FROM RESEARCH TO ACTION (RTA) PROJECT:
Using Knowledge to Accelerate Progress in the Elimination of Child Labour and Forced Labour

Keywords in the Forced Labour Evidence Gap Map

Welcome to the Keyword Guide for the Forced Labour Evidence Gap Map (EGM)!

The Forced Labour EGM includes records (peer-reviewed papers or reports) relevant to forced labour indexed in the Bibliography tool. Note that the Evidence Gap Map is only accessible on computers and tablets, not smartphones. If you have any further questions, please contact us at rtaproject@ilo.org.

Factors

Category	Sub-category	Description
Demographics	Gender	The record discusses gender as a factor influencing forced labour.
	Ethnicity	The record discusses the ethnicity of workers as a factor influencing forced labour.
	Household structure	The record discusses the household structure of workers as a factor influencing forced labour.
Identification and withdrawal	Identification/Referral system	The record discusses the identification of forced labour or referral of these workers to services.
	Release	The record discusses the release of the individual from the condition of forced labour.
Public governance and labour regulation	Legal framework	The record discusses the role of the legal framework and policy environment in combatting forced labour.
	Law enforcement and monitoring	The record discusses the role of law enforcement authorities (e.g., police, labour inspectors) and workplace monitoring in combatting forced labour.
	Penalties	The record discusses the role of penalties on employers in combatting forced labour.
	Institutional framework and governance	The record discusses the roles of the institutional framework, institutional capacity, and good governance conditions in combating forced labour.

	Freedom of association	The record discusses freedom of association – the right of workers and employers to form and join organizations of their own choosing – as a factor influencing forced labour. Please refer to the [Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention (No. 87)](#) for more information.
	Collective bargaining	The record discusses collective bargaining – all negotiations which take place between an employer, a group of employers or one or more employers' organisations, on one hand, and one or more workers' organisations, on the other, for: i) determining working conditions and terms of employment; and/or ii) regulating relations between employers and workers; and/or iii) regulating relations between employers or their organisations and a workers' organization or workers' organizations – as a factor influencing forced labour. Please refer to the [Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention (No. 98)](#) for more information.
	Legal documentation and entitlements	The record discusses the retention of identity documents and access to entitlements (e.g., quality and affordable healthcare) as factors influencing forced labour.
	Trade regulation	The record discusses the role of labour provisions in trade policies and arrangements in combating forced labour.
Social protection and livelihood	Poverty/ Household wealth	The record discusses poverty or household wealth as a factor influencing forced labour.
	Parental work	The record discusses parents' work in different industries and sectors as a factor affecting forced labour and forced labour of children.
	Exposure to shocks	The record discusses exposure to idiosyncratic shocks, economic shocks, and natural disasters, as factors increasing vulnerability to forced labour.
	Climate change	The record discusses climate change and environmental degradation as a factor influencing forced labour.
	Humanitarian crises	The record discusses humanitarian crises as a factor increasing vulnerability to forced labour.
	Food (in-)security	The record discusses food (in-)security, including food availability, access, and utilization, as a factor increasing household vulnerability to forced labour.
	Access to basic services	The record discusses access to basic services (e.g., water, electricity) as a factor influencing forced labour.
	Health access/benefits	The record discusses access to health services or healthcare benefits as a factor influencing forced labour.

	Cash Transfers (conditional)	The record discusses the role of conditional cash transfers programmes accompanied by certain behavioural requirements in combatting forced labour.
	Cash Transfers (unconditional)	The record discusses the role of unconditional cash transfers programmes that provide income transfer to households (without any requirements) in combatting forced labour.
	In-kind transfers	The record discusses the role of in-kind transfers programmes, that provide households with specific goods and services, in combatting forced labour.
	Access to credit	The record discusses access to credit and credit markets as factors influencing forced labour.
	Insurance	The record discusses access to insurance (a form of household coping mechanism) as a factor influencing forced labour.
	Public works	The record discusses the role of public works projects (e.g., construction of roads, bridges, sidewalks, traffic lights) in combatting forced labour.
	Other Social Protection	The record discusses the roles of other social protection policies, programmes, or projects that are not listed under the category "Social protection and livelihood", as factors influencing forced labour.
Migration	Migration	The record discusses internal and international migration as factors influencing vulnerability to forced labour.
	Labour mobility	The record discusses the geographical and occupational movement of workers as a factor influencing forced labour in the country of origin or destination.
	Remittances	The record discusses remittances (i.e., income transfers from abroad) as a factor influencing forced labour in the country of origin.
Labour market	Demand of labour	The record discusses local labour demand (e.g., by sector, industry, rural/urban) as a factor influencing the demand/supply of forced labour.
	Informality	The record discusses the informal economy as a factor influencing forced labour.
	Labour recruitment	The record discusses labour recruitment practices and conditions (e.g., living in employer-owned residences) as factors influencing forced labour.
	Economic structure and supply chains	The record discusses economic structures (including infrastructure, education, technology, transport, services)

		and supply chains as factors influencing the demand/supply of forced labour.
	Due diligence and codes of conduct	The record discusses the roles of due diligence practices and codes of conduct in combatting forced labour in supply chains. Due diligence refers to a set of criteria and parameters that respects human rights, and a suit of analytical practices used to appraise the level and type of risks and/versus benefits through engaging a potential business partner.
	Firm agglomeration	The record discusses the agglomeration of firms (when firms and people locate close together in cities or industry clusters) as a factor influencing forced labour.
Skills development	Education level	The record discusses the education level of workers as a factor influencing vulnerability to forced labour.
	Remedial education and vocational training	The record discusses the role of remedial education (also known as basic skills education, preparatory education, academic upgrading) and vocational education in a skilled craft or trade) in building resilience to forced labour and promoting the recovery of survivors.
	Family Coaching, Life Skills	The record discusses the role of family coaching and life skills training in building resilience to forced labour.
	Access to information and communication technologies (ICT)	The record discusses the role of access to information and communications technologies (ICT) in building resilience to and combatting forced labour.
	Women's economic capacity	The record discusses the role of investments in women's capacity in increasing women's labour force participation, increasing household wealth, and reducing vulnerability to forced labour.
	Orientation and information for migrants (before departure/upon arrival)	The record discusses the role of (pre-and post-arrival) orientation sessions and information provision to migrants in building resilience to forced labour.
Health and safety	Disability	The record discusses disability (i.e., persons with long-term physical, mental, intellectual, or sensory impairments which in interaction with various barriers may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others, according to article 1, paragraph 2 of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities) as a factor influencing forced labour.
	Occupational Health and Safety	The record discusses occupational health and safety of workplaces as a factor influencing hazardous forced labour

		in different sectors, e.g., agriculture, mining, construction, and manufacturing.
	Psychosocial Intervention	The record discusses the role of psychosocial interventions for workers, which includes a combination of psychological well-being and social connections (e.g., family and community networks), in building resilience to forced labour and in promoting the recovery of survivors.
	Other health interventions	The record discusses other the role of health interventions that are not listed under the category "Health and safety" in combatting forced labour
Attitudes and awareness raising	Attitudes towards forced labour	The record discusses changing attitudes and family social norms toward workers as factors influencing forced labour.
	Communication and advocacy	The record discusses communication initiatives and advocacy groups from awareness raising activities as factors combatting forced labour.
	Monitoring, including prevalence studies	The record discusses the role of regular monitoring initiatives, including assessing the prevalence of forced labour, in combatting forced labour.
Integrated/Cross-cutting interventions		The record discusses crosscutting or several factors (listed above) influencing forced labour.

Outcomes

Categories	Sub-categories	Description
Prevalence/ incidence		The record discusses the prevalence or incidence of forced labour as an outcome.
Forms of work	Forced Labour	The record discusses forced labour in any form as an outcome. The record does not specify the type of forced labour. Please refer to the International Conference for Labour Statistics (ICLS) Guidelines concerning the measurement of forced labour and the ILO Forced Labour Convention (No. 29) for more information.
	Forced labour exploitation	The record specifically discusses privately-imposed forced labour in sectors other than commercial sexual exploitation as an outcome. Please refer to the Global Estimates of Modern Slavery by ILO, Walk Free, and IOM (2022) and the ICLS Guidelines for the definition.
	Bonded labour	The record specifically discusses bonded labour as an outcome. Bonded labour occurs when people are coerced to work against their will to repay a debt with an employer or recruiter, or when debt is manipulated to compel people to perform work tasks or accept work conditions that they would otherwise refuse. Please refer to the ICLS Guidelines for more information.

	Trafficking for forced labour/commercial sexual exploitation	The record specifically discusses trafficking for forced labour or commercial sexual exploitation, which is a crime defined in the Palermo Protocol, as an outcome. Please refer to the ICLS Guidelines for more information.
	Forced commercial sexual exploitation	The record specifically discusses forced commercial sexual exploitation as an outcome. Please refer to the ICLS Guidelines for more information.
	State imposed forced labour	The record specifically discusses state imposed forced labour, as punishment for the expression of political views, for the purposes of economic development, as a means of labour discipline, as a punishment for non-violent participation in strikes, or as a means of racial, religious or other discrimination, as an outcome. Please refer to the ICLS Guidelines and ILO Conventions C29 and C105 for more information.
	Forced labour of children	The record specifically discusses forced labour of children as an outcome. Please refer to the ICLS Guidelines for the definition.
Sector of work/working conditions	Sector	The record discusses the economic sector (e.g., agriculture, industry, services) of person in forced labour as an outcome.
	Working conditions	The record discusses the working conditions (e.g., working hours, wages) of person in forced labour as an outcome.
Target group	Gender	The record discusses the sex of person in forced labour or household head as the targeting criteria/outcome.
	Ethnicity	The record discusses the ethnicity of person in forced labour or household as the targeting criteria/outcome
	Migrant status	The record discusses the migration background of person in forced labour as the targeting criteria/outcome.
	Informal workers	The record discusses persons in forced labour in the informal economy as the targeting criteria/outcome.
Enabling environment	Social norms, attitudes towards forced work/labour	The record discusses creating an enabling environment by changing social norms and attitudes towards forced labour in the community as an outcome.
	Legal frameworks	The record discusses creating an enabling environment by changing legal frameworks and policies on forced labour as an outcome.
	Access to preventive services	The record discusses creating an enabling environment by increasing worker's access to preventive services as an outcome.

	Access to protective measures	The record discusses creating an enabling environment by increasing worker's access to protective services as an outcome.
	Access to remedies	The record discusses creating an enabling environment by increasing worker's access to remedies such as compensation as an outcome.
Health	Physical	The record discusses worker's physical health as an outcome.
	Psychosocial	The record discusses worker's psychosocial health (a combination of psychological well-being and social connections) as an outcome.