Briefing Pack for the 5th Meeting of the Global Coordinating Group

New York, 17th July 2019
The Alliance 8.7 Global Coordinating Group will convene its fifth meeting in New York. The meeting will be chaired by France and has the following tentative agenda:

10:30 – 11:30
1. Welcome and handover to the new Chair
2. Update from pathfinder countries
3. Update from Action Groups

Coffee break

11:45 – 13:00
4. Expanding engagement opportunities for different stakeholder groups
5. Update on communications: calendar of events, online platform, and website
6. Update on Delta 8.7 knowledge platform
7. Closing remarks, any other business and dates for the next meeting

If you have not already done so, please RSVP your attendance here.
Update on Pathfinder Countries

Alliance 8.7 Global Coordinating Group Meeting

New York
17 July 2019
Pathfinder Countries

A strong partnership at global level and an equally powerful action at country level

Pathfinder countries are those that commit to going further and faster to achieve Target 8.7 of the SDGs.

Pathfinder countries pave the way and inspire other countries, leaving no one behind

(Alliance 8.7 - Pathfinder Country Guidance Note)
Global Products

Pathfinder Countries reports:

Pathfinder Countries Toolkit: Vision statement; Pathfinder Countries Guidance Note; a link to ILO Supervisory Body cases; Frequently Asked Questions on Pathfinder Countries; Methodological Note on the Strategic Planning Workshops
Pathfinder countries

Formal Manifestations of Interest

1. Albania  
2. Chile  
3. Fiji  
4. Madagascar  
5. Malawi  
6. Mauritania  
7. Mexico  
8. Morocco  
9. Nepal  
10. Nigeria  
11. Peru  
12. Sri Lanka  
13. Tunisia  
14. Uganda  
15. Vietnam
## Pathfinder countries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Countries that have convened strategic planning workshops</th>
<th>Upcoming workshops in 2019</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Albania, Chile, Madagascar, Mauritania, Nepal, Nigeria, Tunisia, Uganda, Vietnam</td>
<td>Fiji, Malawi, Morocco, Peru</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
After the national strategy workshop (Oct. 2018), dialogue continued to review process, discuss next steps and identify next steps.

Identified priority initiatives (Feb. 2019)

Child labour:
• Strengthening the capacity and resources of labour inspectors
• Conducting a child labour survey and creating a child labour data base

Trafficking:
• National hub on the situation of human trafficking
• Bilateral labour agreement and revising the labour migration framework
NEPAL

After the national strategy workshop (Oct. 2018), a technical consultation to operationalize Alliance 8.7 was organized:

• Federal laws on child labour and forced labour are aligned with national laws by 2019
• Revise the Foreign Employment Act and other related acts, to leave no loopholes for any space for forced labour or human trafficking
• Integrated data on child labour, forced labour and human trafficking
• Achieve 10 child labour free municipalities by 2020
• MOUs and bilateral agreements with destination countries
• Coherence between child labour policy and education laws in terms of children’s ages
• Form committees at province and local levels for child labour inspection
• Establish committees for child labour monitoring and rescue
• Establish and strengthen labour committees and employment service centres, including integration of vocational education
MAURITANIA

The national strategy workshop (March 2019) identified the following priorities:

• Implement the national plan to eradicate forced labour as mentioned in the CNDS
• Ensure genuine access to Justice for victims of modern slavery through laws n° 2015-031 (criminalizing slavery) and n° 2015-30 (for judicial assistance)
• Combat human trafficking through children education, more precisely within refugees-hosting wilayas
• Protect migrant workers in Mauritania and abroad through the implementation of the ILO Convention n° 142
• Eradicate the worst forms of child labour in at least 2 supply chains: artisanal fishery and dairy sector.

NEXT STEPS (SHORT TERM)

• Grant Mr. Alliance 8.7 the means to ensure effective coordination of activities and the commitment of all stakeholders.
• Convene a workshop for the selection of a pilot activity (to be launched before July 2019)
After the national strategy workshop (March 2019), a roadmap was adopted:

- Strengthen the knowledge base on child labour and on trafficking in persons,
- Continue generating awareness raising campaigns on child labour and on forced labour/trafficking in persons,
- Enhance the capacity of relevant officers and to improve child labour and forced labour/trafficking in persons detection / and derivation services
- Continue with legal modifications around child labour and forced labour/trafficking in persons; and
- Improve the supply of employability projects for adults and youth of legal working age of vulnerable groups at risk of child labour, forced labour and trafficking.
The strategic workshop was preceded by a preparatory workshop (March 2019) that selected the following priorities:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Child Labour</th>
<th>Trafficking</th>
<th>Coordination, monitoring, reporting and resource Mobilization through an Action Committee</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Developing an information system available for all public institutions.</td>
<td>• Harmonizing and enforce internal laws related to anti-human trafficking and child labor</td>
<td>• The Action committee will be constituted through a Ministerial Order and have an ad hoc status</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Speeding up of CLMS implementation for a better synergy among all actors</td>
<td>• Clarifying and expand the role of labor inspectors (possibility to inspect informal work) and to systematize regular control for child laborers</td>
<td>• It will be a multi-disciplinary group, composed by concerned ministries and social partners</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Improving the process and tools for labor inspectors to identify children (particularly in the informal economy)</td>
<td>• Protecting and provide access to justice to irregular migrants who are at risk or are in forced labor or human trafficking</td>
<td>• Meetings will be held every 3 months</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Building on and reinforcing the capacity of the MoE to integrate child labour concern in social communication aimed at preventing school drop-out</td>
<td>• Conducting a study of child exploitation</td>
<td>• A strategy for resource mobilization will be defined in its first meeting.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Providing the necessary means to the relevant actors to realise their missions.</td>
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</table>

These working groups defined specific actions to be achieved by 2021
**Uganda**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Child Labour</th>
<th>Forced Labour</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Engage in advocacy and awareness-raising.</td>
<td>Focus on prevention and ratify the Palermo Protocol</td>
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<tr>
<td>Provide capacity-building for relevant actors at all levels.</td>
<td>Step up policy efforts to protect vulnerable populations provide alternatives livelihoods for victims as well as psychosocial and rehabilitation centers.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Strengthen social protection.</td>
<td>Improve the prosecution of cases of trafficking and forced labour.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Enhance the child labour knowledge base.</td>
<td>Bolster partnerships and cooperation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Improve the child labour legal framework and enforcement.</td>
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**Next Steps:** Ensure the functioning of the **national coordination committee**, which has been constituted under the leadership of the Ministry of Labour. It will monitor the actions taken and provide appropriate follow-up. Establish **sub-committees** on child labour, human trafficking, and forced labour, respectively.
### Albania

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Child Labour</th>
<th>Trafficking</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prevent child labour, including children in street situation</td>
<td>Enhance investigation and prosecution</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ensure protection and interventions according to the needs of children at risk of or involved in child labour and develop a mapping of high-risk areas</td>
<td>Ensure protection and assistance of victims, strengthen partnerships between the parties responsible for identification</td>
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<tr>
<td>Improve law enforcement against child labour including amendments to the Criminal Code as well as capacity-building for police officers, prosecutors and judges.</td>
<td>Enhance the prevention of trafficking.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Decrease social and cultural factors that promote child labour.</td>
<td>Improve the coordination of anti-trafficking actions.</td>
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**Next Steps:** Finalize the action plan for child protection and trafficking with the technical support of the OSCE
**Next Steps:** Develop an *action plan for Alliance 8.7* in Nigeria, based on the identified priorities. The final action plan will be presented to the stakeholders of Alliance 8.7 in Nigeria, and available resources will be identified. Develop a *communication strategy for Alliance 8.7* in Nigeria, which will be validated by all stakeholders.
### Vietnam

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Child labour and supply chains</th>
<th>Trafficking and migration for labour exploitation</th>
<th>Child labour and education</th>
<th>Child labour in agriculture</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Establish a National Child Labour and Business Forum</td>
<td>Increase awareness raising about the dangers of trafficking</td>
<td>Improve the quality of vocational skills training</td>
<td>Review and revise, update and/or complete the legal framework and provide greater clarity regarding work that is prohibited for children in agriculture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provide targeted economic opportunities and social benefits to families of child labourers in need and decent and legal work opportunities for minors</td>
<td>In order to reduce vulnerabilities of children to trafficking, reduce poverty of families through employment creation, the provision of relevant skills training and/or the provision of additional income generation opportunities.</td>
<td>Raise awareness of communities, families and children about the dangers of child labour and inform them about the various benefits of schooling</td>
<td>Strengthen poverty reduction and income generating programmes and the provision of adapted career counselling, vocational skills training and job placements for older children and youth in rural areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implement an awareness-raising programme</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Awareness raising and communications with regards to child labour.</td>
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</table>

**Next Steps:** Develop a **roadmap to achieve Target 8.7** with inputs from follow up consultation meetings and submit to the National Committee for Children (September 2019); finalize and publish data from the National Child Labour Survey (By the end of the year).
Lessons learnt

• Endorsement at the highest political level possible

• The national focal point plays a critical role in leading the process

• Involve different Ministries and coordinate with UN agencies. Particularly relevant, in light of the UN Reform, is the involvement of the Resident Coordinator. All relevant stakeholders shall be involved (statistical office, civil society, academia, social partners).

• It looks easier for many stakeholders to organize the priorities (action plan) of the Alliance in line with the Global Action Groups (GAG)

• A resource mobilization strategy should be put in place to implement the priority action. The Secretariat of Alliance 8.7 and GCG partners should support the Government in its effort to mobilize resources upon request.
Lessons learnt

• Engagement of social partners has been important; there is the need to enhance the involvement of civil society.

• Involve other ministries beyond Ministry of Labour, not only as invitees but to take the leadership

• Focus on the roll out of the Pathfinder Country strategy in Southeast Asia and Arab States

• Involving Pathfinder Countries in global and regional events has been positive.
Global Events


Alliance 8.7 Pathfinder Countries side event, New York, July 2019: Organized in the framework of the HLPF to highlight progress and launch the Pathfinder Countries e-reports available at A8.7 website. High-level panelists from Madagascar, Vietnam, Uganda, Mauritania, Tunisia, Chile, the Netherlands, UK, US, Norway, ITUC, IOE, IOM, UNODC, FAO, ILO, and Chair (France) and vice-chair (Argentina) of Alliance 8.7.

Child Labour Forum, The Hague, January 2020: Organized by the Netherlands, the Global March against Child Labour and ILO. The event will combine a review of the pledges made during the IV Global Conference in Argentina and a discussion on the role of governments and business in the elimination of child labour in supply chains. There will be a focus on Pathfinder Countries in line with the pledges and priorities made during the strategic planning workshops.
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Guidance for Alliance 8.7 Action Groups

Draft GCG Background Paper for discussion

New York, July 2019
1. WHAT IS THE ROLE OF THE ACTION GROUPS?

Action groups are a core vehicle for meeting Target 8.7. They are therefore central to the structure of the Alliance 8.7 global partnership, together with pathfinder countries and business networks, among others.

Action groups have four strategic and technical coordination functions:

1. They bring together different initiatives under a thematic area, define priorities and set out strategy and policy advice for Alliance partners;
2. They identify research, data and knowledge gaps and liaise to close these gaps;
3. They develop guidance tools, training and capacity building programmes and technical cooperation;
4. They support resource mobilization efforts of pathfinder countries or on the global level.

Currently two action groups are active on target 8.7, one on supply chains; the other on migration. A third group has started working on humanitarian settings and conflict and a fourth one will start on the rule of law and governance. Other action groups may organize in the future, upon demand.

2. WHO ARE THE ACTION GROUP MEMBERS?

Action groups are composed of experts and practitioners from governments, workers’ and employers’ organisations, civil society, academia, UN partners and others.

These experts work for organisations that are Alliance 8.7 partners. All partners are encouraged to join one or more action groups related to their field of expertise or focus area.

3. HOW ARE ACTION GROUPS ORGANISED?

Every action group has a chair, or two co-chairs. If needed, they may also organize for secretarial support (a focal point) for the day-to-day administration of the action group.

Action groups set their own priorities by developing a work plan, allocating tasks, and monitoring progress and implementation.

They communicate and collaborate in different ways, e.g. using face-to-face meetings and the Alliance 8.7 online engagement platform (Slack). This user-friendly platform can host online discussions, phone and conference calls, file sharing, joint editing of documents and spreadsheets, and facilitate finding and contacting Alliance partners, among other things.
Action group chairs convene their group and ensure it maintains momentum. This means:

- Organise, prepare and chair action group meetings/conference calls;
- Coordinate the group’s planning, delivery, monitoring and evaluation;
- Act as online moderators, encouraging and moderating interactions on the online engagement platform;
- Work with the Alliance 8.7 Secretariat to ensure the website, databases and other relevant tools are kept up to date;
- Engage in resource mobilization efforts and communicate eventual resource needs to the GCG so it can eventually support these efforts.

4. WHAT SUPPORT IS AVAILABLE FOR ACTION GROUP CHAIRS?

If requested, the Secretariat may provide support, e.g. providing training on the online engagement platform, supporting resource mobilization efforts or promoting action group activities amongst all Alliance partners and beyond.

The Secretariat has developed a Communications Toolkit for Partners with useful guidance relevant to action groups.
2nd Global Workshop of the Supply Chains Action Group

DRAFT Outcome Report for comments and feedback

Abidjan, 14-15 May, 2019
Foreword

This draft report provides a summary of the discussion at the Alliance 8.7 “2nd Global Meeting of the Supply Chains Action Group” that took place on 14-15 May 2019 in Abidjan. The meeting was hosted by the First Lady of Côte d’Ivoire with funding from the Government of the Netherlands and the Government of France.

The meeting took place two years after the first meeting of the Action Group held in June 2017 in Berlin with the support of the Government of Germany. Since then the Action Group has been joined by 135 organisations and has implemented its 2018-2019 work plan, which focused on four priority areas of work: a) Research, b) Advocacy and partnerships, c) Capacity building and tools, d) Key supply chains and countries.

Members of the Action Group reconvened in Abidjan to:

1. Review progress on the implementation of the 2018-19 work plan and identify common priorities for 2020-21. This included a round table with Alliance 8.7 pathfinder countries on their contributions to accelerate progress as well as the launch of new partnerships in supply chains in Africa.
2. Share knowledge and develop proposals on how to accelerate progress to eradicate forced labour, human trafficking and child labour in supply chains with a particular focus on cotton, fishing and mining.

The meeting gathered over 140 participants from 19 countries. It strongly benefited from the large participation of Governments and social partners’ organizations from different regions including Alliance 8.7 Pathfinder countries. The Action Group was privileged to receive the following high level representatives: Mr Abinan Kouakou, Minister of Employment and Social Protection of Côte d’Ivoire, Mr Samaraweera, Minister of Labour and Trade Union Relations of Sri Lanka, Mr Wireko-Brobby, Deputy Minister for Employment and Labour Relations of Ghana, Mr Nwankwo Alo, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Labour and Employment of Nigeria, Mr Ghimire, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security of Nepal and Mr Van Den Dool, Ambassador of the Netherlands in Côte d’Ivoire and Ram Prasad Ghimire, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security, Nepal, Mr Yameogo OMS Representative for Côte d’Ivoire and Mr Kampo, UNICEF Representative for Côte d’Ivoire.

The meeting was also supported and attended by 40 Alliance 8.7 partners, including the International Employers Organization (IOE), the International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC), UN agencies (FAO, IOM, OMS UNICEF), as well as OECD, OSCE, IFC, civil society, businesses networks (Child Labour Platform and the Global Business Network on Forced Labour) and academics.
Outcomes from the Workshop

Opening Ceremony

The Alliance 8.7 community was honoured to receive the First Lady of Côte d’Ivoire, Mrs Dominique Ouattara, who presided the opening ceremony. The workshop was opened by national and local authorities, including Mr Abinan, Minister of Employment and Social Protection of Côte D’Ivoire, who welcomed all participants and announced the intention of his country to become an Alliance 8.7 Pathfinder Country. Subsequently, the ILO as chair of the Action Group, thanked all participants for attending and provided an update on Alliance 8.7, focusing on key outcomes of the current work plan of the Action Group.

Spotlight Presentations by Alliance 8.7 Members

All Spotlight videos will be available on the Alliance 8.7 Website.

Plenary Discussion 1. Accelerating Progress in Africa

The objective of this session was to identify gaps and opportunities to accelerate efforts toward the elimination of child labour, forced labour and human trafficking in supply chains in Africa, as progress in the region has stalled over the past years. A crosscutting theme of the discussion was the importance of advancing a common regional agenda on Target 8.7. The African Union’s 10-year plan to combat child labour and trafficking in the region (2020-2030) as well as the new project funded by the Government of the Netherlands to accelerate action for the elimination of child labour in supply chains in various African countries (ACCEL Africa) were highlighted as major opportunities for regional cooperation on Target 8.7. Emphasis was also made on the importance of connecting economic integration efforts with social goals, including those of Target 8.7 in supply chains. In this regard, it was suggested that all Regional Economic Communities (RECs) should be involved in building and implementing Target 8.7 in supply chains.

The discussion also focused on the importance of accelerating efforts by tackling risks in both domestic and international supply chains. It was also noted that more needed to be done to build partnerships around the systemic issues contributing to child labour, forced labour and human trafficking. These partnerships could tackle persisting obstacles such as limited access to free and public education and social security, the slow progress made to reduce the size of the informal economy and the absence of effective social dialogue mechanisms for social partners’ organizations, local stakeholders and communities to shape and own Target 8.7 efforts in supply chains.
Key proposals:

- Advance a regional agenda to accelerate progress on target 8.7 in Africa
- Assess risks in both domestic and international supply chains and advance understanding on how they affect each other
- Strengthen multi-stakeholder partnerships that tackle the systemic causes of the problem in supply chains
- Improve or develop social dialogue mechanisms in high risk sectors and supply chains for social partners’ organizations and local stakeholders to contribute to long term solutions.

Working Groups - Track I

Working Group on Advocacy and Partnerships - A focus on Public-Private partnerships to promote responsible procurement.

The objective of the session was to look at policy makers’ responses to tackle forced labour, human trafficking and child labour in supply chains and identify priorities for the action group on this topic. The discussion began with an overview of existing transparency legislation and policy frameworks to prevent and combat these violations. Particular attention was given to the sectoral and multi-stakeholder agreement for responsible business conduct adopted in the Netherlands as well as to the French and UK legislation on due diligence and the national policy on child labour in Nigeria. Participants pointed out that governments should also pay equal attention to social, environmental and sustainable issues in their own supply chains. Responsible public procurement was discussed as an instrument to set up a model that prevents unscrupulous employers and business to provide goods or services to governments.

It was largely considered that legal frameworks on responsible procurement were important to reach Target 8.7 and that more needed to be done to support policy coherence across countries as it is difficult for multinational businesses to report on due diligence measures differently in each country they operate in. Another common concern was that the implementation of provisions on responsible procurement was still challenging in all supply chains, especially in their lowest tiers. Attention was also given to monitoring and assessing the impact of this legislation to identify gaps and show the added value to more countries and businesses.

Key proposals:

- Develop guidelines for improving the alignment of relevant legislation on transparency in supply chains.
- Facilitate cooperation and policy coherence on responsible public and private procurement between Governments.
Design and implement methods to enhance compliance and enforcement in countries that are falling behind.

Working Group on Capacity Building and Tools

The objective of the session was to present recent efforts and tools to promote and facilitate collaboration and partnerships across Alliance 8.7 members. The discussion started with lessons learned from initiatives and projects working on capacity building from the last 20 years. Participants pointed out the lack of sustainability checks for different monitoring systems on child labour and the increased dependency from project resources in certain countries, which do not have a meaningful impact in the long run. The need to better adapt training materials and capacity building programmes to stakeholders in the informal and rural economy was also discussed. The group stressed that efforts in this area needed to reach a wider range of actors in various supply chains and communities, including cooperatives, producers’ organizations, small and medium enterprises and local partners’ organizations and associations.

Also discussed was the importance of taking advantage of new technologies to build the capacity of local actors. It was noted that, while technology was widely used in supply chains for business purposes, more needed to be done to channel and adapt it to the needs and interests of governments, social partners’ organizations and communities linked to these supply chains. Comments were made on the potential of new technologies to improve labour inspection and law enforcement in various sectors as evidenced by pilots conducted in the Thai fishing sector. Acknowledging the rapid development of supply chain initiatives linked to Target 8.7, some participants were of the view that, to avoid duplicating efforts, resources could be used to promote cooperation across these initiatives to scale up the impact of existing tools and programmes. An illustration of recent efforts to do so was the interactive map of human trafficking, forced labour, child labour and modern slavery (http://www.modernslaverymap.org) developed jointly by various Alliance 8.7 partners. It was emphasized that the map could serve to facilitate synergies across initiatives and as a baseline from which existing and newly formed initiatives could move forward. Another example provided to connect communities and organizations was the new App (currently in progress) developed by Harvard University. The app will provide an interactive space to exchange and fill existing knowledge gaps.

Key proposals:

- Involve target group and local stakeholders at every step when tools and programmes are developed.
- Expand research and impact evaluations to identify gaps and disseminate success stories.
- Facilitate access, adaptation and/or use of technology to reach Target 8.7 in supply chains;
- Support initiatives and networks aimed at filling gaps and reducing duplication.
The working group initiated the discussion on relevant initiatives on child labour in Artisanal Small-Scale Mining (ASM), which has the highest risk of child labour and forced labour in the sector. There was consensus that to accelerate progress to reach Target 8.7 a shift was needed from short to long term approaches and from supply needs only to a more holistic approach that fully takes into account development needs. Also stressed was the importance of advancing a multi-stakeholder approach to the problem with the involvement of micro-entrepreneurs and other ASM actors.

It was widely acknowledged that partnerships needed to tackle both the economic and social factors perpetuating child labour, forced labour and human trafficking in the mining supply chain. These factors included: dependence on the income-earning potential of children, few livelihood choices, few job prospects, limited access to financial resources, low quality education, disintegration of traditional extended families, illegality and informality of ASM etc.). Attention was also given to promoting the participation of women and youth in decision making processes affecting their lives, families, jobs and communities. Examples were provided of awareness raising programmes on health and safety and vocational and educational opportunities to at-risk youth in the cobalt industry in DRC. Some participants stressed that in order to accelerate efforts in the mining supply chain, more accountability and monitoring needed to be upheld by local actors, in particular micro entrepreneurs and other community actors involved in ASM. Social partners pointed out how weakly represented they are in ASM. They drew attention to the fact that employers’ and workers’ groups are well placed to act at the grassroots level on specific forms of child labour that appear in this sector but only if they are well organized and trained.

**Key proposals:**
- Tackle supply chain risks through a long-term approach that focuses on development needs
- Establish inclusive local monitoring committees and social dialogue mechanisms to increase accountability and assess progress with robust data
- Scale up training, skills and livelihood programmes with local mentors/coaches for women in mining communities and at-risk youth
- Develop a coherent approach to support companies from all countries to strengthen their due diligence processes

Plenary Discussion 2. Key Forces Shaping Supply Chains and Target 8.7

The objective of this plenary discussion was to provide the overall context of the work of the Alliance 8.7 in supply chains and discuss new trends that impact on the elimination of child labour and forced labour. The discussion started by participants stressing that climate...
change, automation and technology combined with a skills deficit are rapidly transforming supply chains across the world where most child labour and forced labour occurs. The importance of strong leadership from Governments and social partners’ organizations across all tiers of supply chains was considered critical for turning these changes into opportunities to tackle child labour, forced labour and inequalities in general. For this, it was stressed that more needed to be done to ensure that ILO core conventions, its MNE Declaration and UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, among other key instruments, become the framework guiding all legal and policy efforts on child labour and forced labour in supply chains. Another point raised was the importance of focusing on both international and domestic supply chains and to address risks in the informal economy, which contributes a lot to supply chains. It was also emphasized that certification and auditing approaches have not been sufficient to eliminate child labour and forced labour in supply chains, nor has human rights due diligence when implemented in isolation.

A more structural and multi-stakeholder response is needed with strong leadership from Governments and all other relevant stakeholders. The role of social dialogue was emphasized as crucial to accelerate progress in all tiers. Particular attention was given to social dialogue at the local level and high-risk sectors as well as the need to empower local stakeholders and develop social partners’ organizations in the lowest tiers of the supply chains where workers and small and medium enterprises and producers are often unorganized. Attention was also given to the potential “spill over” effect that progress on international supply chains could have in domestic ones. It was stressed that progress in the implementation of international labour standards at the top of the supply chain could increase pressure for greater compliance at the lower levels. It was also mentioned that international framework agreements could have the potential to improve working conditions in sectoral value chains by developing labour relations at different levels. The importance of strengthening efforts in the agricultural sectors, where child labour and forced labour are particularly high, was considered particularly urgent. Examples were provided of successful measures taken by the private sector to tackle child labour in the sector and the importance for these efforts to be shaped according to local needs and in consultation with stakeholders beyond the workplace. Also highlighted was the role of international financial institutions in creating new economic incentives to take action in supply chains. Examples were provided on their work on responsible investment and how this has helped address child labour in various sectors.

Plenary Discussion 3. Collaborative approaches on the elimination of forced labour, human trafficking and child labour in the lowest tiers of the supply chain

The discussion started with short observations on the motivations of multinationals to take action at the lowest tiers of the supply chains. It was highlighted that tragedies like the Rana Plaza, among others, as well as increased consumer awareness of working conditions in supply chains have led to a turning point for corporate social responsibility. While this progress was welcomed, it was noted that it wasn’t sufficient to protect workers’ rights in
supply chains. It was also mentioned that there is only so much companies can do to address the many contributing factors leading to child labour and that a more structural change was required at the national level. During the discussion, speakers referred to ongoing actions to tackle child labour and their positive results in the cacao sector in Ghana and Côte D’Ivoire, the sugar cane sector in Panama and in so called “Child Friendly Zones” were the community gets together to provide education and help each family get children into school.

From this and other experiences, some lessons learned and factors emerged as particularly important to scale up results: a clear legal framework in line with the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and ILO International Labour Standards; inclusive multi-stakeholder partnerships that help to ensure coherence between commitment and action; efforts to address the symptoms and root causes of the problem (e.g. poverty, access to schools, labour inspection, law enforcement, etc); and rigorous data collection to assess and monitor impact. It was also emphasized that for interventions to be effective they needed to be both bottom up and top down in their approach with communities, beneficiaries and victims at the lowest tier of the supply chain, who should be fully involved in the design, implementation and monitoring. Another point made was that there is no child labour where there is unionisation in the workplace and there is no child labour where there are social dialogue structures in place to combat violations of rights and inequalities.

**Key proposals:**

- Promote the ratification and implementation of relevant international labour standards across all tiers of supply chains
- Support countries to develop multi-stakeholder responses in high risk sectors
- Develop business due diligence models and supply chains initiatives with a strong bottom up approach

**Plenary Discussion 4. Accelerating progress with Pathfinder Countries**

Pathfinder countries are those that commit to going further and faster to achieve Target 8.7 of the Sustainable Development Goals. They are committed to accelerating efforts and are willing to try new approaches from which others can learn to support Target 8.7’s urgent deadlines. As of May 2019, 15 countries have committed to becoming pathfinder countries including Sri Lanka, Nigeria, Madagascar and Uganda. During the session, the Ministries of Labour of these countries provided an overview of recent efforts to set up Alliance 8.7 at the national level. They emphasised that, while their Governments have taken a wide range of measures to tackle child labour, forced labour and human trafficking, they were determined to accelerate progress in all sectors and supply chains. They highlighted the importance of Alliance 8.7 in bringing everyone under the same agenda to facilitate cooperation across organizations. They also provided examples of initiatives that have helped to produce results on the ground. These included a national database hub for trafficking, the completion of bilateral and multilateral labour agreements for domestic workers and others working in Gulf
Countries, the adoption of codes of conduct signed by various stakeholders, guidelines and training for employers and workers on child labour, forced labour and OSH, the formation and operationalization of child labour committees and engagement with the media and other partners for awareness raising and sensitization.

Key proposals:

- Align efforts to tackle child labour and forced in supply chains with international labour standards
- Build the capacity of pathfinder countries to accelerate progress in supply chains
- Support cooperation and sharing of information between pathfinders

Thematic Panel 1. Fair Recruitment and Target 8.7: from commitment to implementation

The objectives of this session were to discuss the ILO’s guidelines for fair recruitment and their operationalization in supply chains and to share experiences and ideas for pilot testing fair recruitment interventions. A short overview of unfair recruitment practices was provided at the beginning of the discussion. The growing role of unscrupulous recruitment agencies was highlighted including how both migrant and national workers fall prey to abuses such as high recruitment fees and costs, the retention of passports, illegal wage reductions, debt bondage, and threats of expulsion from the country. The ILO Fair Recruitment Initiative and IOM’s International Recruitment Integrity System were highlighted as providing good examples of interventions that should be rolled out further.

The discussion stressed the importance of the benefits of public recruitment systems both for national and international employment and the need for robust policies and legislation to protect workers, with special attention to the needs of migrant workers. The negotiation by Nepal of four bilateral agreements related to fair recruitment was presented as good example of country level action. The Nepal-Jordan Fair Recruitment Corridor, in particular, was considered to be a game changer as minimum wage, workplace safety and non-discrimination were all included in the agreement. It was also noted that a tripartite committee was established to develop the fair recruitment process in practice. All these initiatives highlighted the need to scale up capacity building and awareness raising for migrant workers pre-departure and upon arrival. Central to the discussion was the need to sanction unscrupulous recruitment agencies and to support ethical recruitment agencies. To do that, it was suggested to include minimum wage agreements in bilateral agreements and MoUs between destination and origin countries as well as to pass laws that request multinational companies to include fair recruitment policies in their agreements with factories.
Key takeaways:

- An international approach to support cooperation and coherence between origin and destination countries
- Scale up capacity building and awareness raising for women and men migrants workers pre and post-departure
- Enforcement of sanctions against illegal recruitment agencies
- Fair recruitment provisions to be included in bilateral agreements between governments.

Thematic Panel II. New approaches to tackle child labour and forced labour in supply chains with the assistance of technology: risks and opportunities

The discussion started with the need to look both at the opportunities and risks of using technology to identify violations of workers’ rights. It was pointed out that the technology used to help eliminate child labour and forced labour may itself have been produced using child labour or forced labour or could undermine other workers’ rights, including their own privacy rights and those of their organizations. There is also evidence that technology is used by perpetrators of human trafficking to recruit victims, to blackmail victims and to manage their profits. It was also commonly agreed that technology is also being used to support workers’ rights in supply chains. For instance, 200 different forms of technology to help combat human trafficking have been mapped by the Tech Against Trafficking Initiative. Additionally, new apps have been developed to connect migrant workers and help them share information about different recruiters, employers and any instances of abuse. Other Apps (Responsiblesourcingtool and Complychain) were highlighted as a means to inspire consumers and other actors to support responsible sourcing. Other forms of technology were also presented, such as technology used to track deforestation and the establishment of brick kilns, where the prevalence of forced labour is generally high. Participants also discussed the potential of technology to ensure the full implementation of due diligence measures by companies and how blockchain could be used to combat trafficking in that storing digital identities on a blockchain increases the chances of detecting traffickers and will make trafficking attempts more traceable and preventable.

Key proposals:

- Increase awareness raising on the risks and opportunities offered by technology to eliminate child labour and forced labour in supply chains
- Increase partnerships to give access to technology to women and men in supply chains for their own needs and interest
Working Groups - Track II

Working Group on Research

The discussion started with a few observations on the existing quantitative and qualitative data gap on child labour, forced labour and human trafficking in supply chains. It was noted that it was urgent to fill the gap for evidence-based decision making on how to accelerate progress. Participants stressed that at the national level budget for research was often limited or non-existent and that, in many countries, there was a lack of human resources to conduct cutting-edge research in supply chains. An update on current efforts to fill the data gap was provided by some participants. This included a report on forced labour, human trafficking and child labour in supply chains developed jointly by OECD, IOM, UNICEF and ILO. The report was requested by the G20 and will be launched in 2019 as a contribution to Alliance 8.7. It will cover three main areas: i) quantitative data; ii) understanding the determinant of child labour; forced labour and human trafficking; and iii) implementation of international measures on the ground. It will rely on data from various sources such as IOM, victim of trafficking database, global child labour and data from OECD on trade. The report will incorporate the supply-side causes of child labour (migration, poverty, social protection, bargaining power, etc.). It will also provide an overview on current practices to tackle persisting challenges (how to reduce informality, public governance, private governance; role of social partners, international agreement between firm and local partners).

It was also mentioned that research was needed on topics such as the prevalence of child labour, forced labour and human trafficking across countries and tiers, the relationship between global supply chains and domestic supply chains (“spill over effect”), inequalities in supply chains, the impact of responsible sourcing on women and gender inequalities as well as on effective responses. A general call was made to multiply partnerships on research and to develop new methodologies with the support of new technologies.

Key proposals:

- Advance research on the prevalence of child labour and forced labour in high risks sectors linked to domestic and international supply chains with sex-disaggregated data where possible.
- Improve knowledge on effective responses to tackle the socio-economic root causes of child labour and forced labour, including discrimination and gender inequalities.
- Improve the capacity of countries to collect and analyse data.

Working Group on Fishing

The objectives of this session were to discuss various models and approaches to eliminating child labour and forced labour in the fishing industry, identify gaps and put forward proposals for the 2020-2021 Supply Chains Action Group work plan. The session started with
a video on ILO Convention n° 188 on Work in Fishing and a discussion on the importance to ratify this instrument as well as the ILO Forced Labour Protocol to accelerate progress in the fishing supply chain. The experience of the Thai fishing sector was highlighted as a good example of collaboration between the Government, employers’ and workers’ organizations, civil society, buyers and development partners. It was noted that this collaboration contributed to advance research on the prevalence of forced labour in the sector, ratify Convention n°188, develop a stronger national legal protection of fishers on board vessels and improve labour inspection.

Another example was the child labour project in Lake Volta in Ghana. Under the project, “a multi-pronged approach” was implemented to increase productivity in fishing, diversify income generating activities, raise awareness about child labour and its effects, identify victims of child labour and give them the opportunity to go to school, provide occupational safety and health training and strengthen collaboration between the Child Labour Unit and the Human Trafficking Secretariat. The success of the project was attributed to the Government of Ghana, trade unions and civil society representatives all working together to ensure the sustainability of the project. The 2012 Cape Town Agreement on safety of fishing vessels adopted by the International Maritime Organization was also commended as a major effort to protect the safety of crews and observers and provide a level playing field for the industry. It was underlined that an assessment of working conditions on fishing vessels covered by the Cape Town agreement showed that many obstacles remain to be overcome, such as the poor collaboration between fisheries and labour ministries, gaps in national labour laws and low union representation.

Key proposals:

- Promote ratification and implementation of ILO Convention188 and Forced Labour Protocol 029
- Develop social dialogue mechanisms for social partners’ organizations and local stakeholders to contribute to long term solutions.
- Improve cooperation and coherence between relevant Ministries and Government authorities and regions.

Working Group on the Garment and Cotton Sector

The objectives of this session were to explore different approaches and partnerships in the garment and cotton sectors and discuss proposals on how to support the convergence of efforts and accelerate action. At the beginning of the discussion, representatives from Egypt and Mali highlighted the importance of these sectors in their economies. They also provided examples of successful intervention on child labour, which ranged from cash transfers to alleviate income insecurity and poverty, social protection initiatives, community programmes to monitor child labour and access to schools for children.
Key lessons learned were underlined from country level interventions in Côte d’Ivoire and Turkey. One key lesson learned was on the important role of collaboration to ensure long-term sustainability and scalability of social compliance programmes. Another was the need for companies to learn more about the working conditions and vulnerability levels of young workers, seasonal workers or migrant workers in their supply chains. Additionally, it was also stressed that efforts should focus on mitigating the income insecurity of cotton producers and to expand access to educational tools and training for farmers that helped them to better run their plantations and resources. Participants agreed that a bottom up approach was required for long-term solutions and that regular monitoring and evaluation was needed to track progress.

**Key proposals:**

- Increase data collection on child labour and forced labour as well as on workers’ demographics, and working conditions.
- Provide capacity building to stakeholders in agriculture.
- Develop and roll out monitoring and evaluation strategies.

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**Cross cutting issues for the 2020-21 work plan of the Action Group**

**Opportunities for the 2020-21 work plan of the Action Group**

This Action Group helps Alliance 8.7 to deliver its core mandate in international and domestic supply chains. Accordingly, the objectives of the 2020-21 work plan will follow the same three strategic objectives of Alliance 8.7. The draft outputs listed below reflect the proposal discussed by the six working groups reconvened during the workshop in Abidjan. Priority has been given to include proposals that relate more directly to the added value of the Alliance and that build on existing supply chains initiatives. Throughout the workshop, a cross cutting message emerged as having strong support from participants:

- a) To focus on both domestic and international supply chains and how they impact each other
- b) To promote policy coherence and cooperation between Governments on responsible business conduct and responsible procurement
- c) To advance social dialogue on child labour and forced labour in supply chains
- d) To help to scale up partnerships in supply chains that address the systemic causes of the problem
- e) To develop more inclusive and bottom up models for due diligence processes and other supply chain related initiatives
f) To support a common framework to measure risks and progress made in supply chains

g) To strengthen cooperation across different initiatives to understand impact of supply chain efforts for women, young and migrant workers.

Objective 1. Conducting research and sharing knowledge on child labour and forced labour in supply chains.

Output 1. Statistical surveys of the prevalence of child labour and forced labour in at least two supply chains (focus on high-risk tiers) with sex-disaggregated data where possible.

Output 2. Outlook of effective responses to tackle the root causes of child labour and forced labour, including non-discrimination and gender inequalities

Output 3. Capacity to collect and analyse data on child labour and forced labour enhanced in at least three countries.

Objective 2. Accelerating action in key countries and supply chains

Output 1. Cooperation between countries on public and private responsible procurement facilitated for greater coherence and effectiveness

Output 2. Social dialogue mechanisms strengthened to support a bottom up and inclusive approach to due diligence and responsible sourcing and its impact of women and young workers.

Outcome 3. Existing Alliance 8.7 partners’ initiatives scaled up or consolidated to address one or more of the systemic root causes of child labour and forced labour (weak legal protection, poverty, informality, discrimination, limited access to schools, low representation). This could include existing initiatives in cotton/garment (partnership with FAO, ILO EU, and private sector among others), mining (partnership with OECD, ILO, IMPACT, PACT in mining producing countries) and/or fishing (Asia region).

Outcome 3. Driving innovation and leveraging resources on child labour and forced labour in supply chains.

Output 1: Fair recruitment pilots developed or consolidated through cooperation between origin and destination countries and buyers in at least two supply chains (most likely construction and agriculture)

Output 2: Workers’ driven technologies are scaled up or developed to tackle child labour and forced labour in at least one supply chain.

Output 3: Alliance 8.7 business networks support the adoption of one or more collective initiatives from businesses on child labour and forced labour in supply chains.
Overview on engagement modalities for different stakeholder groups

Draft GCG Background Paper for discussion
New York, July 2019
Overview

The Alliance 8.7 has created significant momentum and interest on part of various stakeholders to engage and to collaborate on target 8.7 and related targets of the SDG Agenda. The objective resonates with many people and organizations, there is a clear rationale for accelerating efforts; expectations and commitments are high. The Secretariat received many requests on the various engagement modalities of the Alliance and would welcome further guidance from the Global Coordinating Group (GCG) on how to move forward.

The basis of this paper are the Terms of Reference, which have been adopted by the GCG. It gives an overview on how different stakeholders are currently participating in the Alliance and serves as a basis to initiate a collective discussion on how to scale up engagement, tap the full potential of all partners, best serve their needs and introduce working arrangements that facilitate the translation of commitment into action. Based on an initial discussion at the 5th GCG meeting, the Secretariat would further develop this into a draft Guidance Note for further discussion and which could eventually be published on the website.

For the moment, the Alliance works with the following stakeholder groups:

**Government entities** (Ministries or other government agencies, central or local) are the main drivers of the Alliance, with different ways to engage. Concerning Pathfinder Countries, the role and engagement modalities have been established by the GCG in the Pathfinder Country Guidance Note. Governments can also engage as Action Group members and as observers on the GCG. While becoming a Pathfinder Country requires full government engagement, other government partners can join the Alliance as a singular ministry, department or other governmental institution.

**Employers’ organizations** are represented through the International Organisation of Employers and their affiliates. [More information will be added following consultations]

**Workers’ organizations** are represented through the International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC) and their affiliates. [More information will be added following consultations]
Civil society organizations (CSO) have 3 seats on the GCG to cover child labour, forced labour/slavery and human trafficking. The “Bangkok Declaration” adopted during the “Freedom from Slavery Forum” in December 2018 provides a platform to consolidate a joint CSO agenda on SDG 8.7.

UN and other inter-governmental organizations are key to advocate for SDG 8.7 and to support its implementation in member States. Different UN and International Organizations chair or co-chair thematic action groups. If requested by governments, they may support the Pathfinder Country process. UNU’s Centre for Policy Research plays a key role in generating, analysing and disseminating data and knowledge for all Alliance Partners, particularly in pathfinder countries. They also developed the Delta 8.7 Knowledge Platform for Alliance 8.7. Some Regional Organisations have become Alliance 8.7 Partners or have expressed interest in doing so and have supported the Pathfinder Country Process on regional topics.
Update on Communications and Partner Engagement

GCG Background Paper for discussion

New York, July 2019
Expansion of the Communications and Engagement Action Group (CEAG)

The Communications and Engagement Action Group (CEAG) was established to bolster Alliance 8.7 efforts to communicate and engage with Partners and external stakeholders. In early 2019 we held two meetings with communications and engagement focal points nominated by members of the Global Coordinating Group that now form the Steering Committee of the CEAG (CEAG-SC). The CEAG-SC made comments on the draft Network Communications and Engagement Strategy developed by the Secretariat and gave valuable inputs to the toolkit. After the second meeting, it was agreed that in order to expand outreach, we would open up the CEAG to all Alliance 8.7 partners. We now have over 40 members and are already working together to share information and to coordinate messaging around key activities such as world days, reports, events and campaigns.

Alliance 8.7 Communications Toolkit

CEAG-SC has been developing a communications toolkit for Alliance 8.7 partners. This includes an activities calendar, photo and video guidance for Alliance 8.7-related events and branding guidelines for Alliance 8.7 activities. The toolkit is constantly evolving to meet the requirements of partners.

Alliance 8.7 Website

The Secretariat has been developing the Alliance 8.7 website with a focus on providing increased visibility to activities and partners. The new Pathfinder Country section will provide extensive information on national efforts to reach Target 8.7. This section will allow Pathfinder Countries to learn from each other and monitor progress as well as to showcase they are making concrete steps towards eradicating child labour, forced labour, human trafficking and modern slavery. We have also developed a new tagging functionality on the partners and events pages to allow website users to get a breakdown of partners by organisational type and location. This will facilitate collaboration and coordination between partners.

Online Engagement Platform (Slack)

Taking on board the calls for an online space to collaborate, the Secretariat launched the Alliance 8.7 engagement platform in early 2019 in order to provide:

- An online space for discussions, allowing ongoing collaboration beyond biannual face-to-face meetings.
- A private space where partners can share files with each other but not on the website open to the general public such as draft work plans, draft reports and ideas.
- A directory of partners, allowing partners to search for others working in the same field/country using search filters and reach out to each other directly.

The pilot has so far been a success. We took stock of progress in April and established some lessons learned and next steps for increasing activity on the platform. We have since rolled out the trial to the CEAG which led to a spike in active users. Next steps include rolling out the trial to all Alliance 8.7 partners and adapting the current profile settings to allow partners to get to know each other’s work and fields of expertise.
Webinar series

As part of the Network Communications and Engagement Strategy, the Secretariat has looked into the possibility of launching an Alliance 8.7 webinar series. In order to ensure relevance, interaction and sustainability, we wanted Alliance 8.7 partners to be the ones to shape the series. We therefore sent out a survey to the 400 individuals that make up our partnership and received the following results:

- Partners prefer webinars lasting between 45 minutes (34% of responses) and 60 minutes (44% of responses)
- Webinars at any time of the working day (9:00 AM to 6:00 PM, CEST) except during lunch time
- Online recordings of webinars, which most would be likely (34%) or very likely (52%) to watch if they had been unable to attend the webinar itself
- Webinars in different languages – one respondent requested material in French.
- A partnership wide endeavour: The most encouraging response was that of partners’ commitment to host webinars as this ensures the sustainability of the series:

- The most favoured theme was “Introductory webinars setting out the basics (e.g. ‘What is child labour and when and where does it happen? An introduction for policy makers’)”
- Other suggested topics included technology, resource mobilisation, victim identification, protection, and rehabilitation, pathfinder country/sector specific webinars, fair recruitment and supply chains.

Upcoming outputs

- Work plan for CEAG

Taking advantage of the many communications experts we now have in the CEAG, we can put our heads together and develop a work plan for the action group.

- External Communications Strategy

Coordination between partners working to achieve Target 8.7 is the underpinning of Alliance 8.7, but we also need support from the wider public. Getting other groups onboard will help us accelerate action by building a groundswell of momentum. We plan to draft an External Communication Strategy in the second half of 2019.
Stakeholder engagement journeys

The CEAG plans to further define engagement journeys for each of the Alliance 8.7 stakeholder groups including: countries; government institutions; international or regional organizations; civil society organizations; workers’ organizations, employer and business membership organizations; academic institutions or think tanks; media or journalist networks and survivor networks. By defining these journeys, the Alliance will be better able to encourage stakeholders to move towards being active partners and eventual leaders.
Beyond Good Intentions: Translating Conversations into Action to End Forced Labor in Supply Chains

CONCEPT NOTE

Background
The growth of multinational companies has resulted in complex webs of supply chains that link companies – and communities – together in a global economy. However, the benefits of this growth are not experienced evenly, and in many contexts, globalization has exacerbated existing inequalities. A variety of factors, including weak governance and regulation and intense competition, have left millions of low-skilled and informal workers vulnerable to abuses such as forced labor, human trafficking and child labor.

Despite laudable initiatives at the governmental and business levels, including new legislation and evolving corporate attitudes, a renewed focus on supply chain transparency has not yet translated into a concrete shift in business practices. The evidence shows that corporate self-regulation is not enough; a host of incentives, sanctions and partnerships must be created. The totality of these efforts can incentivize businesses to transform supply chains and ensure decent and safe work for all workers.

This event, organized as a part of the ILO Centenary celebrations, will bring together civil society, international organizations, funders, businesses and government to discuss current efforts to eliminate forced labor in supply chains and the next steps to ensuring that workers are truly protected from abuses. The speakers will also discuss the role of partnerships, multi-stakeholder initiatives and worker-driven efforts in bringing about measurable change at all levels of global supply chains.

Speakers
• Amol Mehra, The Freedom Fund (moderator)
• Beate Andrees, ILO
• Heidi Koester Oliveira, Mars
• Tim Ryan, Solidarity Center
• Marcia Eugenio, U.S. Department of Labor
• Representative from Latin American country (TBC)

Key questions
• How can we better connect high-level conversations about supply chains with the ground-level reality for workers?
• What sort of partnerships are needed to truly transform conditions in supply chains?
• What role do funders and governments play in holding businesses accountable for abuses?
• Which levers have been successfully harnessed to drive supply chain reform – and which have we not yet harnessed?
• What threats does civil society face in working to reform supply chains and what is needed to overcome these threats?
• What role does the media play in monitoring companies and encouraging transparency?
• How can worker perspectives and voice be integrated into solutions adopted by government and the private sector?
• What is the next phase of the movement for supply chain accountability? How can we bring more companies and governments to the table?

Logistics

• Event hosts: ILO, Alliance 8.7 and the Freedom Fund
• July 17, 5:30-7:30 pm
• 30 minutes panelist conversation, 30 minutes Q&A, reception to follow
• 50-75 attendees
• Venue: Madison Ballroom, Hotel Westin NY Grand Central