



Germany

Progress towards SDG Target 8.7

May – December 2023

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Annual progress on roadmap priorities

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

Editing notes: Please just report progress that is relevant and aligned to the Roadmap. The progress should be from the reporting period between May 2023 and December 2023. Focus should be on results rather than processes. If progress has been made towards a specific result, even if the result has not been achieved yet, it should be clearly stated. For example, a submission such as “training on child labour for government representatives” would not suffice and require further information, such as the dates of the training and number of participants.

*If you provided more than 3 roadmap priorities in the last Report, all your roadmap priorities will show up in this section.

1. Since May 2023, what progress has been made to your #1 national roadmap priority “Eliminate Labour Exploitation, Forced Labour and Human Trafficking”?

Since May 2023, Germany has made significant progress towards its #1 national roadmap priority by drafting two National Action Plans (NAPs): one to eliminate labour exploitation and forced labour, and another one against human trafficking.

NAP on eliminating labour exploitation and forced labour:

The NAP on eliminating labour exploitation and forced labour is currently being drafted. In the scope of the creation of the NAP, Germany has involved a variety of stakeholders. Specifically, social partners from business and labour, civil society, the Länder, and government bodies were involved during workshops, interviews, and consultation procedures in writing. Utilising the output of these stakeholder engagement formats, Germany has compiled a list of measures and contributions to include in the NAP, which is being updated continuously. The Federal Government aims for the NAP to be finalised within this legislative period, which ends in autumn 2025. This NAP will cover a timeframe from 2025 until 2029, after which it is planned to be renewed. Once completion of the drafting of the NAP is reached, Germany will report on the specific measures it entails in detail.

The Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs has significantly increased its funding for the Service Centre against Labour Exploitation, Forced Labour and Trafficking in Human Beings, established in August 2017, run by the organization "Arbeit und Leben Berlin-Brandenburg" (table 1).- In addition to that, the funding was extended until 2025. While the Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs provided funding for the Service Center for a period of one year from 2017 to 2019, it now, since 2020, offers financial support for a longer period of three years. The Service Centre supports the establishment and expansion of long-term and nationwide cooperation structures for prevention, protection and counselling of victims and for effective prosecution among the different stakeholders who work in the field of labour exploitation, forced

labour and human trafficking. The Centre also contributes to capacity building by training key actors like investigation authorities.

Table 1: Funding provided by the Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs to the Service Center against Labour Exploitation, Forced Labour and Trafficking in Human Beings

Time Period	Funding
2017	84,000 €
2018	200,000 €
2019	250,000 €
2020 - 2022	815,000 €
2023 - 2025	1,400,000 €

NAP against human trafficking:

The coalition agreement of the Federal Government of Germany foresees the drafting of a National Action Plan against Trafficking in Human Beings (for the purpose of sexual exploitation). All Federal Ministries involved in combatting trafficking in human beings (THB) agree that this Action Plan will address all forms of THB, including trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation, labour exploitation, forced criminality, forced begging, organ removal, as well as trafficking in children. The NAP will address measures in four fields of action, namely prevention, protection, prosecution and partnership and will be drafted in close cooperation with the Länder and civil society. A first written consultation of civil society was concluded by the Federal Government in October 2023. The Federal Government has made significant progress in drafting the NAP and aims for a finalization within this legislative period, ending in autumn 2025. This NAP will cover a timeframe from 2025 until 2029, after which it is planned to be renewed. Once completion of the drafting of the NAP is reached, Germany will report on the specific measures it entails in detail.

The Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women, and Youth (BMFSFJ) has been funding the German NGO Network against Trafficking in Human Beings (KOK) since 1999. The KOK is an association of 43 non-governmental organizations whose main and branch offices represent a total of around 50 specialist counselling centres for trafficked persons and other organizations associated with this topic (migrant projects, women's shelters, prostitutes' counselling centres). It supports its member organizations in their work, pools the expertise of these stakeholders and contributes it to federal, state and European policy, implements prevention projects and conducts research and collects data. During the recent funding period (2022 - 2024) the KOK received about 550,000 € per year. In some cases, with the consent of the client, the KOK registers data within their data tool. On the basis of this data, the KOK then drafts a regular reports on their client's characteristics as well as detailed case studies. The last report "[Data Collection in the Context of Trafficking in Human Beings and Exploitation in Germany 2022](#)" was published in 2023. The concrete, total number of victims reached by the specialised counselling centres, who are members in or affiliated with the KOK is, also due to privacy and data protection, not recorded.

On the 1st of November 2022, an independent Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (Reporting Mechanism) on THB covering all forms of exploitation was introduced at the German Institute for Human Rights (DIMR). In accordance with the Council of Europe Convention on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings, their work covers all forms of human trafficking. Its tasks include the collection and analysis of data on human trafficking, the assessment of German anti-trafficking measures, and the development of recommendations. The first periodic report by the independent Reporting Mechanism has been published in October 2024. The independent Reporting Mechanism is funded for four years by the BMFSFJ. The federal government is examining a legal anchoring of the reporting agency. In July 2023, the Reporting Mechanism published a [report on the data situation on THB in Germany](#).

2. Since May 2023, what progress has been made to your #2 national roadmap priority “Due Diligence”?

Since January 2024, the German Act on Corporate Due Diligence Obligations in Supply Chains (Lieferkettensorgfaltspflichtengesetz - LkSG) that entered into force in 2023 for companies with at least 3,000 employees, also applies to companies with at least 1,000 employees in Germany. The relevant authority - The Federal Office for Economic Affairs and Export Control (BAFA) estimates that according to preliminary estimates, the LkSG currently covers approximately 5,200 companies. The Act puts enterprises under its scope under an obligation to exercise due regard for the human rights and environment-related due diligence obligations in their supply chains in an appropriate fashion.

Companies must submit an annual report to the BAFA on the fulfilment of due diligence obligations and publish it on their website until the end of 2025. Around 530 reports have been received so far in 2024. The BAFA mainly carries out risk-based controls on companies (2023: 406 controls; 2024 to date: 700 controls). In 2023, companies were asked to provide information with regard to two due diligence obligations: The establishment of the complaints procedure and the determination of responsibility for monitoring risk management. As a result of the completed controls from 2023, it can be stated that most companies were well or very well-prepared for the implementation of the due diligence obligations under the LkSG. In addition, positive changes could already be identified at individual companies, which were attributable to the BAFA controls. For example, accessibility to the complaints procedure was increased on the companies' websites. In addition, the complaints procedures were expanded to include additional languages and thus adapted to the international orientation of the companies. However, the BAFA also provided companies with information on potential areas for development, including the responsibility for monitoring risk management and the independence and confidentiality of the complaints procedure. In 2024, the risk-based controls were expanded to include a focus on appropriate risk analyses.

In addition, the BAFA takes action upon request if an applicant substantiates that a protected legal position has been violated as a result of non-compliance with the obligations contained in the LkSG or that a violation is imminent. In 2023, the BAFA received a total of 40 complaints (applications and notifications) via its official complaints procedure, of which 20 cases had no

connection to the legal positions protected by the LkSG, the duties of care enshrined in the LkSG or were not sufficiently substantiated. Based on the complaints submitted, the BAFA contacted the companies concerned in six cases. By the end of 2023, one complaint process had been concluded, with the company concerned taking immediate and appropriate preventive and remedial measures to minimize and end the potential human rights violations at its direct and indirect suppliers. In 2024, 101 complaints have been received so far. Of these, 63 were not related to the due diligence obligations enshrined in the LkSG or legal interests protected by the LkSG. The LkSG reference is still being examined in 14 cases.

The BAFA also carries out ad hoc controls if it receives valuable information about an infringement of the LKSG. In the 2023 inspection year, this concerned 86 cases. 29 cases so far in 2024. Based on press coverage and/or information, the BAFA has dealt with the following constellations, among others, on an ad hoc basis: Logistics/transport industry in Germany, automotive production/automotive supply chain in China and Morocco, fruit and vegetable cultivation in Germany, Italy and Turkey, mechanical engineering in Turkey, textile production in China and Myanmar, cocoa cultivation in Ghana, textile production in China, fruit and vegetable cultivation in Spain, seed production in Brazil.

The BAFA takes a cooperative approach to implementing the LkSG and offers companies comprehensive support. Among other things, it collects cross-sector and sector-specific information and draws up recommendations for compliance with the law. The Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (BMAS) and the BAFA have summarized the most important questions and answers on the Supply Chain Due Diligence Act online and update them on an ongoing basis. Handouts on the following topics have also been published in the report timeframe to provide companies with guidance on implementing their due diligence obligations: Risk analysis, complaints procedures, the principle of appropriateness, cooperation in the supply chain between obligated companies and their suppliers as well as the credit and insurance industry.

The BAFA maintains an intensive dialogue with all relevant stakeholders. An advisory board on the LkSG supports and consults the BAFA in fulfilling its statutory duties under the LkSG. Business associations, trade unions, non-governmental organizations, the econsense business network, academia and the German Institute for Human Rights are represented.

Not only German companies, but also companies within the EU, should respect human rights and the environment in their value chains. On 25 July 2024, the Directive on Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence (CSDDD) entered into force. The CSDDD will require companies to conduct due diligence to identify, mitigate, prevent and account for negative impacts on human rights and the environment, or face potential sanctions or civil liability. The implementation of the directive is planned for the current legislative period under the leadership of the BMAS.

Germany supports companies in the implementation of human rights (and environmental) due diligence with a specific focus on the risks of child labour, human rights and forced labour, and highlights the importance of stakeholder engagement in the identification and addressing of

these risks. German companies can obtain advice and information from the Business & Human Rights Helpdesk. The Responsible Business Helpdesk Network also offers information and training for suppliers from partner countries. The German government is also supporting a European helpdesk for sustainable value chains. It will soon advise companies, rights holders and trade unions, as well as multi-stakeholder initiatives and governments from partner countries on European supply chain legislation and refer to a total of around 300 European and international support measures. To ensure a fair division of responsibility between purchasing companies and suppliers, the German government is funding the development of the European model contract clauses by the Responsible Contracting Project.

The German Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs conducts sector dialogues to provide guidance to companies in sectors with particular human rights challenges in the value chains and to support them in implementing due diligence requirements appropriately and effectively. Currently, two multi-stakeholder sector dialogues are taking place, one with the automotive industry and one with the energy industry. During their activities in 2023, forced labour was identified as a severe risk in both sectors and was discussed in deep dive sessions with external experts. The energy sector dialogue is developing measures to address the risk of forced labour in the construction of large-scale power plants. The sector dialogue automotive industry created a capacity building toolbox for its 40 members, which provides sector specific information on the risk of forced labour in supply chains. Further, it promotes a cross-company grievance mechanism for automotive supply chains in Mexico, giving rights holders access to remedies and redress for rights violations. German development policy flanks this with bilateral, regional and global projects that support companies in addressing human rights and environmental risks in the risk sectors most relevant to partner countries. In cooperation with international organizations, it supports partner countries in improving the framework conditions for stronger protection of human rights and the environment in economic contexts.

With regard to the promotion of an adequate minimum wage and a living income, Germany fully supports the conclusions adopted by the ILO meeting of experts on wage policies, including living wages as the necessary next step in establishing living wages. In addition, Germany fully supports the ILO strategy on decent work in supply chains. A timely mapping and analysis of the impact and effectiveness of global, regional and national regulatory initiatives addressing decent work deficits in supply chains is of crucial importance to develop options for possible initiatives that complement the body of international labour standards.

3. Since May 2023, what progress has been made to your #3 national roadmap priority “Eliminate Child Labour Worldwide”?

In the period under review, the Federal Government supported the ILO project “Towards the Elimination of Child Labour in Africa” with 5 million euros (2021-2024) in the framework of the Accelerator Lab 8.7. The aim of the project is to improve labour standards and their implementation in global supply chains. At the global level, the project contributed to bolstering the capacities of (German) enterprises with the help of the ILO Child Labour Platform (CLP) in

order to reduce child labour in supply chains. For example, assistance was provided for companies that took measures to fulfil their due diligence obligations.

The aim was to improve the legal and political framework in the Democratic Republic of Congo to identify and prevent forced labour and child labour. Furthermore, the project implemented measures at the workplace in cooperation with business associations and employers. The project also aimed at providing young people with safe alternatives through formal (vocational) training centres. The project saw a significant achievement in 2023, with the launch of a [Child Labour Monitoring and Remediation System \(CLMRS\)](#). Furthermore, the Accelerator Lab helped build the capacity of 596 labour inspectors and monitors, 215 of which are from pilot provinces Haut Katanga and Lualaba. With the support of 8.7 Accelerator Lab and NGO partners, the Provincial Committee to Fight Against Worst forms of Child Labour in Haut-Katanga was established, involving 160 members. Additionally, seven action plans and roadmaps were produced.

Furthermore, the Federal Government continued the cooperation with civil society partners, for example through the project “Dialogue Works”. Dialogue Works (2020-2024) is a global campaign led by Kindernothilfe and Terre des Hommes, dedicated to creating spaces for meaningful participation of working children and youth in relevant policy debates and therefore contributing to the roadmap’s priority objectives 3.1 and 3.2. During the reporting period, Dialogue Works supported around 44 Children’s Advisory Committees (CACs) of working children in 15 countries by 19 NGO partners. Therefore, the campaign brought forward numerous advocacy levels on the global and local level in 2023. A big milestone was the Global Gathering of Working Children and Youth in Kigali, Rwanda. 63 CAC members from 16 countries spent five days together to exchange and learn from each other. The Global Gathering brought forwards the “Kigali Declaration”.

The Declaration serves as a common ground for the CACs and includes their demands toward policymakers, as well as concrete policy measures. Following up the Global Gathering, the different CACs used the Declaration for their advocacy work.

4. Since May 2023, what progress has been made to your #4 national roadmap priority “Dialogue”?

From 2022 to 2023, the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) supported UNICEF International in strengthening legislative and policy frameworks to address online child sexual exploitation and abuse in Ghana and Mexico. This cooperation took forward the recommendations in the BMZ-supported [global guide on improving *Legislating for the Digital Age*](#), which was developed earlier between 2021 and 2022. In Ghana, UNICEF supported the Cyber Security Authority in drafting regulations for the Cyber Security Act incorporating standards set out in the global guideline. The legislative instrument was developed in consultation with multi-sectoral institutions, experts, and businesses. It is expected that the drafted regulations will formally be submitted to the Ghanaian Parliament for final approval and endorsement in 2024. In Mexico, the capacities of parliamentarians and legislators were built to develop legislative reforms to address online child sexual abuse and exploitation (online CSEA).

In July 2023, the project “Strengthening Ethiopia’s capability to address forced labour and human trafficking” was completed. The Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs funded the ILO-implemented project from the end of 2021 until July 2023. The project supported the evidence-based policymaking and strengthening of partners’ capacity to address human trafficking and forced labour, based in Ethiopia. Part of this project were dialogue formats with government partners and social partners. The ILO evaluated the project after its completion.

By the end of 2022, the BMAS was also represented at the Alliance 8.7 Strategic Workshop at the International Training Centre of the ILO in Turin. During this workshop, a dialogue on Action Groups and the governing structure of the Alliance took place also with other Pathfinder Countries.

Progress on the identified next steps

*This section is not applicable for countries reporting for the 1st time.

5. What's the status of your next step #1 ["..."]?
6. What's the status of your next step #2 ["..."]?
7. What's the status of your next step #3 ["..."]?
8. For the period from January to December 2024, what are the priorities for your country to achieve the roadmap? *
9. Which challenges would you anticipate in this process?
10. Do you need more support in the implementation of your Roadmap? If so, please describe in which way and from whom.

Overall progress between May and December 2023

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

a) PRIO 1: NAP

- No progress
- Little progress
- Some progress
- Great progress

b) PRIO 2: Due Diligence

- No progress
- Little progress
- Some progress

Great progress

c) PRIO 3: Eliminate child labour worldwide

- No progress
- Little progress
- Some progress
- Great progress

d) PRIO 4: Dialogue

- No progress
- Little progress
- Some progress
- Great progress

12. Considering the progress on your national priorities and next steps (you have reported) between May 2023 and December 2023 what would you like to highlight on your country's Pathfinder Country profile page on the Alliance 8.7 website and reports? *

Editing notes: Are all these highlights meaningful enough to be considered worth "highlighting"?

a) PRIO 1: NAP

Germany started developing a National Action Plan to Eliminate Labour Exploitation and Forced Labour, and a National Action Plan against Human Trafficking.

b) PRIO 2: Due Diligence

The agreement on the CSDDD is a historic step forward for human rights, especially with regard to the elimination of child labour and forced labour.

c) PRIO 3: Eliminate child labour worldwide

At the global level, the "Towards the Elimination of Child Labour in Africa" project contributed to bolstering the capacities of (German) companies with the help of the ILO Child Labour Platform (CLP) in order to reduce child labour in supply chains. For example, assistance was provided for companies that took measures to fulfil their due diligence obligations.

d) PRIO 4: Dialogue

Since its publication in 2022, the "Legislating for the Digital Age" guideline has been used for providing advice on national legislative measures in the partner countries of the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development.

13. Were there any other meaningful successes as a result of efforts made to achieve target 8.7? Please also consider aspects of SDG 8.7 that are not covered by your roadmap (i.e., child labour, forced labour, human trafficking, and modern slavery).

a) PRIO 1: NAP

- Yes
- No
- Not applicable

b) PRIO 2: Due Diligence

- Yes
- No
- Not applicable

c) PRIO 3: Eliminate child labour worldwide

- Yes
- No
- not applicable

d) PRIO 4: Dialogue

- Yes
- No
- Not applicable

14. What were these meaningful successes?

a) PRIO 1: NAP

Other meaningful successes include engaging with a broad variety of relevant stakeholders and achieving fruitful outputs from different stakeholder engagement formats in the drafting process of the two NAPs.

b) PRIO 2: Due Diligence

A successful start of implementation of the LkSG: In the past year, the BAFA has created the substantive, organizational and technical prerequisites for fulfilling its legal mandate to monitor compliance with the LkSG.

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

a) PRIO 1: NAP

Developing National Action Plans to eliminate labour exploitation and forced labour, and against human trafficking, has been challenging as they are the first of their kind, necessitating the development of inclusive engagement concepts to involve stakeholders and create ownership of the NAPs.

b) PRIO 2: Due Diligence

The implementation of the LkSG is a learning process for all stakeholders: for enterprises subject to the law, for suppliers that are not covered by the law, right-holders, civil society, the government and the monitoring authority (BAFA). Therefore, BAFA has started to develop and publish practice-oriented guidance on recurring challenges in implementing the law.

c) PRIO 3: Eliminate child labour worldwide

In recent years, the number of children affected by exploitation has risen for the first time again. Among many other reasons, poverty in particular is a driving factor, exacerbated by the global crises facing the global community. These crises include, for example, the COVID-19 pandemic, but also climate change and armed conflicts. Effective elimination of exploitative child labour requires comprehensive measures in various sectors in order to fight, for example, school closures during the pandemic, company closures, unemployment, loss of livelihoods in affected communities, and the lack of social security systems.

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

a) PRIO 1: NAP

Conducting stakeholder analyses was key to developing engagement concepts specific to each stakeholder in order to achieve effective collaborations and gain meaningful contributions.

Lessons learned include looking at other countries for best practices in how to go about developing a NAP to eliminate labour exploitation and forced labour, and against human trafficking.

b) PRIO 2: Due Diligence

The government is in constant dialogue with the various stakeholders. The BMAS, the Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Climate Action (BMWK) and the BAFA discuss upcoming issues in regular meetings. Furthermore, the government is in dialogue with different stakeholders in the Working Group Business and Human Rights, in which various questions around the implementation have been discussed.

c) PRIO 3: Eliminate child labour worldwide

As part of the quality criteria strategy for the quality feature “Human Rights, Gender Equality and Inclusion” of the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and the Ministry’s standard indicator for the protection of children from violence, exploitation and abuse, the aim is to further integrate the protection of children, including against child labour, in various sectors. Indeed, the corresponding standard indicator for the protection of children from violence, exploitation and abuse applies to all projects, across sectors and includes poverty reduction and emergencies.

Assessment of achieved progress in the last months

17. 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.

a) PRIO 1: NAP

- Surveys
- Case studies
- Focus group discussions
- Interviews

- Anecdotal evidence
- Information from third parties
- Not applicable
- Other, namely: number of workshops and interviews conducted with stakeholders, and number and substance of draft measures and contributions developed, consultations with social partners and with the ILO Director Germany

b) PRIO 2: Due Diligence

- Surveys
- Case studies
- Focus group discussions
- Interviews
- Anecdotal evidence
- Information from third parties
- Not applicable
- Other, namely: yearly report by control authority (BAFA)

c) PRIO 3: Eliminate child labour worldwide

- Surveys
- Case studies

- Focus group discussions
- Interviews
- Anecdotal evidence
- Information from third parties
- Not applicable
- Other, namely: _____

d) PRIO 4: Dialogue

- Surveys
- Case studies
- Focus group discussions
- Interviews
- Anecdotal evidence
- Information from third parties
- Not applicable
- Other, namely: _____

18. 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.

a) PRIO 1: NAP

Since the two NAPs are in the drafting stage, there is no public evaluation tool to assess the progress regarding Germany's #1 national roadmap priority yet. However, the number of workshops and interviews conducted with stakeholders, and number and substance of draft measures and contributions developed can be used as formal evidence.

b) PRIO 2: Due Diligence

Progress in the field of due diligence depends largely on legal and political measures to be taken. Whether the German Supply Chain Act is effective is expected to be part of an evaluation that is yet to be carried out.

This evaluation as well as an overview of control and enforcement activities carried out by the BAFA is subject of the [yearly report by the BAFA control authority \(Rechenschaftsbericht\)](#).

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

a) PRIO 1: NAP

While the drafting process involves multiple stakeholders and heavily relies on their input, the draft document itself is not open to the public. However, developing a monitoring mechanism is

part of the drafting process, so that there will be a tool to assess our progress upon completion of the drafting process.

c) PRIO 3: Eliminate child labour worldwide

As there is no OECD-DAC marker for programmes in bilateral development cooperation to assess their progress on strengthening children’s rights to protection from exploitation, violence and abuse as well as children’s rights to participation & promotion, it is difficult to collect quantitative data on the extent to which bilateral programmes of German development cooperation have contributed to the fight against child labour.

20. 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. What was the level of involvement (information shared, consulted, involvement in implementation, validation of results)?

b) PRIO 2: Due Diligence

We collaborate with numerous stakeholders to achieve results, namely with all government agencies that are members of the Interministerial Committee on Business and Human Rights. We also collaborate with all members of the Working Group on Business and Human Rights, such as the workers organization, DGB, or employers organization, BDA.

Collaboration with international partners

21. Did you collaborate with any international partners? *

Please select all that apply.

a) PRIO 1: NAP

- Other Alliance 8.7 Pathfinder countries. See more [Pathfinders | Alliance 8.7 \(alliance87.org\)](#).
- ILO
- United Nations Agencies (other than ILO)
- International civil society organizations
- Other, namely: _____

b) PRIO 2: Due Diligence

- Other Alliance 8.7 Pathfinder countries
- ILO
- United Nations Agencies (other than ILO)
- International civil society organizations
- Other, namely: _____

c) PRIO 3: Eliminate child labour worldwide

- Other Alliance 8.7 Pathfinder countries
- ILO
- United Nations Agencies (other than ILO)
- International civil society organizations
- Other, namely: _____

d) PRIO 4: Dialogue

- Other Alliance 8.7 Pathfinder countries
- ILO
- United Nations Agencies (other than ILO)
- International civil society organizations
- Other, namely: _____

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

a) PRIO 1: NAP

At stakeholder engagement events pertaining to the development of a NAP to eliminate forced labour and labour exploitation, Germany has worked closely with the ILO, specifically Annette Niederfranke, ILO Director Germany. She has played a vital part in many workshops, by not only explaining the legal framework and urgency of the matter, but also by engaging in discussions with different stakeholders.

b) PRIO 2: Due Diligence

Considering the legal progress at the EU level, there is close collaboration with other EU Member States, especially with the EU Pathfinder Countries: the Netherlands and France.

Germany collaborates closely with OHCHR, especially with the Working Group on Business and Human Rights and is for example an active actor at the UN Forum on Business and Human rights. Furthermore, Germany is an important donor to ILO programmes aiming to achieve decent work along global supply chains and fully supports the ILO strategy on decent work in supply chains.

c) PRIO 3: Eliminate child labour worldwide

ILO: Support for a project in the Democratic Republic of Congo to address child labour.

UNICEF: Cooperation on the application of a global guideline to protect children against sexual exploitation and abuse on the internet.

d) PRIO 4: Dialogue

Dialogue with the ILO, UNICEF and civil society organisations, especially Kindernothilfe and Terre des Hommes. ILO also implemented the project “Strengthening Ethiopia’s capability to address forced labour and human trafficking.”

23. 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? *

- Yes
- No
- Don't know

24. Please tell us more about the sub-regional/regional/global initiatives you've supported.

Please consult the activities elaborated on under question three regarding the initiatives of the framework of the Accelerator Lab 8.7.

Collaboration with domestic partners

25. Did you collaborate with any domestic partners? *

Please select all that apply.

- Private sector
- Employers' organizations
- Workers' organizations
- Local civil society organizations
- Ministries within your government
- Survivor organisations and networks

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

a) PRIO 1: NAP

Germany collaborates with many different domestic partners, most of which are part of the Bund-Länder Arbeitsgruppe. Members of this body, which convenes multiple times a year, are workers’ and employers’ organizations, including Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund (DGB) and Bundesvereinigung der Deutschen Arbeitgeberverbände (BDA), local civil society organizations, and other ministries - both on a federal and Länder-level.

b) PRIO 2: Due Diligence

Germany collaborates with many different actors of the private sector, workers' and employers' organizations, including with DGB, BDA, Bundesverband der Deutschen Industrie (BDI), Deutsche Industrie- und Handelskammer (DIHK), Handelsverband Deutschland (HDE) and individual enterprises (for example members of the sector dialogues).

The BMAS collaborates with all ministries, especially with the Federal Foreign Office (AA), Federal Chancellery (BKAm), Federal Ministry for Digital and Transport (BMDV), Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture (BMEL), Federal Ministry of Finance (BMF), Federal Ministry of the Interior and Community (BMI), Federal Ministry of Justice (BMJ), Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection (BMUV), Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Climate Action (BMWK), Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ).

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

- Yes
- No

28. Please tell us what has improved in your collaboration with your domestic collaborator(s) and efforts.

29. Was the pathfinder process considered useful? *

- Yes
- No

30. If yes: How would you describe the impact of the Pathfinder Process in your country?

By becoming a Pathfinder Country, Germany has committed to accelerating its efforts, trying new approaches, and collaborating with others to achieve SDG target 8.7. This commitment includes the development of National Action Plans against forced labour and human trafficking. Obtaining Pathfinder Country status has helped putting the issues of forced labour and human trafficking on the political agenda and accelerating the development of the two National Action Plans.

Future prospects

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

- Yes
- No

32. What needs to be updated? Please select all that apply.

- Need to update the priorities
- Need to update roadmap goals/targets
- Other, namely: _____

Thank you!