Briefing Pack for the 6th Meeting of the Global Coordinating Group

Paris, 12th November, 2019
6th Alliance 8.7 Global Coordinating Group Meeting

Agenda

Date: 12th November, 2019
Time: 10:00 – 13:00
Location: Salle des Accords, Hôtel du Châtelet (Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment), 127 rue de Grenelle, 75007 Paris

The Alliance 8.7 Global Coordinating Group will convene its sixth meeting in Paris. The meeting will be chaired by Ms. Anousheh Karvar and has the following agenda:

10:00-11:30
1. Welcome and update from the Chair
   - Introduction of new partners
   - Adoption of report of 5th GCG meeting
2. Pathfinder Country Strategy
   - Update from pathfinder countries
   - Implementation toolkit:
     o Proposed amendments to pathfinder country guidance note
     o Annotated outline of implementation toolkit
     o Proposal for monitoring and reporting framework
   - Engagement of GCG members in pathfinder country process

Coffee break

11:45-13:00
3. Update on Action Groups
4. Update on ICAT
5. Update on Delta 8.7
6. Update on the Communications and Engagement Strategy
7. Final remarks, any other business and dates for the next meeting

If you have not already done so, please RSVP your attendance here.
5th Meeting of the Global Coordinating Group

Meeting Report

New York 17th July, 2019
Meeting report

Objectives of the meeting:

The 5th meeting of the Global Coordinating Group took place in the margins of the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development in NY and ahead of the Alliance 8.7 side event to launch the first pathfinder report. The purpose of the meeting was to:
- Formalize handover to the new Chair (from Australia to France);
- Present the new Chair’s vision and provide an update on overall progress made since April;
- Provide an update on progress made in Pathfinder Countries and Action Groups;
- Assess engagement modalities with different stakeholder groups; and
- Review the communications strategy.

Participants:

See attached list (Annex I)

Agenda:

1. Welcome and handover to the new Chair
2. Update from pathfinder countries
3. Update from Action Groups
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
1. Welcome and handover to the new Chair

Assistant Secretary Patrick Lawless from Australia opened the session, looking back over the last 3 years of progress with Australia as Chair of Alliance 8.7. He pointed to the need to generate and foster an online community and to provide tools for measuring progress. He referred to the Pathfinder Strategy as the key element for the success of Alliance 8.7 and welcomed France as the new Chair of the Alliance.

Argentina (Ms Graciela Guzman) took the floor as Deputy Chair of Alliance 8.7, reflecting on national achievements on child labour and forced labour and proposing to follow up on the Buenos Aires Declaration (IV Global Conference on Sustained Eradication of Child Labour) as well as the pledges made by governments and other stakeholders.

The Chair (Ms Anousheh Karvar) thanked Australia for their leadership during the start-up phase of the Alliance 8.7, bringing a broad range of diverse stakeholders together and giving it the right momentum to accelerate action on a shared objective: Ending forced labour, modern slavery, human trafficking (by 2030) and child labour (by 2025). She expressed thanks to Argentina for having supported the consolidation of the Alliance since the Fourth Global Conference on Child Labour in Buenos Aires in November 2017 and for the initiative to declare 2021 the International Year for the Elimination of Child Labour. She then highlighted achievements since the first GCG meeting in Buenos Aires: a consolidated governance structure, strategic vision paper, pathfinder concept and country-level workshops, increased government and civil society participation and knowledge uptake through the Delta 8.7 platform.

Referring to the commitment made by French President Emmanuel Macron in his speech to the International Labour Conference in June, she reaffirmed that it was an honour to chair the Alliance 8.7 and that the French Government would undertake this role with determination and in a spirit of continuity, cooperation, inclusiveness, transparency and openness to any idea from stakeholders. The Alliance was a concrete and unique evidence of what the multilateral system could achieve and would help to break down silos. Increasing its engagement in the three UN centres in New York, Vienna and Geneva was key.

Pathfinder countries and action groups were “at the heart” of this strategy. The Alliance would foster policy coherence and whole-of-government approaches within countries, including criminal justice, labour standards, education, and business engagement on supply chains and ethical recruitment. As part of this commitment, she announced the intention of France to explore seeking pathfinder status.

The Chair mentioned the need to pay particular attention to gender equality and to stronger civil society participation in the work of the Action Groups and in the acceleration efforts in the pathfinder countries.
Looking forward, the Chair announced that the upcoming Paris Peace Forum, to which the Alliance 8.7 has been invited, is a great opportunity to expand outreach, gain support and accelerate efforts. These opportunities are key for increasing and sustaining our visibility, attracting resources and encouraging Pathfinder Countries to foster and demonstrate impact.

The US Department of Labor acknowledged the great work carried out by the Australian Government to get the Alliance 8.7 started, in coordination with the Deputy Chair, Argentina, before thanking France for its high-level commitment.

2. Update from pathfinder countries

The Alliance 8.7 Secretariat gave an update on progress made on the Pathfinder Strategy, referring to additional information in the briefing package:

- The Pathfinder Country Guidance Note has been approved by the GCG;
- The first global Pathfinder Progress Report was to be launched that same afternoon, as a side event to the High Level Political Forum in New York;
- A Methodological Note on Strategic Planning Workshops was developed as guidance for new Pathfinder Countries on how to prepare and organize the workshops (agenda, documents, invitations, etc.);
- Formal expressions of interest have been received by 15 countries: Albania, Chile, Fiji, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Peru, Sri Lanka, Tunisia, Uganda and Vietnam;
- Strategic Planning Workshops have been held in 9 countries: Albania, Chile, Madagascar, Mauritania, Nepal, Nigeria, Tunisia, Uganda and Vietnam, as well as the African Union;
- Strategic Planning Workshops were scheduled still in 2019 for Fiji, Malawi, Mexico, and Peru;
- Lessons learned from the workshops:
  - Endorsement at the highest political level possible is key for ensuring a multi-pronged approach, mobilising resources and sustainability;
  - The national focal point plays a critical role in leading the process and this must be someone who is highly committed, with a solid network and a supportive team;
  - In light of the UN Reform, it is particularly important to involve various ministries, including the national statistical office, coordinate with UN agencies and the UN Resident Coordinator and to involve all relevant stakeholders from the very beginning;
  - A resource mobilisation strategy should be put in place and the Secretariat and Global Coordinating Group should support the governments in these efforts;
  - Involving Pathfinder Countries in global and regional events has been successful so far and should continue, particularly at the upcoming Child
Labour Forum in The Hague in January 2020 which will include a review of the pledges from the Buenos Aires Conference;

- There is scope to roll out the Pathfinder Country Strategy in Southeast Asia and Arab States.

Interventions from participants:

**ITUC** mentioned the importance of linking the efforts of pathfinder countries to the ILO and human rights supervisory system, e.g. by facilitating country specific information as an input for the national strategy workshops and linking action plans back to these commitments, reporting periodically on progress.

**Global March** offered their experience on reporting with a group of 16 member organizations during a recent workshop in Latin America in June 2019, which sought to develop coordinated action plans to achieve Target 8.7. They also denounced the recent endorsement of child labour by the Brazilian President as a direct repudiation to the goal of eliminating child labour by 2025.

**Coca Cola** mentioned the need to build on healthcare and social security infrastructure to get children out of child labour and to provide their parents with decent job and livelihood opportunities. International development banks needed to play a role here also.

**UNU** asked how research fitted into the Pathfinder Strategy (e.g. evidence-based needs assessments at country level) and what mechanisms the Alliance would put in place in case of countries that were not living up to their commitments.

The **US Department of Labor** asked what indicators the Alliance 8.7 had in place to measure progress made by Pathfinder Countries, suggesting that the lessons learned from the ILO’s IPEC programme and data from UNICEF could be harnessed for this purpose.

The **UK Department for International Development** suggested the need to balance incentives with challenges. Deep seated challenges would need deep rooted changes to safety nets, provision of education, economic policies and whole-of-government approaches. The UK asked the Alliance to link up with other SDGs and to foster real participation of survivor networks and work with them as agents of change.

The **Alliance 8.7 Secretariat** welcomed the comments made and suggested that an Alliance 8.7 Monitoring and Evaluation Workshop be organized to discuss indicators, inviting the group to attend the event in the afternoon which would showcase the Pathfinder Country Progress Reports and give a better idea of the priorities, challenges and indicators already in place.

### 3. Update from Action Groups

**Action Group on Migration**

On behalf of IOM, UNICEF presented progress made by the Action Group on Migration. The [migrant vulnerability report](#) developed together with the Walk Free Foundation and an input
paper on child labour and migration served as the basis for the development of the work plan of the Action Group. The online engagement platform (“Slack”) will be used for the conversations within the group on next steps.

Action Group on Supply chains
The ILO gave an update on the progress made by the Action Group on Supply Chains. The Second Global Workshop held in Abidjan in May was considered an important step to bring the supply chain discussion to the Global South. The event saw fruitful discussion on public and private procurement, the crucial role of social partners, particularly in the lower tier and allowed for the exchange of experience and knowledge which fed into the subsequent 2020-2021 work plan. The Draft Outcomes Report is available in the Briefing Pack and has been shared with participants for comments.

The research consortium of ILO, UNICEF, IOM, and OECD will release a report on forced labour, child labour and human trafficking in global supply chains in early September at the G-20 labour ministers’ meeting in Osaka. All GCG members will receive an advance copy for communications by the end of August.

Interventions:

The US Department of Labor asked what should be done with Action Groups that have not been active and whether it was time to activate an Action Group on commercial sexual exploitation. The recent initiative to eradicate modern slavery in global supply chains set up by Australia, Canada, New Zealand, the UK and the US could be useful to support the Action Group on Supply Chains.

Ireland mentioned its recent ratification of the 2014 Protocol to C29 on Forced Labour as a driver for engagement with Alliance 8.7. The Alliance could figure out how to contribute to the upcoming ILO Technical Meeting on Supply Chains which is planned for February 2020.

UNODC mentioned commonalities with ICAT and the Migration Network and proposed to create closer linkages for practical collaboration.

The Chair welcomed the comments and agreed that the two remaining Action Groups needed to be launched this year and that the Alliance should find a place for tackling sexual exploitation and/or climate change related issues.

4. Expanding engagement opportunities for different stakeholder groups

The Secretariat introduced the background paper on expanding engagement opportunities with different stakeholder groups, asking how the partnership structure could be enhanced so that partners feel their contribution makes a difference and really drives the process forward towards achievement of target 8.7. The Alliance currently has 217 active partners and a mailing list of over 4000 persons.

The US Department of Labor asked whether there was any thinking about bringing in the media.
Free the Slaves asked whether it would be possible to streamline anti-trafficking initiatives or components in all USAID/DFID and other foreign aid interventions and how we can engage with the many faith based organisations that have joined Alliance 8.7 thus far. Looking forward to the upcoming Freedom from Slavery Forum in December in Addis Ababa, they also asked for suggestions on how to break down the Bangkok statement into operationable pieces of action in countries, sectors, etc. The Civil Society Forum should operate as a “coalition of coalitions”, fostering joint advocacy and development work. Civil society organizations would work through the Alliance, but in parallel implement programmes directly with their counterparts and respective donors in pathfinder and non-pathfinder countries.

Global March suggested two avenues for engagement with civil society: 1) To advocate for commitment and monitor progress in pathfinder countries, to make sure they “stay on track”; 2) To work through the Action Groups as “engines for change”, but more guidance would be needed to support companies with due diligence processes to effectively eradicate forced labour and child labour from supply chains.

UNU suggested including survivors and their networks as a future stakeholder group. This would imply defining their voice and representation at the GCG. Beyond the GCG, an open annual meeting of survivors may be considered.

CGIL called for including genuine social dialogue and freedom of association as part of the broader work of the Alliance.

The Chair welcomed the comments and reiterated that the Alliance should not become a framework for “labelling” countries’ policies. While countries made their efforts visible to a wider public, this also meant they became more vulnerable to scrutiny. Pathfinder countries would need encouragement along with constructive, critical inputs from social partners and CSOs on what was really happening “on the ground”, in order to create a win-win partnership.

The Secretariat will share an updated partner engagement paper ahead of the next Global Coordinating Group meeting.

5. Update on communications: calendar of events, online platform, and website

The Secretariat introduced the internal communications strategy’s key elements, shared ahead of the meeting with participants in the briefing package:

- The expansion and consolidation of the Communications and Engagement Group (CEG);
- The endorsement of the Communications Strategy by the CEG;
- The creation and distribution among the CEG of the Communications Toolkit, which includes photo and video guidance, branding guidelines, an activities calendar and user guides for the online engagement platform;
- The piloting of the online engagement platform (“Slack”);
- The updating of the Alliance 8.7 website, including the launch of the pathfinder country page;
- New navigating functions to tag partners and access other information.

It was agreed to re-circulate the document amongst the group for further comments and ideas.

6. Update on Delta 8.7 knowledge platform

UNU gave an update on progress and recent developments on Delta 8.7 Knowledge Platform, stating their role as “trustees” and curators of the platform for Alliance 8.7:
- 45 dashboards had been cleared by National Statistics Offices;
- Over 20,000 users from 183 countries had visited the website since its launch in September 2018;
- The platform hosted 85 forum articles from 70 experts – researchers and practitioners from the Alliance 8.7 network;
- 3 Symposia with expert discussions had taken place.

UNU thanked the UK Modern Slavery Innovation Fund for committing to fund Delta 8.7 until March 2021 and called for active engagement from all GCG members to ensure sustainability. The next steps highlighted were:
- To further develop the Code 8.7 initiative on the use of technology, following the conference held in February 2019 in New York;
- To engage more directly with governments, particularly pathfinder countries (e.g. providing country dashboards to support national analysis of priorities and uptake of data and knowledge generation shared during national pathfinder workshops);
- To bring Delta 8.7 closer to the Action Groups, e.g. delivering targeted research to close identified knowledge gaps;
- To use Delta 8.7 to foster innovation;

7. Closing remarks, any other business and dates for the next meeting

The Chair informed the group of events taking place this year that are opportunities for the Alliance to participate in important national, regional and global activities including upcoming Pathfinder Country Strategic Planning Workshops, regional initiatives in Latin America and at the African Union level, and the following confirmed events:

- **Bali Process** Steering Group Meeting and Ad Hoc Group Senior Officials’ Meeting – 22-23 July 2019
- **Paris Peace Forum** - Nov 11-13 (Paris)
- **UN Business and Human Rights Forum** – Nov 25-27 (Geneva)
- Child Labour platform – Nov 21-22 (Paris)
The Chair also invited the Global Coordinating Group to convene in Paris, back to back to the Paris Peace Forum on 11-13 November and committed to confirm the dates shortly.
### Annex I: Participants list

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Pathfinder Country Strategy

GCG Background Paper

Paris, November 2019
Alliance 8.7 - Implementation Toolkit for Pathfinder Countries

Draft annotated outline

The Alliance 8.7 Implementation Toolkit for Pathfinder Countries is aimed at governments and other Alliance 8.7 partners to guide the overall planning, implementation and monitoring process of the pathfinder country strategy. It is a living document that will be updated on a regular basis in consultation with GCG members and pathfinder country focal points.

• Vision of pathfinder country process
  The overall vision of the pathfinder country process articulates the focus of Alliance 8.7 on accelerating action at national level in line with national commitments.

• Pathfinder Country Guidance Note
  The Global Coordinating Group (GCG) had already endorsed a first version of this guidance note in November 2018 containing the main elements on the pathfinder country concept, opportunities and responsibilities. A slightly amended version is included in the briefing pack of the 6th GCG meeting.

• Frequently Asked Questions on Pathfinder Country process
  The purpose is to guide countries that have expressed an interest in becoming pathfinders and to provide answers to frequently asked questions gathered after the roll out of the pathfinder country strategy in 2018 regarding the preparatory process.

• Methodological Note on the Strategic Planning Workshops
  A draft methodological note on the strategic planning workshops is included in this document for feedback from GCG members. The note was developed based on lessons learned during the initial phase of the implementation of the pathfinder country strategy.

• Methodological Note on Implementation
  This note will provide guidance to ensure follow up to the strategic planning workshop. It will include good practices on national coordination and implementation mechanisms, innovate initiatives, guidance on resource
mobilization, and it will discuss how to promote and leverage partnerships for the achievement of the agreed priorities.

- **Monitoring and Reporting Framework**  
  A draft proposal for an inclusive and interactive workshop with GCG members and pathfinder country focal points is included in the briefing pack. The Secretariat has also prepared a draft monitoring and reporting framework, including indicators to monitor process and progress, for further discussion and validation. The monitoring and reporting framework does not replace existing reporting obligations by member States under UN supervisory mechanisms. It is rather a tool to complement the voluntary national review under the SDG agenda.
Pathfinder Countries: Vision Statement

Adopted by all United Nations Member States in 2015, the SDGs are a call for action by all countries - no matter the income level - to promote prosperity while protecting the environment.

SDG 8 calls to promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.

There are currently 40 million people in modern slavery and 152 million children in child labour. Target 8.7 of SDG 8 calls for us to work together to end these unacceptable violations of human rights that affect all countries of the world in one way or the other.

Alliance 8.7 is an inclusive global partnership committed to achieving Target 8.7. The main aim of the Alliance is to catalyse action on Target 8.7. It focuses on scaling up solutions that work, driving innovation, and leveraging and maximizing the impact of resources. The Alliance brings together actors at all levels to collaborate, strategize, share knowledge and ultimately accelerate progress so we can deliver on this commitment by 2030. Alliance 8.7 partners include governments, UN agencies and entities, inter-governmental bodies, regional organizations and initiatives, social partners (workers’ and employers’ organizations), business networks, and civil society organizations. The strength of the Alliance lies in the diversity of its partners and their commitment to reaching across borders and meeting the challenges together.

A strong partnership at global level requires an equally powerful action at country level. An increasing number of countries are willing to do more and to act faster to achieve Target 8.7. Their intention is to pave the way and inspire other countries facing similar issues, leaving no one behind, to put an end to child labour by 2025 and to modern slavery by 2030. They are called Pathfinder Countries, they have adopted legislation and policies, established coordination mechanisms and renewed political will to pioneer new approaches. They may also commit to support other Pathfinder Countries in their efforts to achieve Target 8.7.
Alliance 8.7 - Pathfinder Country Guidance Note

Who are pathfinder countries?
Pathfinder countries are those that commit to going further and faster to achieve the objectives of Target 8.7 of the Sustainable Development Goals. They are committed to accelerating efforts and willing to try new approaches from which others can learn to support Target 8.7’s urgent deadlines. UN member states have committed to do more, so pathfinder status is open to any country, regardless of development level. Pathfinder countries will commit to taking new action, such as:

- Adopting, implementing or enhancing national action plans or policies, including strengthened legal frameworks and enforcement mechanisms, covering the topics enshrined in Target 8.7, as relevant: forced labour, modern slavery, human trafficking and child labour. National action plans or policies should be adopted/implemented in consultations with social partners at country level as per the principles of social dialogue and the standards on forced and child labour;
- Translating public commitments into concrete actions after having signed the Call to Action to end forced labour, modern slavery and human trafficking and/or having made a public pledge to implement the Buenos Aires Declaration of the IV Global Conference on the Sustained Eradication of Child Labour (Buenos Aires, 14-16 November 2017);
- Providing support needed to facilitate accelerated action in another country; and
- Promoting the ratification and working towards the full implementation of recognized international human rights standards and obligations, including applicable international labour standards.

Why do we need pathfinder countries?
UN member states set an ambitious agenda in adopting SDG Target 8.7, which calls for ending child labour in all its forms by 2025 and eradicating forced labour, modern slavery and human trafficking by 2030.

Despite the good work being done, Target 8.7 will not be met at the current pace of action. It requires urgent efforts to accelerate action and several countries have indicated they are ready to do much more. By highlighting the commitment of these countries and helping them to succeed, Alliance 8.7 can spur others to act.

What are the opportunities for a pathfinder country?
Participation in Alliance 8.7 as a pathfinder country is an opportunity to:
- Gain development and economic benefits that come from reduced forced labour, modern slavery, human trafficking and child labour.
Harness new resources through the attractive power of a demonstrated willingness to act.

Leverage reputational benefits, including with global business actors that come from implementing applicable international standards and being a leader in the field.

Showcase progress and successful interventions.

Benefit from access to knowledge and expertise.

Serve as a catalyst for wider change.

Benefit from technical support to prepare reports under the Voluntary National Review (VNR) of the SDGs.

What are the implications of becoming a pathfinder country?

Several countries have already expressed their interest in participating as pathfinder countries. Countries interested in becoming a pathfinder country should approach the Chair or the Secretariat and ask to be invited to the next meeting of the Global Coordinating Group (GCG), as observers, where they can express their commitment. After their participation in that meeting, they should submit an expression of interest via a responsible government minister, with a senior government official appointed to lead the acceleration effort.

Following the receipt of the expression of interest, potential pathfinder countries have various options to turn commitments into action on the ground, as suggested below:

1. Convene an inclusive Strategic Planning Workshop at country-level with all interested Alliance 8.7 partners to develop a roadmap and a workplan. The workshop will also be the opportunity to assess the progress made by the country on Target 8.7. The workplan sets out measurable actions to achieve accelerated deadlines, based on the results of the Strategic Planning Workshop. The necessary resources to fully implement the workplan and the indicators to review the process will also be identified.

2. Once the workshop has successfully taken place, the country reports back to the GCG, and the Chair sends a confirmation letter to the responsible Minister, awarding pathfinder country status.

2-3. Report against agreed indicators (through linked to the VNR, for example) to showcase progress made and to provide visibility to those countries achieving

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1 An expression of interest can take different forms and typically implies a letter from a responsible minister to the Alliance 8.7 Secretariat setting out the country’s interest in participating as a pathfinder country, willingness to significantly accelerate efforts and nominating a senior government official to lead the acceleration efforts.

2 The plan should include clear benchmarks of progress that can be evaluated. These will be flexibly adjusted through regular review to avoid rigid programming arrangements. Alliance 8.7 will serve as a source of expertise, know-how and resources, to help pathfinder countries move forward.
success. Pathfinder countries will also collect data to measure results and to make them available to the Alliance 8.7 Knowledge Platform so that efforts everywhere are continuously improved and lessons learned are shared as widely as possible. This may include gatherings of pathfinder countries to share lessons learned.

3. Support Alliance 8.7 outside their own country context for which a range of options exists, including by:

- Providing political support to subregional, regional and global level efforts, for example by sponsoring, convening or chairing initiatives and events to accelerate action.
- Scaling up or testing multi-stakeholder and innovative approaches in countries and sectors through the provision of financial and/or technical support.
- Contributing to the Alliance 8.7 Knowledge Platform that others can draw on to improve results.
- Participating in one or more of the Alliance 8.7 action groups by providing technical and/or financial support.
Pathfinder Countries: Strategic Planning Workshop (Draft Guidance Note)

1. Purpose

*To identify priorities and build national commitment to accelerate progress towards the achievement of SDG Target 8.7, within the framework of Alliance 8.7 and in line with the pathfinder status.*

The workshop aims at responding to three main questions:

i) What is there?

ii) What is missing?

iii) What should be the way forward to achieve SDG Target 8.7?

These questions will be addressed considering four main drivers:

**Acceleration; Innovation; Monitoring; Accountability and Partnerships**

2. Main Outputs

i) National stakeholders have a clear understanding of national priorities to achieve SDG Target 8.7, their roles and responsibilities and of the next steps.

ii) Roadmap 2019-2021 identifying main priorities, areas of intervention, and strategic outcomes, with annual benchmarks and resources required (existing resources and eventual resource gaps).

3. Guiding Principles and Key Orientations

i) Within SDG Target 8.7, the focus should be put on national areas of interest (forced labour, modern slavery, human trafficking and/or child labour) and on

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3 SDG Target 8.7 deadlines are 2025 for child labour and 2030 for forced labour.

4 The roadmap could contemplate a shorter timeframe than SDG Target 8.7. We suggest till end of 2021, the year when new global estimates on child labour and forced labour will be released and the year when the next global conference on child labour and on forced labour will be organized.

5 Resource identification and gaps could be carried out as a follow up to the Pathfinder Workshop, within the framework of relevant existing national coordination bodies in the areas covered by SDG Target 8.7.
national priorities as expressed by public authorities (with a focus on the period 2019-2021).

ii) Emphasis should be placed on accelerating action and on new ideas or intervention modalities.

iii) Emphasis should also be put on the importance of monitoring and accountability, as well as on coordinating key stakeholders (i.e. on identifying who does what and how to better coordinate with each other). The identification of national priorities (point i above) should allow, at a later stage, within the relevant coordination bodies, for the preparation of a more detailed work plan (at national level).

v) All national stakeholders with a mandate and role on SDG Target 8.7 should be invited to attend, and this activity should be used to promote/reinforce their engagement in the process.

vi) The workshop should allow the clear identification of the person appointed by the government as the institutional focal point for the country acting as a Pathfinder within Alliance 8.7 and for underlining, within this framework, his/her role.

vii) This strategic activity should be reinforced by a strong communication strategy.

viii) Finally, a succinct report of this activity should be prepared. (See Annex 1 with a proposed report outline).

4. Preparatory Work

The workshop must be preceded by preparatory work, in order to identify a limited number of key priority areas and the institutions to be invited to the workshop.

Among others, this should include an analysis of:

i) Statistics, policies and plans on SDG Target 8.7 related areas (child labour, forced labour, trafficking, social development, education, migration, etc.);

ii) Other relevant plans and programmes such as the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), Decent Work Country Programmes, poverty reduction strategies, or other.

iii) Review of recommendations of UN supervisory bodies.

iv) Identification of partners/participants.
The main ministries and coordination bodies acting in areas covered or relevant to SDG Target 8.7, such as national steering committees on child labour and on forced labour/trafficking) should be identified and consultations should be carried out with them.

National authorities will identify participants, which should include relevant officers from the Ministry of Labour, Education, Social Protection/Affairs, Interior, Planning, Agriculture, etc. as well as representatives from member organizations sitting at both the National Steering Committee on Forced Labour/Human Trafficking, and the National Steering Committee on Child Labour (or equivalent bodies); representatives from employers’ and workers’ organizations; business networks; international organizations; civil society organizations; academia; etc.

5. Potential Areas of Focus

Areas to be considered to articulate the roadmap (to be adjusted during the workshop preparation and depending on national areas of interest):

- Advocacy, communication and information.
- Knowledge base: research and statistics.
- Legal action: ratification of relevant international standards, enactment / amendment of relevant legislation and its enforcement.
- Improved institutional coordination and collaboration.
- Capacity building: law enforcement (including labour inspection), judiciary, immigration officers, social services, etc.
- Social programmes / direct intervention: education, skills development, employment, health, social services, assistance to victims, agriculture extension services, migration.
- Monitoring, evaluation, learning and reporting (in-country and beyond, including the SDG reporting through the UN ECOSOC High Level Political Forum and its Voluntary National Review (VNR) process.
- Contribution to the global level of the Alliance 8.7 (Knowledge Platform, Action Groups, etc.)
6. Proposed / Suggested Programme

i) The intended workshop is primarily a high-level meeting to show political commitment to share governmental priorities and main areas of intervention with key stakeholders, and to agree on a roadmap (2019-2021) for the way forward.

ii) Structure: from half-day to a two-day programme structured in three main blocks/areas, with the following suggested content:

**Block 1**
Setting the Scene
Expression of national commitment / Overview of national situation

1. High level opening with official speeches: on national commitment towards reaching SDG Target 8.7.

2. Short presentation of SDGs, Alliance 8.7 and (within this context) of the implications of becoming a Pathfinder Country.

3. Problem analysis / background overview and stock taking of current situation at country level: legislation, policies, and programmes, within the framework of main development frameworks (DWCP, UNDAF, Poverty alleviation programmes, etc.), and with identification of shortcomings and bottlenecks.

**Block 2**
Identification of national priorities & institutional framework: working all together

4. Identification of national priorities, key areas of intervention and national expectations when becoming a Pathfinder country: discussion/reality check and agreement on how to move forward.

5. Mapping of institutional framework and other relevant stakeholders, with identification of relevant policies, plans of action, programmes and other initiatives towards the elimination of forced labour, modern slavery, human trafficking and on child labour.

=> ILO facilitates/group work and plenary to identify, in line with previously identified national priorities, what is missing and what to focus on with the aim of accelerating action.

**Block 3**
The way forward: 2019-2021
(Till the 5th Global Conference on child labour and forced labour in 2021)
6. Draft an overall / generic work plan towards the 2025 child labour and/or 2030 forced labour, modern slavery and human trafficking targets, including strategic outcomes and concrete outputs, indicators of progress (and resources available and estimation on resources gaps)\(^6\) for the period 2019-2021 with annual benchmarks: group work by areas (2/3 areas per group) and presentation in plenary.

7. Roadmap - Identification of next steps: process

8. Closing ceremony

\(^6\) Resource identification and gaps could be carried out as a follow up to the Pathfinder Workshop, within the framework of relevant existing national coordination bodies in the areas covered by SDG Target 8.7.
Annex 1: Draft Report Template

1. Cover page
2. Table of contents
3. Executive Summary
4. Context and background
5. Priorities
6. Roadmap (Operational Plan) [*]
7. Funding gap
8. Information on Alliance 8.7 focal point

[*] For the Roadmap (Operational plan) to be prepared during the strategic workshop/s, at country level, the following template could be considered:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priorities</th>
<th>Actions</th>
<th>Partners</th>
<th>Timeline</th>
<th>Budget</th>
<th>Link to A8.7 Action Group</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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</tbody>
</table>
Monitoring Progress

Draft concept note for a workshop with Alliance 8.7 Global Coordinating Group members and Pathfinder Country focal points

The purpose of the Alliance 8.7 is to play a key enabling role to end child labour by 2025 and forced labour, modern slavery, human trafficking by 2030. Five years since the Sustainable Development Goals were adopted in September 2015, with 5 more years to end child labour, and 10 years to end forced labour, modern slavery and human trafficking, it is essential to reflect on and learn from the actions taken and trends at national, regional and global levels.

- What difference has the Alliance 8.7 made so far?
- What are the likely projections for child labour by 2025 and forced labour, modern slavery, human trafficking by 2030?
- What needs to happen to achieve SDG 8.7?
- What do we - Alliance 8.7 partners - have to commit to in order to achieve SDG target 8.7?
- What does success look like for the Alliance 8.7 at national, regional and global levels?

We propose to convene a challenging and thought-provoking two-day workshop to reflect on these questions in July 2020 during a retreat in a trusted atmosphere where Chatham house rules apply. We will review and build on the Alliance’s monitoring data at national, regional and global levels (see proposed monitoring indicators).

The workshop will result in:
1) A shared understanding of progress achieved, lessons learned and the path forward for Alliance 8.7.
2) An ambitious set of measures & targets that define success for the Alliance 8.7 at national, regional and global levels up to 2025, 2030 and beyond.
3) A high level goal driven action plan for the Global Coordinating Group and its represented stakeholder groups.

The participants will include members and observers of the Global Coordinating Group (GCG), Alliance 8.7 focal points of the Pathfinder Countries and their constituents/partners. It would be co-facilitated by the Alliance’s secretariat and interested members of the GCG.

The workshop intends to foster challenging and thought-provoking debate style interactions, making use of the latest in communication technology. The venue, number of participants and budget need to be further discussed.

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7 It is proposed to organise this back to back with the HLPF to reduce carbon footprint, and higher cost efficiency
ANNEX: Proposed monitoring indicators for Pathfinder countries
(To be reviewed and validated by abovementioned workshop)

The Monitoring indicators below aim to capture progress towards achieving SDG Target 8.7: “Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms”.

Progress is measured along three dimensions: prevalence of child labour/forced labour/human trafficking; political commitment; and implementation. In addition to the standard indicators proposed below, pathfinder countries will identify customized indicators on the basis of the national priorities identified (some examples are provided below).

The analysis of the standard - and customized - monitoring indicators will allow the assessment of the extent to which the expected results of the Alliance 8.7 - formulated in 2017 - are being accomplished: 1) Accelerating action, 2) Conducting research and sharing knowledge and 3) Driving innovation and leveraging resources.

1. MONITORING PREVALENCE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Child labour</th>
<th>Ending child labour by 2025</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Standard indicators:</td>
<td>Indicator 1: Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in economic activities at or above age-specific hourly thresholds (SNA production boundary basis)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Indicator 2: Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in economic activities and household chores at or above age-specific hourly thresholds (general production boundary basis)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Customized indicators:</td>
<td>Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour (national definition of CL), by age and by gender</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in hazardous work (national definition of CL)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Forced labour</th>
<th>Eradicating forced labour by 2030</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># victims identified</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td># legal cases</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>National/regional/sectoral estimates</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Human trafficking</th>
<th>Eradicating human trafficking by 2030</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># victims identified</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># legal cases</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>National/regional/sectoral estimates</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
## 2. MONITORING POLITICAL COMMITMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Child labour</th>
<th>Legislation</th>
<th>Priority conventions ratified (No. 182, No. 138, CRC)</th>
<th>Additional relevant conventions ratified</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Legal framework:</td>
<td>• Minimum Age&lt;br&gt;• Hazardous occupation list&lt;br&gt;• Working hours&lt;br&gt;• Alignment of minimum age for admission to employment with compulsory education&lt;br&gt;• Other provisions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policies</td>
<td>Policy Framework:</td>
<td>• National Action Plan on the Elimination of Child Labour;&lt;br&gt;• # of policies/programmes targeting directly child labour;&lt;br&gt;• # of policies/programmes including child labour (National development, Education, Social Protection)&lt;br&gt;• Awareness raising campaigns on child labour</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Budget</td>
<td>Resources (% of GDP; current amount) allocated to:</td>
<td>• Child labour elimination/prevention&lt;br&gt;• Education&lt;br&gt;• Social protection</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measurement</td>
<td>Child labour data collected through a national child labour survey/module to national survey (Year)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Most recent child labour data collected through a national child labour survey/module to national survey (Year)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Child labour data regularly collected (Frequency)</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forced labour</td>
<td>Legislation</td>
<td>Priority conventions ratified (No. 105, No. 29, P029)</td>
<td>Additional relevant conventions ratified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Legal framework:</td>
<td>• Defining forced labour&lt;br&gt;• Protecting rights of persons in forced labour&lt;br&gt;• Punishing perpetrators&lt;br&gt;• Fair recruitment&lt;br&gt;• Transparency and due diligence regulations&lt;br&gt;• Other provisions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policies</td>
<td>Policy Framework:</td>
<td>• National Action Plan on the Elimination of Forced labour&lt;br&gt;• # of policies/programmes targeting directly forced labour (protection measures, assistance to victims, access to justice and remedies)&lt;br&gt;• Forced labour complaints mechanisms&lt;br&gt;• Awareness raising campaigns on forced labour</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Budget</td>
<td>Resources (% of GDP; current amount) allocated to:</td>
<td>• Forced labour elimination&lt;br&gt;• Social protection</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measurement</td>
<td>National/Regional/Sectoral forced labour data is available</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Forced labour data collected through a national survey/module to national survey (Year)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Most recent forced labour data collected through a national survey/module to national survey (Year)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Forced labour data regularly collected (frequency)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human trafficking</td>
<td>Legislation</td>
<td>Priority conventions ratified (Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children (2000); Migrant Workers’ Convention No. 143)</td>
<td>Additional relevant conventions ratified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Legal framework:</td>
<td>• Protecting rights of victims&lt;br&gt;• Punishing perpetrators&lt;br&gt;• Fair recruitment&lt;br&gt;• Transparency and due diligence regulations</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
- Migration
- Bi-lateral labour agreements
- Other provisions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policies</th>
<th>Policy Framework:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• National Action Plan on the Elimination of Human Trafficking</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• # of policies/programmes targeting directly human trafficking (protection measures, assistance and compensation to victims, access to justice and remedies)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Pre-migration preparatory programmes</td>
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<td>Awareness raising campaigns on human trafficking</td>
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<tr>
<th>Budget</th>
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<td></td>
<td>• Forced labour elimination</td>
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<td>• Social protection</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measurement</th>
<th>National/Regional/Sectoral data on human trafficking is available</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Human trafficking data collected through a national survey/module to national survey (Year)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Most recent trafficking data collected through a national survey/module to national survey (Year)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Human trafficking data regularly collected (Frequency)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### 3. MONITORING IMPLEMENTATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Child labour, forced labour and human trafficking</th>
<th>Standard indicators:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Roadmap developed</td>
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<td>% of roadmap activities implemented</td>
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<td></td>
<td>% of targets achieved</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Resources allocated</td>
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<td>Resources disbursed</td>
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</table>

Support provided to other countries, at a sub-regional/regional/global level:
- Sponsoring, convening or chairing initiatives and events to accelerate action
- Scaling up or testing multi-stakeholder and innovative approaches in countries and sectors
- Contributing to the Alliance 8.7 Knowledge Platform
- Participating in one or more of the Alliance 8.7 action groups

#### Customized indicators:

**Priority 1:**
- Objective
- Target date
- Indicator

**Priority 2:** ...
Update on Action Groups

GCG Background Paper

Paris, November 2019
Action Group on Supply Chains

- Launch of the Global Supply Chains Report
The G20 report “Ending Child Labour, Forced Labour and Human Trafficking in Global Supply Chains”, developed by the ILO, OECD, IOM and UNICEF will be launched during the UN Business and Human Rights Forum in Geneva (25-27 November, 2019). The report presents the joint research findings and conclusions on child labour, forced labour and human trafficking linked to global supply chains. It is the first attempt by international organizations to measure child labour, forced labour and human trafficking in global supply chains.

The report responds to the Ministerial Declaration of the July 2017 meeting of the G20 Labour and Employment Ministers. It also follows up on the Buenos Aires Declaration on Child Labour, Forced Labour and Youth Employment (November 2017), which called for “research on child labour and forced labour and their root causes ... pay[ing] particular attention to supply chains”.

The report considers not only the risk factors and policy interventions related to addressing the vulnerability of people, but also the unique complexity of global supply chains and the links with informality and migration.

- Outcome Report of 2nd Global Meeting in Abidjan
A readout on the conclusions of the 2nd Global Meeting of the Supply Chain Group has already been given during the last GCG meeting in New York. One of the major outcomes was the adoption of a new Work Plan for 2020-2021. After incorporating comments from participants, the draft Outcome Report was shared among all Action Group members for further comments and will be finalised, translated and uploaded on the website in the coming weeks.

Action Group on Migration

- Launch of the Migrant Vulnerability Report
The Action Group on Migration released a report in July this year, which examines the connection between migration and modern slavery, and focuses on which migrants are most vulnerable, and in what circumstances, to modern slavery. Prepared by Minderoo Foundation’s Walk Free initiative and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) for the Alliance 8.7 Action Group on Migration, the report provides recommendations on key steps governments can take to address migrants’ vulnerability.

The report confirms certain sub-groups of migrants that are at particular risk. These include migrants who are fleeing violence and conflict, migrants who have been dislocated from community and family support structures without access to legitimate forms of employment, legal status or social protection, migrants who are moving or working through irregular channels, and migrants who are working in sectors that are out of sight (such as work at sea or in private homes) or in sectors of the economy that are not covered by labour laws.

The Report can be downloaded here.

A separate paper has been produced to provide an overview on the nexus between migration and child labour and will be further reviewed.
Update on Communications and Partner Engagement

GCG Background Paper

Paris, November 2019
Communications and Engagement Group

The Communications and Engagement Group was established in November 2018 to bolster Alliance 8.7 efforts to communicate and engage with Partners and external stakeholders. Earlier this year, the group approved the Network Communications and Engagement Strategy developed by the Secretariat. The next step is the development of an External Communications and Engagement Strategy.

Alliance 8.7 Communications Toolkit

The Steering Committee of the Communications and Engagement Group developed a communications toolkit for Alliance 8.7 partners. This has been shared among all members of the Communications and Engagement Group and was trialled during the Pathfinder Country Workshop in Mexico. It will be used again in the upcoming Paris Peace Forum and at the Regional Conference for Asia in Kathmandu (20-22 November). It includes an activities calendar, practical photo and video guidance for Alliance 8.7 events and branding guidelines for Alliance 8.7 products.

Alliance 8.7 Website

- The Secretariat further developed the Alliance 8.7 website with a focus on providing increased visibility to Partners. In order to facilitate collaboration and coordination between partners, a new tagging functionality on the Partners and Events pages was developed to allow website users to get a breakdown of partners by organisational type.
- The new Pathfinders page was launched during this year’s High Level Political Forum to increase visibility. This page allows 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 at home. The country profiles give an overview of national context, challenges, priorities, commitments, action plans and next steps. Additional country profiles for those Pathfinder Countries that have organized workshops after July are currently underway and will be online shortly.
- Key contents of the Alliance 8.7 website will be made available in French by the end of the year and in Spanish in early 2020.
- The Secretariat is also drawing up plans for a page dedicated to Civil Society Organisations and a new page on tools and resources for partners.

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 for partners. 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 have since developed a Webinar series to match the results.

The first webinar of the series took place on 31st October 2019 from 14:00-15:00 CEST on An Introduction to Child Labour for Policymakers. This webinar for Alliance 8.7 Partners aimed at answering some basic questions about child labour:
What is child labour?
When and where does it happen?
What are the best ways to stop and prevent child labour?
What really works when it comes to tackling child labour?

The webinar featured three expert speakers from the International Labour Organization (ILO), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the Global March Against Child Labour, and the General Agricultural Workers’ Union (GAWU), Ghana. Speakers provided an overview of available data, shared practical advice, and answered questions from partners.

Online Engagement Platform (Slack)

The Alliance 8.7 online engagement platform is used regularly for communication and coordination within the Secretariat, the Communications and Engagement Group and the Migration Action Group. A new channel has recently been set up for Partners participating in the first webinar on Child Labour to hold pre and post webinar discussions. The Secretariat is also planning on rolling out the online engagement platform to Pathfinder Country workshop participants in the near future.