Briefing Pack for the 7th Meeting of the Global Coordinating Group

Virtual meeting, May 2020
7th Alliance 8.7 Global Coordinating Group Meeting

Agenda

Date: 19th May 2020
Time: 14:00-17:00 CET
Location: Virtual meeting through Zoom
Meeting ID: 889 7042 5604
Password: 296947

The meeting will be chaired by Ms. Anousheh Karvar and has the following agenda:

1. Welcome of the Chair and COVID-19 challenge (30 min)
   
   Objective: to acknowledge participants, refer to the meeting report of the 6th GCG meeting in Paris, reflect on developments since, in particular the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, and discuss a joint Alliance 8.7 statement.

2. 2021 Roadmap: UN Resolution and V Global Conference (15 min)
   
   Objective: to share information and solicit feedback on the strategy and timeline; explore interest of partners to take an active role in the preparation of specific events or deliverables and agree on timeline, taking into account constraints imposed by the COVID-19 pandemic.

3. Update on pathfinder countries in light of COVID-19 (40 min)

   Objective: to share information on developments in pathfinder countries and new manifestations of interest since the last GCG meeting, discuss COVID-19 contingency planning and present an update on pathfinder country tools/deliverables.

   • Update on status of pathfinder countries and manifestations of interest
   • Business continuity planning in light of COVID-19: national strategy workshops and implementation
   • Steps to finalize the implementation and monitoring toolkit
• Presentation of outline of pathfinder e-report and discussion of dissemination strategy

VIRTUAL COFFEE BREAK (15 min)

4. Thematic Action Groups and Working Groups (30 min)

Objective: to discuss proposals to reactivate and strengthen action groups and working groups; discuss proposal to create new working group on research and knowledge and provide updates on existing groups

• Proposal to re-activate Action Group on Crisis and Humanitarian Settings
• Discussion on proposal for further coordination on research and knowledge (including update on ongoing COVID-19 related research)
• Updates from other groups

5. Updates from partners (40 min)

• ICAT (UNODC)
• IPCCLA (FAO)
• Business networks (IOE)
• ITUC
• Delta 8.7 (UNU)
• CSOs (Global March / Free the Slaves / GAATW)

6. Closing remarks and next steps (Chair) – 5 min.
6th Meeting of the Global Coordinating Group

Meeting Report

Paris 12th November, 2019
Meeting report

Objectives of the meeting:

The 6th meeting of the Global Coordinating Group took place on the margins of the Paris Peace Forum (11th-13th November). The purpose of the meeting was to:

- Provide updates on the different work streams of the Alliance,
- Provide an update on progress in pathfinder countries and review the Pathfinder Country Strategy,
- Discuss engagement with different stakeholders.

Participants:

Some 40 participants attended the meeting, 10 of which connected remotely. See attached list (Annex I)

Agenda:

1. Welcome and update from the Chair
2. Update from Pathfinder Countries
3. Pathfinder Country Strategy
4. Update on Action Groups
5. Update on ICAT
6. Statement from the French Minister of Labour
7. Update on the Delta 8.7 knowledge platform
8. Update on the Communications and Engagement Strategy
9. Closing remarks, any other business and dates for the next meeting
1. Welcome and update from the Chair

The Chair gave a general welcome to all partners present at the meeting. A special welcome was also given to Ms Bandana Pattanaik from the Global Alliance Against Trafficking in Women, a partnership that will be the 3rd representative of Civil Society on the Global Coordinating Group alongside Free the Slaves and the Global March Against Child Labour.

The Chair warmly welcomed the representatives of Norway who participated for the first time and in turn expressed their commitment to work with France, as Chair of Alliance 8.7. The Netherlands announced the upcoming Conference on child labour in global supply chains, in Leiden in January 2020. Norway presented an overview of their modern slavery strategy, including a component on international development, and indicated to the group that the equivalent of 15 Million Euros had been budgeted for strategy implementation in 2020. The programme is under development and should be completed by spring 2020. It will include funding for research on digital identification and birth registration, responsible business conduct and targeted interventions at the country level in the mining sector, fisheries and agriculture. Norway indicated it was exploring ways to support Alliance 8.7.

The Chair gave a brief overview of what had been discussed in the 5th meeting of the Global Coordinating Group and asked for any further comments on the meeting report which was subsequently adopted. She further recalled that following this GCG meeting, all GCG members were invited to attend a high-level event organized at the Paris Peace Forum in the afternoon on the elimination of child labour through multi-stakeholder partnerships.

2. Update from pathfinder countries

The Chair reiterated that the Pathfinder Country Strategy is at the very heart of the Alliance where we needed to demonstrate tangible results.

The Chair also noted that since the previous meeting in New York, three more Pathfinder Countries had organised strategic planning workshops (Fiji in August, Peru and Mexico in September) and that four more workshops were still in the pipeline: Ethiopia, Malawi, Morocco and Sri Lanka. Guatemala had also expressed interest in becoming a Pathfinder Country.

The Director of the Department for Children Affairs of the Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs (MOLISA) in Vietnam expressed their gratitude for the opportunity to join the Alliance 8.7 as a Pathfinder Country. Mr Dang gave a brief overview of the Child Labour Programme due to reach completion in 2020 and announced that the 2021-2025 Child Labour Programme is currently being developed to coincide with the Socio-Economic
Development Strategy in Vietnam. He also announced that Vietnam has completed the second National Child Labour Survey with support from the ILO and that the results will be published in 2021.

Ms Sara Luna Camacho from Mexico thanked the Chair for organising the meeting and gave an overview of the progress made in Mexico since they joined Alliance 8.7 as a Pathfinder Country starting with the Strategic Planning Workshop, in September 2019. The Workshop benefitted from broad participation of government, social partners, civil society and UN organisations. The key priorities identified were:

1. Knowledge generation
2. Migration
3. Prevention, Protection and Prosecution
4. Supply Chains and the modernisation of inspection protocols

The above priorities and the Roadmap for Implementation adopted during the workshop, have been the result of months of preparation and consultations with social partners, civil society organisations and government agencies, with the support of the ILO in order to secure a unified approach across all Mexican States. Ms Luna also expressed the Government’s commitment to promote the ratification of the ILO Protocol of 2014 to the Forced Labour Convention No 29 and to continue implementing the Child Labour Risk Identification Model. She emphasized the importance of the Alliance 8.7 in monitoring and following up on progress at the country level, and the opportunities provided by the Regional Initiative Latin America and the Caribbean Free of Child Labour.

The Chair thanked the representative from Mexico for stressing the importance of including both the labour inspectorate and judiciary in the process and for emphasizing the need to provide Pathfinder Countries with robust monitoring and follow up mechanisms, in order to ensure continued and sustainable commitment.

3. Update on the Pathfinder Strategy

The Chair announced that the Secretariat is developing a toolkit for Pathfinder Countries. The toolkit provides guidance on how to ensure broad participation of all relevant stakeholders at strategic planning workshops, how to identify challenges jointly, how to conduct evidence based analysis of country contexts and how to identify country priorities.

Now that Pathfinder Countries were taking the next steps towards implementation, and learning from the first year of the implementation of the Pathfinder Country Strategy, the Chair stated that it was time to review and expand on the Pathfinder Country Guidance Note. The Chair requested the Secretariat to present the draft amendments to the Guidance Note which would be submitted for comments to GCG members.
Prospective Pathfinder Countries should be invited to present their interest to the GCG and would receive a reply to their expression of interest after the successful implementation of a first Strategic Planning Workshop. This workshop should ensure broad participation and produce a viable roadmap for the way forward. This is to ensure coordination with and involvement of a wide range of stakeholders, including those represented in the GCG as well as effective implementation and follow-up measures.

USDOL welcomed the improvement to the previous guidance note, noting that it added more clarity on the criteria for pathfinder countries. A successful workshop should mean engagement from the beginning with a “whole of Government” approach and broad inclusion of interested stakeholders. USDOL also asked who would do the monitoring and how would the reporting mechanism work?

DFID asked whether Pathfinder Countries should be expected to report back to the Global Coordinating Group and what the expectations of the group would be in terms of the monitoring progress.

Global March welcomed the development of more guidance for Pathfinder Countries and suggested that the Global Coordinating Group should encourage pathfinder countries rather than judging their commitment. For a follow up mechanism to work, the geographical balance on the Global Coordinating Group needed to be addressed. Global March also asked whether these changes were proposed because countries had signed up and not yet completed the workshop. They also alerted countries might be less inclined to mobilize resources if they faced the uncertainty of not being considered as a pathfinder country after the national strategic workshop had taken place.

ITUC welcomed the new opportunities for countries to present their commitment, noting the need to link the monitoring framework to the existing multilateral monitoring systems in place rather than creating another additional reporting process. They proposed to look at the National Voluntary Reviews, SDG reporting, the Universal Periodic Review and the ILO supervisory system. ITUC also asked when progress would be considered sufficient and countries would no longer considered being Pathfinders.

Australia pointed out that the capacity of countries to do the work we all wanted to see will vary and that we needed to present the Alliance as a body to support rather than judge on progress.

Mexico explained that initially they were not entirely sure what it meant to be a pathfinder country and that it took a full year to do consultations and organize the workshop. They asked whether the Alliance could come up with a feedback mechanism for prospective countries that needed guidance before organizing the workshop. The representative also highlighted that reporting on progress during the HLPF would help countries to mobilise support.
IOE expressed support for the Pathfinder Strategy and urged the group to address the capacity building needs of the implementation level of governments in Pathfinder Countries.

The Chair clarified that if a country was willing to become a Pathfinder Country, the Alliance 8.7 would provide assistance and not expect the country to go alone. The proposed new procedure was intended to ensure broad ownership and to have all relevant ministries, social partners, civil society organizations and international organizations at the local level on board. The proposal also aimed to ensure that commitment translated into a national plan or strategy.

The Chair also referred to the inclusion of developed and developing countries, so as to ensure a balanced representation of all regions on the Global Coordinating Group. She explained that France was considering becoming a Pathfinder Country precisely in order to overcome the differentiation between Pathfinder and partner countries.

The Secretariat explained that the proposed amendment would give Pathfinder Country prospective focal points the chance to explore what needed to be done to get other ministries on board. In all national workshops that had taken place so far, civil society organizations had participated, but more needed to be done to ensure broad and inclusive representation.

The Chair invited all GCG members to submit written comments and suggestions, on the proposed amendments to the pathfinder country guidance note.

The conversation then moved to the discussion of the proposed workshop for the development of a Monitoring and Reporting Framework, including prevalence and progress indicators. The Chair explained that the workshop would aim at answering the following questions:

- What difference has Alliance 8.7 made so far?
- What are the likely projections for Child Labour by 2025 and Forced Labour, Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking by 2030?
- What needs to happen to achieve Target 8.7?
- What do we, as partners of Alliance 8.7, have to commit to achieve Target 8.7?
- What does success look like for the Alliance at the global, regional and local levels?

Free the Slaves expressed concern that the proposed indicators in the draft concept note failed to address the root causes of child labour and forced labour.

FAO called for specific indicators on child labour in agriculture.
Global March and Canada called for a sex-disaggregated set of indicators.

ITUC reminded the group that recommendations and methodologies for identifying baselines, data collection and measuring progress already existed and we should base any monitoring and evaluation framework on said recommendations.

IOE stressed that the main indicator of progress the Alliance should consider was the elimination of child labour and forced labour. It was important that governments would not have the possibility to engage with the partnership without producing an impact on the ground.

USDOL pointed out that the yearly report on government efforts to eliminate the worst forms of child labour required a team of over 20 researchers working full time throughout the year and that some of the proposed indicators were already covered in the USDOL report, implying a lot of work for the Secretariat and for Pathfinder Countries.

UNODC suggested that their biannual report on trafficking in persons and the upcoming review mechanism adopted by states in the UN Convention on Transnational Organised Crime and its Protocols could both be used to find synergies with Alliance 8.7 monitoring. This would prevent “reporting fatigue” as the reporting on these issues tended to end up with the same focal points.

The Chair welcomed all the comments and suggestions made and accepted root causes should be included in any progress assessment. The Alliance could not be the place for a general discussion nor for creating a new supervisory system, but was a partnership that set achievable goals and relies on the expertise and complementary mandates of all stakeholders, which would allow us to look back in 2025 and 2030 and assess if we managed to meet these goals.

4. Update from Action Groups

Action Group on Supply chains

The Secretariat gave an overview of progress on the Supply Chains Action Group, highlighting the release of the Global Report on Supply Chains and upcoming awareness raising activities to promote the report.

The Chair congratulated the four Alliance 8.7 partners who worked on the report; ILO, OECD, IOM and UNICEF, noting that the report was very well received by the recent G20 Labour and Employment Minister’s meeting.

IOE pointed out that the report showed that most child labour and forced labour was found in domestic supply chains. This was why the ILO Business Network on Forced Labour was right to focus on small and medium
enterprises, including in producer countries. The Alliance should look into leveraging business support for the Pathfinder process at the country level.

**Action group on Migration**

IOM, as co-chair of this action group together with UNICEF, provided the group with an update on progress made since July 2019, highlighting the release of the Report on Migrant Vulnerability and their regular participation at all Pathfinder Workshops where migration had been identified as a priority.

The Chair took the opportunity to announce that they had provided seed funding for the other two action groups to be launched in 2020 and expressed the hope that other donors would follow suit.

5. **Update on ICAT**

UNODC gave an introduction to the UN’s anti-trafficking coordination mechanism, ICAT, which comprises 24 UN and Regional Organisations and is co-chaired by OSCE and UNWOMEN and coordinated by UNODC. UNODC presented three suggestions to build closer synergies between ICAT and the Alliance:

1.) Engagement with the UN Procurement Network established by OSCE and the ILO
2.) Mutual updates between both partnerships during ICAT working meetings and (GCG) meetings
3.) ICAT to facilitate and promote tools for use by Pathfinder Countries.

UNODC also informed the group about their active support to governments in many Pathfinder Countries including Fiji, Mexico and Malawi and suggested to receive information about other upcoming national workshops, in order to continue contributing to the process.

The full presentation can be found below:

6. **Statement made by the French Minister of Labour.**

In her statement to the Global Coordinating Group, the French Minister of Labour, Ms Muriel Pénicaud, pointed to the contribution and support of the French Government for Alliance 8.7. She referred to President Macron’s support for the multilateral framework adopted by the partnership, as he had highlighted in his speech at the International Labour Conference to mark the 100th anniversary of the ILO. The Minister also confirmed that the
French Government was in the process of seeking Pathfinder Country status and was currently working on ensuring a “whole of government” approach, which was essential to achieve our collective objectives.

7. Update on the Delta 8.7 knowledge platform

UNU welcomed the progress made on the monitoring framework of the Alliance and offered their technical support for its consolidation and implementation. In the update on the development of the Knowledge Platform, UNU highlighted:

- 50 country dashboards were already available on the website currently
- Target of reaching universality by the end of 2020
- The platform content was already available in five languages and Arabic would be added as the next one
- A cooperation agreement had been signed with the University of Nottingham recently
- A workshop on Artificial Intelligence and Modern Slavery was planned to take place in Washington, in April 2020
- Country level work has been intense, particularly in Brazil, bringing together commercial, government and NGO data to identify patterns of vulnerability.

UNU also informed about their role as the Secretariat to the Liechtenstein Initiative, aimed at working with the financial sector to fight modern slavery and trafficking in persons. Further information can be found under www.fastinitiative.org

Mexico announced strong support for the target of universality by 2020 and for France becoming a Pathfinder Country, as a signal to overcome the Global North/GLOBAL South divide. The Netherlands informed that the Dutch government would also be announcing their intention to be become a Pathfinder Country at the Child Labour Conference in Leiden, on 27-28 January 2020.

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

For time reasons, this agenda point was postponed to the next meeting. It was agreed to circulate the Network Communications Strategy to all GCG members, inviting them to join the Communications Working Group and to discuss progress on the Alliance 8.7 online engagement platform at any time.

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

The Chair announced that the next meeting would likely take place in May in Vienna, pending further coordination with UNODC.
The Chair also informed the group of events taking place at the end of 2019 and early 2020:

- **Paris Peace forum** - 11-13 Nov (Paris)
- **UN Business and Human Rights Forum** – 25-27 Nov (Geneva)
- **Child Labour Platform** – 21 Nov (Paris)
- **Taking Next Steps** – 27-28 Jan (Leiden)
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Roadmap to 2021
Vth Global Conference on the Sustained Eradication of Child Labour and the International Year for the Elimination of Child Labour
Informal Briefing Note for consultation (May 2020)

Background

In the last 20 years, great strides have been made in the elimination of child labour. More than 90 million children have been removed from child labour, bringing numbers down from 246 million in 2000 to 152 million in 2016. Nevertheless, challenges remain with younger age groups, child labour in agriculture and the “hardest to reach”. Furthermore, 40 million children, women and men are in modern slavery, of which 25 million are in forced labour. At the current pace of reduction, it will be impossible to meet the SDG target 8.7 to eliminate child labour by 2025 and forced labour, human trafficking and modern slavery by 2030.

This scenario is being aggravated by the unprecedented consequences of the global spread of the COVID-19 pandemic. For many children and their families, the fast-evolving situation means disrupted education, family illness and potential loss of household income. The absence of adequate social protection systems exacerbates the vulnerability of families and hence risks exposing them to forced labour, and their children to child labour. This implies that more focused action and additional efforts are required to keep up with the international commitment.

UN member States have renewed their commitment with the adoption of UN Resolution 72/327 to declare 2021 the International Year for the Elimination of Child Labour. This coincides with the Vth Global Conference on the Sustained Eradication of Child Labour (VGC) and follow-up to the 2017 Buenos Aires Declaration on Child Labour, Forced Labour and Youth Employment. 2021 therefore presents a unique opportunity to take stock, address the challenges posed by COVID-19 and accelerate progress towards 2025.

The following roadmap sets out the strategy to seize this opportunity. It has been prepared by the ILO for consultation with its constituents and partners of the Alliance 8.7 – the global partnership to end forced labour, modern slavery, human trafficking and child labour in all forms. The Alliance 8.7 currently brings together more than 200 partners and 19 pathfinder countries that are committed to accelerating action at all levels.

(1) Measuring progress at national, regional and global levels

In order to demonstrate progress to the international community in 2025, continued investment into measuring the problem at different levels is needed. A significant number of countries are now collecting their own child labour data through national surveys, and some countries are getting very close to becoming “child labour free”. Countries need a “toolbox” for measuring the problem, including criteria for assessing its full elimination, and to assess pledges made by governments and social partners at the IV Global Conference in 2017.

New global estimates of child labour and forced labour, to be released in 2021, will provide a critical benchmark against which to measure progress, just four years from the 2025 target date for the elimination of child labour.

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1 UN Resolution A/RES/73/237 calls on the ILO to take the lead in the preparation of the UN Year. See also paper GB/338/POL/4 which was submitted to the ILO’s Governing Body in February 2020. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, a decision on this paper is still pending.
Agenda point 2

It will also include an assessment of the impact of COVID-19 on the elimination of child labour. The new global report will place particular emphasis on region-specific policy priorities and policy responses, as well as addressing the specific challenges derived from the COVID-19 pandemic.

Key action points and deliverables until 2021:

- Implementation, monitoring and voluntary reporting framework for Alliance 8.7 pathfinder countries shared for consultation (July 2020)
- Release of statistical toolbox for countries to continue and improve measurement of child labour and forced labour (Sept 2021)
- Release of new global estimates and global reports on child labour, forced labour, human trafficking and modern slavery (Sept 2021)

(2) Engagement with Member States, including pathfinder countries

Engaging with governments, social partners and other stakeholders at national level as well as with regional organizations and platforms such as the Regional Initiative Latin America and the Caribbean Free of Child Labour will be critical in preparing for 2021. Countries need to be actively engaged and regional “champions” or “advocates” could lead this process. Under Alliance 8.7, the implementation of the pathfinder country strategy has to be a primary focus in order to demonstrate that progress is possible, even under adverse circumstances. The Alliance 8.7 will prepare a new digital pathfinder report highlighting the progress made by countries since the first report was launched in 2019.

An important aspect of the implementation of priorities is the exchange of experiences between pathfinder countries and beyond, in order to encourage other countries to accelerate efforts and try new and evidence-based approaches to eliminate child labour. The VGC would also be a good opportunity to showcase innovative ideas and pilot interventions developed under Alliance 8.7 and to formulate new pledges, translating commitments into action.

Key action points and deliverables until 2021:

- Launch of new digital report (“e-report”) on progress of pathfinder countries (July 2020), including review if pledges made at the IV Global Conference
- Thematic, networking and coordination webinars with pathfinder country focal points (ongoing)
- Global strategy and exchange workshop with pathfinder country focal points and Alliance 8.7 partners (October 2020, pending further developments related to COVID-19)
- National strategy and monitoring workshops in pathfinder countries to assess progress and adjust action as required (ongoing, some of them probably as virtual events)

(3) Advocacy, communication and partnerships to build political momentum

The UNGA General Assembly (UNGA) and the VGC will be the culminating points of action and commitment in 2021. The UNGA presents an opportunity to mobilize political support at the level of heads of state, the UN Secretary General and heads of Alliance 8.7 partners. The VGC will be a platform to translate high-level commitments into concrete action, for example through new pledges, exchange of good practices and new initiatives. The World Days Against Child Labour (WDACL) in 2020 and 2021 are good advocacy opportunities that will generate momentum around the International Year and VGC, on the road to 2025.

Members of the Child Labour Platform and Forced Labour Business Network will also be involved in the 2021 advocacy campaign, as well as their associated companies, employers’ organizations and other multi-stakeholder initiatives. In parallel, trade unions and civil society organizations will also be actively engaged. All with a view to be active and engaged partners in seeing the realisation of governments responsibilities and international commitments for realising the goals set out in the SDGs, and further decided on in the Alliance 8.7 pathfinder countries.
Key action points and deliverables until 2021:

- World Day Against Child Labour 2020 and 2021
- Multi-stakeholder consultation to prepare for V Global Conference (October 2020, pending further developments related to COVID-19)
- FAO conference to prepare commitments and engagement by stakeholders in agriculture (9-11 March 2021)
- VGC preparatory meetings (Q1 and 2, 2021)
- Discussion of UN Resolution on child labour (Q1 2021)
- High-level event with Heads of States at UNGA (September 2021)
- VGC with outcome document and pledges (End 2021)

Timeline, resources and institutional arrangements to implement the roadmap

The UN Year and VGC are global deliverables of ILO’s Programme and Budget 2020-2021 and hence a range of ILO departments and field offices are expected to support implementation of the roadmap. Members of the Alliance 8.7 Global Coordinating Group and other external partners will be invited to play an active role in the implementation of the roadmap. Resource mobilization is indispensable to implement it. This requires strategic thinking on how to attract resources to the fight against child labour and forced labour, in the context of unprecedented public and private spending going into the COVID-19 response and recovery efforts. Below is a tentative timeline of key events, which will create momentum towards 2021 and the VGC.
Alliance 8.7 - Pathfinder Countries

Countries that have sent a written expression of interest to become Pathfinder Countries

1. Albania
2. Chile
3. Costa Rica
4. Côte d'Ivoire
5. Ethiopia
6. Fiji
7. Ghana
8. Guatemala
9. Honduras
10. Madagascar
11. Malawi
12. Mauritania
13. Mexico
14. Morocco
15. Nepal
16. Nigeria
17. Peru
18. Sri Lanka
19. Tunisia
20. Uganda
21. Vietnam

Countries where national strategic planning workshops took place or are taking place in 2018-2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Africa</strong></td>
<td>Madagascar</td>
<td>25 October 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>9 May 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>17 April 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mauritania</td>
<td>4 March 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tunisia</td>
<td>28 March 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>20 December 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td>26 March 2020 (Postponed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Americas</strong></td>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>28 March 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>24-25 September 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>12-13 September 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Asia and Pacific</strong></td>
<td>Nepal</td>
<td>7 February 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>24 May 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fiji</td>
<td>22-23 August 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Europe and Central Asia</strong></td>
<td>Albania</td>
<td>12 April 2019</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Pathfinder Country Strategy

Draft May 2020
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 a number of 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 other countries 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 and engagement through 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?
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 to the head of the Secretariat, 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 turn commitments into action on the ground, as indicated below:

1. Organize an inclusive Strategic Planning Workshop at country level, convening all interested Alliance 8.7 partners to develop a roadmap and a workplan. Workshops should include a wide range of ministries, private sector, civil society organisations, social partners, survivors and affected groups. 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.

3. Report against agreed indicators (linked to the VNR) to showcase progress made and to provide visibility to those countries achieving 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.

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1 The participation in the GCG can take place face-to-face or through videoconference.
2 Should a Minister sign the letter, it should be addressed to the ILO Director-General
3 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.
4. 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.

5. The Secretariat and GCG will conduct annual reviews of the progress of Pathfinder countries toward implementing action plans. After two annual reviews showing lack of substantial progress on its action plan with no reasonable justification, a country’s Pathfinder status can be put on hold until progress is once again documented.
Pathfinder Countries: Strategic Planning Workshop (Draft Guidance Note)\(^4\)

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,\(^5\) their roles and responsibilities and of the next steps.

ii) Roadmap 2019-2021\(^6\) identifying main priorities, areas of intervention, and strategic outcomes, with annual benchmarks and resources required (existing resources and eventual resource gaps).\(^7\)

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 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

\(^4\) In view of COVID-19 Pandemic, Pathfinder Countries are seeking for virtual tools for consultation
\(^5\) SDG Target 8.7 deadlines are 2025 for child labour and 2030 for forced labour.
\(^6\) 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.
\(^7\) 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.
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)*⑧* 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

---

⑧ 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>
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</thead>
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<tr>
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</tbody>
</table>

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Monitoring Progress

Questionnaire to report progress by Pathfinder Countries

Section 1: Update on indicators for [Pathfinder country name] (See Annex: Proposed monitoring indicators for Pathfinder countries)

Section 2: Open questions to assess progress made

1. Since [Pathfinder country name] become a pathfinder country, what progress has been made against the national priorities?

   Instructions: probe into the following:
   - What successes is [Pathfinder country name] proud of?
   - What were the main challenges that [Pathfinder country name] found on its path to achieving the main priorities?
   - If relevant: How were they overcome? What are the lessons learned?

2. In the [Pathfinder country name] pathfinder workshop the following next steps were identified. Please tick the box if they have been achieved and add any comments as needed.

   - Next step number 1 [to be taken from workshop report]
   - Next step number 2
   - ...

3. By May 2020, what are the main highlights around the pathfinder process for [Pathfinder country name]?

4. Have any key opportunities been identified to tap on for [Pathfinder country name] to achieve its priorities? (e.g. partnerships, events, meetings, resources, etc.)

5. What are the next steps for [Pathfinder country name]? (Include goals, targets as relevant, be as specific as possible)
ANNEX: Proposed monitoring indicators for Pathfinder countries

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 with allow to assess to what extent 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><strong>Standard indicators:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<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>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<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>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Customized indicators:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour (national definition of CL), by age and by gender</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in hazardous work (national definition of CL)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Forced labour</th>
<th>Eradicating forced labour by 2030</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># victims identified</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># legal cases</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<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>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># victims identified</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># legal cases</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National/regional/sectoral estimates</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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## 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>• Min. Age; • Hazardous occupation list; • Working hours; • Alignment of min. age for admission to employment to compulsory education • Other provisions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policies</td>
<td>Policy Framework:</td>
<td>• National Action Plan on the Elimination of Child labour; • # policies/programmes targeting directly child labour; • # of policies/programmes including child labour (National development, Education, Social Protection) • Awareness raising campaigns on CL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Budget</td>
<td>Resources (% of GDP; current amount) allocated to:</td>
<td>• Child labour elimination/prevention • Education • Social protection</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measurement</td>
<td>Child labour data was collected through a national child labour survey/module to national survey (Year)</td>
<td>Most recent child labour data collected through a national child labour survey/module to national survey (Year)</td>
<td>Child labour data regularly collected (Frequency)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Forced labour</th>
<th>Legislation</th>
<th>Priority conventions ratified (No. 105, No. 29, P029)</th>
<th>Additional relevant conventions ratified</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Legal framework:</td>
<td>• Defining forced labour; • Protecting rights of persons in forced labour; • Punish perpetrators; • Regulating recruitment to ensure fair practices (e.g., regulating recruitment agencies through certification and inspections). • Transparency and due diligence regulations; • Other provisions.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policies</td>
<td>Policy Framework:</td>
<td>• National Action Plan on the Elimination of Forced labour; • # policies/programmes targeting directly forced labour (protection measures, assistance to victims, access to justice and remedies); • # policies/programmes targeting directly fair recruitment and promoting fair recruitment practices (Business and recruitment associations endorsing fair recruitment principles; national regulation developed, resourced and enforced; worker empowerment and protection measures; access to complaints mechanism, justice and remedies); • Forced labour and abusive recruitment complaints mechanisms • Awareness raising campaigns on Forced Labour</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Budget</td>
<td>Resources (% of GDP; current amount) allocated to:</td>
<td>• Forced labour elimination • Social protection</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measurement</td>
<td>National/Regional/Sectoral forced labour data are available</td>
<td>Forced labour data was collected through a national survey/module to national survey (Year)</td>
<td></td>
</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) [C.181 on Private Employment Agencies]</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Additional relevant conventions ratified</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Legal framework:</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Protecting rights of victims;</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Punish perpetrators;</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Regulating the recruitment of workers in line with ILO guidance on fair recruitment.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Transparency and due diligence regulations;</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Migration;</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Bi-lateral labour agreements</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Other provisions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Policy Framework:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>National Action Plan on the Elimination of human trafficking;</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• # policies/programmes targeting directly human trafficking (worker empowerment and 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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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Awareness raising campaigns on human trafficking and (risks of) abusive recruitment practices.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resources (% of GDP; current amount) allocated to:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Forced labour elimination</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Social protection</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>National/Regional/Sectoral data on human trafficking are available</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Human trafficking data was collected through a national survey/module to national survey (Year)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Most recent trafficking data collected through a national survey/module to national survey (Year)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human trafficking data regularly collected (Frequency)</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## 3. MONITORING IMPLEMENTATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Child labour, forced labour and human trafficking</th>
<th>Standard indicators:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Roadmap developed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of roadmap activities implemented</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>% of targets achieved</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resources allocated</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Resources disbursed</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</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:** ...
Alliance 8.7 and Covid-19

Reinvigoration of A8.7 Action Group on Conflict and Humanitarian Settings

06/05/2020
Alliance 8.7 and Covid-19

Reinvigoration of A8.7 Action Group on Conflict and Humanitarian Settings

Date: 06/05/2020
Location: Geneva, Switzerland

In light of the Covid-19 Pandemic, there is a critical need for the Alliance to take further measures to ensure that the actions and goals of A8.7 are reinforced and supported, especially in areas where underlying crisis or conflicts already made taking effective measures against the worst forms of child labour and eradicate forced labour extremely challenging.

The current pandemic means many more children are currently out of school and economic pressures on families are continuing to grow. This is true at a global level and means that increasing levels of child labour, forced labour and risk of trafficking are an imminent concern, especially for groups most economically disadvantaged and those already facing challenging humanitarian or conflict settings. While the GCG and Pathfinder countries can offer some strategic support and action to the response against Covid-19, the Alliance action groups could look to expand their role and look to offer support and coordination both nationally and internationally in regards to responding to Covid-19.

Of the four action groups, the most relevant to respond and engage fully on the issue of Covid-19 would appear to be the AG on conflicts and humanitarian settings. A workshop was held in New York in May 2017 to help develop the strategy and road map for the action group to take with priority activities in order to support actors working in conflict and humanitarian settings towards achieving SDG 8. Despite these efforts, this group has not been functioning nor meeting as it should for some time now. As such, there is a definite need to reinvigorate and relaunch this group soonest to support efforts in areas already affected by conflict or crises and exacerbated further by this global pandemic.

Such a relaunch would focus on making sure funding opportunities at national levels are coordinated with existing UN and humanitarian structures, especially within relevant pathfinder countries. This would include:

1. Coordination through the UN’s Resident Coordinators office.
2. Development, revision and sharing of tools and guidelines, both at a global and local level and make use of the Alliance 8.7 web space and other existing networks and channels.
3. Monitor the impact of crisis through mobilization of local networks of the Alliance and through research where applicable and as appropriate.
As part of this upcoming GCG meeting, we would like to spend some time discussing the potential options for how this reinvigoration or relaunch should take place, what role it would have, especially in terms of ensuring complementarity and coordination with other groups and coordination mechanisms that exist within humanitarian responses and to reduce likelihood of duplication of efforts. This would also include how to better support direct work on the ground as well as sharing information at a global level. Such discussions are key for taking action and ensuring the relevance and responsiveness of the Alliance support effective responses to Covid-19, while also ensuring delivery of action to combat and eliminate child labour and forced labour globally.

Thanks to the leadership of the Chair of Alliance 8.7, seed money has been made available to reinvigorate the Action Group. We propose the following steps to reinvigorate the Action Group:

1. Review the road map and strategy of the Action Group for feedback from GCG members and pursue bilateral discussions with UN Alliance 8.7 partners regarding their potential interest to chair the Action Group.
2. Agree on a date for an initial webinar with partners who already signed up with this Action Group (check how many) and develop a concept note for the online event. The purpose should be to develop a work plan as for the other action groups.
3. Share tools and statements from partners on the Alliance 8.7 website.
Action Group on Conflict and Humanitarian Settings

Strategy

Introduction

The Alliance 8.7 was launched in September 2016 to bring together States, UN Agencies, Workers’ and Employers’ organisations and NGOs to work on a common platform to achieve the SDG 8.7 target of effectively ending child labour, forced labour, human trafficking and modern slavery. In furthering the cause of the Alliance, from 1st to 3rd February 2017, over 50 representatives from Governments, UN Agencies, UN Special Repertoires, Workers’ and Employers’ organisations and NGOs that form the Alliance participated in a workshop held in Wilton Park to discuss how the Alliance could be operationalised. As an outcome of this workshop a three-tier structure was agreed comprising a Global Coordination Group, six Action Groups – each focusing on a specific thematic area, and Country Coordination Groups. Due to the magnitude and the specific characteristics of the issue, a separate Action Group was formed to address child labour, forced labour, trafficking and modern slavery in conflict and humanitarian settings.

Vision

The Action Group on Conflict and Humanitarian Settings (Action Group) envisions a situation in which Member States, Humanitarian actors and other stakeholders have the necessary legal and policy environment, technical, human and financial capacities and the commitment to promptly and effectively address, eradicate and prevent child labour, forced labour, trafficking and modern slavery in conflict and humanitarian situations.
Mission

Within the broader mission of Alliance 8.7 which is to assist all UN member states to fulfil their commitment to achieve UN Sustainable Development Goal 8, Target 8.7; the purpose of the Action Group will be to support actors working in conflict and humanitarian settings towards the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 8.

Strategy

The strategy of the Action Group will consist of three pillars, each supported by a constant drive for research and knowledge building. Together they will contribute to creating the enabling environment needed for the Action Group to achieve its vision.

Policy and Strategy Development

A robust policy framework and good strategies are essential to successfully eradicating child labour, forced labour, trafficking and modern slavery. While the Alliance is not a policy making body, it has the mandate to propose policy alternatives and make recommendations to appropriate policy making bodies at global, regional and country level. It will receive and analyse information as well as good practices emerging from member organisations and member states in addressing Target 8.7 issues, identify opportunities for policy development
as well as gaps in the legal and policy environments that lead to exploitative practices and develop policy alternatives for consideration and adaption by relevant policy makers.

The Action Group will also draft, and propose to relevant actors global and regional strategies to implement the policy frameworks more widely and effectively. While the focus of the Action Group will be on global and regional level strategies, when requested by Country Coordination Groups or when faced with the need to pilot interventions and develop models for replication it will also provide support and advice to develop country level policies and strategies.

**Capacity Building**

Even with the most robust legal and policy frameworks, little can be achieved without those responsible for taking action having the capacity to take action to prevent and eliminate child labour, forced labour, trafficking and modern slavery. Capacity gaps are particularly evident when addressing these issues in conflict and humanitarian settings. On the one hand, the intensity and scale of violations that occur during conflicts and humanitarian situations are significantly higher than during normal times. The nature and drivers of violations can also be significantly different, rendering existing capacities, tools and mechanisms inadequate or irrelevant. On the other hand institutions and individuals responsible for taking action are often among those affected by the situation, thereby limiting their ability to respond to and prevent violations.

The Action Group will regularly review global capacities including human, technical, financial and institutional capacities, identify gaps and work collectively to bridge the gap and develop the required capacities. Particular attention will be given to developing interagency tools, guidelines, and training and coordination mechanisms with a view to promoting collective efforts. Priority will be given to building capacity at the country level. While the Action Group will not engage in capacity building activities at country level directly, it will ensure that its initiatives and products are relevant and beneficial to country level actors who directly encounter, and have the responsibility and the mandate to address the issues of concern. To this effect, the Action Group will work closely with Country Coordination Groups to better understand country level challenges and capacity gaps as well as to learn from their good practices.
Partnerships

The essence of Alliance 8.7 is partnerships. It calls for joint efforts, collective action, pooled expertise and complementarity. The need for partnerships is even more in conflict and humanitarian settings due to the gravity of challenges, complexity of situations and the multiplicity of actors. The Action Group will encourage its members to work together, pooling their knowledge, expertise and resources to develop solutions in pursuit of Target 8.7. The Action Group will closely coordinate and where possible, partner with members of other Action Groups, particularly – but not limited to the Action Groups on Migration and Supply Chains. The Action Group will seek to collaborate with other alliances and coordination mechanisms such as the Alliance for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action and its Child Labour in Emergencies Task Force, the Global Protection Cluster and its Task Team on Trafficking, and the Interagency Coordination Group Against Trafficking.

The Action Group will also encourage collaboration between different sectors in order to increase the effectiveness of the response to child labour, forced labour, trafficking and modern slavery. It will not only promote close collaboration between development, humanitarian, human rights and protection actors but also between the private sector, UN entities, civil society and national authorities. Where possible the Action Group will review existing mechanisms and platforms for collaboration and coordination and provide suggestions and recommendations for strengthening them.

Research

Research and building the knowledge base will be fundamental to the work of the Action Group. As a matter of priority the Action Group will develop a rolling research agenda that will initially be based on known knowledge gaps but will continue to be developed through identification of new areas for research. Members will be encouraged to undertake joint research on research topics in the agenda so that they address knowledge gaps in more than one area of concern using compatible methodologies thereby making it possible to analyse and identify relationships that can help address complex issues through integrated programming. A close link will be developed with the Alliance 8.7 Knowledge Platform where knowledge generated by Action Group members will be shared.
Piloting and Developing Models

The Action Group will seek to develop replicable models by piloting innovative approaches in countries deemed most appropriate for those initiatives. Experiences and lessons learnt will be carefully monitored and documented so as to constantly improve intervention models and offer guidance to countries and organisations seeking to replicate them.

Resource Mobilisation

The Action Group will primarily encourage member organisations to mobilise resources for joint activities conducted under the umbrella of Alliance 8.7. Noting that the effective functioning of the Action Group will depend on the capacity of its lead agencies and the secretariat, limited resources will be mobilised to support effective coordination.
Working Group on Research and Knowledge
(including Covid-19 related research)

The measurement of progress towards Target 8.7 has always been at the heart of the work of Alliance 8.7 partners. In light of the Covid-19 crisis, the need for the Alliance to support/coordinate rigorous research to better understand the current situation of child labour and forced labour is even more critical.

There is a real added value for joint research, where two or more Alliance partners join forces to design and implement research projects on child labour, including the worst forms of child labour, forced labour, modern slavery and human trafficking. Among current projects, we can highlight the preparation for 2021 and the Global Estimates of Child Labour; a collaborative effort between the ILO and UNICEF, and the Global Estimates of Modern Slavery, a collaboration between the ILO, IOM and Walk Free Foundation.

This Alliance 8.7 working group on research and knowledge will foster joint research projects among Partners, offer technical and strategic advice and facilitate the dissemination and utilization of its research products.

In particular, the working group will:

- Facilitate the discussion on research needs of Alliance 8.7 Partners, in particular pathfinder countries;
- Facilitate and establish partnerships for research projects on topics relevant for the Alliance 8.7;
- Provide technical inputs at critical points during the life cycle of joint research points;
- Facilitate the dissemination of research products to increase the impact and knowledge transfer of the results through the channels specific to each Alliance Partner.