Using the Alliance 8.7 Knowledge Platform to Achieve SDG 8.7

7-8 July 2017, Greentree Estate, Long Island, NY
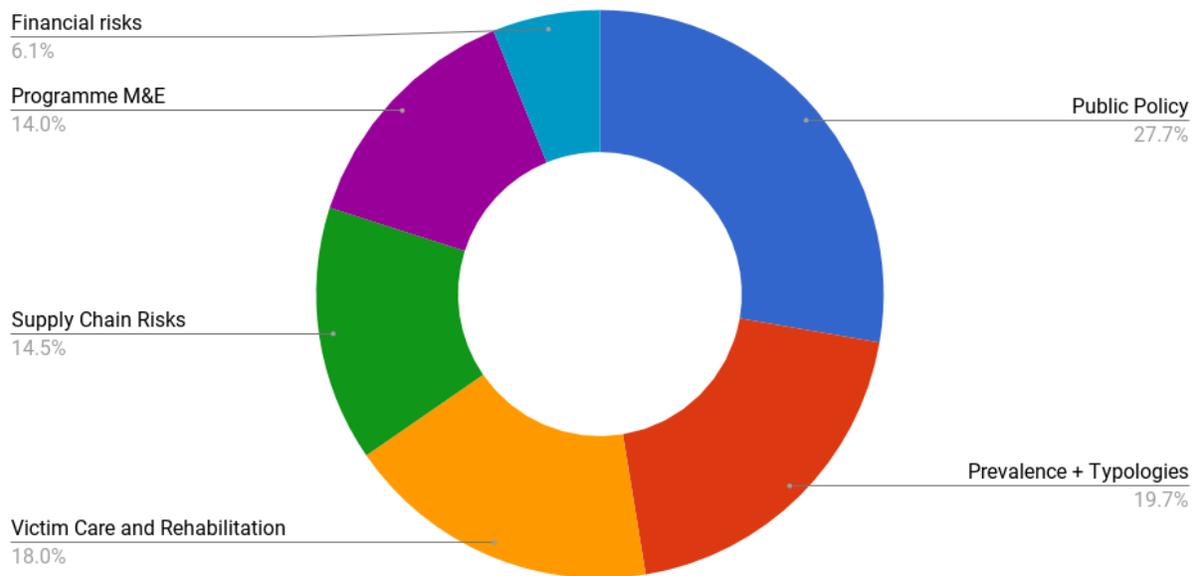
Financial risks
6.1%

Programme M&E
14.0%

Supply Chain Risks
14.5%

Victim Care and Rehabilitation
18.0%

Public Policy
27.7%

Prevalence + Typologies
19.7%

FRAMING DISCUSSION PAPER

Introduction

This Workshop brings together a diverse group of over 40 stakeholders from international organizations, civil society, academia, think tanks, governments and business to discuss the role of knowledge production, exchange and uptake in Alliance 8.7. (A draft Workshop Agenda is at Annex 1; a list of expected participants is at Annex 2.) It also serves as a stakeholder meeting to guide UN University's Knowledge Platform initiative, which aims to contribute to Alliance 8.7.

In the context of efforts to achieve Target 8.7 of the Sustainable Development Goals, 'knowledge' could and will mean many things to many different stakeholders and audiences. A key **aim for the Workshop is to begin to prioritize amongst different knowledge production, exchange and uptake opportunities**, **based on strategic reflection of how they will drive change through Alliance 8.7 to help achieve Target 8.7.** Should the focus be on measuring prevalence and incidence? On providing data to allow companies to identify, mitigate and remedy the risk of slavery in their supply-chains or investment portfolios? On providing good practice advice and support to practitioners or policy-makers? On quick response analysis to support governments engaging with these issues for the first time? On all of the above? The results of this conversation will guide UNU's Knowledge Platform initiative.

This Framing Discussion Paper serves to introduce that initiative and explain how this Workshop will help to shape its development, and serve Alliance 8.7.

1. The UNU Knowledge Platform initiative

The Alliance 8.7 workshop at Wilton Park in February 2017 evidenced strong support for the development of a knowledge platform to help a variety of practitioner, policy-maker and other audiences access the knowledge needed to drive change to achieve Target 8.7. It also suggested support for UN University to play a leading role in standing up such a platform. UNU has now secured funding from the UK Modern Slavery Innovation Fund, with additional seed funding from the US Department of Labor passed via ILO, to create this platform.

The Knowledge Platform is best understood as comprising three components rolled out in two phases over two years. In the first phase, aimed at fostering knowledge generation and exchange, the Platform will roll out an online 'Data Hub' and a 'Law and Practice Hub'. In the second phase, aimed at deepening knowledge generation and exchange and additionally driving knowledge uptake (i.e. adaptation of policy and practice based on new evidence and analysis), the Platform will roll out several Learning and Training Mechanisms.

Design principles

Across these phases, the Knowledge Platform will subscribe to four design principles:

1) **Force Multiplication** – we will not duplicate the work others are doing, but aim to help amplify its impact, and provide the connective infrastructure to drive a deeper, more impactful knowledge conversation;
2) **Openness** – we aim to ensure the site and the knowledge processes it supports are as open to as many potential users as possible. We aim to provide this infrastructure as a public good, not as a basis for profit or silos;
3) **Reliability** – we will endeavour to ensure the material provided on or accessed through the Platform is scientifically reliable; and
4) **Sustainability** – we will build the site in a way that ensures it is sustainable.

The Data Hub

The Data Hub will bring together key data resources in this field, to allow practitioners, researchers and policy-makers to better study and analyze progress towards Target 8.7 and what contributes to achieving it. <u>We do not, however, seek to own, pool, integrate or even, in the first instance, collate, data</u>. **The aim is to help users find their way to relevant data sources, and to encourage those holding data to share it broadly.**

In the first instance, this will involve the Knowledge Platform providing a single entry-point for users to find their way to existing resources; we will drive traffic towards existing work. As the project develops, there may be scope to move beyond this approach of 'juxtaposing' assets, to encourage comparability and even inter-operability, for example through the creation of dashboards allowing users to identify and visualize relevant data across multiple data sources.

Proposals have been made that the first version of this Data Hub feature (and drive traffic towards) some or all of the following data assets – <u>all to be confirmed</u>:

- **Global Estimate on Modern Slavery & Forced Labour (ILO, Walk Free, IOM)**
  This is a global estimate based on random sample, nationally representative survey data from the Gallup world poll survey data from 55 countries; the IOM global victim assistance database; surveys undertaken jointly by ILO and Walk Free Foundation in 2016 in 27 countries; and surveys undertaken by Walk Free between 2014 and 2016, providing data for additional 26 countries. The report will cover both stock and flow. The data is likely to be visualized in map form.

- **Counter-Trafficking Data Collaborative (IOM, Polaris)**
  This new dataset offers a global, open source, multi-stakeholder repository of data on human trafficking. It will visualize a range of datasets on human trafficking in one open, online resource. Initially, it will include data from the IOM global victim assistance database and the Polaris database from the US human trafficking hotline, possibly also with some Liberty Asia data. This set covers 60,000 cases of trafficking assisted victims since 2001, representing more than 130 nationalities, but only 33,000 records will be available to researchers (data was redacted if it was too unique). Polaris' data ranges from 2001 to 2017; IOM data ranges from 1994 to 2017. The coverage includes Eastern Europe, Southeast Asia and Africa (IOM) and US (Polaris). Data will be visualized in various ways, including (1) incidence maps; (2) dashboards; and (3) raw data, which will be made available to registered users (anyone can create an account). Users will also be able to access and contribute to blog posts/data stories; and to download anonymized datasets, which they will be able to directly plug into their analysis software.

- **Understanding Children's Work (ILO, UNICEF, World Bank)**
  Understanding Children's Work (UCW) is an existing inter-agency research partnership, whose database provides detailed information on child labour for children aged five to seventeen years. The statistics also cover children's economic activity, schooling and household chores. Data is drawn from ILO SIMPOC surveys, World Bank multi-purpose household surveys, UNICEF MICS surveys and a variety of labour force and other national household surveys. The data covers 176 countries, in the period 1994, 1997-2015. Sectoral coverage includes: 1) agriculture; 2) manufacturing; 3) construction, mining and industrial; 4) commerce, hotels and restaurants; and 5) other.

- **Brazil's Decent Work SmartLab (ILO, Federal Labour Prosecution Service of Brazil)**
  This is a knowledge management system aggregating governmental data in Brazil, including case law case, formal labour contracts, insurance payments, birth certificates and more). The data includes detailed information about workers that have been rescued from a contemporary slavery situation, between 1993 and the present (updated monthly). Data is presented in a variety of dashboard visualizations and other graphical forms. Various project management and observatory-type tools built off the SmartLab are envisaged (and will be explained at the Workshop).

- **i-eval Discovery project (ILO)**
  This application allows users to search and display ILO evaluations, recommendations, lessons learned and good practices via a mapping feature. Information can be filtered by year, country/region, theme, evaluation type, timing and nature. Coverage ranges from 2001 to present, across all continents.

This list is indicative only, and could be further expanded, if other reliable datasets are forthcoming. As explained further below, in a recent survey conducted by UNU, 41 respondents indicated they have data sets they would be willing to share with the Platform.

The initial version of the Knowledge Platform website may also include the ILO's *World Report on Child Labour*. In 2018, we aim to explore opportunities for the various data assets to be searched or manipulated through a common user interface or dashboard display.

The Law and Practice Hub

Alongside this 'Data Hub', UNU envisages a Law and Practice Hub that helps users find their way to relevant law and practice, organized by country, sector and/or practice area. UNU is in discussion with several potential providers of materials for this resource, but the form it should take and the data that will be featured will depend significantly on discussions at the Workshop (detailed further below).

One asset that seems likely to be included is the ILO's **Global Slavery Observatory**, a detailed country-level database on state law and practice, with coverage since 2005.

A key question is whether this Law and Practice Hub should include raw materials, or whether the Knowledge Platform itself should develop practice guides – and if so, how. The survey results discussed in section 2, below, suggest a strong preference on the part of respondents for the provision not only of primary materials and raw data, but also analysis, especially around 'what works'.

Learning and training mechanisms

Once the Data Hub and Law and Practice Hub have been stood up, there is an opportunity to accelerate knowledge uptake. This will, however, require the establishment of learning and training mechanisms *tailored to the target audience*. UNU envisages several such mechanisms, but the form they take will depend heavily on discussions at the Workshop about which forms of knowledge, and which audiences, the Alliance will prioritize in the next couple of years.

First, UNU is exploring the creation of an **online, open-access, peer-reviewed and policy oriented academic journal**, designed to create the incentive structures for different audiences, particularly academics, academics to engage with the data made available through the Data Hub and Law and Practice Hub, and otherwise to strengthen the scientific knowledge-base around policy and programming in these areas. Such a journal would help strengthen analysis of 'what works'. We have initiated discussions with a potential publisher and potential institutional partner, and will discuss further, at the Workshop, how this project may develop.

Second, UNU intends to use the Knowledge Platform to stand up – or support – high-quality learning and training opportunities. UNU has explored, for example, working with the Global Initiative on Transnational Organized Crime, Babson College and Polaris, who are providing webinars on these issues to corporate actors. **The form that these learning and training efforts should take, however, will depend significantly on which themes, audiences and knowledge uptake vectors the Alliance chooses to prioritize.** Should the Knowledge Platform focus on helping frontline practitioners adopt best practice in victim care and rehabilitation? Should it work with financial sector actors to strengthen risk analysis? With government statisticians to improve prevalence analysis? And what mechanisms will work best for reaching different audiences – webinars, digests of recent analysis/practice, newsfeeds, videos, podcasts?

As we discuss in the next section, these are central questions for discussion at the Workshop.

Governance

UNU proposes to establish a small Knowledge Platform Advisory Group. This will include project donor representatives, and a small number of representatives from key stakeholder groups. Again, who these people are will depend heavily on which audiences and knowledge uptake vectors the Platform prioritizes – something to be discussed further at the Workshop.

2. A Strategic Approach to Knowledge Creation, Exchange and Uptake

As the preceding section should make clear, while the basic outline of the UNU Knowledge Platform initiative is in place, there remains significant flexibility in selecting the forms of knowledge and audiences (and uptake vectors) with which it will engage. We anticipate that the Workshop will help guide us towards priorities for engagement. We also believe these discussions can benefit from considering three factors: 1) broader Alliance strategy; 2) lessons from others; 3) stakeholder feedback.

Tying knowledge to broader Alliance strategy

The priorities of the Knowledge Platform must track those of the Alliance. There is little point in the Knowledge Platform investing significant time and effort in developing the science around what works in victim care and rehabilitation services if the strategy of the Alliance is not focused on those issues, but instead on, say, convincing governments of the development and security benefits of SDG 8.7 initiatives. Similarly, there is little point in the Platform focusing on fostering stronger analysis of supply-chain risk in the garment industry if the Alliance is more likely to engage the fishing and agriculture industry.

Knowledge about the scope and dynamics of the four forms of exploitation covered by Target 8.7, and what works to address them is, indeed, intrinsically valuable. But if Alliance 8.7 is to succeed, the Platform must also take an *instrumental* approach to knowledge, generating knowledge where it can be most useful to broader political strategy, programming and intervention efforts.

Lessons from other initiatives and fields

We also believe that we can learn much from how knowledge is being used to drive change in other fields highly relevant to Target 8.7. Specifically, we believe we can learn from the work around:

- SDG 16+ Roadmap – we will hear more about this at the workshop (see enclosed)
- The Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children
- The field of Business and Human Rights, and specifically the Annual Forum on that subject which brings together >2,500 people in Geneva each November to discuss implementation of the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights

Stakeholder feedback – results of a quick survey

Third, we obviously need to consider the input of stakeholders in this field. With the help of several partners, UNU has conducted a survey to identify the preferences of practitioners in the field. We received over 230 responses during the 6 weeks that the survey was open. The key results follow.

Before moving to what the respondents said they want from the Platform, it is important to bear in mind who 'they' are. The respondents were c. 69% female. A majority said they worked on 'human trafficking' (rather than forced labour, child labour or modern slavery). A plurality have worked on the issue for more than 10 years. More than 50% have a Master's degree, and almost 95% a formal tertiary qualification. 73% of respondents listed English as their primary working language. Most respondents worked in North America, but there was a healthy geographic coverage worldwide. Most work for civil society organizations, some for international and governmental organizations – and just a few for business.
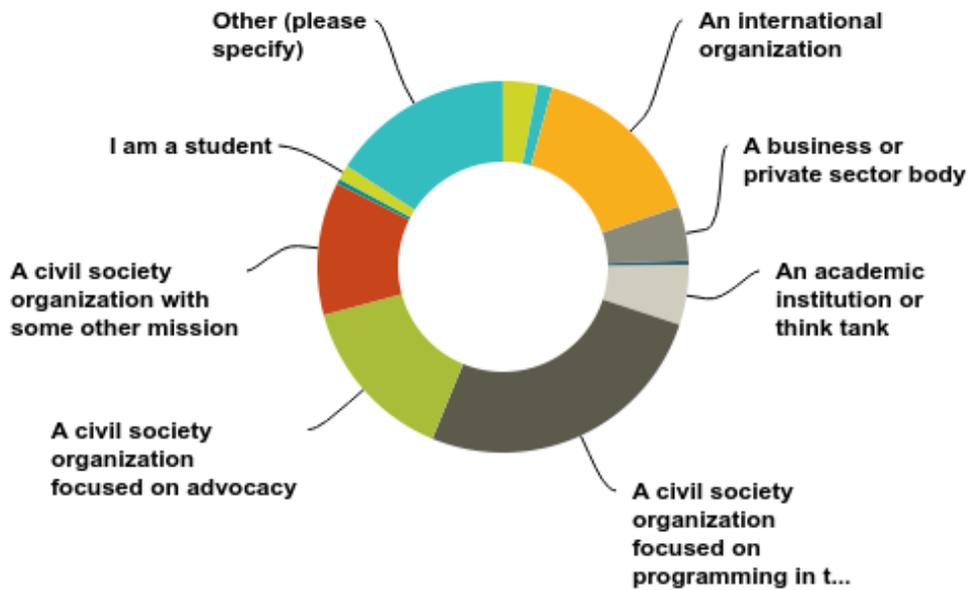
Respondents normally work in:
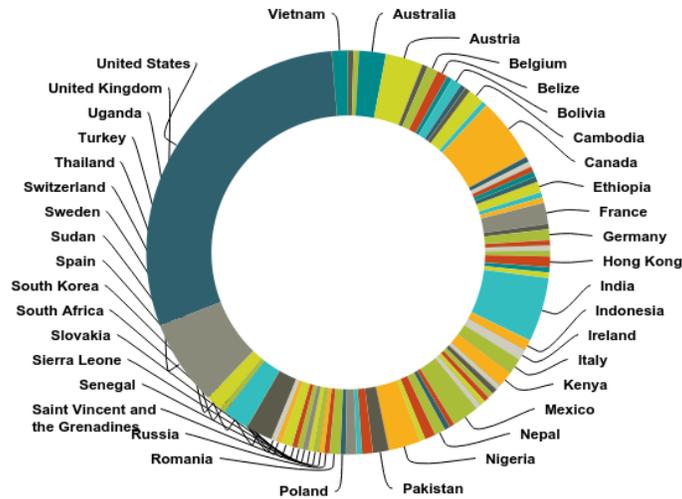
Q4 Do you work for

Answered: 233   Skipped: 0

With those caveats in mind, the respondents provided very useful insights about what they want from the Knowledge Platform.

First, it is clear that **respondents want the Platform to provide both primary data and materials, <u>and</u> secondary analysis – with an apparent preference for analysis of 'what works' in both policy and practice**.

Almost 19% of respondents indicated an interest in raw data, and another 17% in laws and case law; but some 39% are interested in a 'searchable repository of research studies' and a further 21% in 'short news items about scientific insights'.

Q11 **Which format would you be most likely to find useful in accessing knowledge from the Alliance 8.7 Knowledge Platform?**

Answered: 212   Skipped: 21
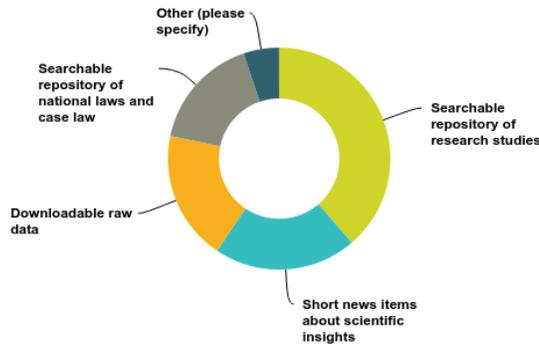
Similarly, 34% of respondents want data on 'effectiveness' of response and another 14% want data on vulnerability and risk factors – c. 48%. This compares to an aggregate 41% who want raw data on incidence, company-specific allegations, or victim case data.

Q15 **What would you say is the most important thing a new Alliance 8.7 Data Hub could do?**

Answered: 201   Skipped: 32
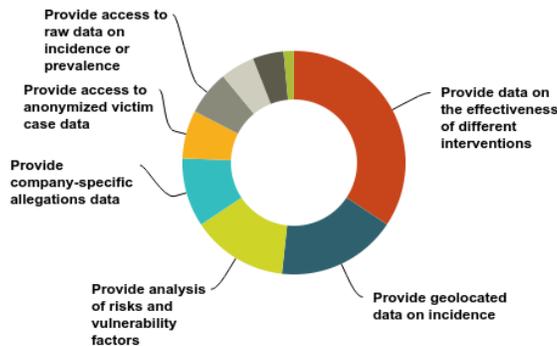
We asked this question in reverse, to check consistency, and the responses arguably provide even more clarity on this point: **developing and providing knowledge on the effectiveness of interventions is consistently seen as the most important thing the Platform could do, closely followed by providing information about incidenc**e. Indeed, 63% of respondents felt that 'guidance on good practice' was the most important thing the Law and Practice Hub could offer, rather than compilations of materials:

Q19 Which of the following is the most important thing an Alliance 8.7 Law & Practice Hub can offer?

Answered: 192   Skipped: 41
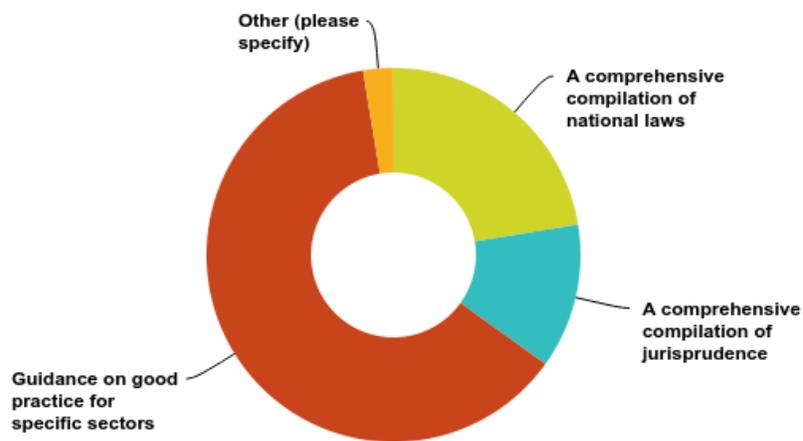
However, there is some variance by respondent. Those who work for organizations focused on human trafficking are more likely to have responded that guidance is needed on effectiveness. In contrast, respondents working on child labour issues are more likely to respond that data on incidence and location is a higher priority.

Respondents also overwhelmingly indicated that they would be **more likely to contribute to a journal if it provided short, practical and policy-oriented summaries of new knowledge**.

Second, amongst respondents, **there was a clear preference for the Knowledge Platform to work on issues to do with commercial sexual exploitation, domestic work, gender, migration and conflict and humanitarian settings**. There was notably little interest (at least from this respondent sample) in a focus on UN response.
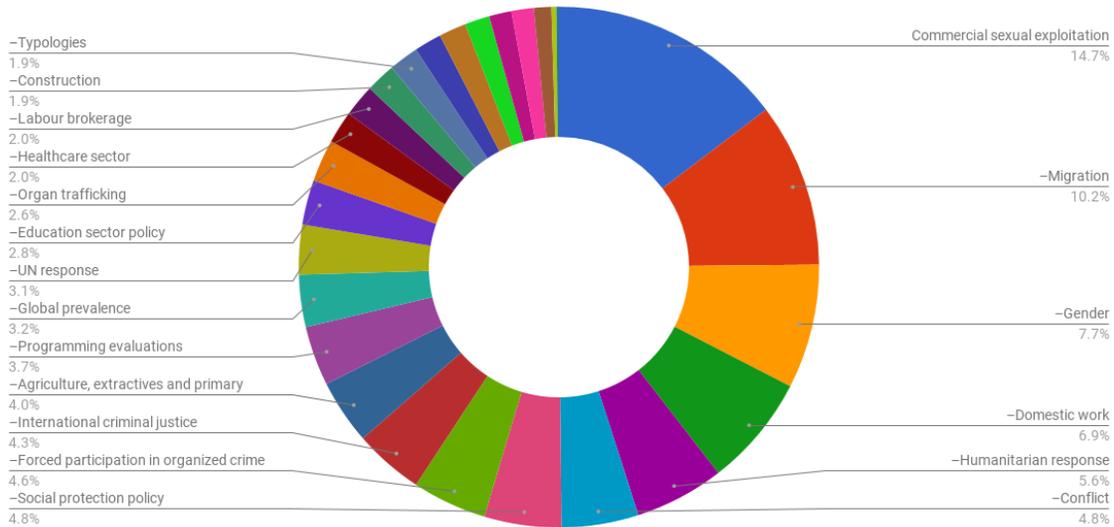
Third, there was **a clear ranking of the types of knowledge and learning** that respondents wanted to access through the Platform: 1) guidance on good public policy (national preferred to municipal); 2) prevalence & typologies; 3) victim care and rehabilitation; 4) identifying risk in supply chains; 5) programme M&E; and 6) financial risks.
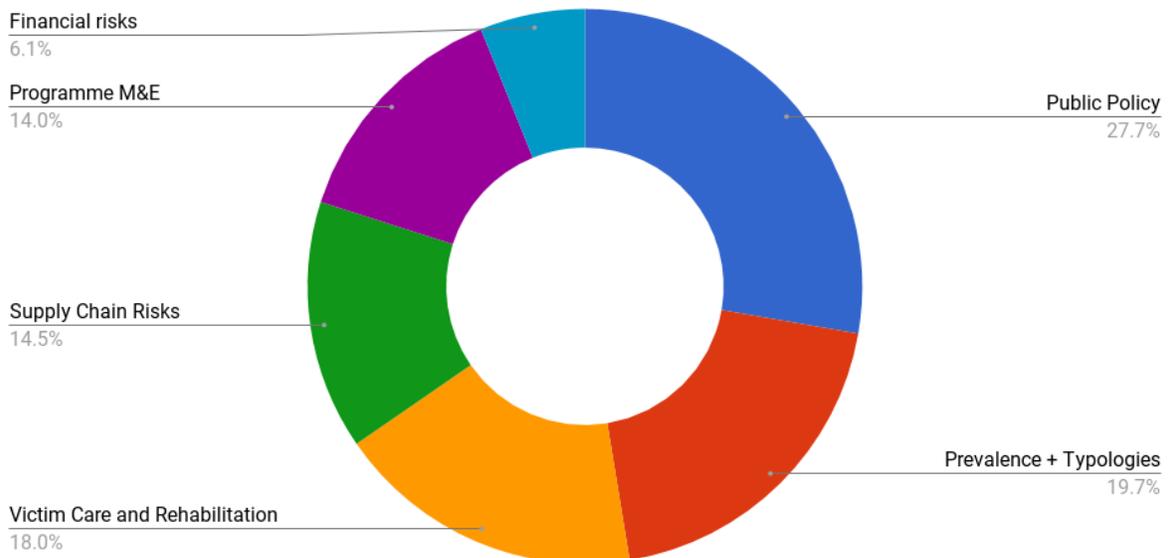
Fourth, **most respondents think that the Platform should focus on developing knowledge about Asia**.

However, respondents are more likely to think that the Platform should focus on *uptake* in the region that they are from.

Fifth, the vast majority (85%) of respondents overwhelmingly want to receive updates about new knowledge and analysis through **e-mail newsletters**. (This was consistent across age cohorts.)

Finally, **the vast majority of respondents (admittedly, a self-selecting group) are <u>highly motivated to engage with the Platform</u>**. Over 200 respondents provided email addresses to engage Alliance 8.7. Moreover, 41 respondents indicated they control data sets they are willing to share with the Platform, and provided contact details; 23 did the same relating to materials for the 'Law & Practice Hub'.

Taken together, the survey results – which, it should be recalled, are provided by a sample with clear characteristics – suggest that the Knowledge Platform should aim to:

- provide a mixture of secondary analysis of 'what works', raw (primary) data on incidence and risk, and good practice guidance, on:
    - good public policy
    - prevalence and typologies
    - victim care and rehabilitation
    - supply chain risk
    - programme M&E
    - financial risk
- address commercial sexual exploitation, domestic work, migration and conflict & humanitarian settings; and
- establish a focus on dynamics in Asia first, followed by the Middle East and Africa.

Overview of the Workshop – developing these leads

The Workshop Agenda (see the draft in Annex 1) is intended to allow participants to explore and consider the leads provided by the survey results, and to answer the central question motivating the Workshop: how to prioritize amongst different knowledge production, exchange and uptake opportunities, based on strategic reflection of how they will drive change through Alliance 8.7 to help achieve Target 8.7.

The first morning (Sessions 1 and 2) is designed to orient participants, and get some initial answers to this question out on the table. Session 3, on data and knowledge as a spur to government action, is intended to deepen our collective understanding of how knowledge can connect to strategic action to achieve Target 8.7, through a specific focus on the role of governments in harnessing knowledge. This will include interventions from Brazil and the UK, a discussion of the role of municipal governments, and consideration of what is stopping governments from acting already.

After lunch, Session 4 will turn to the question of global estimates, looking at the state of the art in estimating the population of the enslaved, children in work, human trafficking, and victims in conflict contexts. Session 5 focuses on several different recent efforts to develop 'typologies' of victim populations – in the US and UK, and through financial regulatory data – and considers whether such approaches could be expanded to Asia. The session is intended to spur consideration of whether the Alliance could provide assistance to governments or sectors that are looking to conduct typology assessments, and/or how typologies otherwise connect to broader Alliance strategy.

Session 6 affords an opportunity to consider a variety of different 'uptake vectors' by which knowledge can influence policy and practice, including (but not limited to) through driving 'prevention' based approaches. Speakers will consider the particular challenges of fostering a 'scientific' approach in this field, and of connecting knowledge generation and exchange to uptake in policy-making.

After some free time, we will hear over dinner from Mr Carlos Bezerra, Jr., President of the Sao Paolo Human Rights Commission, about the role knowledge plays in building and sustaining a political coalition to tackle modern slavery.

On Saturday 8 July, we turn to more practical questions about how to use the Platform to achieve change.

Session 7 asks participants to drill down into the opportunities and obstacles to engaging specific knowledge audiences – donor governments, private donors, the private sector, operational NGOs, and the general public.

Sessions 8 and 9 involve Breakout Groups. Participants can attend two different groups. Each group will be asked to identify a <u>specific and concrete strategy</u> for the Knowledge Platform to engage with a specific audience. What exactly should the Platform do to engage these communities and drive changed policy and practice? What are the precise contours of these 'uptake vectors'?

In Session 10 we will consider whether these specific strategies can be brought together into a composite Roadmap. Crucially, participants will be asked to clarify which audiences and uptake vectors the Knowledge Platform should prioritize, and how these strategies should connect to broader Alliance strategy.

Annex 1 – *Draft* Workshop Agenda

<mark>DRAFT AGENDA – WORK IN PROGRESS</mark>

Friday 7 July 2017

07:45   *Optional bus transportation from outside 2 United Plaza (44th St between First and Second Avenue) to the Greentree Estate. We encourage guests to arrive at least 15 minutes prior to the bus departure.*

09:00   *Coffee and pastries available.*

09:45   **Session 1 – Setting the Scene**

Welcome and Overview, including results of the stakeholder survey – **Dr James Cockayne**, UN University

Introductory tour de table

10:15   **Session 2 – Using Knowledge Strategically**

Speakers: (8 minutes each)

Where does knowledge fit in Alliance 8.7? – **Ms Beate Andrees**, International Labour Organization (ILO)

Building a Roadmap to achieve an SDG – the example of SDG 16 – **Mr David Steven**, Center on International Cooperation

Discussants: (5 minutes each)

What does the international community need to know to achieve SDG 8.7 by 2025/2030, and how that knowledge will generate progress towards SDG 8.7. Discussants are asked to identify:

- *the specific kinds of knowledge that different actors require, and why;*
- *key challenges for generating the relevant knowledge, and key opportunities;*
- *obstacles to – and opportunities for – knowledge uptake;*
- *which types of knowledge generation, exchange & uptake should be prioritized by Alliance 8.7;*
- *if or how a collective approach can best be organized.*

Ms Alison Campbell, UK Department for International Development

Mr Kevin Willcutts, US Department of Labor

Dr Jean Baderschneider, Global Fund to End Slavery

Mr Brad Myles, Polaris

Prof Kevin Bales, University of Nottingham

Followed by moderated discussion on the same questions.

11:45   *Coffee & leg stretch*

**Alliance 8.7 Knowledge Platform – Workshop
Framing Discussion Paper**

12:00   **Session 3 – Data and knowledge as a spur to government action**

Speakers: (8 minutes each)

Speakers will consider questions such as:

- *how existing governmental data can be harnessed to identify, disrupt and remediate modern slavery, human trafficking, forced labour and child labour;*
- *how government data collection efforts could be strengthened;*
- *how government data can spur policy change and effective response;*
- *what role Alliance 8.7 can play in supporting governments in these initiatives.*

The Brazilian SmartLab Initiative – **Dr Luis Fabiano de Assis**, Federal Labour Prosecution Office, Brazil

Using governmental data – opportunities and challenges in the UK – **Dr Claire Brickell**, Office of the UK Independent Anti-Slavery Commissioner

Mapping hidden exploitation – mining existing data – **Prof Bernard Silverman**, Oxford University

What role for cities? – **Mr Nathaniel Erb**, Erb & Associates

What is stopping governments from acting? – **Dr Aidan McQuade**, Anti-Slavery International

Moderated discussion.

13:00   *Lunch*

14:00   **Session 4 – Where are we on global estimates?**

Speakers: (8 minutes each)

Speakers will consider the current landscape of efforts to estimate the numbers and identify the characteristics of victims and victim populations. Speakers are asked to discuss:

- *how estimation and identification should shape intervention and programming strategies;*
- *promising new initiatives;*
- *barriers to impact and scale-up;*
- *the potential role of the Alliance in addressing these issues.*

The new global estimate of modern slavery and forced labour, and the path to national surveys – **Ms Michaëlle de Cock**, International Labour Organization (ILO)

Understanding Children's Work – **Dr Furio Rosati**, Understanding Children's Work

Mapping human trafficking – **Ms Kristiina Kangaspunta**, UN Office on Drugs and Crime

The Counter-Trafficking Data Collaborative – **Mr Harry Cook**, IOM

Can we count victims in conflict contexts? – **Ms Jacqueline Joudo Larsen**, Walk Free Foundation

Moderated discussion.

15:00   *Coffee*

15:15   **Session 5 – Typologies: a method for community mobilization?**

Speakers: (8 minutes each)

Several initiatives recently or currently under way use the development of victim population typologies to develop a more focused and contextualized analysis of the characteristics of those populations. Speakers will consider what can be learned from these experience, and whether this is an approach that the Alliance should promote at a municipal, national, regional or sectoral level to improve diagnosis and help spur the development of more strategic approaches to response.

Speakers will consider questions such as:

- *how typologies can be developed;*
- *methodological, operational or other (e.g. political) barriers to developing typologies;*
- *how typologies can be used to spur action;*
- *what relevance – if any – typologies have to the work of the Alliance.*

A US experience – **Ms Jennifer Kimball Penrose**, Polaris

A UK perspective – **Ms Olivia Hesketh**, UK Home Office

Asian opportunities? – **Ms Jeni Sorensen**, Winrock International

The FATF approach to typologies – (TBC)

Moderated discussion.

16:15   *Coffee*

16:30   **Session 6 – Using knowledge to drive policy and practice**

Speakers: (8 minutes each)

Careful reflection is needed on how knowledge translates into changed policies and practices. Speakers will consider questions such as:

- *how to foster a scientific approach to the accumulation of knowledge in this field;*
- *how to foster the development of evidence-based policy and practice;*
- *where prevention costings fit in;*
- *where monitoring & evaluation of programming fits in;*
- *what can be learned from the field of public health about fostering complex social interventions;*
- *the role that the Alliance could play in promoting such an approach.*

Encouraging evidence-based policy-making – **Dr Sasha Jesperson**, St Mary's University

What can we learn from the public health sector? – **Dr Hanni Stoklosa**, Harvard University

How do we foster a preventive approach? – **Dr Cathy Zimmerman**, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine

How do we foster cumulative knowledge development in the academy? – **Dr Genevieve Le Baron**, University of Sheffield

Moderated discussion

17:30   Free time – tours of the Estate available.

19:00   Cocktails

19:30   Dinner

   ***Keynote:* How do you build and sustain a political coalition to tackle modern slavery – and what role does knowledge play in that effort?**

   Mr Carlos Bezerra, Human Rights Commission, Sao Paulo, Brazil

Saturday 8 July 2017

From 07:30   Breakfast available

09:00   **Session 7 – Audiences, knowledge needs, & strategies for production, dissemination, & uptake**

   This session will begin to drill down into the question of the relationship between the audiences that the Alliance seeks to engage, their knowledge needs, and the strategies needed to encourage knowledge production, targeted dissemination, and uptake. The aim is to help move the discussion to an exploration of concrete opportunities for collaborative action, identification of existing initiatives that can be built on, and identification of priorities.

   Framing remarks: *How will the Alliance 8.7 Knowledge Platform will foster knowledge creation and uptake?* – **Dr James Cockayne**, UN University

   Discussants: (5 minutes)

   Discussants are encouraged to share their thoughts on the following issues:

   - *the specific knowledge needs of a certain community or sub-community;*
   - *challenges for knowledge production, dissemination or uptake in that community;*
   - *promising initiatives;*
   - *opportunities and priorities for Alliance 8.7.*

   Donor governments – **Mr Geoff Shaw**, Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade

   Private donors – **Ms Yuki Lo**, Freedom Fund

   The private sector – **Ms Tuesday Reitano**, Global Initiative Against Transnational Organized Crime

   The private sector – **Ms Anita Househam**, UN Global Compact

   Operational NGOs – **Mr Duncan Jepson**, LibertyAsia

   The general public – **Mr Joe Schmidt**, Freedom United

   Moderated discussion.

10:15   *Coffee*

10:30   **Session 8 – Breakout Groups: sub-strategies – configuration 1**

This session involves small group discussions aimed at identifying specific knowledge strategies and roadmaps for specific audiences, with a focus on the next 2-3 years. The aim is to begin to build realistic roadmaps for shaping action by particular stakeholder constituencies, through the production, dissemination and uptake of knowledge, and building on existing initiatives.

- **Supply chains – human rights due diligence, risk mitigation, remedy**
  *Facilitator: **Ms Ursula Wynhoven**, OHCHR*
- **Programme monitoring & evaluation**
  *Facilitator: **Mr Terence Fitzgerald**, International Justice Mission*
- **The global statistical community**
  *Facilitator: **Prof Bernard Silverman**, Oxford University*
- Others…

11:15   *Coffee*

12:30   **Session 8 cont. – Breakout Groups: sub-strategies – configuration 2**

- **Good practices for development funders**
  *Facilitator: **Ms Alison Campbell**, DfID*
- **Public engagement**
  *Facilitator: **Mr Joe Schmidt**, Freedom United*
- **Enlisting the public health sector**
  *Facilitator: **Dr Hanni Stoklosa**, Harvard University*
- Others…

13:15   *Lunch*

14:30   **Session 9 – Debrief and discussion**

Participants will regroup for reporting back from the breakout groups, and moderated discussion.

15:30   *Coffee*

15:45   **Session 10 – Conclusions – Towards a Roadmap?**

In this final session, participants will consider what has been learned and agreed about how knowledge should shape Alliance 8.7 strategy. Participants will be asked to focus on questions such as:

- *Which audiences the Knowledge Platform should prioritize?*
- *What knowledge exchange, learning and training mechanisms should the Knowledge Platform focus on over the next two years?*
- *Are there specific knowledge development or uptake strategies that the Alliance should adopt?*
- *How can these be meaningfully assembled into a Roadmap?*

16:45   **Wrap-up and final remarks**

17.00   **Close and departures**

Optional bus transportation back to 2 United Plaza (44th St between First and Second Avenue). We encourage guests to arrive at least 15 minutes prior to the bus departure.

Annex 2 – List of Participants
As of 27 June 2017

Ms Beate Andrees
International Labour Organization

Ms Serwah Asante
United Nations University

Dr Jean Baderschneider
Global Fund to End Slavery

Dr Kevin Bales
Free the Slaves

Mr Kyle Ballard
US Department of State

Mr Carlos Bezerra, Jr.
President, Human Rights Commission of the
Legislative Assembly of the State of São
Paulo, Brazil

Ms Claire Brickell
Independent Anti-Slavery Commissioner

Ms Jessica Brunner
Stanford University

Ms Alison Campbell
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