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Policy Development Section

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### FIFTH ITEM ON THE AGENDA

## Update on the costed and time-bound integrated strategy to address decent work deficits in the tobacco sector

#### Purpose of the document

This document provides an update on the costed and time-bound integrated strategy to address decent work deficits in the tobacco sector and the mobilization of the necessary resources for the implementation of this strategy. The Governing Body is invited to authorize the publication of the draft Note on the Proceedings of the Technical Meeting held in Kampala (3–5 July 2019); endorse the integrated strategy to address decent work deficits in the tobacco sector to be financed by voluntary contributions from multi- and bilateral aid for development cooperation augmented by ILO resources – if necessary – in order to operationalize the integrated strategy in the four former public–private partnership (PPP) countries (see draft decision in paragraph 25).

**Relevant strategic objective:** Standards and fundamental principles and rights at work.

**Main relevant outcome/cross-cutting policy driver:** Outcome 5: Decent work in the rural economy and outcome 8: Protecting workers from unacceptable forms of work.

**Policy implications:** None.

**Legal implications:** None.

**Financial implications:** Voluntary contributions from multi- and bilateral aid for development cooperation augmented by ILO resources if necessary.

**Follow-up action required:** None.

**Author unit:** Sectoral Policies Department (SECTOR).

**Related documents:** GB.329/POL/6; GB.331/POL/5; GB.332/POL/5; GB.334/POL/5.

## Introduction

1. At its 334th Session, the Governing Body of the International Labour Organization (ILO) requested the holding of a technical meeting to promote an exchange of views on the further development and implementation of the integrated strategy to address decent work deficits in the tobacco sector.<sup>1</sup> It also requested the Director-General to present an update on the costed and time-bound integrated strategy to the Governing Body at its 337th Session (October–November 2019).
2. This integrated strategy has a global scope with three building blocks: (a) to promote an enabling policy environment for decent work; (b) to strengthen social dialogue; and (c) to assist countries to address decent work deficits in the tobacco sector, including child labour, and to promote economic diversification. The structure of the integrated strategy was first discussed and welcomed by the Governing Body in March 2018.<sup>2</sup>
3. The integrated strategy benefited from an exchange of views among tripartite constituents that took place in the framework of the Technical Meeting in Kampala, Uganda, on 3–5 July 2019, as well as country consultations in Uganda, Zambia, the United Republic of Tanzania and Malawi held in May–September 2018 and subsequently in the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia in June–July 2019.<sup>3</sup> It builds on the conclusions and resolutions of the 2003 Tripartite Meeting on the Future of Employment in the Tobacco Sector.<sup>4</sup> It also takes into account the principles and values expressed in the ILO Centenary Declaration for the Future of Work, 2019.<sup>5</sup> The 2003 meeting underscored the importance of continued research on employment and occupational safety and health (OSH) in the sector; the promotion of decent work in tobacco growing and processing, especially through the observance of the principles and rights enshrined in the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and its Follow-up; and the promotion of social dialogue. The conclusions and resolutions emphasized the need to promote the ratification and implementation of the eight ILO core Conventions and other relevant instruments such as the Workers' Representatives Convention, 1971 (No. 135), and the Safety and Health in Agriculture Convention, 2001 (No. 184), and the elimination of discrimination based on gender in the tobacco sector.
4. The integrated strategy also draws on the lessons learned from the implementation of development cooperation projects on the elimination of child labour in tobacco-growing communities and the agricultural sector at large as well as projects on the promotion of decent work in the rural economy. It takes into consideration the non-binding *Model Policy for agencies of the United Nations system on preventing tobacco industry interference (Model Policy)* developed by the United Nations (UN) Interagency Task Force on the

<sup>1</sup> [GB.334/POL/PV](#).

<sup>2</sup> [GB.332/POL/5](#).

<sup>3</sup> ILO: *Note on the proceedings*, Technical Meeting to Promote an Exchange of Views on the Further Development and Implementation of the Integrated Strategy to Address Decent Work Deficits in the Tobacco Sector (Kampala, 2019).

<sup>4</sup> ILO: *Note on the proceedings*, Tripartite Meeting on the Future of Employment in the Tobacco Sector (TMETS/2003/15) (Geneva, 2003).

<sup>5</sup> [ILO Centenary Declaration for the Future of Work, 2019](#).

Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases, of which the ILO is a member.<sup>6</sup> The Secretary-General of the United Nations, in his communication to Members of the United Nations System and the Chief Executives Board for Coordination of 20 August 2019,<sup>7</sup> encouraged all entities in the UN system to adhere to the model policy for preventing tobacco industry interference as adopted by the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and in addition discouraged the receiving of funds from, or partnering with, the tobacco industry.

5. Decent work deficits exist in different segments of the tobacco supply chain, which comprises growing and processing of tobacco leaf, manufacturing of tobacco products, marketing and distribution. Decent work deficits that often affect rural economies of developing countries, including governance gaps, informality, low productivity, underdeveloped production systems, and limited access to services, infrastructure and social protection, are also common across many countries engaged in tobacco leaf production. Smallholder and family farms, which dominate tobacco growing in these countries, are typically challenged by: the lack of economies of scale; inadequate access to markets, inputs and technology, and high input costs; poor agribusiness management skills; poor infrastructure; and environmental factors. At the same time, advances in technologies, rising health awareness, climate change and increasing popularity of alternative products to cigarettes as well as governments' commitment to the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) that results in stricter regulations on tobacco products, are resulting in changing patterns of demand, production and employment in the sector. These developments can be observed in both developing and advanced economies. Some 176 of the ILO's 187 member States are party to the FCTC.
6. In view of the different types of challenges facing the tobacco sector, which at upstream supply chain stages may be attributable to the conditions in the agricultural sector in general, and the different country contexts and economic conditions, not all elements of the strategy may be applicable in a particular case or country.

## **Building blocks of the integrated strategy**

### **Building block 1: Enabling policy environment**

7. As presented to the Governing Body at its 332nd session in March 2018<sup>8</sup> and based on the consultations with tripartite constituents at national and global levels including in the framework of the Technical Meeting in Kampala, the development of multifaceted and coherent policy responses to challenges facing rural areas would be the first building block of the integrated strategy. An enabling policy environment is key not only to tackling decent work deficits in tobacco but also to the promotion of decent work in agriculture as a whole. Countries may prioritize action to promote an enabling environment based on their circumstances and needs. Such action may involve:

<sup>6</sup> [GB.332/POL/5](#), para. 2.

<sup>7</sup> [http://www.healthjustice.ph/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/UN-Sec-Gen-on-non-engagement-with-TI\\_Aug2019.pdf](http://www.healthjustice.ph/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/UN-Sec-Gen-on-non-engagement-with-TI_Aug2019.pdf).

<sup>8</sup> [GB.332/POL/5](#).

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- undertaking policy oriented research and analysis to inform country-specific plans and programmes for the sector and collecting and analysing relevant data (disaggregated by sex, age, rural/urban location and other characteristics);
  - developing national employment plans, legislative and regulatory frameworks, in which emphasis is placed on the promotion of decent work in the rural economy, including in the tobacco sector and agriculture at large;
  - improving skills and entrepreneurship development systems, taking into account the needs of the rural economy, and aligning them with countries' economic, development and sectoral policies, strategies, priorities and needs;
  - promoting ratification and effective implementation of international labour standards relevant to the rural economy, thereby ensuring a rights-based approach to development while providing an enabling environment for improved productivity and performance. In addition to the ILO core Conventions, international labour standards that are of direct relevance to agriculture include, among others: the Labour Inspection (Agriculture) Convention, 1969 (No. 129); the Right of Association (Agriculture) Convention, 1921 (No. 11); the Plantations Convention, 1958 (No. 110); Convention No. 135; the Rural Workers' Organisations Convention, 1975 (No. 141); the Social Protection Floors Recommendation, 2012 (No. 202); and Convention No. 184. This would also require strengthening the knowledge of relevant labour standards among the tripartite constituents and all other stakeholders. South-South and triangular cooperation provides a particularly relevant framework for sharing of expertise and experiences among countries in the implementation of these Conventions and their application in the rural economy;
  - formulating and implementing measures to establish a safe and healthy working environment and decent conditions of work in agricultural supply chains including in tobacco;
  - eliminating all forms of discrimination and empowering women across the agricultural sector and rural communities by promoting their participation in decision-making, pay equity, and social dialogue. In tobacco-growing communities, the focus should also be on improving access to education and training, credit and markets, including with respect to diversification;
  - improving access to public services, in particular universal and free, quality, basic education as well as universal, affordable, quality healthcare, which constitute an essential right and serves as a foundation for decent work, vocational guidance and training and lifelong learning;
  - taking active measures to facilitate the transition of workers and economic units from the informal to the formal economy, while respecting workers' rights and ensuring opportunities for income security, livelihoods and entrepreneurship;
  - developing and implementing evidence-based strategies for economic diversification, in particular in the context of increasing food production to ensure food security and projected reductions in demand for tobacco leaf. Feasibility studies into the cultivation of different crops should be part of these strategies;
  - facilitating the creation of an enabling environment for sustainable enterprise development, which is essential for sustainable development and decent job creation;

- diminishing governance gaps and enforcing compliance with laws and regulations in rural areas, including in tobacco-growing communities, by strengthening labour administration and inspection systems; and
- ensuring policy coherence across national development frameworks, sectoral strategies, national employment policies and plans, including a focus on addressing decent work deficits in the tobacco sector within these frameworks. This requires concerted action, through a whole-of-government approach, characterized by strong inter-ministerial coordination and policy coherence, for example between ministries of labour, agriculture, health, trade, planning and education, and between national and local governments.

## **Building block 2: Strengthened social dialogue**

8. As echoed in the deliberations in Kampala and in the national consultations, addressing decent work deficits in the tobacco sector requires robust social dialogue based on respect for freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining. As reaffirmed in the ILO Centenary Declaration for the Future of Work, 2019, “social dialogue contributes to the overall cohesion of societies and is crucial for a well-functioning and productive economy”. Strengthening social dialogue and the institutions for social dialogue constitutes the second building block of the strategy and this may involve:

- encouraging governments, and employers’ and workers’ organizations to engage in various forms of effective social dialogue at different levels to advance decent and sustainable work, OSH, and a just transition towards sustainability in agriculture. Given the sector’s global nature, cross-border social dialogue could be considered, where possible. Multinational enterprises and global union federations representing workers in the sector could consider developing a mechanism/system of social dialogue at the international level;
- strengthening mechanisms and institutions for social dialogue in agriculture, including giving a voice to farmers and engaging rural workers’ organizations in policymaking. This can include promoting the establishment and growth of cooperatives and farmer organizations by creating an enabling legal and governance framework, and building their capacity to operate effectively. Addressing barriers to women’s representation is essential;
- enhancing the capacity of employers’ and workers’ organizations to increase their membership and effectively represent and advocate for their members; and
- improving the capacity of labour and other relevant ministries to promote dialogue on ways to address decent work deficits in the tobacco-growing communities.

## **Building block 3: Addressing decent work deficits in the tobacco sector**

9. The third building block of the integrated strategy comprises actions to address decent work deficits in tobacco-growing communities including child labour and including through economic diversification. Depending on the structure and characteristics of the tobacco sector in a specific country and economic conditions, action to address decent work deficits, and promote diversification, may involve:

- promoting effective OSH management systems and a preventive OSH culture, including through raising awareness on occupational risks and prevention related to

tobacco farming and providing relevant training underpinned by sectoral health-risk assessments and corrective action plans. This would also involve raising awareness on the importance of the provision and use of personal protective equipment to all workers and at no cost to them;

- ensuring that all workers in the agricultural sector, including those in the tobacco sector, enjoy adequate protection including an adequate minimum wage (statutory or negotiated), social protection, and maximum limits on working time;
- strengthening action on child labour, including through improved education infrastructure and access to universal and free, quality basic public education, identifying opportunities to scale up and replicate successful interventions;
- improving agricultural practices and farmers’ incomes, for example by skills training and by introducing new/intermediate technologies;
- establishing or strengthening producer cooperatives, an approach that has proved to be successful in addressing decent work deficits in agriculture and helping to improve household income by permitting economies of scale in purchasing and facilitating pooling of labour, transport and warehousing, as well as by promoting diversification;
- strengthening labour administration and labour inspection systems to ensure full compliance with laws and regulations and access to appropriate and effective remedy and complaints mechanisms;
- promoting local economic development by strengthening social dialogue among local stakeholders, supporting the formulation and implementation of local-level rural development and employment strategies, formalization, sustainable enterprise development, value chain upgrading, business development and financial services;
- enhancing communities’ capacity to identify alternative crops and higher value sectors, such as rural tourism and commerce, that have a potential to generate jobs and incomes, supported by business development and financial services, and training on risk management and prevention. This may also require increasing public investment in the development of supply chains for alternative products (for example, through infrastructure development, including social infrastructure), building new and better support systems for technical advice on diversification and providing logistical support; and
- Promoting the Tripartite Declaration of Principles concerning Multinational Enterprises and Social Policy (MNE Declaration), as called upon in the 2003 resolution concerning fundamental principles and rights at work in the tobacco sector.<sup>9</sup>

## Implementing the integrated strategy: An ILO costed and time-bound intervention model

10. The following costed and time-bound intervention model provides an ILO framework to address decent work deficits in the tobacco sector. It is based on the following contextual assumptions: low-income tobacco-growing economy with high dependence on agriculture

<sup>9</sup> ILO: *Note on the proceedings*, Tripartite Meeting on the Future of Employment in the Tobacco Sector, op. cit.

for income and employment; high rate of rural unemployment; weak institutional capacity; and governance gaps.

11. Based on this intervention model, the Office will provide support to countries in developing and implementing their national programmes in tobacco-growing communities. The model follows a two-pronged approach, combining an institutional development component with a direct support component. The institutional development component aims at improving the capacity of the government and employers' and workers' organizations in addressing the decent work challenges in tobacco-growing communities. The direct support component includes targeted action to address decent work deficits on the ground. It pays particular attention to improving knowledge and awareness at the community level about decent work, enhancing capacity among farmers and their organizations, including cooperatives, and increasing technical skills in sectors targeted for diversification. The time frame for programme implementation is three years.

### **Costed and time-bound intervention model for building block 1: Enabling policy environment**

***Outcome 1. Tripartite constituents have greater knowledge and capacity to identify and effectively address decent work deficits, including child labour, in the tobacco sector, and promote diversification as a means to improve livelihoods, incomes and food security***

#### Outputs

- 1.1. A diagnostic on working conditions in the sector, whose findings would be validated in a tripartite setting and constitute the basis for national programmes.
- 1.2. A technical assessment/analysis of the extent to which national laws, regulations and practices as applied in the tobacco sector are aligned with international labour standards, including ILO core Conventions and other standards of direct relevance to the sector, taking into account, where applicable, the guidance of the ILO supervisory bodies.
- 1.3. Research and analysis on social security schemes, wages, OSH, child labour, productivity and other technical areas, as appropriate.
- 1.4. Research and analysis of the drivers of informality, including the review of legal and policy frameworks and practice, with a view to developing coordinated measures to facilitate the formalization of the informal economy and promoting an enabling business environment.
- 1.5. National-level awareness-raising campaigns on rights at work, child labour, sectoral issues, etc.

Indicative cost estimate for outcome 1 is US\$245,000.

***Outcome 2. An improved enabling environment facilitates the tripartite constituents' efforts to address decent work deficits in the tobacco sector and promote decent work in the rural economy***

Outputs

- 2.1. Revised legislation that addresses identified legislative and regulatory gaps.
- 2.2. Promotional campaign for the ratification of relevant ILO Conventions.
- 2.3. National employment policy review or development; or, sectoral policy review or development.
- 2.4. Strategic approach to monitor workplace compliance, including through the development and delivery of training programmes for labour inspectors.
- 2.5. OSH policies and management systems.
- 2.6. A determined or revised list of types of hazardous employment or work with a focus on agriculture, in accordance with relevant labour standards.

Indicative cost estimate for outcome 2 is US\$235,000.

**Costed and time-bound intervention model for building block 2: Strengthened social dialogue**

***Outcome 3. Effective social dialogue on issues pertaining to the tobacco sector is established and social partners have stronger capacity to improve their outreach, organization, and collective action.***

Outputs

- 3.1. Needs assessments of the tripartite constituents, including with regard to their capacity to engage in effective social dialogue, identify decent work challenges and formulate strategies to address them.
- 3.2. Sector-specific social dialogue mechanism/platform established or strengthened; alternatively, issues pertinent to the sector mainstreamed in broader dialogue processes relevant to agriculture, with a view to ensuring, inter alia, policy coherence among different government ministries and engagement of the social partners.
- 3.3. Improved capacity of employers' and workers' organizations to strengthen their membership and effectively represent and advocate for their members.
- 3.4. Improved capacity of national stakeholders, through needs-based training programmes on relevant issues, including international labour standards, OSH, child labour and other fundamental principles and rights at work to effectively participate in social dialogue processes.

Indicative cost estimate for outcome 3 is US\$170,000.

## **Costed and time-bound intervention model for building block 3: Promoting decent work in the tobacco sector**

### ***Outcome 4. Decent work deficits identified and mitigated in the tobacco sector, leading to measurable improvements in working conditions***

#### Outputs

- 4.1. A local-level sectoral platform for regular exchange between farmers and their organizations, trade unions, the industry, local authorities, local community and their leaders.
- 4.2. Improved knowledge at the community level about labour laws, regulations, the rights of children, the value of education and the adverse effects of child labour, hazardous child labour, OSH, economic diversification, etc. through the development and dissemination of outreach and information, education and communication materials.
- 4.3. Enhanced knowledge among employers and workers on the rights at work and responsibilities.
- 4.4. Improved capacity of workers' organizations to conduct organizational activities and participate in collective bargaining.
- 4.5. Improved capacity of employers' organizations to respond to the needs of their members and promote policies for a conducive environment for enterprise and job creation.
- 4.6. Effective operation of child labour monitoring systems and child labour committees.
- 4.7. Improved capacity of cooperatives in relevant areas including, among others, management, governance and quality standards, through needs-based training programmes.
- 4.8. Upgraded technical capacities and know-how in business and financial management among farmers.
- 4.9. Enterprise-level social dialogue established.

Indicative cost estimate for outcome 4 is US\$520,000.

### ***Outcome 5. Farmers increasingly engage in diversification as a means to improve livelihoods, income and food security***

#### Outputs

- 5.1. Skills needs assessment and the assessment of the capacity of technical and vocational education and training institutions.
- 5.2. Feasibility and rapid market assessments, selected sector analysis, to identify potential crops and/or alternative sectors for diversification.
- 5.3. Increased technical skills in sectors targeted for diversification.

- 5.4. Improved capacity of business development and financial service providers to provide relevant services to micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) and farmers.
- 5.5. Improved access to training (vocational skills, functional literacy, and entrepreneurship) and post-training support, with a particular focus on women.

Indicative cost estimate for outcome 5 is US\$500,000.

### **Costed and time-bound intervention model per country**

12. The indicative cost estimate for a three-year programme per country, based on the above intervention model, is US\$1,670,000. Given that national programmes reflect country-specific contexts while taking into account past and ongoing initiatives in the tobacco or larger agricultural sector, not all elements of the strategy may be applicable in a specific country. Country-specific projects will be developed on the basis of national consultations and programmes and tailored to the country's needs, unique circumstances and priorities. In addition to national level support, the Office will develop several products and activities that may benefit a larger number of countries. This global component of the intervention model would include monitoring and evaluation; knowledge-sharing, including through the collection of good practices and research; and the promotion of policy coherence and social dialogue. The Office is committed to working with member States and social partners, notably through development cooperation, beyond the three-year period to support them in their efforts to address decent work deficits in the tobacco sector and the agricultural sector at large.

### **Development and financing of national programmes for addressing decent work deficits in the tobacco sector**

13. The integrated strategy presented above would need to be set within and driven by national priorities regarding decent work in the tobacco and rural economy sectors in general.
14. A review of national frameworks pertinent to the sector (for example, for agriculture, trade, employment and health) in the countries formerly covered by ILO programmes on the elimination of child labour in the tobacco sector,<sup>10</sup> has indicated that further alignment may be required to ensure the effective development and implementation of national programmes for the tobacco sector. References to tobacco appear only in selected policy frameworks in some of these countries, whereas their UN cooperation frameworks focus on the development of more productive, sustainable and diversified agriculture in the context of food and nutrition security, but do not make references to tobacco growing.
15. A mapping of bilateral development partners, UN agencies and international finance institutions active in the same four countries, identifying their geographic and thematic priorities, has also indicated that, in the context of the rural economy, their main focus has been primarily on improving productivity and profitability of agricultural value chains and diversification to promote sustainable and inclusive agricultural growth. While some development partners support diversification out of tobacco, none work directly in the tobacco sector. However, as emerged in the discussions at the Kampala meeting, some of the major tobacco industry actors were engaged in supporting tobacco-growing farmers to

<sup>10</sup> The review covered Malawi, Zambia, the United Republic of Tanzania and Uganda.

diversify their crops, in addition to supporting action aimed at eliminating child labour in the sector.<sup>11</sup>

16. In developing national programmes to address decent work deficits in the tobacco sector, it is essential to ensure a whole-of-government approach by strengthening the inter-ministerial dialogue with a view to aligning policy priorities for the agricultural sector, which would include tobacco, with those of national investment, trade and health policies. As indicated above, national priorities will determine the scope of such programmes. Ministries of labour and social partners will need to play a key role in defining national priorities and programmes, including for the tobacco sector. Building on past and current work undertaken, Governments of the former public–private partnership (PPP) countries could, in close consultation with social partners, consider developing their national programmes as a matter of urgency. These national programmes should also include a financing strategy.
17. Financing of the national programmes may need to come from a combination of sustainable sources of funding. Domestic resources invested in the programme will provide powerful leverage to attract other sources of funding. South–South and triangular cooperation may provide important opportunities for developing countries to benefit from the experiences of other countries in the same sector. Contributions from and through the UN system, from relevant development finance institutions as well as the bilateral development partners of the countries concerned could also be solicited.
18. The private sector has an important role to play in addressing decent work deficits in the tobacco sector as well as the rural economy at large. Given enterprises' responsibility to comply with national law wherever they operate, their action to ensure responsible business conduct and implement due diligence in their management systems, in line with the MNE Declaration and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, should constitute an integral part of efforts to create and maintain decent working conditions in the sector. To this effect, the private sector could focus on specific areas defined under national programmes. Private sector-supported activities could be implemented through partners active in the tobacco sector, or platforms set up for that purpose.
19. The ILO's time-bound integrated strategy focuses on addressing decent work deficits in the agricultural sector, which includes tobacco, and also includes economic diversification strategies. Action undertaken in the context of the ILO integrated strategy is intended to be financed by voluntary contributions from multi- and bilateral aid for development cooperation, augmented by ILO resources, if necessary. In operationalizing the integrated strategy, which has a global scope and is applicable to all tobacco-producing countries, priority will be given to the four former PPP countries. The implementation of the national programmes could help countries effectively address their national priorities while allowing the ILO to pursue its mandate of promoting decent work for all, including for workers in the rural economy and the tobacco sector specifically.
20. The Office has undertaken efforts to mobilize funding for continued ILO technical assistance for addressing decent work deficits in the tobacco sector. Consultations have been held in June–July 2019 in the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia with key multilateral and bilateral development partners as well as sister UN agencies to identify areas of collaboration and possible avenues for joint resource mobilization. These consultations reveal that, while not directly working in the tobacco sector, many rural economy programmes by these development partners offer opportunities to address various decent work issues, including working conditions, labour market governance, skills and OSH, that could also benefit tobacco-growing farmers and communities. The finalization and effective operationalization

<sup>11</sup> ILO: *Note on the proceedings*, Technical Meeting to Promote an Exchange of Views on the Further Development and Implementation of the Integrated Strategy, op. cit., pp. 31–32.

of the integrated strategy is imperative to ensuring a full buy-in and financial support for its implementation from multilateral and bilateral partners. While there are prospects for voluntary contributions from multi- and bilateral aid for development cooperation, no formal pledges for funding have been made thus far by these donors. The Office continues working closely with other UN agencies, in particular the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), on the promotion of sustainable rural livelihoods and the elimination of rural poverty in the context of its work on the rural economy. Furthermore, the Office will strengthen collaboration with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to improve access to quality education at the community level.

21. The consultations referred to in paragraph 19 have been held in the context of the Regular Budget Supplementary Account (RBSA)-funded programme that addresses decent work deficits in tobacco-growing communities in the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia. Implemented since April 2019 with a budget of US\$1.8 million,<sup>12</sup> the programme aims to enhance policy coherence and support for decent work in agriculture through appropriate regulations and monitoring, strengthen the capacity of social partners to promote social dialogue, assist tobacco-growing communities to address decent work deficits and to promote diversification. Several planning and coordination activities have been conducted in both countries, including technical missions and planning workshops that facilitated consultations with and among the tripartite constituents on priority areas of focus and the implementation of the programmes.
22. The RBSA-funded programme in the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia takes into consideration the lessons learned from the work undertaken by the ILO in collaboration with the private sector on the elimination of child labour in tobacco-growing communities in selected countries. The Achieving Reduction of Child Labour in Support of Education (ARISE) programme was implemented between 2011 and 2018, as part of a PPP with Japan Tobacco International (JTI). With an approximate budget of US\$10 million,<sup>13</sup> this eight-year programme included global and country-specific components implemented in four countries. The programme contributed to: an enhanced knowledge base on OSH in tobacco growing; strengthened capacity of government officials and JTI staff to tackle child labour in the tobacco supply chain; and the enhancement of JTI's Agricultural Labour Practices (ALP) programme. The project also facilitated direct participation of the private sector in the rehabilitation, withdrawal and prevention of children from child labour, self-help groups and community child labour monitoring committees.
23. Between 2002 and 2018, the Office also partnered with the Eliminating Child Labour in Tobacco Growing Foundation (ECLT). The amount of funding received from the ECLT in the course of the partnership was approximately US\$5.3 million. This included a programme on hazardous child labour implemented between 2015 and 2018 in the United Republic of

<sup>12</sup> Country-specific RBSA-funded programme budgets are as follows: the United Republic of Tanzania (US\$892,696), Zambia (US\$920,448).

<sup>13</sup> Country-specific programme budgets for ARISE I (2011–15) were as follows: [Malawi](#) (US\$1,313,861), [Zambia](#) (US\$1,562,534), [Brazil](#) (US\$1,175,626); and the budget of the [global training component](#) was US\$621,449. Country-specific programme budgets for ARISE II (2015–18) were as follows: [Malawi](#) (US\$2,027,895), [the United Republic of Tanzania](#) (US\$530,181), [Zambia](#) (US\$1,255,363), [Brazil](#) (US\$685,779); and the budget of the global component, the [Global Training Programme](#), was US\$297,684. The budget of the global [Expanded support to ALP programme](#) component was US\$251,862, while the budget of the global [JTI/ALP Impact Assessment Framework](#) component was US\$184,925.

Tanzania, Malawi, Uganda and Zambia with a cumulative budget of US\$2.7 million.<sup>14</sup> The programme aimed at developing global guidance on hazardous child labour and OSH in tobacco growing and strengthening social dialogue and capacity among the tripartite constituents and other relevant actors to accelerate action on child labour. It supported the strengthening or creation of community-based child labour monitoring systems that identify and remediate child labour in tobacco-growing areas, drawing linkages with education and social protection systems and labour inspectorates.

24. While the RBSA-funded programme in the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia focuses specifically on the tobacco sector, in Malawi and Uganda, the ILO has been implementing other activities aimed at eliminating child labour in agriculture, with a focus on select supply chains other than tobacco. These activities seek to support the constituents in improving national legislation, institutional and policy frameworks to address the basic needs and rights of children engaged in or at risk of child labour. They also aim at institutionalizing innovative and evidence-based solutions that address the root causes of child labour and improve knowledge-sharing and partnerships. The ILO has also been implementing skills and value chain development programmes focusing on the agricultural sector.<sup>15</sup> In this regard, results that will have been achieved under these initiatives will have a positive impact on the entire agricultural sector, including tobacco.

## Draft decision

### 25. *The Governing Body:*

- (a) *authorized the Director-General to publish the draft Note on the Proceedings of the Technical Meeting to Promote an Exchange of Views on the Further Development and Implementation of the Integrated Strategy to Address Decent Work Deficits in the Tobacco Sector (Kampala, 3–5 July 2019); and*
- (b) *endorsed the time-bound and costed integrated strategy to address decent work deficits in the tobacco sector, which is to be financed by voluntary contributions from multi- and bilateral aid for development cooperation, augmented by ILO resources – if necessary – in order to operationalize the integrated strategy in the four former public–private partnership countries.*

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<sup>14</sup> Country-specific programme budgets for ECLT–ILO partnership between 2015 and 2018 were as follows: [Malawi](#) (US\$659,273), [Uganda](#) (US\$439,351), with the [global component](#) budget of US\$1,616,595.

<sup>15</sup> For example, in Malawi, the ILO has been implementing the Skills for Trade and Economic Diversification (STED) programme, which supports national partners in developing the current and future skills needed in tradable sectors for higher exports, import competition and greater diversification, and focuses on the agricultural sector.