



This document is part of the "Collective Action for a Safe Commute: Action manual and checklist for employers and workers in the garment and footwear sector to enhance workers' commuting safety". For more information, this website

The theory of change

This manual is based on a participatory Theory of Change (ToC) developed by ILO's Vision Zero Fund in 2022. It aims to identify interventions that could reduce commuting accidents involving workers in the garment and footwear sectors. The ToC is presented below.

The ToC is based on a literature review, discussions with representatives of organizations working specifically with road safety, such as AIP Foundation, DEKRA, Global Road Safety Partnership (GRSP), IOSH and Solidarity Center in Cambodia, as well as consultations with ILO specialists.

The approach is based on the understanding that improving commuting safety is not responsibility of one actor alone. All major stakeholders need to work together – collectively – and assume responsibility, consistent with their respective mandates, to address systemic issues that lie at the root of commuting accidents.

Workers making informed decisions and actively avoiding and/or mitigating known commuting risks is a key outcome of the proposed approach (Outcome 1). While the outcome focuses on the worker's ability to make sound decisions in commuting to and from work, it is understood that this ability is affected by available commuting options, traffic regulations and enforcement of those regulations, as well as the overall road conditions and infrastructure. While many of these aspects are the responsibility of governments, the manual helps workers and employers to jointly explore ways to address commuter safety issues that go beyond individual commuter knowledge, attitude and behaviour.

Action taken to enhance commuter safety will contribute to several **Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) targets**, namely:

Target 3.6 (to halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents by 2030),

Target 8.8 (to protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, [...]), and

Target 11.2, (to provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations [...]).

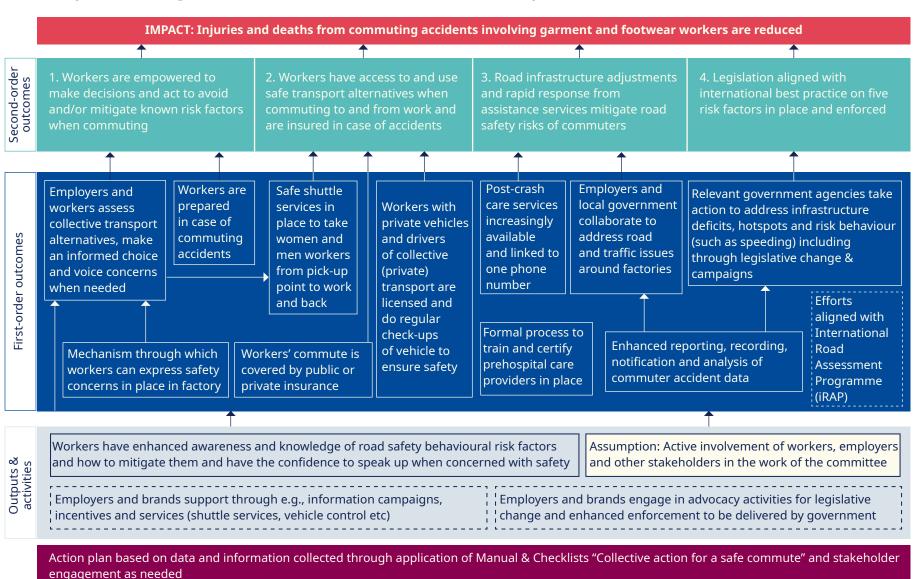






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Theory of change – an overview of the different results levels

Injuries and deaths from commuting accidents involving garment and footwear **Impact** workers are reduced Second-order outcomes First-order Action taken by key stakeholders to initiate/contribute to needed changes outcomes Advocacy, capacity development, training, awareness campaings, etc. that a Outputs project can deliver to encourage/strengthen stakeholders' capacity to take action/ initiate change as needed Physical and non-physical assets that are used by a given project to deliver Inputs activities, outputs and ensure longer-term desired results, such as financial resources, but also partnerships, guidelines, etc.

