

ALLIANCE



UGANDA

Progress on SDG Target 8.7

May

May 2022–April 2023

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1. Since May 2022, what progress has been made to your #1 national roadmap priority - Policy review -Disseminate the NAP II, Review and amend the key child labour related laws and policies such as the National Child labour Policy 2006, Employment (Employment of children) Regulations 2012, Employment Act, No. 6, 2006 and Employment Regulations, 2011 to make them more responsive to the current policy gaps. 6

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Annual progress on roadmap priorities

Let's look at i) your national priorities to eliminate child labor, forced labor, human trafficking, and modern slavery, and ii) the next steps outlined in your Pathfinder Country Report from last year.

- 1. Since May 2022, what progress has been made to your #1 national roadmap priority - Policy review -Disseminate the NAP II, Review and amend the key child labor related laws and policies such as the National Child labor Policy 2006, Employment (Employment of children) Regulations 2012, Employment Act, No. 6, 2006 and Employment Regulations, 2011 to make them more responsive to the current policy gaps.**

The National Child Labor Policy, 2006 has been reviewed and the final draft has been submitted to the Management structures of the lead Ministry for approval. The Employment (Employment of children) Regulations 2012 is also under review. The National Action Plan of Business and Human Rights -2022/23 was

operationalized and disseminated. The Child labor Checklist was developed and it is under review for approval.

2. Since May 2022, what progress has been made to your #2 national roadmap priority - Partnership & Coordination -Government to set up, operationalize structures at the national, district, and Sub county level for effective coordination of the child labour response across the country.

The lead Ministry operationalized the functions of the National Steering Committee on the Elimination of Child Labor, that is responsible for coordinating and giving strategic direction for actions geared towards the elimination of child labor. Twenty nine (29) members were nominated by their organizations and appointed to the Committee by the lead Ministry. The Committee meets every quarter.

The Ministry of Gender, Labor and Social Development has been working out modalities of linking with the Child Wellbeing Committees at district and sub county level to start addressing and reporting on child labor.

The directorate of criminal investigations established anti TIP desk at most of the police stations and divisions within the country to specifically respond to TIP incidents.

3. Since May 2022, what progress has been made to your #3 national roadmap priority - Research, documentation, shared learning and Monitoring. Tapping into national level research done by Uganda Bureau of Statistics, Academic Institutions and Partner researchers, lobby & advocacy on World Day Against Child Labour commemorations, International Labour Day, Day of the African Child among others.

Tapping into national level research done by Uganda Bureau of Statistics, Academic Institutions and Partner researchers, Lobby & Advocacy on World Day Against Child Labor commemorations, International Labor Day, Day of the African Child among others.

COPTIP has established a unified system of documenting and collecting data on human trafficking cases; In 2021, in partnership with IOM, COPTIP revised and reinitiated the creation and operationalization of the National TIP Database. The

database will enhance availability of reliable TIP data and strengthen case management and referrals. It will also reinforce the National Referral Guidelines. IOM is yet to procure a consultant on the upgrade and automation of the system to make it operational.

4. Since May 2022, what progress has been made to your #4 national roadmap priority 4 -To strengthen Social Protection Systems at National, district and lower level to effectively prevent and respond to child labour by 2030.

Under the Social Assistance Grants for Empowerment, the Senior Citizens Grant for Older Persons provides monthly grants for persons 65 years and above in some districts and 80 years in others in the whole country. The PWD (Persons with Disabilities) grant is provided to groups of Persons with Disabilities to support Income Generating activities.

Skilling of youth in areas of carpentry and joinery, mechanics, tailoring and embroidery was conducted by partners Work: No Child’s Business partners supported by ILO. The Ministry responsible for labor is skilling youth, PWDs in the various training and rehabilitation institutions in various parts of the country. The Ministry runs the child helpline (Saudi 116) receiving and referring cases of violations of children’s rights. The Uganda Women Entrepreneurship programmed, Youth Livelihood Programmed, and Emyooga programme are also programmed being implemented by government to support poverty reduction among the vulnerable populations.

Skilled youth	Female	Male	Total
	184	266	145
Employed Youth	101	78	179
Self employed	34	18	52

5. Since May 2022, what progress has been made to your #5 national roadmap priority: Advocacy and awareness raising on elimination of child labor, increased budget allocation, recruitment and facilitation of the duty bearers in the elimination of child labor and promoting the Area Based Approach.

The civil society has taken lead in advocating for policy environment that support elimination of child labor. Focus has been put on engaging the government to take actions including; increased budget allocation, Recruitment, training and facilitation of the labor officers and promoting the Area Based Approach. A symposium on learning and advocacy was organized by the Ministry for labor in partnership with the Work: No Child's Business Consortium in Kampala in December, 2022 to accelerate steps towards elimination of child labor in agriculture and mining sectors in Uganda which was attended by Government officials, representatives from the development partners, Civil Society Organizations, the Minister of Gender, Labor and Social Development and her Permanent Secretary. Commitments were made by the government to implement the Durban call to Action May 2022 that focused much on elimination of Child Labor in agriculture and improving the quality of education.

The Ministry responsible for labor organized the World Day Against Child Labor. The celebrations for 2022 were held at Bunyonyi Primary School in Kabarole District, Western Uganda. The theme for the day was "Social Protection and Child Labor". The Chief Guest was Hon. Victoria Rusike Businge, the Minister of State for Local Government and Woman MP Kabarole. She was accompanied by Late Col. (Red) Charles Engola Mac-Odwogo Okello, Minister of State for Gender, Labor and Social Development (Labor, Employment and Industrial Relations) and Hon. Sarah Matoke Nyirabashitsi, the Minister of State for Gender, Labor and Social Development (Youth and Children Affairs).

The Ministry of Gender used mass media campaigns through radios (6) and televisions (4) to reach out the masses especially on implementing the NAP.

PROGRESS ON THE IDENTIFIED NEXT STEPS

In your 2021-2022 annual report, the following next steps were identified for the period May 2022-April 2023.

6. What is the status of your next step #1 Set up a fully functional child labour unit?

- Not achieved
- ✓ Planned
- Ongoing
- Completed

7. What is the status of your next step #2 Review of the Employment (Employment of Children) Regulations, 2012?

- Not achieved
- Planned
- ✓ Ongoing
- Completed

8. What is the status of your next step #3 Midterm review of the NAP II?

- Not achieved
- ✓ Planned
- Ongoing
- Completed

9. What is the status of your next step #4 Establishment of a functional National Steering Committee on the Elimination of child labor?

- Not achieved
- Planned
- Ongoing
- ✓ Completed

10. What is the status of your next step #5 Establishment of the Alliance 8.7 National Coordination Committee?

- Not achieved
- Planned
- Ongoing
- ✓ Completed

11. What is the status of your next step #6 Train Labor Officers and other stakeholders on elimination of child labor, forced labor and human trafficking?

- Not achieved
- Planned
- ✓ Ongoing
- Completed

12. Please tell us more about the progress of the next steps you've identified.

Example:

- Next step 1: [...]

- Net step 2: [...]

Next step #1: Set up a fully functional child labor unit.

The Uganda National Child Labor Policy, 2006 requires the Ministry of Gender, Labor and Social Development to set up the Child Labor Unit to coordinate all activities geared towards the elimination of child labor in the country.

The Ministry has provided office space, furniture and staff to run the Unit. The ILO/ACCEL Africa Project provided equipment including laptops, printer and camera to facilitate day to day running of the unit.

However, the office does not have a budget and finances to facilitate its activities. The staff available are temporary, facilitated by other projects, a strategy that is not sustainable.

Government is working on a strategy to provide a budget, facilitation, staff and other requirements to make the unit fully functional and able to conduct activities that will support the process of elimination of child labor in Uganda.

Next step #2 Review of the Employment (Employment of Children) Regulations, 2012.

With support from ILO/CAPSA Project, Government, through the Ministry of Gender, Labor and Social Development is reviewing the Employment (Employment of Children) Regulations, 2012. A consultant was secured and the process is ongoing.

Next, step #3: Midterm review of the NAP II

The National Action Plan on Elimination of Child Labor 2021/22 – 2024/25 has been in existence and under implementation for 3 years. As part of the M&E framework, the plan is supposed to be reviewed after two and a half years. The Ministry intends to secure a consultant to conduct the process.

Next step #4 Establishment of a functional National Steering Committee on the Elimination of child labor

The Committee was revitalized and sits regularly since 2021. Thirty members were appointed to the Committee and Terms of Reference for the Committee developed.

However, the Committee lacks regular and sustainable facilitation to finance its activities. Meetings are funded by partners on an ad hoc basis. The Ministry intends to source for facilitation, staffing and sustainable means of functionalizing the Committee.

Next step #5 Establishment of the Alliance 8.7 National Coordination Committee

The Ministry is in the process of constituting the Alliance 8.7 National Coordination Committee. It has written to the different Ministries, Departments and Agencies, civil society Organizations and other actors to make nominations to the Committee. A number of responses have been received.

Next step #6 Train Labor Officers and other stakeholders on elimination of child labor, forced labor and human trafficking

The Ministry will continue conducting awareness and capacity building workshops for the Labor Officers, Police (CID, CLOs, CFPUs, CIs), CDOs, DLOs, DPOs, DWOs and other stakeholders on prevention of child labor, forced labor and Trafficking in Persons.

Overall progress in the last 12 months

13. How would you rank your progress made on your roadmap priorities?

✓ **Two stars**

14. Considering the progress on your national priorities and next steps (you have reported), what would you like to highlight between May 2022 and April 2023 on the Alliance 8.7 homepage and reports? *

The number of labor officers in the country has increased from 120 in 2020 to 198 in 2023, (61% increment) to cover the lead Ministry, Municipalities and Cities.

The Employment Act has been approved by Parliament and the President is yet to assent to the law. Heavier penalties for offenders of labor offences have been added to the Employment Act.

15. Were there any other meaningful successes as a result of efforts made to achieve Target 8.7?

- Yes
- No
- Not applicable

16. What were these meaningful successes?

a) Social Finance Model

In November 2022, the government launched the ILO Social Finance Model to support implementation of the National Action Plan. The model will be operational in Uganda until 2028.

The Social Finance Model is a comprehensive package of services whose design and delivery models put into consideration backstops to mitigate against unintended social risks of financial services including child labor. Business models designed include operational structures, training of field agents, incentive schemes, communication to farmers, digital solutions as well as creating awareness on child labor amongst services providers, like those from the financial sector, to mitigate against social risks in their product design.

b) The Revised National Child Labor Policy

Child labor programs in Uganda have been guided by the child labor policy. The policy has lived its usefulness hence a need to review it. Largely in 2022, the current policy has been under review. In March 2023, a multi-sectoral National Steering Committee on Child Labor reviewed and approved the revised Child Labor policy 2006. At the time of reporting, review process was at the higher

technical level composed by the heads of departments at the Ministry of Gender Labor and Social Development, for their action, after which it will be presented to the political head of the same ministry in preparation for presentation to the cabinet. The approval process looks to be steadily progressing.

This policy is based on recognition that all human beings, including children, have rights. Children by virtue of their age and needs are entitled to specific rights, including education, health, survival, development, protection and participation. The policy recognizes that the impact of action against child labor will be driven by a multi-sectoral and comprehensive approach to create opportunities for information gathering, sharing knowledge and coordination of activities. Actions will be undertaken at different levels in a phased manner. The overall objective of the policy is to guide and promote sustainable action aimed at the progressive elimination of child labor, starting with the worst forms. The specific objectives are: to integrate child labor concerns into national, district and community programmes and plans, to establish a legislative and institutional framework to initiate, coordinate, monitor and evaluate child labor programmes.

17. Were there any other meaningful successes as a result of efforts made to achieve

target 8.7?

Uganda being among few countries in sub-Saharan Africa which joined Alliance 8.7, has (Alliance 8.7) exposed it to quite a number of opportunities. CAPSA, CATALYST, ACCEL, ENABEL benefited the Uganda as a country, basically because it is pathfinder country. Uganda government and civil society are working hard on reporting - compliance issue to keep its status as a pathfinder country.

18. What challenges did you face when implementing your roadmap priorities and next steps? *

The unprecedented economic impact of the Covid-19 pandemic, together with school closures and inadequate government assistance, pushed children into exploitative and dangerous child labor.

Inability to conduct planned activities: The onset of the Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19) pandemic has affected the implementation of planned activities. The

country has been in a state of total lockdown, where movement of all persons has been restricted. This has greatly affected the implementation of activities that are related to the identified national priorities. There's a coordination gap at the national level that leads to fragmented work being carried out by the various stakeholders. Many partners delayed in appointing and recommending to PS of MoGLSD their representative to the committee. This dragged on the work of the committee.

The overall funding shortage of the Ministry of Gender Labor and Social Development

Hugely affected the operationalization of the child labor unit. Other units adversely affected include labor inspection at both local and central government levels.

There are no Government shelters to cater for victims of trafficking (VOT). What is currently provided for under the Ministry of Gender, Labor and Social Development are reception (remand homes) and rehabilitation centers to cater for Children in conflict with the law. Victims of trafficking in persons are not persons in conflict with the law and need protection. Whenever VOT are intercepted by Law Enforcement Officers and Immigration Officers, the available option most of the time is to call upon the Civil Society Organization to take care of them which very costly. The temporary holding center / shelter currently at CID headquarters is too small. Sometimes victims have to be kept at police for a long period, especially if they are to testify against the traffickers. This requires proper shelters and enough funds for their upkeep and transport back home. Very often, victims from foreign countries and repatriation and reintegration process is done hurriedly before getting useful information for investigations and prosecution.

Lack of victims' assistance fund, that is, we have no budget for repatriation and reintegration of Migrant workers. The Coordination Office continue to receive complaints of abuse of rights of Migrant Workers and sometimes delay to take action results into death of some of them. There is urgent need to handle this gap under the PTIP Act where victims assistance fund can be provided for.

The second NAP is soon expiring and there is need to urgently develop third NAP. The first 5 years' National Action Plan (NAP) on prohibition of trafficking in persons was developed in 2013 and it expired in December 2018.

Despite the awareness raising training and campaigns conducted, sensitization programs achieved, VOT continue to raise. The need for having more anti human trafficking campaigns thus allocation of more money to prevention and protection functions. There is insufficient information about the licensed Recruitment Companies, sharing of information and intelligence crucial elements here.

Failure to follow up complaints from externalized Ugandans in a timely manner, that is, MOFA has no adequate funds to follow up complaints, and on the other hand there are no Bilateral agreements and where they existed, are not enforced.

Limited technical and financial resources: This being a new area, there has been technical gaps in reporting thanks to ILO/ACCEL project and GMACL technical support to make the modest progress in reporting. There is significantly limited financial resources to support the focal point and the process of reporting. Thanks to ACCELL project and ANPPCAN Catalysts project that supported Alliance 8.7 quarterly meetings. There is no specific budget allocation for Child Labor and forced labor by the government. Funding for the government departments in-charge of labor and trafficking of persons is inadequate and this is seen in limited allocation of resources to Labor officers to conduct site visits in their jurisdictions.

Limited knowledge and capacity of CL, HT, MS, and FL officers: Despite the increase in the number of labor officer's country wide, many of them have inadequate knowledge and experience in identifying cases of child labor and forced labor.

19. How did you overcome the challenges? What are the lessons learned?

Recognizing the impact of COVID-19 on vulnerable households, the government of Uganda is embarking on policy responses that focus on economic support, health protection measures, social dialogue, and the extension of social protection.

Regarding the funding shortage, ILO CAPSA and ACCEL projects supports the training of ministry staff in child labor and forced labor. These one off training conducted by ILO have helped bridge the knowledge and capacity gap especially for the labor officers. Resource gaps have been plugged by development partners and UN agencies through projects such as the ACCEL project implemented by ILO, Catalysts project a USDOL project implemented by ANPPCAN, Better Migration Management Programme implemented by IOM, etc. The projects support financing of key activities such as training of key enforcement personnel, safe spaces and transit shelters.

Limited knowledge and capacity of CL, HT, MS, and FL officers. There have been increased investments in capacity building initiatives for officials, especially at the district level. There have also been specifically targeted trainings for the labor officers, immigration officers, police officers and other law enforcement in case identification and case management.

Regarding failure to follow up complaints from externalized Ugandans in a timely manner, Uganda's membership to the East African Community and the expectation that all member states are at par, has ensured that Uganda works towards improvement of its laws and policies, especially the labor standards.

Assessment of achieved progress in the last 12 months

20. Which of the following formal evaluation tools and/or other evidence were used to assess the progress of your national priorities? *

Please select all that apply.

- Surveys
- Case studies
- Focus group discussions
- Interviews

21. If applicable, please tell us more about the formal evaluation tools and/or other evidence that you used to assess the progress of your national priorities.

National and project surveys were conducted including the National Labor Force Survey 2021/22 (UBOS), conducted qualitative and quantitative periodic evaluations.

Group discussions, individual interviews and case studies have been employed under qualitative studies.

Under quantitative approach to evaluation, the tools used include survey under which questioners and observation checklists were used.

22. Please tell us the challenges you have encountered (if any) in gathering evidence to assess your progress.

- Fragmented studies from different stake holder makes evidence gathering time consuming
- Research conducted is disseminated at a micro level due to lack of Coordination and collaboration among stakeholders.
- Lack of labor management information system
- Limited resources to facilitate evidence gathering, monitoring evaluation and learning.

23. Please specify the names of other stakeholders (e.g., government agencies, social partners, civil society organizations) and their involvement, if any, in assessing your progress.

Example:

- UN agencies like ILO and FAO
- Government departments such as Uganda National Bureau of Statistics in conducting a survey on Forced Labor in the agricultural value chain as well as other key central and local government (Agencies-National Children

Authority, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Education and Sports,
Ministry of Agriculture,

- Social Partner; UNATU, NOTU, COFTU, FUE
- Civil Society Organizations; ANPPCAN- catalyst project, Platform for Labor Action, Nascent RDO, Elimination of Child Labor in Agriculture etc. which provided legal, technical and financial support.

Collaboration with international partners

24. Did you collaborate with any international partners? *

Please select all that apply.

Other Alliance 8.7 Pathfinder countries. See more
 <https://www.alliance87.org/pathfinder-countries/>.

- ILO
- United Nations Agencies (other than ILO) FAO
- International civil society organizations

25. Please specify the name and describe the collaboration with your international partners.

Example:

Other Alliance 8.7 countries: [...]

UN agencies: [...]

- 1/ International Labor Organization (Funding and technical support)
- 2/ Platform for Labor Action (PLA)(Funding and technical support)
- 3/ Terre Des Hommes(Funding and technical support)
- 4/ Hivos(Funding)
- 5/ Save the Children Uganda(Funding)
- 6/ Food and Agricultural (Funding and technical support)
- 7/ Elimination of Child Labor in Agriculture(Funding and technical support)
- 8/ IOM,
- 9/ Global Match Against Child Labor (GMACL),
- 10/ Education International,
- 11/ Government of Netherlands,
- 12/ USDoL

26. Have you supported any sub-regional/regional/global initiatives, including South-South initiatives, on the elimination of child labour, forced labour, human trafficking, and modern slavery? *

No

27. Please tell us more about the sub-regional/regional/global initiatives you have supported.

NA

Collaboration with domestic partners

28. Did you collaborate with any domestic partners? *

YES

29. Please specify the name and describe the collaboration with your domestic partners

The ILO tripartite Union-Partners (NOTU, COFTU and UNATU). Through planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of ILO funded projects and others partners that seek support of the unions.

ANPPCAN Uganda Chapter. Through Catalyst project supported trainings on Alliance 8.7 and the Accountability Framework training for child labor focused CSOs both local and national. It has supported the Alliance 8.7 committee to meet twice (quarters) under the reporting period. The same partner has supported the National Steering Committee on elimination of child labor to convene one quarterly meeting.

Nascent RDO, Platform for Labor Action, Elimination of Child labor in Agriculture, Somero have been other key partners.

30. Compared to last year, do you think there was increased collaboration with domestic stakeholders? *

Yes

31. Please tell us what has improved in your collaboration with your domestic collaborator(s) and efforts. Example: We have strengthened our cooperation with the Ministry of the Interior by introducing new laws to combat human trafficking.

Development and review of National policies laws and regulations have been conducted with support of strong collaborations.

The government worked together with the local partners in Advocacy and Awareness creation

32. Was the pathfinder process considered useful? *

Yes

Future prospects

33. Is there a need to revise your country's roadmap priorities? *

Yes

34. What needs to be updated?

The country's roadmap priorities are not smart enough to be measured, hence a need of scientifically Making them smarter

Next steps in the next 12 months (until April 2024)

35. Until April 2024, what are the next steps for your country to achieve the roadmap priorities?*

Please provide the following information:

- Title of next step
- What are your targets until April 2024 for this next step? (please be precise)
- What evidence would you use to indicate that you've achieved this step?
- Which work area(s) does this next step fall under? (please choose at least one)
- Child labor
- Forced labor Human trafficking Modern slavery

Example:

Next step 1: 1. Setting up a fully functional child labor unit

Targets until April 2024 for this next step: During the course of 2023, we will recruit 2 new staff, provide a heavy duty photocopier, stationary. Government

will provide staff, budget and ensure full operation of the labor unit with capacity to deliver its full mandate.

The Draft document of the Programme on elimination of child labor, street children and school dropout should be in place

What evidence would you use to indicate that you've achieved this step?

The staff and materials will be physically present and operational in the unit

Which work area(s) does this next step fall under? Child Labor,

Next step 2: 2. Review of the Employment (Employment of Children) Regulations, 2012.

Targets until April 2024 for this next step: The draft Regulation should be ready for presentation to the National Steering Committee on elimination of Child Labor. The consultant should have developed a draft after consultations with the stakeholders

What are your targets until April 2024 for this next step?

- Conduct a national consultation meeting to review the Regulations.
- Conduct a validation meeting
- Complete draft
- Present to NSCCL for discussion and approval at that level

What evidence would you use to indicate that you've achieved this step? Draft Regulation in place

Which work area(s) does this next step fall under? Child Labor, Forced Labor, and Modern Slavery.

Next step 3: 3. Midterm review of the National Action Plan on Elimination of Child Labor 2021/22 – 2024/25

Targets until April 2024 for this next step: Set Terms of Reference for the review of the NAP II

What are your targets until April 2024 for this next step?

- Secure funding for the review process
- Secure consultant
- Set and approve ToRs

What evidence would you use to indicate that you have achieved this step?

- ToRs for the review approved by NSCCL.
- Commitment of funding documents signed

Which work area(s) does this next step fall under? Child Labor & Forced Labor, Human Trafficking, and Modern Slavery

Child Labor & Forced Labor, Human Trafficking, and Modern Slavery

Next, step 4:4. Establishment of a functional National Steering Committee on the Elimination of child labor

Targets until April 2024 for this next step: Conduct one sitting of the Committee.

What are your targets until April 2024 for this next step?

- Implement 5 decisions of the Committee.
- Secure funding for sitting
- Conduct meeting

What evidence would you use to indicate that you've achieved this step?

- Meeting minutes
- Funding commitment
- Invitations

Which work area(s) does this next step fall under? Child Labor & Forced Labor, Human Trafficking, and Modern Slavery

Child Labor & Forced Labor, Human Trafficking, and Modern Slavery

Next step 5:5. Establishment of the Alliance 8.7 National Coordination Committee

Targets until April 2024 for this next step: Committee fully constituted.

What are your targets until April 2024 for this next step?

- Write to all committee members to make nominations.
- Prepare appointment letters
- Develop ToRs for the Committee

What evidence would you use to indicate that you've achieved this step?

- Nomination letters in place
- Appointment letters delivered
- ToRs in place

Which work area(s) does this next step fall under? Child Labor & Forced Labor, Human Trafficking, and Modern Slavery

Child Labor & Forced Labor, Human Trafficking, and Modern Slavery

Next step 6:6. Train Labor Officers and other stakeholders on elimination of child labor, forced labor and human trafficking

Targets until April 2024 for this next step: Secure funding for the training of Labor Officers and other stakeholders on elimination of child labor, forced labor and human trafficking

What are your targets until April 2024 for this next step?

- Develop project proposals for funding.
- Identify possible funders

What evidence would you use to indicate that you've achieved this step?

- Approved Proposal in place
- Approved proposal delivered

Which work area(s) does this next step fall under? Child Labor & Forced Labor, Human Trafficking, and Modern Slavery

Child Labor & Forced Labor, Human Trafficking, and Modern Slavery

36. Which challenges would you anticipate in this process?

- Limited resources
- Time lag
- Coordination
- Challenges from previous report

37. Thank you! This is the end of the form. Is there anything else you'd like us to know?

Uganda last reported for 2019/2020. The subsequent year was not reported about due to COVID 19 lockdown and delayed renewal of Alliance 8.7 committee membership. The country seeks the technical guidance from the Alliance 8.7 Global Coordination Group how to go about the 2020/2021 report.