



**JOINING FORCES
GLOBALLY TO END
FORCED LABOUR,
MODERN SLAVERY,
HUMAN TRAFFICKING
AND CHILD LABOUR**

Child labour and forced labour in Sub-Saharan Africa

Preparation of the IV Global Conference on the Sustained Eradication of Child Labour and Consultation on Alliance 8.7

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 22-23 June 2017

REPORT

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List of acronyms

ASGM:	Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining
AU:	African Union
AUC:	African Union Commission
CEMAC:	Communauté Economique et Monétaire de l’Afrique centrale (also Central African Economic and Monetary Community)
CLCCG:	Child Labor Cocoa Coordinating Group
CSR:	Corporate Social Responsibility
ECOSOCC:	Economic, Social and Cultural Council
ECOWAS:	Economic Community of West African States
EPA:	Environmental Protection Agency
FAO:	Food and Agriculture Organisation
GAWU:	General Agricultural Workers Union
GDP:	Gross Domestic Product
GNASSM:	Ghana National Association of Small-Scale Miners
HAF:	Hazardous Activity Framework
HR:	Human Resources
IFC:	International Finance Corporation
IGAD:	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
ILO:	International Labour Office
ILO:	International Labour Organisation
IOM:	International Organisation for Migration
IUF:	International Union of Food, Agricultural, Hotel, Restaurant, Catering, Tobacco and Allied Workers’ Associations
JFFLS:	Junior Farmer Field Life School
JLMP:	Joint Labour Migration Programme

MAEJT:	Mouvement Africain des Enfants et Jeunes Travailleurs (also African Movement of Working Children and Youth)
MNE:	Multinational Enterprise
NPA:	National Plan of Action
NSC:	National Steering Committee
OATUU:	Organisation of African Trade Union Unity
Q&A:	Questions and Answers
REC:	Regional Economic Community
SDG:	Sustainable Development Goal
TIP:	Trafficking in persons
TREE:	Training for Rural Economic Empowerment
UN:	United Nations
UNECA:	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UNHCR:	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF:	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
UNODC:	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNTOC:	United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organised Crime
USDOL:	United States Department of Labor

In September 2015, world leaders adopted the 17 sustainable development goals (SDGs) and 169 associated targets of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda. Goal 8, which stands at the heart of the 2030 Agenda, seeks to “Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all”. Among the substantive targets set under goal 8, target 8.7 seeks to “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.”

This call to action presents a unique opportunity to bring about a world free of forced labour, modern slavery, human trafficking and child labour. It is a call to work together in innovative new ways. Alliance 8.7, which was officially launched in New York on 21 September 2016, is a Global Alliance to eradicate forced labour, modern slavery, human trafficking and child labour. It was created to bring all concerned parties together to join forces in achieving target 8.7. The goals of Alliance 8.7 are to: (i) accelerate action, (ii) conduct research and share knowledge, (iii) drive innovation and (iv) increase and leverage resources.

On 14-16 November 2017, Argentina will host the IV Global Conference on the Sustained Eradication of Child Labour. The Conference will also encompass the forced labour of adults, in addition to all forms of child labour and, within this context, also include a discussion on quality youth employment. The IV Global Conference will link with the efforts of Alliance 8.7 to lay the foundation for further concerted action related to SDG target 8.7.

A regional consultation was held in Addis Ababa (Ethiopia) on 22-23 June 2017 to contribute - through exchange of experience and lessons learned from successful and innovative policies, programmes, practices and intervention models - **to further consolidating regional commitment to accelerate the pace of elimination of child labour and forced labour in Africa**, in order to secure the end of child labour by 2025 and of forced labour by 2030 as required in Target 8.7 of the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development.

More specifically, the consultation was intended to identify common challenges, priorities and good practices in eliminating child labour and forced labour in sub Saharan Africa in preparation for the IV Global Conference on the Sustained Eradication of Child Labour (and forced labour) in Argentina in November 2017. It was also aimed at **providing a forum to discuss operationalization of Alliance 8.7¹ in Africa and to provide concrete recommendations on the way forward.**

The event attracted a wide range of participants from Sub-Saharan Africa, such as:

¹ Alliance 8.7 - a multi-stakeholder initiative - seeks to end forced labour, modern slavery, human trafficking and child labour by 2030 and has been named after target 8.7 of the world’s sustainable development goals (SDGs).

- Governments' delegates and representatives from trade unions and employers' organisations from Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Malawi, Nigeria, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe;
- Representatives from the Africa Union Institutions and from regional economic commissions;
- Representatives from the UN family and other international organisations, civil society, the private sector, youth and academia.

High level opening and welcoming remarks

Ms Aida Awel welcomed participants on behalf of **Mr. George Okutho**, Director, ILO Addis Ababa, and also moderated the session. The welcoming and opening remarks were made by four key representatives of the Employers association, Trade Unions, the International labour Organization and the Government of Ethiopia, ably represented by the Minister of Labour and Social Affairs.

Mr. Josphat Kahwema, President of the Employers' Confederation of Zimbabwe, suggested that Social Partners seek mutual gain outcome: *"Business seeks better returns on investments, Labour seeks decent jobs and Government seeks more income from taxation to fund service delivery to the voters"*. According to him, accelerating the pace of the elimination of child labour can only be the outcome of a deliberate decision to promote massive inclusive economic growth. He proposed that this be tackled at international, sub Saharan Africa, regional and country levels. In sub Saharan Africa, FOCUS Economics estimates average economic growth rates for Sub Saharan Africa at 1.3 for 2016 improving to an estimated 2.7 for 2017. The population growth rate in Sub Saharan Africa was last measured at 2.73 in 2015 by the World Bank. He pointed out that this mismatch between economic and population growth rates had driven and accelerated the poverty that fuels child labour. *"In most of our economies, competitiveness is constrained by underperforming national institutions and inadequate infrastructure, both of which require time to remedy. The lowest hanging fruit is to ignite the spirit of entrepreneurship in a way that benefits all concerned"*, he added. In his view, ILO has been very influential in entrepreneurship development in projects such as Training for Rural Economic Empowerment (TREE) that boosts the local economy in a win-win relationship. He concluded that this is a good way to accelerate the elimination of all poverty side effects, especially child labour.

Mr. Emmanuel Nzunda, Assistant Secretary General of the Organisation of African Trade Union Unity (OATUU), made it clear that child labour exists for different reasons: people accept it and make excuses for it; the international community allows it to exist; global demand for cheaply produced goods means that suppliers have to find the cheapest labour force possible and often times, this means children are forced to work; international legislation and conventions seeking to end child labour have not been taken seriously or enforced; and not enough has been done to end it. He also pointed out that most incidents

of child labour and forced labour took place in the informal economy (both rural and urban) and in illicit activities. As for modern slavery, he referred to the Global Slavery Index of 2016 which indicated that the estimates of modern slavery in Sub-Saharan Africa accounted for approximately 13.6 percent of the world's total enslaved population. *“Despite the recent achievements in the development and implementation of measures against child labour and forced labour, the progress is slow compared to the magnitude of the problem. In sub-Saharan Africa progress has stalled– this is very disappointing”*. He argued that trade unions had been most effective in their efforts against child labour when they had been part and parcel of wider social movements fighting for social justice. *“Trade union organizations, likeminded civil society organizations, employers’ organizations and governments should forge alliances and work towards the abolition of child labour and forced labour in a concerted and collaborative way. Therefore, we fully support the Global alliance 8.7 that is aimed at working together to end child labour and modern slavery”*, he concluded.

Mr. Aeneas C. Chuma, ILO Assistant Director-General and Regional Director for Africa, started by acknowledging the presence of the host, the Honourable Minister of Labour and Social Affairs of Ethiopia. He also acknowledged the presence of senior representatives of the ILO's tripartite constituency from across the Africa region, including from Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Malawi, Nigeria, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. He emphasised the need for Africa, with an estimated 1 out of 5 children in Africa engaged in child labour, to have a clear roadmap to tackle the problem of child labour and forced labour at all levels – from household, to community, to city, to national and international levels. He argued that with an estimated 3.7 million African men, women and children are still trapped in forced labour, and working under coercion, largely in the informal economy. He emphasized that the African continent is in urgent need of practical and effective solutions to combat forced labour, including human trafficking and modern slavery. After recalling the context in which Target 8.7 was adopted and Alliance 8.7 created and launched in New York on 21 September 2016, he pointed to the need for an active involvement of all parts of society – governments, workers' and employers' organisations, the private sector, civil society, community organisations, faith-based groups, academia and those working in the arts and media. Mr. Chuma concluded by saying: *“In order to advance Alliance 8.7, we can no longer do business as usual. We cannot enact the same policies or implement the same programmes and expect different results. Alliance 8.7 calls for rethinking the way we work and engage across the board. And this is why we are here in Addis Ababa this week! I welcome this consultation as a forum to provide concrete recommendations for taking forward Alliance 8.7 in Africa and to strengthen the capacity of participants through exchanges of experiences between countries”*.

Mr. Abdulfatah Abdullahi, Minister of Labour and Social Affairs of Ethiopia, welcomed participants to Ethiopia. He highlighted the efforts of the Ethiopian government to address child labour, including the development of a National Action Plan on the elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour and its implementation in close collaboration with Social

Partners. He also mentioned the ratification of International Conventions and measures taken to ensure the consistency of domestic laws with the international instruments adopted by the country. The Minister expressed the firm commitment of the Government of Ethiopia to work in cooperation with all partners to achieve target 8.7 and join partners in the Alliance 8.7 and declared the meeting open.

SESSION 1: High level keynote addresses

The objective of the first session was to identify the scope of the problem and challenges in achieving target 8.7 and to lay out a practical vision for accelerating the pace of the elimination of child labour, forced labour, modern slavery and human trafficking of adults in sub Saharan Africa. Two high level keynote addresses were presented by Mr. Oumar Diop, representing the Commissioner for Social Affairs of the Africa Union, and Ms. Urmila Bhoola, Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery. The session was anchored by Mr. Moussa Oumarou, Director, Governance and Tripartism Department, ILO.

In his introductory remarks, **Mr. Moussa Oumarou**, Director, Governance and Tripartism Department, ILO, recalled that child labour, forced labour, modern slavery and human trafficking constituted gross violations of human rights and dignity, and that forced labour and child labour are both a cause and a consequence of poverty, inequality, discrimination and social exclusion. He also underscored the fundamental role of governments, especially African governments, which increasingly need to take ownership of this fight: *“Africa must ensure the global leadership of this combat, thanks to good internal governance and the ambition to share success stories with the rest of the world”*.

Mr. Oumar Diop, with regard to ending child labour, noted that the current pace of progress was not encouraging; and that a significant leap forward to achieve targets needed to be taken. The AU pledges for a regional initiative, involving the ILO and other key development partners such as the UNICEF, to eliminate child labour in the continent by 2025. He officially declared that the African Union would engage in a cycle of 2 successive five years comprehensive action plans to eradicate child labour, encompassing measures based on the Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child as pertaining to the following aspects: protection of the family; parent care and protection; parental responsibilities. He added that this action plan aimed to address the needs of vulnerable children such as refugee children, children of imprisoned mothers and victims of sexual exploitation. Additionally, special attention would be given to sectors and areas with high concentration of child labourers such as agriculture, informal economy, domestic work and mining. Considering that the goals of Alliance 8.7 strongly demand increased collaboration, he declared: *“The African Union will bring its competences on policy and standards setting, advocacy, monitoring and evaluation with knowledge sharing. In this regard, I wish to underline the key roles of the pan African Parliament on related legislative work, the ECOSOCC as well as the concerned specialised technical committees in charge of child, women, labour, agriculture, trade and industry, peace*

and security, education, etc.”. He then referred to the African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, as having the necessary investigation capacities, and being of paramount importance in guiding member states on child protection issues, thereby playing a significant role in the fight against child labour. “At this juncture, the African Union Commission would like to acknowledge the leading role of the ILO in bringing together the relevant UN Agencies under the same roof to achieve target 8.7 of the UN Agenda 2030, thereby encompassing the objective and targets of the AU Agenda 2063 regarding elimination of all forms of child labour in the continent”, he concluded.

Ms. Urmila Bhoola, United Nations Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery, including its causes and consequences, made the following statement about forced labour, modern slavery and human trafficking: *“It is simplistic to say that the main cause is poverty, and the main motive greed and profiteering. However, multiple factors are at play when a girl is sent to work in the urban home of a so-called relative under the pretext of the arrangement providing economic benefit to an impoverished rural family. This example illustrates the complex interrelationship between poverty, unemployment, illiteracy, food insecurity, displacement, corruption, conflict, weak state capacity, which are underpinned by cultural and traditional norms and values and intersect in Sub Saharan Africa creating conditions in which forced labour, child labour, human trafficking and contemporary forms of slavery such as domestic servitude and debt bondage thrive”.* She noted that sub-Saharan Africa has the second highest number of forced labourers in the world at 3.7 million (18% of the global total) although there is still a lack of reliable statistical data on the incidence of the various forms of forced labour in Africa. Looking forward, she stressed that the different conditions that prevail in the different regions require specific and targeted solutions: West African countries face different challenges from East Africa and from Central and Southern Africa and targeted strategies should be formulated. *“Thus one of the key strategies for achieving target 8.7 is improving the statistical database at global and national levels. In this context multi-stakeholder partnerships such as Alliance 8.7 are considered a key strategy way to mobilise and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. The second key area of intervention is the need for support to governments to address gaps in law and effective law enforcement including improving labour inspections, securing increased prosecutions and convictions for slavery and trafficking crimes. All countries in Africa have ratified the Forced labour and abolition of forced labour Conventions Nos. 29 and 105. Mali, Mauritania and Niger are three of seven countries that have ratified Protocol of 2014 to Convention No. 29. Lastly, the importance of regional coherence cannot be emphasised enough”,* she recommended. She also expected the strategies of Alliance 8.7 to be linked to the African Union’s Agenda 2063 to achieve regional coherence, and that all actors, including United Nations agencies, demonstrate unity and work together to support member states effectively before concluding: *“The variety of actors taking part in this Addis Ababa consultation gives me hope that we are on the right path!”.*

SESSION 2: High level round table on Alliance 8.7

This session introduced SDG Alliance 8.7 and gave members and friends of the Alliance 8.7 the opportunity to share their expectations on this new partnership and explain how they intend to contribute to efforts to achieve SDG target 8.7 and to Alliance 8.7.

The various thematic discussions were expected to give participants the opportunity to deepen the discussion and to leave Addis Ababa with some concrete suggestions for the operationalization of the Alliance in Africa.

The session was moderated by **Mr. Aeneas Chuma**, ILO Assistant Director-General and Regional Director for Africa. The speaker was **Mr. Francesco d'Ovidio**, Head, Solution and Innovation Unit, Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work Branch, ILO. He made a presentation on Alliance 8.7 (what it is, how and why it was set up, what structures it has, and what opportunities it offers for partners to engage). He recalled that Alliance 8.7 is focussing global action on SDG Target 8.7, and that it is a coalition committed to achieving Target 8.7. Its mission is to “assist all UN member States to fulfil their commitment to take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour and end modern slavery and human trafficking by 2030 and to take immediate and effective measures to secure the prohibition and elimination of all forms of child labour including recruitment and use of child soldiers by 2025”. Alliance 8.7 will coordinate with the many interrelated SDGs, particularly quality education, no poverty, peace and justice, gender equality, decent work, and reduced inequalities. He stressed that combining all of them would be the only way to achieve the ambitious goals. The *raison d'être* of Alliance 8.7 is clear: the issues still exist. 168 million of children are engaged in child labour and 21 million of persons are trapped in forced labour. He announced a decline in these numbers per the UN global estimates that will be launched in September 2017 in New York before nuancing that the pace of this decrease was unfortunately “not as fast as we have thought or hoped”. He added that according to statistics, trafficking of children and human beings is not solely cross border as myths suggest. For the most part, trafficking, including child trafficking, occurs within a country's border and sub Saharan Africa is no exception. Globally criminalisation of human trafficking is on the rise from 2003 to 2014 and 90% of forced labour is imposed by private entities. He concluded by stating that the pathway to Target 8.7 had been long and much good work had already been done. The challenge is to accelerate and intensify these actions through enhanced coordination, and to overcome the four major obstacles:

1. Accelerating timelines (align regional and national plans on modern slavery, human trafficking, and child labour for a more coherent approach)
2. Conducting research and sharing knowledge
3. Driving innovation
4. Increasing and leveraging resources

At the end of the presentation there was a panel discussion which featured 7 Panellists namely: Dr. Iyorlumun J. Uhaa, UNICEF Representative to the AU and UNECA, Ms. Maureen Achieng, Chief of Mission of IOM Ethiopia and Representative to the African Union, IGAD and UNECA, Ms. Tacko Ndiaye, Senior Officer for Gender in the FAO Regional Office for Africa in Accra, Ghana, Ms. Tanya Rasa, Africa Division Chief, Bureau of International Labour Affairs, US Department of Labour, Mr. Kiri Mohammed, Deputy President of Nigeria Labour Congress, representative of UNHCR and Mr. Edouard Ladouyou, Chief of the HR department, Confédération générale des entreprises de Côte d'Ivoire. The following were the panellists contributions to achieving Alliance 8.7

Ms. Tanya Rasa, Africa Division Chief, Bureau of International Labor Affairs, U.S. Department of Labor, suggested that countries need to assess what works, what gaps still need to be filled, allocate the necessary resources to accelerate actions on the ground, and accelerate timelines. “As an international community, we need to leave the project mind-set behind and focus on systemic change”, she added before noting that this conclusion came up at the 2016 Consultative meeting in Abidjan. From the Department of Labor perspective, projects should not be stand-alone; they should be linked to national actions plans and they should focus on sustainability from the beginning. She concluded by saying: “We all need to do our part to achieve the goals of target 8.7”.

Mr. Kiri Mohammed, Deputy President of Nigeria Labour Congress, elaborated on the role of workers in achieving Target 8.7 in the Africa region. From that perspective, he stated that Trades Union has a strategic role to play to make the Alliance 8.7 successful, notably in awareness raising, campaigns and education to build higher levels of engagement, in fighting for workers’ rights at all levels, including children’s rights to protection from child labour. He is in favour of promoting media use to help shed more light on the issues of child labour, forced labour, modern slavery and human trafficking. He also pointed out to the need for the Alliance to create a tripartite body to oversee activities carried out at different levels: global, regional and national levels. In the global supply chains, he considers that global union federations are strong partners to ensure that child labour, modern slavery and other forms of abuse are eliminated. To back up his statement on the value of partnering with the civil society, he further shared one of their successful initiatives in Nigeria where the Trade Union jointly with Government had been able to include modules on child labour and forced labour in the curriculum of two selected schools.

Ms. Tacko Ndiaye, Senior Officer for Gender in the FAO Regional Office for Africa, Accra, Ghana, started her presentation by recalling a few facts and figures. 60% of child labourers work in agriculture, most of them as unpaid family workers. African economy relies mainly on agriculture where 65% of the workforce is found and which accounts for 32% of the continent GDP. Rural poverty is very much widespread and also that poverty and hunger are both drivers of child labour. They can either be a cause and/or a result of child labour. Agriculture is still very often under-regulated or not covered at all by labour laws. It very often requires long working hours, the exposure to different level of risks and categories of hazards, and relies on

temporary or migrant workforce. She recalled that FAO had been at the forefront to tackle child labour in agriculture, especially in sub-Saharan Africa; much of this effort being conducted through the International Partnership for Cooperation on Child Labour in Agriculture. Regarding the partnership and its actions in Africa, Ms. Ndiaye highlighted a huge paradox in that agriculture is widely recognised for its substantive role in economic development while accounting for the largest number of poor people (engaged in agriculture). Since poverty and hunger are powerful drivers for child labour in agriculture, she stated that multisector and multi partnership approaches, modernisation and mechanisation of agriculture and use of best agricultural practices, and awareness raising are key to tackling the issue. The production and dissemination of a set of materials (visual tools) among various educators, agriculture extension workers and farmers in different countries in Africa and their adaptation beyond the Continent on how to protect children from the harmful effects of pesticides and on what alternatives to pesticides could be used was cited as an example of the successful partnership between ILO and FAO.

Mr. Edouard Ladouyou, Chief of the HR Department, Confédération Générale des Entreprises de la Côte d'Ivoire, Stated that the vast majority of child labour and forced labour occurs in the private economy, that it is a sign of weak supply chain management and low productivity that poses significant threat to the sustainability of the enterprises concerned. He then suggested some practical steps that can be taken to prevent forced labour and child labour from entering supply chains. He made reference to the ILO report launched at the International Labour Conference in 2016. The same report analyses the impact of supply chains on country economic development and working conditions. To this end, the challenge for multinational companies remains the control of these chains: improve the governance of these supply chains, ensure compliance with international standards, in particular the fundamental principles and rights at work, in particular child labour, forced labour and freedom of association. That is why Mr. Ladouyou believes that the recently revised Tripartite Declaration of Principles concerning Multinational Enterprises and Social Policy is the answer to the problem. It is recalled that the purpose of the Declaration is to encourage businesses to make a positive contribution to economic and social progress and the achievement of decent work for all. His recommendations to companies to combat forced labour and child labour are summarised as follows:

- assess human rights risks and impacts in their operations;
- keep it simple: prioritise one or two rights issues that can be tackled through due diligence processes;
- identify stakeholders and explore through dialogue how the company's activities can impact them today and in the future and how negative impacts can be avoided;
- communicate clearly both internally and externally the company's responsibilities, expectations and suggestions;

- allocate financial and human resources to the due diligence process, stakeholder dialogue and monitoring;
- consult the National Employers' Organisation as a key partner in the supply chain.

The unprecedented scale of migration in sub-Saharan Africa is likely to increase the number of children and adults who are victims of child labour, forced labour and human trafficking or at high risk of becoming victims. **Mr. Tegelegzi**, Representative of Ms. Maureen Achieng, Chief of Mission of IOM Ethiopia and Representative to the African Union, IGAD and UNECA, gave an insight on whether or not sufficient attention was being paid to these violations of human and labour rights, and on what can be done to make migration safe and reduce the vulnerabilities of persons on the move. He started by noting the increasing difficulty for an African to move from one country to another within the Continent due to some "irrational, excessive" restrictions. This situation hampers the overall Africa integration agenda but also opens up avenues for illegal migration. He mentioned among current initiatives the Joint Labour Migration Programme (JLMP) for Africa that the African Union Commission (AUC), the ILO, the IOM and the UNECA are implementing as a comprehensive and ambitious programme on labour migration governance for the region. The aim is to create ease of mobility for labour migrants across the Continent. However, he noted that this is not enough since much attention is given recently to migration to Europe rather than intra Africa mobility which constitutes the majority of mobility in Africa (over 65% of African migrants choose to stay within the Continent). This also affects the data collection and analysis indirectly. Thus, more evidence is needed to have a meaningful discussion and support any kind of position on that. He concluded by encouraging stakeholders to rethink their approach to the long-term issue of migration, an area in which most actions implemented tend to be short term (quick fix).

Several countries in Africa are severely affected by armed conflict and natural disasters which can cause mass displacement. **Mr. David Karp**, Assistant Representative (Protection), UNHCR Ethiopia, briefly elaborated on the impact of conflict and crisis induced displacement on child labour and forced labour. He summarised UNHCR's actions and initiatives to address this in three points:

- Improving refugee access to quality formal education and providing certified and flexible non-formal education, and necessary and meaningful alternatives to refugee labour;
- UNHCR 2014-2016 "Live, Learn and Play Safe" regional initiative aimed at protecting children from exploitation and abuse in Ethiopia, Soudan, Yemen and Egypt – the final report will be launched this year;
- Large joint UNHCR-ILO-UNICEF regional strategic framework for action on child labour within the UNHCR refugee response.

Dr. Iyorlumun J. Uhaa, UNICEF Representative to the AU and UNECA, talked about UNICEF's work on child labour and dwelt on the child-specific SDGs for which UNICEF is a lead agency.

He indicated that UNICEF was committed to supporting countries to achieve these Goals for two obvious reasons: child labour is serious and it is widespread both globally and in Africa. He emphasized on Unicef's strong commitment to Alliance 8.7. He stated that the elimination of child labour is the sole responsibility of Member States and discussed the three components in supporting governments: normative role, direct interventions to help those children already trapped in child labour, and education (with a focus on girl education). Dr. Uhaa urged Member States, with the support of the UN agencies, to make sure that child labour is eliminated. He stressed that Member States should recognise that this is their primary responsibility and UN agencies only bring in their support in this endeavour. He concluded by mentioning the example of UNICEF's collaboration with the African Union on the critical issue of girl marriage, a successful initiative thanks to the leadership of the African Union. He argued that this seems to work but a lot more can be done, by extending the initiative from 20 to 55 countries, for instance.

Mr. Francesco d'Ovidio, in identifying what could be done differently, stated that partners could ensure a transition between pilot interventions in the past and more sustainable ones tapping into resources coming from the countries themselves. He noted that beyond the ILO constituency, businesses and the private sector should be engaged in this given their responsibilities. Secondly, he suggested that within the Alliance, UN agencies adopt a more collaborative approach and came up with a more united response to the issue.

Setting the Consultation's objectives

In order to set the Consultation's objectives, **Ms. Sophie De Coninck**, ILO Senior Specialist on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, provided an outline of the agenda and the thematic discussions while recalling the following outcomes of the consultation:

- Clear identification of issues, good practices and commitments to take forward to the IV Global Conference on Child Labour (and forced labour) in Argentina in November 2017;
- Concrete recommendations for taking forward Alliance 8.7 in Africa;
- A contribution to strengthening the capacity of participants, by fostering exchanges of experience between countries.

SESSION 3: Testimonies

Mr. Francesco d'Ovidio, Head, Solution and Innovation Unit, Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work Branch, ILO, moderated the session. He asked the speakers questions regarding their previous situation of victim of child labour/trafficking, their current life and their recommendations to address the issues.

Mr. Wilfried Essomba Onguene, Mouvement Africain des Enfants et Jeunes Travailleurs (MAEJT) (also African Movement of Working Children and Youth) delivered an emotional testimony, that of a former child labourer who beat the odds by becoming a key actor of the MAEJT Cameroon. Around the age of 9, Wilfried had to drop out of school and juggle multiple jobs – ranging from collecting and selling sand, dishwashing for restaurants, to housecleaning, hawking and portering – in order to make ends meet and provide for himself, his siblings and his separated mother (who was working as a hairdresser at the time). For years on end, he had suffered multiple forms of abuse and violence while working until he was experienced enough to take up the position of “Ministre de Brouettes” (literally, Minister of Wheelbarrows) in the so-called “Essos Market”. Then, he was entrusted with the responsibility of registering all porters of the market that was home to thieves of all sorts. As he won the respect of his peers, he came to collaborate with the Cameroonian branch of the MAEJT to mobilise child labourers and youth, like himself, in the area, with the aim of raising awareness on their rights through peer education and also providing them with different educational opportunities adapted to their needs, including literacy programmes. That is how Wilfried became not only an educated man but also a respectable member of society. Wilfried’s recommendations are to help child labourers organize themselves and to facilitate dialogue with the government. He advised youth to start small with what they have and with commitment it will grow.

Similarly, **Ms. Agnes Ikoye**, Deputy National Coordinator for the Prevention of Trafficking in Persons, Uganda’s Directorate of Citizenship and Immigration Control, shared her vibrant testimony as a 13 years old child escaping recruitment and sexual exploitation by the Lord’s Resistance Army (LRA), losing her home and living in an internally displaced people’s camp. She was able to pursue her education and made it to University. When she joined Immigration service, she caused the arrest of one of the commanders of the LRA, who was attempting to flee through the Busia Uganda-Kenya border after killing and feeding people human flesh. Agnes and her team were also able to rescue girls, some of who were sexually abused by Joseph Konyi and carried his children.

Agnes is a strong advocate for sustainable rehabilitation programs for survivors of human trafficking, who should be consulted and given the opportunity to pursue their dreams. Born in a society that did not value the girl child, Agnes was nicknamed prostitute even before she knew what the word meant. When she found out its meaning, she made her mother a promise “Mum, am going to work hard and embarrass these men by succeeding in life”. Despite ridicule from society, Agnes’s parents ignored society calls to marry off girl children but sent her to school where she walked 3 miles to school. It is this opportunity that later enabled her to pursue higher education at Makerere University, Oxford and Harvard. For her Fulbright, Hubert Humphrey Fellowship, she specialized in Human trafficking, Policy and Prevention.

SESSION 4: The IV Global Conference on the Sustained Eradication of Child Labour

The objective of the session was to provide information on the IV Global Conference on the Sustained Eradication of Child Labour, in particular the process leading to the adoption of the outcome document.

Mr. Daniel Jimenez Vega, Advisor to the Minister of Labour, Government of Argentina and **Mr. Jean Marie Kagabo**, Programme Officer, Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work Branch, ILO presented the forthcoming conference in Argentina. Mr Vega gave a detailed run-down of the preparations, both in Argentina and on-line, for the conference which will draw up to 2000 participants in November 2017. It was stressed that the Government of Argentina, as the host, and ILO as the Government's advisor encourage wide participation from governments, workers and employers organisations and the wider civil society. The meeting was informed that registration is about to open for NGOs wishing to participate and that invitations have gone out to government and social partner delegations.

SESSION 5: Panel discussion on child labour and forced labour in the context of migration and crisis

The objective of this session, moderated by **Mr. David Karp**, Assistant Representative (Protection), UNHCR, Ethiopia, was to discuss challenges and priorities in eliminating child labour and forced labour in the context of migration and crisis as well as experiences and lessons learned from successful and innovative policies, programmes, practices and intervention models. The two speakers were Mr. Olatunde Olayemi, Program Officer Trafficking in Persons, ECOWAS Commission and Ms. Maria Temesvari, Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Officer (Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling), UNODC Regional Office for Eastern Africa in Nairobi .

Mr. Olatunde Olayemi, argued that Member States should deepen their efforts on child labour, forced labour and human trafficking within countries but also cooperate across borders. After sharing what ECOWAS has done in combatting child labour and trafficking in persons and what initiatives and mechanisms it has put in place to keep Member States accountable (e.g. obligation for all 15 Member states to have dedicated government focal points that also coordinate national task forces within their respective country, annual meeting to bring together Member States and discuss matters related to the compliance with the Palermo protocol), ECOWAS, together with partners such as ILO and UNICEF, is gearing towards a systemic approach to child protection, with a focus on five immediate priorities: child labour, children on the move, birth registration, child marriage, and child trafficking. In addition, the ECOWAS Commission is currently in discussion with EU and other partners to put in place in each member state a stronger protective system that covers three areas: criminal justice system, social protection and social welfare system, and child protection

system. He noted that this system should be more responsive to the needs of vulnerable groups such as women and children. He discussed that the capacities of Law enforcement officers and Border police should be enhanced on TIP and the protection of children on the move. He informed participants that ILO, through the FMM West Africa project, and Unicef, is supporting the review of the ECOWAS Child Policy. Olayemi advised that the ECOWAS Free Movement Protocol should be replicated by other RECs, if they have not. With the aim of accelerating results within the context of Alliance 8.7, regional bodies such as ECOWAS, thanks to their convening role, are key to harnessing government oversight to ensure ownership and supervision.

Ms. Maria Temesvari, in her presentation, made reference to the global report on trafficking in persons published in 2016. It highlighted a clear correlation between migration and trafficking in persons. UNODC has observed many cases of trafficked adults and children in sub Saharan Africa. These victims are often domestic workers, cooks or combatants in conflict situations. To support Member States in preventing and addressing human trafficking in the context of migration and conflict situations, UNODC, as a guardian of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime (UNTOC) and the Palermo Protocol, UNODC assists Member States to develop legislations (e.g. review of existing laws and formulation of recommendations), build capacity of law enforcement officials, judges and prosecutors, provide assistance to victims, promote cooperation and networks between countries, raise awareness (especially among Government Officials), etc. Trafficking in persons is often a transnational organised crime that happens across borders. Again cooperation, exchange of information and trust between countries are key.

SESSION 6: Panel discussion on child labour and forced labour in global supply chains

The objective of the session was to discuss challenges and priorities in eliminating child labour and forced labour in global supply chains and experiences and lessons learned from successful and innovative policies, programmes, practices and interventions.

The moderator, Mr. Alexio Musindo, Director, ILO Lusaka, recalled the need to look at the following areas during this session: knowledge development and learning, evidence-based policies and legislations, and improving business practices in global supply chains.

Ms. Larissa Luy, Senior Environmental & Social Specialist, International Finance Corporation (IFC), spoke about how IFC ensure that labour standards are part of their investment. According to her, IFC is using a sustainability framework that guides their investment in the private sector in emerging countries since 2006. This framework includes standards on environment and social performance standards, some of which are labour standards, based on ILO Conventions. In 2016, IFC invested around 20 billion dollars, including 4 billion in sub Saharan Africa, in infrastructure, health, tourism, etc. The same standards apply to companies and banks, prior to granting them credit line. The scope of application for the labour standards encompasses direct workers, contractors, workers of contractors, and workers in the supply

chain according to her. For instance, IFC systematically requests their clients (e.g. trade companies in the cocoa and coffee sectors) to first map out the supply chain, prioritise their suppliers and at last conduct a risk assessment, using a child labour module, included in the traceability system. As a result of their work and partnership with institutions such as ILO and Government in monitoring and remediation, these traders have a better knowledge of their supply chain (60% in coffee and 45% in cocoa) in 2017. Other specific examples cited included the case of Uzbekistan where the World Bank has engaged with ILO to conduct a third party monitoring in the cotton sector due to their investment in a cotton company. Similarly, the World Bank just signed a MoU with ILO to conduct a survey on child labour in Burkina Faso where one of their client, another cotton company, is operating.

Mr. Godwin Amah, General Secretary of the Ghana National Association of Small-Scale Miners (GNASSM), believes that formalisation can help in reducing child labour in artisanal and small-scale gold mining. The more formalised an industry is, the less likely child labour will be seen in that industry. Due to the cumbersome process of obtaining licenses, a large number of miners work informally without proper consideration of working conditions and child labour. Formalisation is key since having licenses and authorisations from the EPA (Environmental Protection Agency) allows miners to sustain their operations and have control over issues related to working conditions and child labour. The artisanal and small-scale gold mining creates wealth and sustained income over a period of time allows miners to invest in their children's education. GNASSM is partnering with ILO in a few communities in Ghana where community sensitisation is ongoing. The Association also has regional offices in different mining areas to act as an interface between miners and the communities in which they intervene.

Dr Martin N'Guettia, Director of the fight against child labour, Ministry of Employment and Social Protection of Côte d'Ivoire, highlighted three critical points that underpin Côte d'Ivoire's progressive efforts to eliminate trafficking, exploitation and child labour in the cocoa sector: strong political will, continued partnership and implementation of a national action plan. Such political will has manifested in different ways: the President of the Republic, the First Lady and Government being at the forefront of the fight against child trafficking and child labour; actions being coordinated by a national surveillance committee composed of non governmental actors on the one hand and on the other by an inter ministerial committee made up of 13 ministries, in collaboration with ILO, UNICEF and other partners; national action plans being implemented in parallel with sector specific actions aimed at improving working conditions in the cocoa sector, increasing cocoa productivity and quality, improving farmers' income, etc. As part of its commitment to Harkin Engel Protocol and the Framework of Action to support its implementation, Côte d'Ivoire is partnering with Ghana, the United States Government and the cocoa and chocolate industry to reduce child labour in this sector. A national action plan to eliminate child labour was first implemented from 2012 to 2014. Building upon its experiences and successes, a second one was developed for the period 2015-

2017. It has four pillars: prevention, child protection, prosecution, and monitoring and evaluation.

SESSION 7: Panel discussion on child labour and forced labour in the rural economy

The session aimed to discuss challenges and priorities in eliminating child labour and forced labour in the rural economy in sub Saharan Africa and experiences and lessons learned from successful and innovative policies, programmes, practices and intervention models.

Ms. Ariane Genthon, Decent Rural Employment team, social policies and rural institutions division, FAO; set the scene by recalling that nearly 60% of child labour is found in agriculture. The poorest households live in rural areas and they depend mainly on family based agriculture. The rural economy has been largely reliant on agriculture which is generally unregulated in many African countries. Considered one of the most hazardous sectors, rural economy often means remote locations where child labour and forced labour may occur. This means that figures on child labour and forced labour in this sector might be underestimated.

Mr. Andrew Tagoe, Deputy General Secretary, General Agricultural Workers Union (GAWU) of Ghana, presented GAWU which is affiliated to IUF and shared the Union's vast and challenging experience in tackling child labour in the rural economy, considered as "tough terrain": agriculture (notably cocoa), fishing, etc. Their efforts went into organising cocoa farmer's associations, raising awareness on child labour and different hazards they are facing such as their exposure to toxics, empowering farmers' associations to be able to exert their rights and play an effective role in social dialogue with employers. He mentioned that the Ghanaian economy, like that of many sub Saharan countries, was predominantly agricultural. And agriculture is the third most dangerous sector of after mining and construction. Among the challenges they encountered in doing so were the vacuum left by a child withdrawn that needed to be filled through an integrated approach, the inter-generational aspect of poverty that is a main underlying factor of child labour, retaliation from perpetrators of child labour (e.g. in some fishing areas, perpetrators stole the boats used to rescue child labourers in fishing). As a lesson learned from these interventions, Mr. Tagoe recognised the need to adequately document good practices such as the Torkor Model, through which some children were removed from work in fishing in Volta Lake (Ghana) through GAWU's work in organising communities and fishermen in local unions and build their capacity to respond to their problems, in collaboration with employers, the civil society, chiefs and traditional leaders, schools, teachers' union, etc.

Mr. Amadou Cheick Traore, Head of the training division of the Ministry of rural development of Mali, gave an account of Mali's progressive efforts to address child labour in agriculture for the last 10 years. It all started with a survey conducted in 2007 by the National Statistics Bureau in collaboration with the Ministry of Labour, with support from ILO, that revealed that nearly 68% of child labour was in agriculture. This led to the adoption of an action plan to eliminate child labour in agriculture (roadmap), first implemented in 2011 and then revised

in 2017 with support from FAO and ILO so as to include other sectors such as fishing and livestock while engaging more stakeholders in the fight against child labour. As good practices and lessons learnt, Mr. Traore cited a few:

- the use of image tool box as a powerful awareness raising tool, notably on the harmful effects of pesticides among agriculture extension workers and farmers;
- the importance of mechanisation as a way to reduce child labour;
- the need to promote a multi stakeholder approach and local development plans at the local level;
- the need to bring child labour onto the agenda of all actors in the agricultural supply chains;
- the need to revise the list of Hazardous child labour prohibited to children;
- the convener role of the Ministry of Agriculture that works closely with the Ministry of Labour and all relevant actors to eliminate child labour in agriculture.

SESSION 8: Panel discussion on transition from school to work / youth employment

The objective of the session was to discuss challenges and priorities in the transition from school to work and youth employment and experiences and lessons learned from successful and innovative policies, programmes, practices and intervention models.

Mr. Nicolas Ouma, AU Commission, Human Resources, Science and Technology Department, moderated the session. He took this opportunity to briefly present some of AU Commission's work in promoting youth employment: The Commission devoted the theme of the year 2017 to "Harnessing the Demographic Dividend through investments in Youth". It has also developed specific and strategic frameworks to address this challenge, such as the technical and vocational education strategy to foster youth employment, the continental education strategy, the Skills initiative for Africa, the youth volunteer program, etc. But in all these initiatives, the main challenge remains the need to facilitate transition from school to work.

Mr. Beyani Munthali, Executive Director of the Employers' Consultative Association of Malawi, believes that youth employment should be dealt with passionately since it determines the future of everyone's children, children of children, ... In an environment where 631 million of young African people are neither in employment nor educated nor in training, he asked himself how can business come to play a part to promote youth employment? He reckons that the skills garnered from young people are the ones that drive productivity and sustainability of enterprises. Employers' organisations have the ability to mobilise their constituency and to link employers with training institutions (skills needed) and Government as well as youth organisations. These linkages will enable them to identify areas where skills are inadequate in the industry. Employers' organisations are in a position to lobby Governments to remove some of the obstacles that prevent young people from being attached to workplaces. Among his practical recommendations to employers are: provision of information to young people on job vacancies for skilled and unskilled workers, through

technology, (social) media and other means; promotion of blue collar jobs and vocational/technical skills; creation of job readiness training programmes that take into account the needs of young people in both informal and formal sectors as is the case in Malawi; promotion of apprenticeships for girls, etc.

Mr. Isaac Kiema, Programme Manager, Federation of Kenya Employers, shared some of the experience and intervention models rolled out in Kenya to enhance school to work transition. These encompasses several aspects such as surveys to identify skills gaps and sectors in which these have been observed, career development, carrier guidance, skills development, placement, apprenticeship and internship programmes, attachment for graduates from tertiary institutions, youth polytechnics, work-based programmes, promotion of safe work for youth, especially in the informal economy, participation in the ongoing discussion on 'Future of Work', etc. In doing so, the Federation and their members, including some of members of Business Africa (coordinating body of employers in Africa) are collaborating with tertiary institutions and Universities, employers (manufacturing, hotels, tourism industry, banks, etc) that support in one way or another the informal sector), companies such as IBM, training institutions, development partners such as ILO, USDOL and others. The importance of sustaining dialogue between Employers, Training Institutions and Government on this particular issue was emphasised during the plenary session. The necessity of making agriculture attractive for youth and creating decent jobs in that sector also came up strongly.

Outcomes of the thematic working groups: migration/crisis, global supply chains, rural economy and school to work transition/youth employment

They can be summarised as follows:

Migration/crisis	Global supply chains	Rural economy	School to work transition/youth employment
Ahead of the Argentine conference, what would Africa (or individual delegations) like to share as good practices in these areas?			
<p>At the regional level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - African Union: Africa passport and free movement in the Union <p>At the sub-regional level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - IGAD: Promotion of early warning mechanisms - Free Movement Protocols in ECOWAS and East Africa - ECOWAS: TIP National Focal Point Coordination Mechanism; Child Labour Regional Action Plan; Protection Framework to address different types of vulnerabilities; Child rights and protection mechanisms; Peace keeping and regional security division and programme; ECOWAS free movement protocol (this can be adopted by other RECs in the region) - Harmonisation of policies on migration - Development of a child protection observatory. <p>At the national level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Zimbabwe: Domestic workers passport and cross border trade union collaboration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Employers' Federation: promotion of compliance with ILO's FPRW through dissemination of information (e.g. a handbook on standards and how to comply in the tobacco industry) - Anti-slavery International approach: being a "critical friend" in helping businesses to audit their supply chains in monitoring compliance - Bottom up approach: involving communities (e.g. green flag community projects, ASGM in Ghana) in monitoring compliance and eliminating child labour and forced labour - Awareness creation and prioritisation of monitoring in domestic supply chains (e.g. in gold mining) to identify and address child labour and forced labour at every stage and documentation of good practices - Peer to peer reviews and third party monitoring (e.g. by Solidaridad in Ghana) - Inter-professional groups such as the one in agriculture in Mali, the Child Labor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Various replicable models of intervention using integrated approaches to eliminate child labour (e.g. in sugar cane, cocoa, tobacco, etc.) and promoting work with communities: community initiatives, ownership, action plans, structures and groups (including women's groups, community and district child labour committees), civic engagement with communities, etc. - Development and implementation of National action plans - Partnership and multi stakeholder approach; multi-stakeholder steering committees and monitoring committees - Awareness creation using innovative tools (e.g. visual tools to protect children from pesticides; application for smartphone on child labour and minimum response in Zambia) - Other good practices: life skills to increase self-esteem, alternative 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Free and compulsory education that covers not only primary education but also post primary (secondary and vocational training) - Initiatives to make agriculture and agribusiness attractive and profitable (e.g. FAO's Africa agribusiness incubation network, YES ENABLE initiative of AfDB, use of ICT and social media) - Creation of centres of excellence for training in agriculture and agribusiness (e.g. AgriProFocus that provides coaching in business planning and networking) - Provision of labour market information system for evidence based interventions (e.g. in Ethiopia) - Provision of youth funds and other development funds, including preferential public procurement for young people, etc.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UNHCR: Partnership with UN agencies in refugee camps in providing skills and job opportunities for refugees - Uganda: Refugee issues covered in the Migration National Action Plan; effective child protection working group at the national level (best practices, reporting and documentation of child protection related actions) - Cameroon: Community security and surveillance (e.g. identify new persons in the community, gather data and enrol migrant children in school and protect them) - Promotion of ratification, domestication and implementation of the Convention on the rights of migrant workers (work permit, social security, etc.) - Training of Boarder Management officials; effective screening procedures - Educating the public within Member States on Free Movement and the rights of migrants - Promotion of quality education to eliminate child labour - Promotion of enactment and implementation of counter trafficking legislation - Effective law enforcement and conflicts management mechanisms within refugee camps and communities - Strong social protection and child protection systems - Effective communication strategy and approach 	<p>Cocoa Coordinating Group (CLCCG), the public-private partnership in the cocoa sector in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Child labour monitoring systems in supply chains - Impact studies on children's rights in supply chains. 	<p>livelihood skills, Junior Farmer Field Life Schools (JFFLS).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Youth employment plans and agency - School to work transition: Apprenticeship, internship, mentorship (including soft skills), work readiness programmes, curriculum development support, etc. (that are adapted to current market needs and future jobs) - Capacity building for young women entrepreneurs - Compendium of competencies and structuration of economy into professional branches - Labour inspection and promotion of OSH - Dialogue between workplace and training practitioners for the professionalisation of education and training - Institutionalised framework of professional internships between public authorities and employers' organisations - Tax exemption for companies that hire interns - Involvement of the private sector in the management committees of Universities and Colleges.
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stronger linkages between the border management systems and protection agencies - Promotion of leadership culture and mentoring systems. 			
What would participants suggest the Alliance to do in these areas at regional, sub regional and national levels?			
<p>The following recommendations cut across different levels:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Alliance 8.7 is suggested to combat child labour and forced labour in the context of migration and crisis at regional, sub-regional and national levels - Protection coordination mechanisms (Trafficking in persons, child protection, child labour, force labour, etc.) should be implemented at all levels - African Union, Regional Economic Communities (RECs) and Member States should document migration situations to inform programmes, share views and experience and practices at their own level and build stronger platforms - Invest more in the development of regional, sub-regional and local expertise for responding to trafficking in persons, child labour, forced labour and migration concerns. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Close loopholes in current legislations where they exist and develop these legislations to regulate supply chains where they do not (e.g. in Africa) - Lobby for an international standard on transparency in supply chains, including monitoring and evaluation - At the global level, practicalise information sharing and dissemination of relevant information regarding business human rights obligations to national governments on how to enforce these requirements - At the national level, ensure effective support to Labour inspectors; conduct research and surveys; establish adequate mechanisms to identify child labour and forced labour in global supply chains; support efforts for preventing corruption - Promote Child Labour Free Zones (e.g. in Ethiopia) and ensure that issues of gender discrimination and other issues relating to international labour standards are properly addressed - Conduct research and develop tools that can be used at the national level (e.g. on incentives and certification) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Understanding that rural economy is paramount, Alliance 8.7 should come up with a guideline on what is meant by rural economy - Engage with active civil society groups such as Parliamentarians at regional and national levels, Stop Child Labour Campaign and Global March against Child Labour at the global level - Engage with the African Union, RECs, trade unions and other groups at regional and sub-regional levels and enhance information exchange - Provide capacity building for AU on migration and child labour - ECOWAS, AU, etc. need a plan of action influenced by NPAs - Anchor child labour in ECOWAS partnership - Promote bilateral national agreement to exchange information on trafficked children, bilateral standardised way of doing things and standard operating procedures for collaboration at the regional level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure sufficient funding for institutions (e.g. labour inspectorates). It is the responsibility of governments to ensure there is an enabling environment for job creation and deal with structural issues - Engagement of the private sector within the framework of CSR and beyond - Ensure policy coherence by consolidating policies and commitments from various sectors (child development, education, youth employment, etc.). - Promote trades and entrepreneurship in rural areas - Advocate for Governments to devote a substantial part of the national budget to combating child labour, forced labour, modern slavery, trafficking in persons and to the functioning of local social structures - Strengthen the coordination and monitoring role of sub-regional

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhance communication and collaboration: develop new ways to share information (e.g. use of social media) - Bring all employers' associations together and encourage them to share and replicate good practices in auditing, due diligence, etc. in order to eliminate risks of child labour and forced labour - Advocate for the certification of raw materials production processes with reporting obligations - Facilitate the implementation of SDG coordination mechanisms at regional and national levels - Implement a resource mobilisation mechanism to support Member States in the fight against child labour, forced labour, modern slavery, and trafficking in persons - Set harmonised criteria for all African countries to measure the extent of child labour in supply chains - Define a comprehensive roadmap for the elimination of the fight against child labour, forced labour, modern slavery, and trafficking in persons. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Align National Action Plans with the objectives of Alliance 8.7 for ownership and coherence - Make agriculture an integrated part of the NPAs - Produce relevant information from NPAs that is reader friendly for communities - Scale up national decent work programmes - Build and promote good legislation - Ensure ownership at all levels and a proper monitoring to exchange/access the information about what is being done to contribute to the achievements 	<p>bodies, such as ECOWAS and CEMAC.</p>
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SESSION 9: Knowledge, data and indicators

This session aimed to discuss the need and ways to filling the knowledge gaps, sharing knowledge and ensuring constantly improving practices.

Ms. Marie Ndiaye, Statistician of the Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work Branch of the ILO, delivered a presentation on SDG indicators and global estimates on child labour forced labour, modern slavery and human trafficking. Within the context of Alliance 8.7 and SDG 8 on decent work, she announced that in September 2017, new global estimates on forced labour (21 million victims per the latest global estimates), child labour (168 million victims per the latest global report), human trafficking and modern slavery would be released. This exercise will be conducted every 4 years. She also mentioned that the ILO is responsible for reporting against indicator 8.7.1 at global, regional and national levels. ILO through its FUNDAMENTALS branch, together with UNICEF and UCW, has been tasked to present a consolidated submission regarding Indicator 8.7.1, which is mainly used to monitor Countries' progress in achieving target 8.7. In the global indicator framework, children in employment are categorised in three groups: children in hazardous work, children in child labour, and children who are not in child labour. Forced labour falls under four categories: state-imposed forced labour, forced labour by private economies (90% of forced labour per the latest global estimates), and forced labour for sexual exploitation. It is possible that the next (International Conference of Labour Statisticians) in 2018 will come up with a new resolution on forced labour, based on guidelines on harmonised concepts and statistics.

SESSION 10: Taking forward Alliance 8.7 in Africa

The objective of this session was to discuss operationalization of Alliance 8.7 in Africa and provide concrete recommendations on the way forward (taking into account the regional, sub-regional and national levels and the four Goals of Alliance 8.7).

By taking stock of the main points emerging from previous group discussions, the following set of recommendations to operationalise Alliance 8.7 in Africa, was formulated during the plenary discussion:

- Strengthen the political will, ensure adequate allocation of resources, adequate legal framework and enforcement of laws and improve internal governance at the country level;
- Engage the private sector not only through a business case but also by calling on businesses to fulfil their human rights responsibilities, and or by rendering costs of doing business reasonable enough to prevent them from recruiting child labour (usually considered to be cheap);
- Share information, good practices and lessons learned among countries and sub-regional bodies;
- Conduct further research and involve the academia;

- Harmonise work and structures to combat child labour, forced labour, human trafficking and modern slavery (“re clustering”) and implement broader protection strategies at sub-regional and national levels
- Bring in other key stakeholders to be a part of existing coordinating bodies such as National Steering Committees against child labour at the national level; capitalise on existing mechanisms in each country
- With a bottom up approach, empower local structures and communities to adequately respond to the issues by themselves in the spirit of decentralisation and ownership
- Involvement of local governments/local authorities

SESSION 11: The IV Global Conference on the Sustained Eradication of Child Labour

This session was intended to provide information on the IV Global Conference on the Sustained Eradication of Child Labour and some guidance for the formulation of individual or collective pledges that will be made at the Conference.

Mr. Daniel Jimenez Vega, Advisor to the Minister of Labour, Employment and Social Security of Argentina and Responsible of the IV Global Conference for the Sustained Eradication of Child Labour, stated that ILO and the Argentinian Government would cover the costs of travel, accommodation and meals of tripartite delegation from the least developed countries, including those of Africa, as per the UN list. He shared information about visa requirements, deadline for registration (11 August 2017) and provided an e-mail address for general enquiries. He also provided information on the development process of the Outcome Document of the Conference and mentioned that the next consultative meeting will be held in Geneva on 4-6 September 2017. Finally, he briefed participants on the pledges that Constituents or even regional bodies, such as the African Union, will be able to make to strengthen their efforts in view of eradicating child labour by 2025 and forced labour by 2030. A concept note will be made available soon in this regard. Before closing this session with a short video on the Conference, Mr. Vega underlined the paramount importance of the participation of all African countries in the Conference, at both technical and political levels.

CLOSING ADDRESS

In his closing remarks, **Mr. Moussa Oumarou**, Director, Governance and Tripartism Department, ILO, noted participants’ willingness to increase their commitment in the fight against child labour and forced labour, and in advancing Alliance 8.7. He also appreciated the level of interaction and exchange of experience and best practices between participants throughout the workshop. Acknowledging that there is a long way to go in the elimination, he reiterated that child labour and forced labour have regenerated and mutated over time, thus requiring adapted solutions. Participants’ individual commitment as well as that of the

entity they represented was equally appreciated in preparation for the Argentina Global Conference. Special thanks went to the Argentina Delegation for their presentation on the conference and their country's effort to eradicate child labour. He then thanked the representatives of UN sister agencies and civil society for their commitment and collaboration with the ILO, by quoting an old African proverb that says: *"If you want to go fast, go alone. If you want to go far, go together"*. He reiterated ILO's renewed and firm commitment to look for synergy with all partners involved and informed the participants of the outcome of his meeting with Ms. Amira El Fadil, Commissioner for Social Affairs of the African Union, who will lend her support to take the conclusions of the Consultation to the Global Conference in Argentina and to advance in Alliance 8.7. Mr. Oumarou ended his remarks by congratulating participants for reaching a coherent position for Africa ahead of the Argentina Conference.