour inspection, policy investigations and other law enforcement</p> <p>Support social dialogue processes on child labour</p> |              |  |  |
| Institutional capacity for law enforcement and good governance on child labour at all levels, including local governments | Training on detecting and prosecution of online exploitation of children in criminal activities and sexual exploitation for relevant law enforcement agencies and other bodies  | 2026—ongoing | <p>Lead Sectoral Body(ies):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- SLOM/Ministries of Labour</li> <li>- SOMTC</li> </ul> <p>Supporting Sectoral Body(ies)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ALICOM</li> <li>- ACWC</li> <li>- AICHR</li> <li>- SOMED</li> <li>- SOMSWD</li> </ul> | Employers' organisations, trade unions and other civil society organisations, NGOs |
|   | <p>Training on monitoring mechanism for labour inspection, focusing on agriculture sector at all levels.</p> <p>Improve access to law enforcement through the introduction of technological and physical infrastructures in hard to reach areas, including establishment and/or strengthening of mobile inspection units, particularly in remote areas</p>  |              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- SOMRDPE</li> <li>- SOM-AMAF</li> </ul>  |  |

|   |   |              |  |   |
|---|---|--------------|--|---|
|   | <p>Establish and/or strengthen community child labour/ child protection committees (or similar) community child labour monitoring systems</p> <p>Establish/strengthen communication channels between community child labour monitoring groups local, regional and national government units</p> <p>Establish and/or strengthen appropriate grievance mechanisms to include appropriate child labour grievance resolution and support</p> <p>Support local government units' capacity through training, inclusion of child labour responsibilities in job descriptions, LGU plans and evaluations</p>  |              |  |   |
| <p>Strengthening coordination and cross sectoral and regional collaboration for enforcement of legislation and addressing the root causes of child labour</p> | <p>Institutionalisation of cross-sector oversight and coordination mechanisms in all AMS</p> <p>Support joint learning and experience sharing at local, national, and regional levels</p> <p>Develop national and local action plans as appropriate</p> <p>Support establishment and training for national and local coordination committees/groups as appropriate</p> <p>Support establishment of data sharing platforms at national and regional levels</p> <p>Promote the use of Mutual Legal Assistance and diplomatic channels to stop cross-border exploitation</p> <p>Establish an international/ national council/committee that will lead/oversee the coordination, monitoring and implementation of mechanisms against child labour at regional level</p> <p>Share knowledge, experiences and best practices for elimination child labour nationally and across AMS</p> | 2026—ongoing | <p>Lead Sectoral Body(ies):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- SLOM/Ministries of Labour</li> </ul> <p>Supporting Sectoral Body(ies)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ALICOM</li> <li>- ACWC</li> <li>- AICHR</li> <li>- SOM</li> <li>- ED</li> <li>- SOMTC</li> <li>- SOMSWD</li> <li>- SOMRDPE</li> <li>- SOM-AMAF</li> <li>- Ministry of Foreign Affairs</li> </ul> | Employers' organisations, trade unions and other civil society organisations, NGOs, UN agencies |

|   |   |                       |  |   |
|---|---|-----------------------|--|---|
| <p>Prohibit the use of child labour in global, regional, and domestic supply chains</p>                               | <p>Support development of legal prohibition of child labour in supply chains</p> <p>Support capacity development for workers, employers, labour inspectors and other key duty bearers to prevent child labour and protect young workers in supply chains</p> <p>Support adoption of collective bargaining agreements that prohibit child labour and promote decent work for adults</p> <p>Conduct consumer awareness campaigns, educating consumers about ethical sourcing to encourage demand for child-labour-free products</p> <p>Conduct Supply Chain Risk Assessments and support HRDD</p> <p>Conduct sector risk assessments as a collaborative effort between labour departments, supply chain actors and other stakeholders</p> <p>Develop/adopt and disseminate guidelines on how to identify child labour risk and put in place prevention measures in place in supply chains</p> <p>Train inspectors to recognise hidden forms of child labour in supply chains</p> <p>Explore the use of voluntary self assessment and compliance schemes/tools, such as certification, independent assessments, and codes of conduct</p> | <p>2027 – ongoing</p> | <p>Lead Sectoral Body(ies):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- SLOM/Ministries of Labour</li> </ul> <p>Supporting Sectoral Body(ies)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ALICOM</li> <li>- ACWC</li> <li>- AICHR</li> <li>- SOMED</li> <li>- SOMTC</li> <li>- SOMSWD</li> <li>- SOMRDPE</li> <li>- SOM-AMAF</li> <li>- Ministry of Foreign Affairs</li> </ul>       | <p>Business organisations, employers’ organisations, trade unions and other civil society organisations, NGOs, UN agencies</p>          |
| <p>Prohibit the use of child labour in the digital economy and ensure clear prohibitions of WFCL in online spaces</p> | <p>Undertake research to better understand online exploitation of children</p> <p>Taking prohibitive and preventive measures on the use of child labour in digital economy by joint collaboration with relevant ministries and business associations, including cross-border information sharing and exploring collaboration for law enforcement.</p>   | <p>2027 – ongoing</p> | <p>Lead Sectoral Body(ies):</p> <p>SLOM/Ministries of labour</p> <p>Supporting Sectoral Body(ies):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ALICOM</li> <li>- ACWC</li> <li>- AIHCR</li> <li>- SOM-ED</li> <li>- SOMTC</li> <li>- Ministry of Communications and Digital</li> <li>- State Cyber and Code Agency and state attorneys</li> <li>- Human Rights Commissions</li> </ul> | <p>Employers’ organisations, trade unions and other civil society organisations, NGOs, e.g. ECPAT and Terre des Hommes, UN agencies</p> |

|  |   |  |  |  |
|--|---|--|--|--|
|  | <p>Support collaboration with online/digital platforms to implement prohibition on child labour in the digital economy</p> <p>Review relevant AMS legislation to ensure prohibitions reflect the increased risk of child labour on digital spaces/economy</p> <p>Develop policy guidelines for safe digital work for minors</p> <p>Collaborate with internet intermediaries or other internet or digital platform to ensure that their platforms abide with national legislations</p> <p>Support establishment of specialised units in appropriate government agencies to enforce criminalisation of on line exploitation of children</p> |  |  |  |
|--|---|--|--|--|

**Focus Area: Prevention of child labour practices**

|  |   |                       |   |   |
|--|---|-----------------------|---|---|
| <p>Strengthening data collection, information dissemination, and cross-sectoral and regional knowledge sharing</p> | <p>Integrate child labour indicators with repeat household surveys, such as the LFSs, or other appropriate national survey such as national socio-economic surveys or demographic surveys, in all AMS and using standardised indicators across AMS</p> <p>Support regional child labour survey in all AMS</p> <p>Explore aligned time series for data collection across AMS</p> <p>Establish regional child labour database monitoring and exchange information among AMS</p> <p>Share knowledge experiences and best practices for elimination child labour across sectors and AMS and with other regions</p> <p>Development of Statistical Framework on Children, which includes child labour and child poverty related indicators from various data sources e.g. Child MPI</p> | <p>2027 – ongoing</p> | <p>Lead Sectoral Body(ies):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ministry of Economy</li> <li>- SLOM/Ministries of Labour</li> <li>- National statistical offices</li> </ul> <p>Supporting Sectoral Body(ies)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ALICOM</li> <li>- ACWC</li> <li>- AICHR</li> <li>- SOMED</li> <li>- SOMTC</li> <li>- SOMSWD</li> <li>- SOMRDPE</li> <li>- SOM-AMAF</li> <li>- Ministry of Communications and Digital</li> <li>- State Cyber and Code Agency</li> </ul> | <p>Employers’ organisations, trade unions and other civil society organisations, NGOs, UN agencies, media organisations</p> |
|--|---|-----------------------|---|---|

|   |  |                     |   |  |
|---|--|---------------------|---|--|
| <p>Access to education and safe youth employment especially in rural and remote areas</p> | <p>Ensure that free, compulsory education for all children is legally enshrined</p> <p>Promote and support children to access formal education including children in rural areas</p> <p>Promote and support remote learning for children in rural areas</p> <p>Support access to non-formal education for vulnerable children</p> <p>Promote transferability of non-formal education for children to access formal education</p> <p>Increase access to TVET for children and young people in both rural and urban areas and in formal and informal sectors</p>   | <p>2026—ongoing</p> | <p>Lead Sectoral Body(ies):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- SOMED/Ministry of Education</li> </ul> <p>Supporting Sectoral Body(ies):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ALICOM</li> <li>- ACWC</li> <li>- AICHR</li> <li>- SLOM</li> <li>- SOMTC</li> <li>- SOMSWD</li> <li>- SOMRDPE</li> <li>- SOM-AMAF</li> </ul> | <p>Employers' organisations, trade unions and other civil society organisations, NGOs, UN agencies</p>                       |
|   | <p>Incentivize local government units to adopt child labour-sensitive education programs, for example through integrating child labour indicators into LGU assessments and child-friendly local government audits</p> <p>Support the provision of school meals</p> <p>Support children's access to safe after-school activities</p> <p>Support peer education and awareness raising by children and young people, for example through child and youth councils</p> <p>Support community-based child protection initiatives, such as community child labour committees and community child labour monitoring, and youth empowerment</p> |                     |   |  |
| <p>Family and child friendly rural and urban development</p>                              | <p>Support family and community-based child protection initiatives, such as wellbeing family and community child labour committees and network community child labour monitoring, and youth empowerment</p>  | <p>2026—ongoing</p> | <p>Lead Sectoral Body(ies):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- SOMSWD</li> <li>- ACWC</li> <li>- SOM-AMAF</li> </ul>  | <p>Employers' organisations, trade unions and other civil society organisations, NGOs, UN agencies and development banks</p> |

|  |   |                     |   |  |
|--|---|---------------------|---|--|
|  | <p>Support peer education and awareness raising by children and young people</p> <p>Support community-based child protection initiatives, such as community child labour committees and community child labour monitoring, and youth empowerment</p>  |                     | <p>Supporting Sectoral Body(ies) Supporting Sectoral Body(ies)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ALICOM</li> <li>- AICHR</li> <li>- SLOM</li> <li>- SOMTC</li> <li>- SOMSWD</li> <li>- SOMRDPE</li> <li>- SOM-AMAF</li> <li>- SOM-ED</li> </ul>  |  |
| <p>Rural development, climate change, economic vulnerabilities and poverty reduction</p> | <p>Conduct risk-mapping in agriculture-dependent areas</p> <p>Integrate child labour information dissemination and other prevention measures into poverty reduction and rural development strategies</p>  | <p>2026—ongoing</p> | <p>Lead Sectoral Body(ies):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- SLOM/Ministries of Labour</li> <li>- SOM-AMAF</li> </ul> <p>Supporting Sectoral Body(ies)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ALICOM</li> <li>- ACWC</li> <li>- AICHR</li> <li>- SOMED</li> <li>- SOMTC</li> <li>- SOMSWD</li> <li>- SOMRDPE</li> </ul> | <p>Employers' organisations, trade unions and other civil society organisations, NGOs, UN agencies and development banks</p> |
|  | <p>Integrate child labour and poverty alleviation with inter-ministry strategic framework involving rural, agricultural and social development</p> <p>Research the climate change-poverty-child labour nexus in the specific context of AMS</p> <p>Support development, implementation and capacity development towards more climate resilient, less labour intensive, and more productive agricultural practices that do not rely on children's labour</p> <p>Implement (green) livelihoods and labour intensive programmes in areas with high child labour risk and incidence</p> <p>Encourage formalisation of enterprises/workplaces through training on, e.g. financial literacy/management, enterprise development</p> <p>Explore inclusion of Rural development, climate change, and poverty reduction in national/sectoral plan for children</p> <p>Explore inclusion of child labour in Just Transition and similar strategies and plans</p> |                     |   |  |

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| <p>Decent work for young and adult workers, including promotion of a green and safe digital economy transitions and corporate social responsibility on child labour prevention.</p> | <p>Review labor policies and ensure they are responsive to the needs of young workers</p> <p>Strengthen capacity among workers' and employers' organisation and youth council members to assess hazards and put in place protection measures for young workers</p> <p>Strengthen inter-sectoral coordination and collaboration mechanisms to promote decent work</p> <p>Cultivate a culture of safe work, e.g. by making OSH laws non-punitive to the informal sector</p> <p>Support awareness and outreach initiatives to educate young workers about their rights</p> | <p>2026— ongoing</p> | <p>Lead Sectoral Body(ies):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- SLOM/Ministries of Labour</li> </ul> <p>Supporting Sectoral Body(ies)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ALICOM</li> <li>- ACWC</li> <li>- AICHR</li> <li>- SOM-ED</li> <li>- SOMTC</li> <li>- SOMSWD</li> <li>- SOMRDPE</li> <li>- SOM-AMAF</li> </ul>  | <p>Employers' organisations, trade unions and other civil society organisations, NGOs, UN agencies and development banks</p> |
|   | <p>Strengthen safe labour mobility and skills recognition, for example through ASEAN wide mutual skills recognition frameworks</p> <p>Assess future skills demands, e.g. related to blue-green transitioning and digital economies</p> <p>Enhance digital and green skills training programs for youth</p> <p>Support and promote businesses to undertake robust labour rights due diligence in their operations</p>  |                      |   |  |
| <p>Public and family awareness raising, especially on emerging forms of child labour such as online exploitation</p>  | <p>Develop a communication plan which may include media campaign on online exploitation and other worst forms of child labour. Ensure the plan is sector specific and targeted, particularly in communities</p> <p>Conduct regular awareness-raising activities in communities</p> <p>Engage with children and young people in awareness raising and social mobilisation activities, e.g. through use of the ILO SCREAM pack to ensure meaningful participation</p>   | <p>2027— ongoing</p> | <p>Lead Sectoral Body(ies):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- SLOM/Ministries of labour</li> <li>- Ministry of Communications</li> </ul> <p>Supporting Sectoral Body(ies):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ALICOM</li> <li>- ACWC</li> <li>- AICHR</li> <li>- SOM-ED</li> <li>- SOMTC</li> <li>- SOMSWD</li> <li>- SOMRDPE</li> <li>- SOM-AMAF</li> </ul> | <p>Employers' organisations, trade unions and other civil society organisations, NGOs, UN agencies</p>                       |

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|  | <p>Engage with appropriate influencers to educate their followers on risks online</p> <p>Undertake roadshows, school-based campaigns and other outreach activities to raise public awareness on all forms of child labour, legal prohibitions, grievance and referral services and other support systems available</p> |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|

**Focus area: Protection of children**

|                                  |   |              |  |   |
|----------------------------------|---|--------------|--|---|
| Social protection and assistance | <p>Review social protection systems in AMS, utilising the lessons and good practices documented by the ILO and UNICEF (global report)</p> | 2026—ongoing | <p>Lead Sectoral Body(ies):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- SOMSWD</li> <li>- ACWC</li> </ul> <p>Supporting Sectoral Body(ies):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ALICOM</li> <li>- AICHR</li> <li>- SOM-ED</li> <li>- SOMTC</li> <li>- SOMSWD</li> <li>- SOMRDPE</li> <li>- SOM-AMAF</li> </ul> | Employers' organisations, trade unions and other civil society organisations, NGOs, UN agencies and development banks |
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|  | <p>Expand and improve the delivery of services to child labourers, children at risk, and their families through intensified convergence of services and resources and promotion of social protection floors.</p> <p>Support establishment of a fund for vulnerable households to enable children to access education required</p> <p>Strengthen the capacity of service providers and duty-bearers, including community members, in the expanded delivery of programs and services to child labourers and their families.</p> <p>Promote access to social assistance and life long learning and training, especially for women and children</p> <p>Expand coverage of social protection to informal sector workers</p> <p>Develop a regional database for tracking progress in social protection coverage</p> |  |  |  |
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|  | <p>Develop regional guidelines for universal health care and other social protection services to prevent child labour</p> <p>Promote direct social protection services, e.g. child grants, for vulnerable children and their families including children at risk of child labour and its WFCL</p> <p>Undertake monitoring and evaluation of social protection and referral systems with a particular focus on vulnerability and hard to reach sector for child labour in AMS and across the region</p>   |              |  |   |
| Improvement of child- and gender-sensitive response systems to identify, withdraw and support children from child labour | Support birth registration and issuance of personal ID documents to all children residing in an AMS, including stateless children and children on the move   | 2026—ongoing | <p>Lead Sectoral Body(ies):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- SOMSWD</li> <li>- ACWC</li> </ul> <p>Supporting Sectoral Body(ies):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ALICOM</li> <li>- AICHR</li> <li>- SOM-ED</li> <li>- SOMTC</li> <li>- SOMSWD</li> <li>- SOMRDPE</li> <li>- SOM-AMAF</li> </ul> | Employers' organisations, trade unions and other civil society organisations, NGOs, UN agencies and development banks |
|  | <p>Review and revise AMS SOPs for child protection, social welfare and other existing systems to ensure they are designed to adequately support children at risk of or engaged in child labour, including the WFCL, emerging forms of child labour, and in remote areas</p> <p>Review protections for children living with disabilities and children whose parents/guardians live with disabilities to ensure adequate support</p> <p>Raise awareness on the nexus between child labour and disabilities, including the risks of acquiring impairments through child labour</p> <p>Establish ASEAN wide community/communities of practice to facilitate learning</p> |              |  |   |

- 2 This is an initial list of possible activities that can be revised, shortened or expanded. Prioritisation of key activities may happen following consultations and not all countries will implement all activities. The decision on which activities to implement in individual AMS will depend on the national context.
- 3 The timeframes indicated in this draft Roadmap will be subject to changes following consultations among AMS. The timeframes indicated are merely suggestions for overall implementation time periods. Detailed timing will be undertaken at national level.
- 4 The specific collaborating partners that will participate in implementation of activities within each AMS will vary and partners will be identified nationally during implementation of the Roadmap.

## Annex 2:

### Monitoring And Evaluation (M&E) Framework

This M&E framework for the post-2025 ASEAN Roadmap on child labour contains the indicators that AMS have chosen to monitor impact of and progress on the implementation of the Roadmap. To strengthen the usefulness of data for tracking progress, ASEAN Member States (AMS) agreed that targets should be set for each selected indicator. These targets will help translate raw data into meaningful insights and enable more effective monitoring of progress under each key result area. However, recognising current data limitations, targets will be determined progressively, initially during the mid-term review of the Roadmap and after baseline data has been collected from AMS. This approach will ensure that targets are realistic, context-specific, and evidence-based, supporting both accountability and regional comparability.

The indicators are presented, without targets, in the table below. Once baseline data is collected and target are agreed, the targets will be added to this table or to a separate worksheet.

| Vision (Impact)  | Proposed Indicators  | Data Collection and Reporting   | Evaluation and Learning  |
|--|--|---|--|
| The vision of this Roadmap is to prevent and eliminate child labour in AMS by fully implementing the ASEAN Declaration on the Prevention of Child Labour, including the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour   | 1. Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age, geographical location and sector                                       | Potential sources include (but are not limited to) national LFS and other household surveys | Integrate child labour data collection matching the indicator (data disaggregated by sex, age, geographical location and sector) within national LFS (or equivalent) |
| Objective  | Proposed Indicators  | Data Collection and Reporting   | Evaluation and Learning  |
| To guide ASEAN to collectively support its AMS over the next ten years in working towards the elimination of the worst forms of child labour in the region by building upon achievements and lessons learnt from the implementation of the previous ASEAN Roadmap and similar policy initiatives | 2. Number of ASEAN-led regional initiatives implemented to support AMS in eliminating the worst forms of child labour, building on lessons from the previous Roadmap | Periodic report by AMS  | Reporting against this indicator will be used to measure progress on the implementation of the Roadmap   |
| Key Result Areas   | Proposed Indicators  | Data Collection and Reporting   | Evaluation and Learning  |

## Focus Area: Promoting good governance for prohibition of child labour practices and for elimination of the worst forms of child labour including

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| <p>Law enforcement especially in hard-to-reach sectors.</p>   | <p>3. Number of labour inspections using child labour related indicators/ tools/inspection guides in each AMS</p> <p>4. Number of labour inspection operations conducted specifically in identified hazardous working sectors.</p>   | <p>Potential sources include (but are not limited to) LFS and LMIS data, labour inspection records and institutional records (e.g. training attendance records) that will need compilation across organisations and sectors</p>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Periodic Assessments:</b> Conduct assessments to evaluate the effectiveness of specific strategies within this focus area. This could involve assessing the impact of law enforcement operations in hard-to-reach sectors, institutional capacity at all levels, the effectiveness of coordination mechanisms, and the implementation of prohibitions in supply chains and the digital economy.</li> <li>• <b>Identifying Best Practices:</b> Through these assessments, identify successful approaches to law enforcement, strong institutional coordination, or successful models for addressing child labour in supply chains or online spaces.</li> <li>• <b>Identifying Gaps and Areas for Improvement:</b> Determine where efforts are falling short, such as persistent challenges in specific hard-to-reach areas, weaknesses in LGU capacity, lack of coordination, or difficulties in monitoring complex supply chains or online platforms.</li> <li>• <b>Facilitating Learning &amp; Refinement:</b> Organise learning events or workshops to share findings on best practices and gaps among relevant stakeholders. Use the lessons learned to refine enforcement strategies, improve institutional capacity building, and strengthen coordination mechanisms.</li> <li>• <b>Reporting:</b> Summarise key evaluation findings for inclusion in the annual progress report.</li> </ul> |
| <p>Institutional capacity for law enforcement and good governance on child labour at all levels, including local governments</p>                              | <p>5. Number of people, including government officials (national and local) trained on child labour identification, prevention, and response by gender.</p> <p>6. Number of new or updated operational guidelines, standard operating procedures (SOPs), or policy circulars issued on child labour law enforcement and case management.</p>   | <p>Potential sources include (but are not limited to) court registers, institutional records (e.g. training attendance records) that will need compilation across organisations and sectors, google stats and other website logs</p>  |   |
| <p>Strengthening coordination and cross-sectoral and regional collaboration for enforcement of legislation and addressing the root causes of child labour</p> | <p>7. Number of joint programmes and initiatives on anti-child labour by multiple partners implemented in AMS</p>  | <p>Potential sources include (but are not limited to) institutional records (e.g. training attendance records), legal bulletins and records from committees at different levels that will need compilation across sectors</p>   |   |
| <p>Prohibit the use of child labour in global, regional, and domestic supply chains</p>   | <p>8. Number of ASEAN-wide initiatives or regional guidelines promoting child labour-free supply chains adopted.</p>   | <p>Potential sources include (but are not limited to) institutional records and business reports at different levels that will need compilation across sectors; publicly available sources from other inter-state organisations (e.g. the EU CS3D reporting when available)</p> |   |
| <p>Prohibit the use of child labour in the digital economy and ensure clear prohibitions of WFCL in online spaces</p>   | <p>9. Number of national laws, regulations, or policies enacted or revised to explicitly prohibit child labour and WFCL (e.g. online sexual exploitation, online trafficking, hazardous digital work) in digital platforms and online spaces.</p> <p>10. Number of frontline officers (labour inspectors, law enforcement, child protection officers, cybercrime units) trained on detecting, investigating, and addressing child labour and WFCL in the digital economy and online spaces per year.</p> | <p>Potential sources include (but are not limited to) legal bulletins, institutional records (e.g. training attendance records) that will need compilation across organisations and sectors, google stats and other website logs</p>  |   |

## Focus Area: Prevention of child labour practices

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| Strengthening data collection, information dissemination, and cross-sectoral and regional knowledge sharing  | 11. Number of national child labour surveys or studies conducted within a defined cycle (e.g. every 5 years).  | Potential sources include (but are not limited to) national LFS and other household surveys  |  |
| Access to education and safe youth employment especially in rural and remote areas   | 12. Net enrolment rate in primary and secondary education by sex, age, nationality, and geographical location<br><br>13. Number of functional Alternative Learning System (ALS), non-formal education centres, or community learning hubs established and operational in rural and remote areas.                                   | Potential sources include (but are not limited to) national household surveys, national EMIS data, World Bank Open Data  |  |
| Family and child friendly rural and urban development  | 14. Number of national, regional, or local development plans that incorporate child-friendly provisions.   | Potential sources include (but are not limited to) LFS and other household surveys, legal bulletins and records from committees at different levels, actual development that will need compilation across sectors and levels |  |
| Rural development, climate change, economic vulnerabilities and poverty reduction  | 15. Percentage reduction in the number of children engaged in hazardous or exploitative work in rural areas, disaggregated by age, sex, and sector.  |  |  |
| Decent work for young and adult workers, including promotion of a green and safe digital economy transitions and corporate social responsibility on child labour prevention. | 16. Proportion and number of young workers aged 14-17 years engaged in acceptable forms of employment, by sex and age, nationality, geographical location and sector<br><br>17. Number of young workers (15–17) who complete certified skills training programmes annually, disaggregated by sex, sector, and geographic location. | Potential sources include (but are not limited to) LFS and other national household surveys, national EMIS data, World Bank Open Data  |  |
| Public and family awareness raising, especially on emerging forms of child labour such as online exploitation  | 18. Number of awareness-raising campaigns conducted annually that include specific messages on online child exploitation and other emerging forms of child labour.   | Potential sources include (but are not limited to) LFS and other national household surveys, national EMIS data, institutional records that will need compilation across sectors   |  |

## Focus area: Protection of children

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| <p>Social protection and assistance</p>   | <p>19. Number of social protection programmes that include specific provisions or targeting criteria addressing child labour. (e.g. conditionalities on school attendance, livelihood support for affected families, or psychosocial services for child labour survivors)</p> | <p>Potential sources include (but are not limited to) national household surveys, national social protection data, specific programme monitoring data that will require compilation</p> |  |
| <p>Improvement of child- and gender-sensitive response systems to identify, withdraw and support children from child labour</p> | <p>20. Number of children identified and withdrawn from child labour through formal response systems, by age, sex and geographic location.</p>  | <p>Potential sources include (but are not limited to) national household surveys, national EMIS data, national child protection system data</p>   |  |

## Annex 3:

### ASEAN Declaration on the Prevention of Child Labour, Including the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour

**WE**, the Member States of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (hereinafter referred to as “ASEAN”), namely: Brunei Darussalam, the Kingdom of Cambodia, the Republic of Indonesia, the Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Malaysia, the Republic of the Union of Myanmar, the Republic of the Philippines, the Republic of Singapore, the Kingdom of Thailand, and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam on the occasion of the 44<sup>th</sup> and 45<sup>th</sup> ASEAN Summits chaired by the Lao People’s Democratic Republic;

**UPHOLDING** the commitment of ASEAN to promote universal human rights including those of children and to end all forms of violence against children as enshrined in the general principles of the ASEAN Human Rights Declaration (2012), the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women and Elimination of Violence Against Children in ASEAN (2013), the ASEAN Declaration on Strengthening Education for Out-of-School Children and Youth (2016), the Declaration on the Protection of Children from all Forms of Online Exploitation and Abuse in ASEAN (2019), the ASEAN Declaration on the Rights of Children in the Context of Migration (2019), and the Bandar Seri Begawan Declaration on the Importance of the Family for Community Development and Nation-Building (2021);

**RECOGNISING** the steadfast efforts and notable progress by ASEAN and its Member States to implement the Vientiane Declaration on Transition from Informal Employment to Formal Employment towards Decent Work Promotion in ASEAN (2016), the ASEAN Consensus on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Migrant Workers (2017), the ASEAN Convention Against Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children (ACTIP), the ASEAN Plan of Action Against Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children, the ASEAN Multi-Sectoral Work Plan Against Trafficking in Persons (2023-2028), the ASEAN Declaration on the Protection of Migrant Workers and Family Members in Crisis Situations (2023) and the ASEAN Declaration on the Placement and Protection of Migrant Fishers (2023);

**REITERATING** that all ten ASEAN Member States ratified and are parties to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) which promotes and protects the rights of the child, and which adheres to the principles of non-discrimination; children’s right to life and survival, protection development, and participation; the best interests of the child; and respect for the child’s views;

**FURTHER REITERATING** the ASEAN Member States’ commitment to the ILO Convention on Minimum Age, 1973 (C138) and the ILO Convention on Worst Forms of Child Labour, 1999 (C182);

**RECALLING** relevant international instruments related to the rights of children to which ASEAN Member States are Parties, including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD);

**REAFFIRMING** ASEAN's commitment to the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2015), especially target 8.7 on the elimination of forced labour and worst forms of child labour, along with the goals to end poverty, reduce inequality and build more peaceful, prosperous, and resilient societies by 2030 where no children will be left behind and their rights will be realised through good health, equitable quality education, and vocational training provision, decent work and economic growth and strong institutions;

**UNDERSCORING** the interlinkage between the persistence of child labour and violations of other fundamental labour rights, the increasingly complex evolution on the root causes of child labour and its consequences on the children, the family, the communities and the society at large including the compound effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, climate change and other crisis situations in exacerbating the violation of children's right and their liberty, intensifying their vulnerabilities as well as undermining the opportunities for their well-being and empowerment;

**COMMENDING** tireless endeavours and remarkable progress in the implementation of the ASEAN Roadmap on the Elimination of Worst Forms of Child Labour by 2025 by the Senior Labour Officials Meeting (SLOM) in collaboration with the ASEAN Commission on the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Women and Children (ACWC), the Senior Officials Meeting on Social Welfare and Development (SOMSWD), the Senior Officials Meeting in Rural Development and Poverty Eradication (SOMRDPE), the Senior Officials Meeting on Education (SOM-ED), the ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights (AICHR), the Senior Officials Meeting on Transnational Crime (SOMTC), the Senior Officials Meeting of the ASEAN Ministers on Agriculture and Forestry (SOM-AMAF) and their subsidiary bodies in addressing child labour as a regional challenge and in harnessing cross-sectoral and multi-pronged collaboration in prohibiting, preventing and protecting children from all forms of labour exploitation and abuses;

**MINDFUL** that successfully eliminating child labour and building a more sustainable, inclusive and resilient future for all children and their families require strengthened efforts, multi-sectoral collaboration, as well as engagement from multiple stakeholders at all levels including responsible government agencies, private and business sector, trade unions, non-governmental organisations or relevant stakeholders, the media, educational and academic institutions, ASEAN dialogue partners, international organisations, communities, and others.

**DO HEREBY:**

Resolve to undertake the following actions in accordance with the national laws, regulations, policies contexts, capacities and resources of the respective ASEAN Member States to prevent and eliminate child labour:

1. **ENSURE** effective implementation and the strengthening of relevant policies, programmes and activities to prevent and combat child labour in accordance with all international and regional instruments that ASEAN Member States are parties to;

2. **ADDRESS** systemic factors leading to the prevalence of child labour including multidimensional poverty, economic vulnerabilities and inequality based on geographical location, socio-economic status, age, gender, disabilities, disasters, pandemics, racism, religious discrimination and legal identity, among others faced by children and their families;
3. **STRENGTHEN** policy, legislative framework as a foundation for actions against child labour which can include robust policy infrastructure, access to justice and institutional capacity-building for law enforcement and other multidisciplinary measures;
4. **SUPPORT** the public awareness, integration and application of child labour legislation and policies with those protecting other fundamental labour rights such as freedom from discrimination and from forced labour, the provision of healthy and safe working environment, strengthening of labour inspection, and other children's rights;
5. **FOSTER** legislation, law development, law enforcement and engagement with the private sector in strengthening their industry compliance, due diligence and business operations on human rights in order to identify, prevent, mitigate and account for all adverse human rights and children rights impacts in their operations and value chains;
6. **PROMOTE** inclusive, gender responsive, and equitable quality education and vocational training for all children particularly children in vulnerable situations and remote area to ensure access to education and early childhood development opportunities while investing in education strategies that ensure mandatory education attendance, provision of adequate facilities and quality of teachers and their skill trainings;
7. **ENDEAVOUR** to take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, modern slavery and trafficking in persons and secure the prohibition and elimination of child labour and its worst forms particularly in agriculture, including fisheries, forestry, services, construction, other hard-to-reach and informal sector;
8. **STRENGTHEN** comprehensive efforts to promote family and community as basic units of society that provide the first line of care and protection, knowledge in accessing social safety net and support for the children to prevent child labour;
9. **STRENGTHEN** social protection and child protection systems and the role of social workers in promoting accessibility to social welfare and social protection for vulnerable groups, especially children at risk of child labour, survivors of child labour, their families and communities;
10. **ENHANCE** cross-sectoral and cross-pillar cooperation, promoting responsible business practices and communication as well as information sharing as appropriate across the ASEAN Community, engaging ASEAN's entities and Dialogue Partners, international and non-governmental organisations or relevant stakeholders, including youth and children organisations, media, academia, the private sector, and peer educators among others, to prevent, address, and end child labour.

**WE ENCOURAGE** relevant ASEAN Sectoral Bodies, within their mandate, to review, to promote and implement the provisions of the Declaration in all its aspects, and task the ASEAN Labour Ministers Meeting (ALMM) with the support of the SLOM in collaboration with ACWC and other relevant ASEAN Sectoral Bodies to review, coordinate and monitor the implementation of this Declaration including through the implementation of ASEAN Roadmap on the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour by 2025 and its subsequent roadmap.

**ADOPTED** on this Ninth Day of October in the year Two Thousand Twenty-Four in Vientiane, Lao People's Democratic Republic in a single original copy, in the English language.





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