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THIS ACTION IS FUNDED BY THE EUROPEAN UNION

ANNEX 2

of the Commission Implementing Decision on the 2021 Annual Action Plan for the thematic programme on Global Challenges (Prosperity)

Action Document for Global Action to End Child Labour

ANNUAL PLAN

This document constitutes the annual work programme in the sense of Article 110(2) of the Financial Regulation, and action plans in the sense of Article 23 of NDICI-Global Europe Regulation.

1. SYNOPSIS

1.1. Action Summary Table

1. Title CRIS/OPSYS business reference Basic Act	Global Action to End Child Labour CRIS number: NDICI CHALLENGE 2021/43372 Financed under the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument (NDICI-Global Europe)
2. Team Europe Initiative	No
3. Zone benefiting from the action	Countries to be selected in sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America, Caribbean and South-East Asia
4. Programming document	NDICI Global Challenges Multi-annual Indicative Programme 2021-2027
5. Link with relevant MIP(s) objectives/expected results	Priority area 3: Prosperity Specific objective 4: Global action to eradicate child labour
PRIORITY AREAS AND SECTOR INFORMATION	
6. Priority Area(s), sectors	Priority area 3: Prosperity Sectors: Labour rights, decent work standards - DAC code 160 Basic education and skills development - DAC code 112
7. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	Main SDG: SDG 8 Decent work and economic growth - target 8.7: 'Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms' Other significant SDGs: SDG 1 No poverty

	SDG 4 Education SDG 5 Gender equality and women's empowerment SDG 10 Reduced inequalities SDG 12 Responsible consumption and production SDG 16 Peace, justice and strong institutions - target 16.2: 'End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children' SDG 17 Partnerships			
8 a) DAC code(s)	DAC code 16070 – Labour rights - 60% DAC code 112 – Basic education - 10% DAC code 430 – Multisector aid - 30%			
8 b) Main Delivery Channel @	21000 International Non-Governmental Organisations 41100 United Nations Entities 51000 University, college or other teaching institution, research institute or think tank			
9. Targets	<input type="checkbox"/> Migration <input type="checkbox"/> Climate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Social inclusion and Human Development <input type="checkbox"/> Gender <input type="checkbox"/> Biodiversity <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human Rights, Democracy and Governance			
10. Markers (from DAC form)	General policy objective @	Not targeted	Significant objective	Principal objective
	Participation development/good governance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Aid to environment @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Gender equality and women's and girl's empowerment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Trade development	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Reproductive, maternal, new-born and child health	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Disaster Risk Reduction @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Inclusion of persons with Disabilities @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Nutrition @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	RIO Convention markers	Not targeted	Significant objective	Principal objective
	Biological diversity @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Combat desertification @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change mitigation @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change adaptation @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

11. Internal markers and Tags:	Policy objectives	Not targeted	Significant objective	Principal objective
	Digitalisation @ Tags: digital connectivity digital governance digital entrepreneurship job creation digital skills/literacy digital services	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
	Connectivity @ Tags: transport people2people energy digital connectivity	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
	Migration @ (methodology for tagging under development)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Reduction of Inequalities (methodology for marker and tagging under development)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Covid-19	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BUDGET INFORMATION				
12. Amounts concerned	Budget line(s) (article, item): BGUE-B2021-14.020242-C1-INTPA Total estimated cost: EUR 10 000 000 Total amount of EU budget contribution EUR 10 000 000			
MANAGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION				
13. Type of financing	Indirect management with pillar assessed entity(ies) to be selected in accordance with the criteria set out in section 4.3.1.			

1.2. Summary of the Action

Despite progress in the last 20 years, 160 million children are still in child labour worldwide, half of them performing hazardous work. Causes are multi-dimensional and deeply rooted in poverty and inequalities. Very often child labour is the symptom of other labour rights violations involving family members. Indecent work, low wages, unfair incomes and underdeveloped or absent social protection systems, are the main reasons why children drop out school as of primary education, to contribute to family income and perform full time work compromising their development and well-being.

Child labour is present in local and global value chains for commodities exported worldwide including the EU such as raw materials from agriculture, fishery and mining, and components for manufactured products. The complexity of the global value chains makes it often difficult to identify child labour in particular upstream of the chain, due to high informality and family settings.

This action aims at reducing child labour in key sectors and countries where child labour is persistent and prevalent, and for which trade with the EU is significant. It will align to President von der Leyen's political

guidelines for zero tolerance on child labour and to the EU Strategy on the Rights of the Child¹ calling to work towards making supply chains of EU companies free of child labour. The action will support a “Thematic Equality Flagship on Child Labour” tackling the inherent link between income inequalities and child labour; and will contribute to the Gender Action Plan III especially in “Promoting economic and social rights and empowering girls and women”.

In the first phase, the action aims at reviewing research and gathering evidence on the ground in sectors where child labour is highly prevalent and persistent in order to select a limited number of key global value chains or sectors linked to the EU trade and suggest key recommendations for possible intervention in these sectors. In this phase, the deeply rooted causes and inequalities drivers of child labour, will be assessed and key actors in relevant segments of the chain involving child labour will be identified.

In the second phase, pilot interventions will be implemented on the basis of the recommendations that emerged from phase one and will learn from lessons and best practices from previous and ongoing interventions. They will be designed in cooperation with the identified actors in selected partner countries and in the EU. These interventions will include support to partner country institutions, civil society and local business operators.

The action complements the thematic and geographic interventions on employment, decent work and labour rights, it helps implement the sustainable development chapter of trade agreements and the accompanying support to comply with the upcoming sustainable corporate governance legislation, in the value chain orientation.

Through pilot interventions on selected value chains, the action aims at supporting partner countries, key stakeholders and grass-root actors by providing evidence-based policy options built on the analysis of existing research, data, best practices and lessons learnt and on additional specific research in targeted areas where key challenges and gaps are identified. Women empowerment and youth employability will be addressed via a participatory approach involving children and young people in the evidence gathering and formulation of interventions.

The complexity of the problem requires holistic and systemic solutions with a multi-stakeholder and multi-sector integrated approach. The action would support activities to address the knowledge gaps on the child labour root causes analysis, disaggregated data, inequalities drivers, traceability tools and key actors in complex local and global value chains. To avoid child labour displacement risks, the pilot interventions may also adopt the area-based approach and promote child labour free zones.

As a third component, the action will also support global initiatives and partnerships aiming to eradicate child labour such as the Alliance 8.7², created to accelerate the achievement of the SDG target 8.7 for the immediate elimination of child labour by 2025.

The action will build global evidence and reinforce advocacy in international fora and business networks through, data sharing and technical expertise, and will accompany the compliance with international labour and environmental standards in particular for the effective implementation of the child labour conventions of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and of the Sustainable Development Chapters of EU Free Trade Agreements, and the conditions under the Generalised Scheme of Preferences. However, to increase its positive impact it is critical to obtain a stronger political engagement on trade agreements and to address achievements on child labour reduction in budget support operations.

2. RATIONALE

2.1. Context

In a context of increased number of challenges of global nature, multilateral cooperation for global action is paramount.

¹ [The EU Strategy on the Rights of the Child and the European Child Guarantee | European Commission \(europa.eu\)](#)

² [Alliance 8.7](#)

The causes and consequences of child labour are multi-dimensional and deeply rooted in poverty, inequalities and vulnerability situations. The complexity of the problem requires holistic and systemic solutions with a multi-stakeholder and multi-sector integrated approach. Child labour is present in global value chains related to key commodities and products, mainly in agriculture and extractive industries, exported to the richest countries, including the EU.

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development has set the specific target 8.7 under SDG 8 calling for the immediate elimination of the worst forms of child labour and by 2025 for the eradication of child labour in all forms. The UN declared 2021 the International Year for the elimination of child labour to reinvigorate efforts to achieve the 2025 global target and mobilize new actors to join the worldwide movement to eliminate child labour.

The EU commitment to achieve the SDGs and to address these global challenges is reflected in the EU Consensus for Development and the Commission's guidelines "A stronger Europe in the world"³ underlining the support to multilateralism and global values. In developing the priority "an economy that works for people" the EU will support partner countries with reinforced global solutions.

The Commission's political guidelines calling for a zero tolerance approach against child labour will contribute to the global efforts in the framework of the UN 2021 International Year for the Elimination of Child Labour. The EU Action Plan on Human Rights and Democracy⁴ also aims at substantially reduce the global incidence of child labour, in line with the target 8.7. This will cover supporting free and easily accessible compulsory education for children until reaching the minimum age for work and extending social welfare programmes to help lifting families out of poverty.

This action will consolidate and structure the EU commitments to eradicate child labour and promote the EU's political commitment in global initiatives and partnerships. It will translate the EU's guiding principles into policy orientations in support to countries strategies, by promoting an integrated approach and scaling up solutions that work, driving innovation and multi-stakeholder partnering. This and future actions will significantly contribute to position the EU on the international scene as a major policy actor, which is leading by example in the field of child labour and more broadly reducing inequalities.

2.2. Problem Analysis

Short problem analysis:

Not all work done by children should be classified as child labour that is to be targeted for elimination, such as helping parents and family business. These activities contribute to children's development and provide them with skills. The International Labour Organisation (ILO) Conventions clearly define child labour as work that is harmful to children's mental, physical and moral development and wellbeing and when it interferes with full time education. It deprives children of their childhood, their potential, their dignity.

Child labour remains a persistent problem in the world. The latest 2020 global estimates⁵ indicate that 160 million children aged 5-17 years - 63 million girls and 97 million boys - are in child labour, accounting for almost 1 in 10 of all children worldwide. Nearly half of them, 79 million, are in hazardous work that directly endangers their health and safety. Child labour is most prevalent in sub-Saharan Africa and globally in the informal rural agriculture sector.

In 2000, when the ILO started reporting on child labour, 245 million children were estimated to be in child labour. Major achievements have been observed since then as child labour has progressively reduced to 152 million in 2016. For the first time in twenty years this progress is reversing as the latest estimates are alarming: the absolute number of children in child labour increased by 8.4 million in the last four years, while the proportion of children in child labour remained unchanged owing to population growth.

³ https://ec.europa.eu/info/strategy/priorities-2019-2024/stronger-europe-world_en

⁴ [st12848-en20.pdf \(europa.eu\)](#)

⁵ [International Labour Office and United Nations Children's Fund, Child Labour: Global estimates 2020, trends and the road forward, ILO and UNICEF, New York, 2021. License: CC BY 4.0.](#)

The number of children aged 5 to 11 years in child labour has significantly increased, accounting now for over half of the total global figure. Covid-19 impact on poverty might push additional 9 million children into child labour by the end of 2022. In Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean child labour has progressed downwards, whereas in sub-Saharan Africa child labour continues to increase with the highest prevalence and largest number of children in child labour in the world.

Decent work deficit, informality and unfair incomes

Child labour is the result of a number of complex socio-economic factors, often associated to fundamental labour and human rights violations. Situations of intergenerational poverty and inequalities where child labour is dominant, are often linked to precarious and informal work of families. Parents are in debt bondage, earn wages below the poverty line, and suffer unfair sale prices of production, corporate malpractices such as purchase pressure, piece-rate wages, and indecent working conditions. Social welfare programmes are insufficient or absent.

Lack of education and training

A large share of young child labourers are out of school despite their compulsory education age: nearly 28% of children in child labour aged 5 to 11 years and 35% of children aged 12 to 14 years are not in education or training. In many cases, child labour interferes with education, by either preventing, reducing full time school attendance, or leaving prematurely, restricting children's rights and limiting their future opportunities for decent work when young and adult.

Child labour is more prevalent among boys than girls at every age. However, when household chores performed for 21 hours or more each week are taken into account, the gender gap in child labour narrows. The family housework is not counted as child labour but constitutes an additional burden in particular for girls impeding them to attend school. A new generation of children is at risk of being pushed into child labour. Additional economic shocks and school closures caused by COVID-19 will oblige children already in child labour to work longer hours or under worse conditions, while many more may be forced into the worst forms of child labour due to job and income losses among vulnerable families.

Child labour prevalence in agriculture and rural areas

Most of child labour is unpaid family work, and 70% occurs in rural areas and in agriculture, the majority are children as young as 5-11 years working in family farms performing hazardous tasks.⁶

Rural youth unemployment

Persistent adult unemployment and underemployment, in particular in sub-Saharan Africa since 1990s, coincide with the increased prevalence of child labour as per latest estimates. In this region, population growth, recurrent crises, extreme poverty and inadequate social protection measures, have led to an additional 16.6 million children in child labour over the past four years. Child labour compete with adult workers on the labour market as irresponsible and greedy employers prefer to hire children at cheaper wages and for their acceptance of hard conditions.

Family businesses cannot afford to hire labourers and resort to involve their young children in full time work. Children and adolescents dropping out of schools prematurely will miss the basic education to undertake training to access to decent job opportunities. This leads to a vicious cycle which has to be broken to reduce the numbers on child labour.

Gender inequalities

Women are subject to social and economic inequalities, they lack ownership rights, decent work and sufficient incomes to manage the family budget. The small and unfair incomes from their self-employed activities or indecent wages cannot afford to pay school fees. Empowering women to enjoy all their rights, breaking discriminatory barriers with reduced gender pay gap and improved income generating activities would contribute to increase school attendance and reduce dependency from child labour income. Gender inequality is therefore an important cause of child labour and the gender equality is an important condition to tackle child labour. Girls are particularly disadvantaged due to discrimination and practices that assign them unpaid household chores for their families, usually more than boys. This work that includes cooking, cleaning and collecting water and fuel has a negative impact on school attendance and can present a physical danger to girls. Young women and girls are often victims of exploitation as domestic workers and to extreme cases of slavery, forced labour or prostitution.

⁶ The agriculture sector accounts for 70% of children in child labour (112 million) followed by 20% in services (31.4 million) and 10% in industry (16.5 million) – *ibid*.

Weak legal and policy framework

The ILO Convention 138⁷ on the minimum age at work has been ratified by most of 187 ILO member states and Convention 182⁸ on the worst forms of child labour has been universally ratified, however their enforcement and implementation is weak. Policies frameworks and resources in targeted and connected sectors have not produced the expected results in a number of partner countries. Criminal proceedings against perpetrators of child labour and remediation systems for most of the victims are particularly challenging.

Global value chains challenges

Global supply chains have the potential to generate growth, employment, skill development and technological transfer. Nevertheless, decent work deficits and human rights violations, including child labour, forced labour and human trafficking, occur in global supply chains.

Child labour occurs in domestic value chains and mainly upstream of complex global value chains for a number of commodities and product components, in particular from agriculture and extractive industry that are exported worldwide, including to the EU⁹.

All actors operating in this context have a responsibility to ensure that these human rights violations at work are addressed. Inspections, transparency and traceability mechanisms are absent or insufficient to detect child labour and other labour violations in the complex segments of the long chain. Responsible employers and business operators are unable to guarantee and to monitor the absence of child labour in all numerous sub-contractors' work.

More knowledge and better data to understand child labour and respond through holistic and systemic solutions

The knowledge of specific and evolving challenges and needs is often insufficient to adequately tackle child labour and implement effective programmes on the ground. Relevant disaggregated data are not available or weakly collected and managed to allow measuring the amplitude of the problem in key sectors and zones, and to monitor the progress and the pace of achievements.

Several countries have managed to significantly reduce and prevent child labour. Key policy responses, global partnership platforms as well as other intervention models have proved to be effective in eliminating child labour. However, persistent response gaps need to be identified, (corporate) good practices are not widely shared and collected for analysis, possible scaling up and replication in other countries in similar contexts and issues.

The action seeks to address these challenges through three components:

1. In a first phase, available research will be reviewed and evidence gathered in key sectors where child labour is prevalent, persistent and at risk, for which trade with the EU is significant. This component will include the analysis of factors, drivers and contexts of effective policies, programmes and projects' responses. In order to select a limited number of value chains or sectors according to solid criteria for impactful interventions, the review will analyse data, root causes, gaps and needs, country contexts and key stakeholders playing a significant role in the value chain, locally and in the EU. This phase will include consultations and negotiations with key actors in affected value chains' segments as well as a participatory approach where children (boys and girls) and women and men young actors in relevant value chains in pre-selected partner countries will contribute. Based on the research findings, clear recommendations will be formulated to design pilot interventions in selected value chains of selected partner countries.

2. The second phase will implement the pilot interventions defined in phase one to enhance, adjust and innovate existing and future solutions in a selected number of value chains (max. 3) in partnership with international and local

⁷ Convention No. 138 of 1973 requires that the minimum age for admission to work not to be less than the age of completion of compulsory education and in no event less than 15 years of age or at 14 years in specific contexts. 18 years is set for hazardous work "which by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out is likely to jeopardize the health, safety or morals of young persons"

⁸ Convention No. 182 of 1999 on the worst forms of child labour complements Convention No. 138 (1973) on the minimum age by identifying the worst forms of child labour to be targeted for immediate action. The worst forms of child labour are to be prohibited without condition for all children under the age of 18 years. The Convention outlines the various measures Member States are required to take as a matter of urgency.

⁹ Bayer, N. C. et al, *50 Billion Euros: Europe's Child Labour Footprint in 2019*, Development International e.V., 2021

stakeholders, social partners, civil society and business organisations, and partner countries governments. This component will include capacity support to partner countries on designing and effectively reviewing relevant legal and policy frameworks. This will lead to improved enforcement of child labour ILO Conventions and Recommendations and better compliance with the relevant international standards in partner countries.

The findings of the first component will feed into the interventions of the second phase, whose outcomes will provide feedback to the first one for further analysis and scaling up.

3. As a third component, the action will support global initiatives and partnerships such as the Alliance 8.7 to reinvigorate research for improved measures and interventions aiming to eradicate child labour globally in a coherent approach by scaling up solutions that work, driving innovation and multi-stakeholder partnering. The research of the first component will look at the relevant initiatives and findings will be shared with the partnerships' members. The findings will also inform Commission's future actions.

Identification of main stakeholders and corresponding institutional and/or organisational issues (mandates, potential roles, and capacities) to be covered by the action:

The complexity of child labour issues requires the involvement of a variety of stakeholders and grass-root sectors' actors. The experience and knowledge of international and civil society organisations, social partners, local authorities including districts and communities in remote areas, are critical to inform the action's interventions. Therefore, consultations and a participatory process will be integrated in the research, data, root causes, needs and gaps analysis. Key organisations and authorities will be associated during the implementation and monitoring process of selected sectorial activities.

International and national organisations, research centres, think tanks, academia will develop specific studies to identify areas and sectors for intervention with a specific strand on the socio-economic inequalities linked to child labour. Partnership alliances like the Alliance 8.7 will be associated to share results, best practices and lessons learnt and to influence specific support to partner countries.

International and national civil society organisations and foundations will be associated to develop knowledge on the root causes and main drivers of child labour and to identify best solutions in the selected sectors and countries.

EU institutions and EU Member States will be associated to improve coordination, partnerships and build synergies with other initiatives on responsible supply chains in sectors responding to similar challenges and to share knowledge and experience on best practices.

Partner country governments and policy makers, relevant ministries and departments (labour, education, welfare, economics and trade, agriculture, mining and infrastructure), key public actors and duty bearers: their involvement will be critical to build trust and ownership; dialogue on trade relations will include support for legal enforcement, policy reviews and effective national action plans to tackle child labour to ensure implementation of child protection measures. Increased coordination among ministries would enhance the understanding on child labour root causes and generate a holistic approach to reduce it.

Local authorities (duty bearers): their knowledge of the ground on problems and population needs would facilitate the enforcement of legal and policy framework, rural labour inspections and propose improvements to manage initiatives in autonomy.

Local communities, traditional leaders: their role as influencer is paramount to raise awareness of families on the risk to perpetuate child labour based on social norms.

Women's associations' involvement would facilitate capacity building activities to empower women and youth with increased participation in decision making and identify women's needs to increase livelihoods.

Children and Youth associations will be regularly involved in the main phases of the intervention with the objective to generate a participatory approach and to respond to their needs and aspirations, to understand the reality of their

daily life, their challenges and envisage with them potential opportunities. Boys and girls children, young women and men as right holders and change actors will be involved.

Education managers, teachers and parents' associations are key stakeholders to monitor situations at risk of child labour nationally and locally, to build awareness on the importance to invest in the education, to explore flexible measures to allow children to attend school and perform some working activities.

Vocational Education and Training institutions will be involved with government and private sectors representatives to best identify opportunities to develop skills and acquire training in potential sectors for older children and adolescents in child labour and at risk of exploitation.

Workers' organisations, farmers' unions, teachers' unions play a tremendous role to defend labour rights and fundamental principles at work contributing to increase families incomes and prevent child labour. They will be associated in the research phase to identify particular gaps and needs to address decent work in the selected value chains.

Employers' organisations, private sector, intermediary and trade operators are pivotal to get the labour rights understood and enforced through their formal and informal networks. They will be associated in the research on the value chain complexity to identify the segments where child labour is prevalent and to support them to comply with due diligence conduct also in accordance with the upcoming EU Sustainable Corporate Governance legislation. Engaging with local companies would facilitate the insertion of former child labourers in the working age to start apprenticeships.

Consumers' organisations in EU countries will be involved to share research findings and to implement intervention to raise their knowledge.

Traditional and social media: local journalists may be engaged to act as influencer and share knowledge on the devastating effects of child labour and on the solutions. Particularly effective are the rural radio, theatre, television drama, social media networks and events reporting.

3. DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION

3.1. Objectives and Expected Outputs

The Overall Objective (Impact) of this action is **to reduce and prevent all forms of child labour in selected value chains.**

The Specific(s) Objective(s) (Outcomes) of this action are

1. To tackle child labour root causes in selected value chains sectors
2. To facilitate adoption of actions against child labour by partners and key stakeholders

The Outputs to be delivered by this action contributing to the corresponding Specific Objectives (Outcomes) are

1.1 contributing to Outcome 1 (or Specific Objective 1)

- 1.1.1. Improved legal and policy frameworks contributing to end child labour
- 1.1.2. Improved learning and skills by children removed from or at risk of labour in selected areas and sectors

1.1.3. Improved adoption of preventive and remedial measures against child labour by formal and informal businesses in selected sectors and areas.

2.1 contributing to Outcome 2 (or Specific Objective 2)

2.1.1. Increased multi-stakeholders partnerships to globally eradicate child labour

2.1.2. Improved innovative measures to tackle child labour in selected value chains

3.2. Indicative Activities

Activities related to Output 1.1:

- analysis of existing and possible new research in selected sectors and geographic zones where child labour is persistent and prevalent with consultations and participations of target beneficiaries (boys and girls children, young women and men, women, parents) and key stakeholders – with a focus on the following aspects
 - multi-dimensional nature of child labour
 - inequalities drivers, determinants and dynamics
 - gender inequalities
 - situations of vulnerability and fragility
 - mechanisms of child labour persistency and inter-generational links
- analysis of available disaggregated data and sectorial reports
- identification of gaps and solutions to collect, management and use of cross-cutting information to assess trends in specific areas and sectors in particular for goods and products in domestic and global value chains such as:
 - agriculture (cocoa, cotton, tea, sugar, coffee, rice, tobacco), fishery and livestock, mining (cobalt, gold, etc.)
 - manufactured products: electronics, garment and accessories, textile, footwear, toys
 - other areas and services: domestic work, vendors, tourism
- assessing impact of best practices of targeted interventions in global value chains linked to EU trade, EU legislation and other initiatives;

On this basis, designing pilot interventions to be tentatively implemented in selected value chains in selected countries in sub-Saharan Africa, South-East Asia, Latin America and Caribbean:

- producing recommendations for integrated policy framework in key areas such as: legislation, policy reform and national action plan on child labour and child protection, education and training, labour standards, gender equality, employability;
- supporting partner countries, government bodies, central and local institutions to enforce and comply with the legal and policy framework, review related policies and national action plans on child labour and child protection, labour inspections, hazardous work lists, labour standards, minimum living income/wage, decent work in selected sectors and areas in particular to be prepared for the upcoming EU Sustainable Corporate Governance legislation;
- supporting the private sector towards implementing sustainable corporate governance practices in formal and informal economy with a focus on small companies in the upstream of the value chain;
- supporting businesses to adopt human rights due diligence, measures to prevent and remediate child labour, promote at least minimum living income/wage and decent work standards, participating in skills development and apprenticeships for young children in the working age;
- supporting civil society organisations and not for profit entities to tackle child labour at the grass root level in close cooperation with key players;
- supporting trade unions to promote labour rights, in particular decent wages and to eliminate child labour
- raising awareness to parents and community leaders, economic operators

- raising awareness on gender equality, human and labour rights, gender pay gap
- facilitating participation of women and youth in decision making and in trade unions' work
- facilitating involvement of boys and girls children and young women and men, and assess their aspirations and needs
- facilitating access to micro-credit, legal ownership and training for income generating activities of women and young women and men in working age, and promoting they are above the minimum living income and wage.

Activities related to Output 2.1.:

- contributing to global initiatives and partnerships such as the Alliance 8.7
- supporting interventions aiming to globally eradicate child labour in a coherent approach by learning and make use of best practices, including from EU Member States and other donors' funded programmes, scaling up solutions that work, driving innovation and multi-stakeholder partnering.

3.3. Mainstreaming

This section is based on the mainstreaming annex.

Environmental Protection & Climate Change

Outcomes of the EIA (Environmental Impact Assessment) screening (relevant for projects and/or specific interventions within a project)

The EIA (Environment Impact Assessment) screening classified the action as Category B (not requiring an EIA, but for which environment aspects will be addressed during design).

The action will integrate resilience activities to cope with adverse climate crisis.

Outcome of the CRA (Climate Risk Assessment) screening (relevant for projects and/or specific interventions within a project)

The Climate Risk Assessment (CRA) screening concluded that this action is no or low risk (no need for further assessment).

Gender equality and empowerment of women and girls

As per OECD Gender DAC codes identified in section 1.1, this action is labelled as G0.

This implies that the action will adequately mainstream women empowerment, as mothers of children in child labour are powerful change makers if they have the deserved autonomy and minimum assistance. The action will include measures to improve women socio-economic situations with diversified and effective income generating activities such as adult basic education, financial management, skills development and labour rights awareness raising to increase opportunities for a self-employment or qualified job seeker to access to decent jobs. Conditional social welfare for children will contribute to increase livelihoods and reduce pressure on households' incomes for basic needs usually managed by women.

Gender inequalities will be addressed also for girls in compulsory education age to reduce their burden to perform house chores in addition to help in family businesses. Formal and non-formal education and training systems will be explored to encourage gender balanced enrolment through flexible curricula lessons' schedule. The action aims at raising awareness of parents, community leaders and youth to change behaviour anchored on social norms driving to gender inequalities in various areas compromising children well-being and non-discrimination for their future.

Data analysis, collection and management will be disaggregated by sex and age.

Human Rights

All forms of child labour as defined in the ILO Conventions 138 and 182 are a serious violation of the rights of the child. In line with the International Convention on the Rights of the Child and the EU Strategy on the Rights of the Child, the action will address the root causes and main drivers to support partner countries and main stakeholders. Labour rights will be mainstreamed across the action through activities to support businesses and governments to comply with due diligence requirements.

The human rights based approach (HRBA) will help identify risks and mitigated measures in the respect of the “do no harm” principle. The HRBA will also contribute to identify and address cases of forced child labour, forced labour and other labour rights violations.

The action also promotes transparency, non-discrimination, participation, and accountability principles. Victims of child labour will receive support and empowered to benefit of the remediation measures.

Disability

As per OECD Disability DAC codes identified in section 1.1, this action is labelled as D0. This implies that persons with disabilities are not the main target group. However, disability issues will be integrated in the action considering that children with disabilities are more exposed to situations of vulnerabilities and exploitation. In tackling the situation of poor families involving child labour, the action will ensure to include in the remediation mechanisms, children and youth with disabilities, also caused by work accidents and hazardous tasks.

Data analysis, collection and management will be disaggregated by age and gender and will also help identify persons with disabilities.

Democracy

Participatory approach will be used to empower target groups in particular to involve children and youth in consultations during research to understand their drivers pushing them in child labour, their needs, and aspirations for their development, and role to play as change makers.

In supporting civil society organisations, trade unions are workers’ associations, target groups would be represented and their rights listened and promoted aiming to improve their livelihoods. Workers would know their rights and obtain better working conditions, decent work and fair living wages.

The action will address their needs and build their capacity to empower them negotiating with employers and governments, in line with the EU Strategy on the Rights of the Child and the EU Strategy on the Victims’ Rights¹⁰.

Conflict sensitivity, peace and resilience

The action will contribute to build resilience of families in vulnerable, fragile and marginalised situations with increased decent work conditions, respecting the fundamental principles and rights at work. The action aims at designing interventions to improve livelihoods and social safeguards to avoid resorting to child labour such as youth and women employability, diversified incomes, access to microfinance, insurance and saving mechanisms.

Disaster Risk Reduction

Not targeted

Other considerations if relevant

3.4. Risks and Lessons Learnt

¹⁰ https://ec.europa.eu/info/files/eu-strategy-victims-rights-2020-2025_en

Category	Risks	Likelihood (High/ Medium/ Low)	Impact (High/ Medium/ Low)	Mitigating measures
People and the organisation	Risk 1 Weak political commitment and cooperation by key stakeholders, especially in partner countries to share data and practices, allowing to timely analyse the root causes and propose solutions	M	M	Build trustful dialogue. Consultative and participatory approach to assess stakeholders needs and gaps, Proposing technical support and accompanying measures to address their needs and build capacities in a coordinated and tailored manner. Partnering with other key donors, possibly EU Member States, to reinforce EU position and trade relations.
External environment	Risk 2 Informality compromises the identification of child labour cases and remediation support in complex value chains	L	M	Multi-stakeholder consultative approach in selected value chain sectors and high prevalence of child labour areas. Main informant groups include: teachers, community leaders, intermediaries in upstream segments of value chains, house workers, traders, child protection actors, private sector, workers associations and unions. Trustful dialogue with business operators.
People and the organisation	Risk 3 Lack of cooperation by communities, local governments, formal and informal private sector in addressing child labour	L	L	Building awareness based on evidence, sharing impact of best practices by peers, exchange experience with peers, provide incentives to employers', empowering parents, women and teachers to raise awareness on the importance to invest in education and training. Regular dialogue and tailored support to civil society and grass root organisations facing specific challenges and need capacity given their small size.
People and the organisation	Risk 4 Child labour displacement to other sectors that are less regulated and not targeted by the action such as domestic work.	L	L	The action aims to improve legal and policy frameworks contributing to end child labour in all sectors. In addition, pilot interventions will include area-based approach and promote child labour free zones.

Lessons Learnt:

The action will build on ongoing and past interventions to tap into impactful practices and learn from ineffective results and barriers. **CLEAR Cotton**¹¹ ongoing project on the elimination of child labour in the cotton, garment and textile sectors has provided good results for example in removing children from labour and reintegrating them into special basic education and training, empowering women with income generating activities and reinforcing cooperatives and unions. The **multi-stakeholder initiative on Sustainable Cocoa** has also provided useful suggestions from the consultative sessions on child labour and connected discussions on sustainable value chains with a large variety of actors. The programme **Trade for Decent Work**¹² aiming at reinforcing labour standards and build government capacities will guide this actions on the weaknesses and strengths to review the legal and policy frameworks in selected countries. As part of the objectives, the action will look for best practices and lessons learnt from other Commission's services, EU institutions, EU Member States, international organisations and partners. Relevant feedback from EU Delegations and recommendations from the Result Oriented Monitoring (ROM) review will be considered for this action.

3.5. The Intervention Logic

The action aims to reduce high prevalence of child labour in selected value chains in relation to EU external trade by supporting research, pilot interventions and sharing results.

The research and analysis will be conducted to select a limited number of value chains (max. 3), to understand the root causes in the segments at high incidence and risks of child labour. The analysis will include research on determinants of socio-economic inequalities driving to child labour and assess best practices having worked to sustainably end child labour. It is assumed that selected partner countries and key stakeholders continue to engage and cooperate.

The research results will deliver a set of recommendations for large dissemination and they will also design tailored pilot interventions to address child labour in selected value chains. The systemic and integrated intervention to address the multidimensional root causes of child labour will include an area-based approach to mitigate the risk of child labour displacement from one value chain sector to another.

Through increased knowledge on child labour root causes and connected inequalities and implemented pilot interventions in selected sectors, the action will fill data and evidence gaps and contribute to tackle child labour determinants in selected value chains sectors. The action will also provide capacity building to partner country institutions and business operators to comply with the international ILO conventions in relation with child labour and the EU requirements on decent work, trade policy, including public procurement, and sustainable corporate governance in global supply chains.

It will include livelihoods improvements, reintegration of child labourers (and children at risk of child labour) into formal and non-formal education and training with school feeding mechanisms, youth and women employability, decent work conditions. Cooperation with businesses and traders, in particular in agriculture informal settings, will be critical as child labour is highly present in agriculture, livestock, fishery and rural areas, both hired or supporting family work.

The action will address the best interest of the child in respect of the right based approach and the “do no harm” principle. It will be aligned to the EU strategy on the rights of the child and address the recommendations related to child labour, namely working towards making supply chains of EU companies free of child labour, promoting and providing technical assistance to strengthen labour inspection systems for monitoring and enforcement of child labour laws. As part of the human rights, the labour rights will be promoted across the intervention: the core labour standards include child labour conventions and the fundamental rights of workers. The action will complement the action in the area of business and human rights to address child labour and forced labour in informal and formal economic sectors. The action will also

¹¹ C(2016)8575 of 13/12/2016, Annex 3, Eliminating child labour and forced labour in the cotton, textile and garment value chains: an integrated approach, INTPA-ILO agreement DCI-HUM/2017/388-763; <https://www.ilo.org/ipec/projects/global/clearcotton/lang--en/index.htm>

¹² C(2019)8049 of 13/11/2019, Annex 5, Trade for Decent Work, INTPA Decision DCI-HUM/2019/42539; DG Trade-ILO agreement SI2.792117; https://www.ilo.org/global/standards/WCMS_697996/lang--en/index.htm

complement the envisaged accompanying support to companies to comply with the upcoming EU human rights and due diligence legislation.

Gender inequalities will be significantly addressed as women and girls' empowerment is a main factor to eradicate child labour. The action will address discriminatory attitudes towards domestic work by girls and education dropping out including education and training for future access to decent and better remunerated jobs traditionally reserved to boys.

Environmental and climate crisis affecting living conditions are among the causes of child labour. Families in vulnerable situations without social safety nets and other sources of income are unable to cope with shocks in particular in family farming businesses. The action will include research to find adequate resilience solutions and to promote sound agriculture practices to preserve the biodiversity. It will integrate the promotion of environmental standards for sustainable value chains. Activities will aim to build resilience to cope with environmental and climate crisis. Building awareness of children and youth for environmental protection will also be included in training on safety and health at work to protect children and adults against hazardous work like the use of chemicals and when income generating activities are promoted.

The action will also contribute to global initiatives and partnerships such as the Alliance 8.7 and to support interventions aiming to eradicate globally child labour in a coherent approach by scaling up solutions that work, driving innovation and multi-stakeholder partnering. The Alliance 8.7 currently has 240 members including donors, partner countries, EU Member States such as the Netherlands and France, international organisations, workers and business organisations, networks, civil society, think tanks and research institutions. In building global evidence the action will reinforce advocacy in international fora and business networks, will promote data sharing and technical expertise, to be used in sectors that are affected by child labour specific situations at country level.

In supporting the Alliance 8.7 the intervention aims at reinforcing the activities for the urgent achievement of the SDG target 8.7 on child labour. With France and the Netherlands among the partners, and planned participation of Germany, the EU support will provide an overall steer to enhance the Alliance' functions and interventions. The active participation, communication and influencing initiatives, will aim at connecting or mobilising EU and third country networks and partners to build common ground and to engage with a mix of established stakeholders and the new audiences for tangible interventions around issues of common interest contributing to globally eradicate child labour.

The research findings of the first component will be used to influence the Alliance' partners or other partnerships' members to concentrate their actions on the specific sectors' gaps and needs in a harmonised approach.

3.6. Logical Framework Matrix

Results	Results chain (a): Main expected results (maximum 10)	Indicators (a): (at least one indicator per expected result)	Baselines (values and years) To be determined during the research phase in agreement with the implementing partner(s)	Targets (values and years) To be determined after the research phase in agreement with the implementing partner(s)	Sources of data Indicative and to be determined	Assumptions Indicative and to be determined
Impact	To reduce and prevent all forms of child labour in selected value chains.	1 Number of children (5-17) in child labour by sex and age in selected value chains 2 Number of children removed from child labour in selected value chains* 3 Number of children reintegrated into education or training			1 ILO, UNICEF reports, country reports	<i>Not applicable</i>
Outcome 1	1 Child labour root causes are tackled in selected value chains sectors	1.1 Number of measures adopted to address child labour root causes with the EU support 1.2 Number of value chains adopting preventive measures against child labour with the EU support*				Government institutions are in agreement and willing to engage
Outcome 2	2 Adoption of actions against child labour by key stakeholders is facilitated	2.1 Number of actions against child labour adopted with the EU support				Key stakeholders are committed and willing to cooperate

Output 1 related to Outcome 1	1.1 Improved legal and policy frameworks to fight against child labour	1.1.1 Number of technical missions to support government institutions to improve and enforce legal and policy framework to address child labour with the EU support 1.1.2 Number of persons trained and acquiring new skills on fight against child labour with EU support				
Output 2 related to Outcome 1	1.2 Improved learning and skills by children removed from or at risk of labour and reintegrated into education or training in selected areas and sectors	1.2.1 Number of children enrolled in education with the EU support disaggregated by sex, age and disability 1.2.2 Number children enrolled in training or apprenticeships with the EU support disaggregated by sex, age and disability				
Output 3 related to Outcome 1	1.3 Improved capacity of formal and informal businesses have adopted preventive and remedial measures on child labour in selected areas and sectors	1.3.1 Number of persons and companies participating in training/workshops organised with the EU support (disaggregated by sex and age) 1.3.2 Number of remedial cases of child labour by businesses supported by the EU				
Output 1 related to Outcome 2	2.1 Increased multi-stakeholder partnerships to globally eradicate child labour	2.1.1. Number of new partners supported by the EU to take actions against child labour				
Output 2 related to Outcome 2	2.2 Improved innovative measures to tackle child labour in selected value chains	2.1.2. Number of measures developed and adopted by stakeholders to address child labour in value chains with the EU support.				

4. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

4.1. Financing Agreement

In order to implement this action, it is not envisaged to conclude a financing agreement.

4.2. Indicative Implementation Period

The indicative operational implementation period of this action, during which the activities described in section 3.1 will be carried out and the corresponding contracts and agreements implemented, is 72 months from the date of adoption by the Commission of this Financing Decision.

Extensions of the implementation period may be agreed by the Commission's responsible authorising officer by amending this Financing Decision and the relevant contracts and agreements.

4.3. Implementation Modalities

The Commission will ensure that the EU appropriate rules and procedures for providing financing to third parties are respected, including review procedures, where appropriate, and compliance of the action with EU restrictive measures.

4.3.1. Indirect Management with a Member State Organisation or an EU specialised (traditional/regulatory) agency or international organisation.

This action may be implemented in indirect management with pillar assessed entity(ies) that will be selected by the Commission's services using the following criteria.

In accordance with article 154 of the Financial Regulation 2018¹³ and in compliance with the relevant requirements, potential implementing partners including EU Member States, international organisations and other pillar assessed entities will be selected for their high knowledge and expertise in addressing the root causes and contributing to end child labour as required in the action; political and diplomatic skills to engage with a variety of stakeholders; operational capacities to manage funds and types of contracts with various entities; added value for the strategic approach of the EU multilateral engagement and increased EU visibility.

One or more pillar assessed entities would implement the full action or part of it.

4.3.2. Change from Indirect to Direct Management mode due to exceptional circumstances

In case the preferred indirect management modality for the full action or part of it cannot be implemented due to circumstances outside of the Commission's control, the action or part of it will be implemented in direct management through grants.

(a) Purpose of the grant(s)

The grants will contribute to achieve the global objective aiming at reducing and preventing all forms of child labour in selected value chains.

¹³ Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 July 2018 on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union, amending Regulations (EU) No 1296/2013, (EU) No 1301/2013, (EU) No 1303/2013, (EU) No 1304/2013, (EU) No 1309/2013, (EU) No 1316/2013, (EU) No 223/2014, (EU) No 283/2014, and Decision No 541/2014/EU and repealing Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012
<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=celex:32018R1046>

(b) Type of applicants targeted

The potential applicants for funding will include international and civil society organisations, non-governmental organisations, social partners such as employers' and workers associations, trade unions, local authorities, public bodies, not for profit organisations, public or private economic operators, and will be selected according to the criteria set out in section 4.3.1.

4.4. Scope of geographical eligibility for procurement and grants

The geographical eligibility in terms of place of establishment for participating in procurement and grant award procedures and in terms of origin of supplies purchased as established in the basic act and set out in the relevant contractual documents shall apply, subject to the following provisions.

The Commission's authorising officer responsible may extend the geographical eligibility on the basis of urgency or of unavailability of services in the markets of the countries or territories concerned, or in other duly substantiated cases where application of the eligibility rules would make the realisation of this action impossible or exceedingly difficult (Article 28(10) NDICI-Global Europe Regulation).

4.5. Indicative Budget

Indicative Budget components	EU contribution (amount in EUR)
	10 000 000
Implementation modalities – cf. section 4.3	
Objective: to reduce and prevent all forms of child labour in selected value chains	
Indirect management – cf. section 4.3.1	10 000 000
Evaluation – cf. section 5.2 Audit – cf. section 5.3	will be covered by another Decision
Strategic communication and public diplomacy – cf. section 6	N.A
Contingencies	N.A
Totals	10 000 000

4.6. Organisational Set-up and Responsibilities

As part of its prerogative of budget implementation and to safeguard the financial interests of the Union, the Commission may participate in the above governance structures set up for governing the implementation of the action. The Commission will be part of the steering committee established by the selected implementing partner(s) and regular and specialised meetings. Relevant Commission's services and EU Delegations will advise the governance structure.

4.7. Pre-conditions

No pre-conditions.

5. PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT

5.1. Monitoring and Reporting

The day-to-day technical and financial monitoring of the implementation of this action will be a continuous process, and part of the implementing partner's responsibilities. To this aim, the implementing partner shall establish a permanent internal, technical and financial monitoring system for the action and elaborate regular progress reports (not less than annual) and final reports. Every report shall provide an accurate account of implementation of the action, difficulties encountered, changes introduced, as well as the degree of achievement of its results (Outputs and direct Outcomes) as measured by corresponding indicators, using as reference the logframe matrix (for project modality) and the partner's strategy, policy or reform action plan list (for budget support).

The Commission may undertake additional project monitoring visits both through its own staff and through independent consultants recruited directly by the Commission for independent monitoring reviews (or recruited by the responsible agent contracted by the Commission for implementing such reviews).

Roles and responsibilities for data collection, analysis and monitoring:

Under the indirect managed mode, the selected implementing partner(s) will be pillar assessed. They will have in place a rigorous and permanent internal, technical and financial monitoring system for the action. Specific progress reports will be regularly elaborated in addition of the consolidated annual reports.

For the nature of the action, baselines and data collection will also be part of the activities with possible surveys by the selected implementing partner(s) at the very beginning of the first phase.

Stakeholders will be regularly involved. Youth and children will be included in all the relevant phases of the action as part of the participatory approach with possible surveys.

5.2. Evaluation

Having regard to the importance of the action, a mid-term and final evaluation(s) will be carried out for this action or its components via independent consultants contracted by the Commission or via an implementing partner.

In case a mid-term evaluation is envisaged: It will be carried out for learning purposes, in particular with respect to highlight strengths and weaknesses, further research needs and to launch a second phase of the action.

In case a final or ex-post evaluation is envisaged: it will be carried out for accountability and learning purposes at various levels (including for policy revision), taking into account in particular the fact that an innovative action and pilot interventions being tested, best practices in other sectors and countries would be replicated.

The Commission shall inform the implementing partner at least six months in advance of the dates envisaged for the evaluation missions. The implementing partner shall collaborate efficiently and effectively with the evaluation experts, and inter alia provide them with all necessary information and documentation, as well as access to the project premises and activities.

The evaluation reports shall be shared with the partner country and other key stakeholders following the best practice of evaluation dissemination. The implementing partner and the Commission shall analyse the conclusions and recommendations of the evaluations and, where appropriate, in agreement with the partner country, jointly decide on the follow-up actions to be taken and any adjustments necessary, including, if indicated, the reorientation of the project.

The financing of the evaluation shall be covered by another measure constituting a Financing Decision.

5.3. Audit and Verifications

Without prejudice to the obligations applicable to contracts concluded for the implementation of this action, the Commission may, on the basis of a risk assessment, contract independent audit or verification assignments for one or several contracts or agreements.

6. STRATEGIC COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC DIPLOMACY

The 2021-2027 programming cycle will adopt a new approach to pooling, programming and deploying strategic communication and public diplomacy resources.

It will remain a contractual obligation for all entities implementing EU-funded external actions to inform the relevant audiences of the Union's support for their work by displaying the EU emblem and a short funding statement as appropriate on all communication materials related to the actions concerned. This obligation will continue to apply equally, regardless of whether the actions concerned are implemented by the Commission, partner countries, service providers, grant beneficiaries or entrusted or delegated entities such as UN agencies, international financial institutions and agencies of EU member states.

However, action documents for specific sector programmes are no longer required to include a provision for communication and visibility actions promoting the programmes concerned. These resources will instead be consolidated in Cooperation Facilities established by support measure action documents, allowing the Commission to plan and execute multiannual strategic communication and public diplomacy actions with sufficient critical mass to be effective on a national scale.

APPENDIX 1 REPORTING IN OPSYS

An Intervention (also generally called project/programme) is the operational entity associated to a coherent set of activities and results structured in a logical framework aiming at delivering development change or progress. Interventions are the most effective (hence optimal) entities for the operational follow-up by the Commission of its external development operations. As such, Interventions constitute the base unit for managing operational implementations, assessing performance, monitoring, evaluation, internal and external communication, reporting and aggregation.

Primary Interventions are those contracts or groups of contracts bearing reportable results and respecting the following business rule: 'a given contract can only contribute to one primary intervention and not more than one'. An individual contract that does not produce direct reportable results and cannot be logically grouped with other result reportable contracts is considered a 'support entities'. The addition of all primary interventions and support entities is equivalent to the full development portfolio of the Institution.

The present Action identifies as

Action level		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Single action	Present action: all contracts in the present action