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**JOINING FORCES
GLOBALLY** TO END
FORCED LABOUR,
MODERN SLAVERY,
HUMAN TRAFFICKING
AND CHILD LABOUR

2nd Global Workshop of the Supply Chains Action Group

Outcome Report

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Foreword

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

The meeting took place two years after the first meeting of the Action Group held in June 2017 in Berlin with the support of the Government of Germany. Since then the Action Group has been joined by 135 organisations and has implemented its [2018-2019 work plan](#), which focused on four priority areas of work: a) Research, b) Advocacy and partnerships, c) Capacity building and tools, d) Key supply chains and countries. Prior to the meeting the Action Group received an update on the implementation of the workplan, which is available on the Alliance 8.7 website.

Members of the Action Group reconvened in Abidjan to:

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

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

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



Outcomes from the Workshop

Opening Ceremony

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

Spotlight Presentations by Alliance 8.7 Members

All Spotlight videos will be available on the [Alliance 8.7 Website](#).

Plenary Discussion 1. Accelerating Progress in Africa

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

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

Working Groups-Track I



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

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

It was largely considered that legal frameworks on responsible procurement were important to reach Target 8.7 and that more needed to be done to support policy coherence across countries as it is difficult for multinational businesses to report on due diligence measures differently in each country they operate in. Another common concern was that the implementation of provisions on responsible procurement was still marginal in most supply chains, and especially in their lowest tiers where informality, seasonal work and the scale and fragmented number of suppliers, among other factors, call for new and more inclusive responses. Attention was also given to monitoring and assessing the impact of this legislation to identify gaps and show the added value to more countries and businesses.

Key proposals:

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

Working Group on Capacity Building and Tools

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



supply chains and communities, including cooperatives, producers' organizations, small and medium enterprises and local partners' organizations and associations.

Also discussed was the importance of taking advantage of new technologies to build the capacity of local actors. It was noted that, while technology was widely used in supply chains for business purposes, more needed to be done to channel and adapt it to the needs and interests of governments, social partners' organizations and communities linked to these supply chains. Comments were made on the potential of new technologies to improve labour inspection and law enforcement in various sectors as evidenced by pilots conducted in the Thai fishing sector. Acknowledging the rapid development of supply chain initiatives linked to Target 8.7, some participants were of the view that, to avoid duplicating efforts, resources could be used to promote cooperation across these initiatives to scale up the impact of existing tools and programmes. An illustration of recent efforts to do so was the interactive map of human trafficking, forced labour, child labour and modern slavery (<http://www.modernslaverymap.org>) developed jointly by various Alliance 8.7 partners. It was emphasized that the map could serve to facilitate synergies across initiatives and as a baseline from which existing and newly formed initiatives could move forward. Another example provided to connect communities and organizations was the new App (currently in progress) developed by Harvard University. The app will provide an interactive space to exchange and fill existing knowledge gaps, as well as the opportunity to work worldwide without one-on-one meetings.

Key proposals:

- Involve target groups and local stakeholders at every step when tools and programmes are developed.
- Expand research and impact evaluations to identify gaps and disseminate success stories.
- Facilitate access, adaptation and/or use of technology to reach Target 8.7 in supply chains.
- Support initiatives and networks aimed at filling gaps and reducing duplication.
- Adapt training materials and capacity building programmes to stakeholders in the informal and rural economies.

Working Group on Mining

The working group initiated the discussion on relevant initiatives on child labour in Artisanal Small-Scale Mining (ASM), which has the highest risk of child labour and forced labour in the sector. There was consensus that to accelerate progress to reach Target 8.7 a shift was needed from short to long term approaches and from supply needs only to a more holistic approach that fully takes into account development needs. Also stressed was the importance of advancing a multi-stakeholder approach to the problem with the involvement of micro-entrepreneurs and other ASM actors.

It was widely acknowledged that partnerships needed to tackle both the economic and social factors perpetuating child labour, forced labour and human trafficking in the mining supply chain. These factors included: dependence on the income-earning potential of children, few livelihood choices, few job prospects, limited access to financial



resources, low quality education, disintegration of traditional extended families, illegality and informality of ASM etc.). Attention was also given to promoting the participation of women and youth in decision making processes affecting their lives, families, jobs and communities. Examples were provided of awareness raising programmes on health and safety and vocational and educational opportunities to at-risk youth in the cobalt industry in DRC. Some participants stressed that in order to accelerate efforts in the mining supply chain, more accountability and monitoring needed to be upheld by local actors, in particular micro entrepreneurs and other community actors involved in ASM. Social partners pointed out how weakly represented they are in ASM. They drew attention to the fact that employers' and workers' organizations are well placed to act at the grassroots level on specific forms of child labour that appear in this sector but only if they are well organized and trained. Consequently, participants agreed that further collaboration on child labour in the mining sector is needed in order to broaden the understanding across actors and to develop collaborative strategies to accelerate progress.

Key proposals:

- Provide guidance on how to tackle supply chain risks through a long-term approach that focuses on development needs and sustainability of sectors.
- Establish inclusive local monitoring committees and social dialogue mechanisms to prevent, mitigate and address risks.
- Develop and assess progress with robust (quantitative and qualitative) sex disaggregated data.
- Scale up training, skills and livelihood programmes with local mentors/coaches for women in mining communities and at-risk youth.
- Develop a coherent approach to support businesses from all countries to strengthen their due diligence processes.

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

The objective of this plenary discussion was to provide the overall context of the work of the Alliance 8.7 in supply chains and discuss new trends that impact on the elimination of child labour and forced labour. The discussion started by participants stressing that automation and technology combined with a skills deficit are rapidly transforming supply chains around the world, while climate change threatens the productivity and livelihoods of many, especially smallholders in the lower tier of supply chains. Attention was given to the prevalence of unpaid family work among child labourers with a call to tackle the specific challenges of domestic value chains and small-scale producers.

The importance of strong leadership from governments and social partners' organizations across all tiers of supply chains was considered critical for turning these changes into opportunities. For this, it was stressed that more needed to be done to ensure that ILO core conventions, the ILO Tripartite Declaration of Principles concerning Multinational Enterprises and Social Policy, and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, among other key instruments, become the framework guiding all legal and policy efforts on child labour and forced labour in supply chains. Emphasis was made on strengthening efforts both in global and domestic supply



chains, and particularly in the informal segments of these chains. The need for greater support for medium and small businesses to prevent and address risks was also discussed. Participants underlined that certification and auditing approaches have not been sufficient to eliminate child labour and forced labour in supply chains nor has human rights due diligence when implemented in isolation to other efforts.

Many participants called for a more structural and multi-stakeholder response with strong leadership from governments and all other relevant stakeholders. The role of social dialogue was emphasized as crucial to accelerate progress in all tiers. Particular attention was given to social dialogue at all levels and in high-risk sectors to advance respect of labour rights while developing an enabling environment for business to operate. To do so, participants highlighted the importance of strong social partners' organizations in the lowest tiers of the supply chains where workers, employers and producers are often unorganized. Attention was also given to the potential "spill over" effect that progress on international supply chains could have in domestic ones. It was stressed that progress in the implementation of international labour standards at the top of the supply chain could increase pressure for greater compliance at the lower levels. It was also mentioned that international framework agreements could have the potential to improve working conditions in sectoral value chains by developing labour relations at different levels. On high risk sectors, it was noted that to accelerate progress resources and more strategies needed to be scaled up in the agricultural sector with a focus on producers working in both domestic and international supply chains. Examples were provided of successful measures taken by the private sector to tackle child labour through area based approaches shaped according to local needs and in consultation with stakeholders beyond the workplace. Also highlighted was the role of international financial institutions in creating new economic incentives to expand responsible investments in supply chains and to leverage the role of investors to reach Target 8.7. Participants also called for Alliance 8.7 to facilitate an exchange for inter-agency collaboration on responsible investment to accelerate the elimination of child labour and forced labour.

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

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

From this and other experiences, some lessons learned and factors emerged as particularly important to scale up results: a clear legal framework in line with the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and relevant ILO Conventions; inclusive multi-stakeholder partnerships that help to ensure coherence between



commitment and action; efforts to address the symptoms and root causes of the problem (e.g. poverty, access to schools, labour inspection, law enforcement, etc); and rigorous data collection to assess and monitor impact. It was also emphasized that for interventions to be effective they needed to be both bottom up and top down in their approach with communities. Beneficiaries and victims at the lowest tiers of the supply chain must be fully involved in the design, implementation and monitoring of progress. Another point made was that freedom of association and collective bargaining rights were critical to prevent and address child labour and forced labour in supply chains as evidence showed that there is no child labour where there is a trade union in the workplace and there is no child labour or forced labour where there are meaningful social dialogue structures effectively in place.

Plenary Discussion 4. Accelerating progress with Pathfinder Countries

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

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

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

The discussion stressed the importance of the benefits of public recruitment systems both for national and international employment and the need for robust policies and legislation to protect workers, with special attention to the needs of migrant workers. The negotiation by Nepal of four bilateral agreements related to fair recruitment



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

Key takeaways:

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

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

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

Key proposals:



- Increase awareness raising on the risks and opportunities offered by technology to eliminate child labour and forced labour in supply chains.
- Increase partnerships to give access to technology to workers in supply chains for their own needs and interests, including those of women and migrant workers.

Working Groups - Track II

Working Group on Research

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

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

Key proposals:

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



Working Group on Fishing

The objectives of this session were to discuss various models and approaches to eliminating child labour and forced labour in the fishing industry, identify gaps and put forward proposals for the 2020-2021 work plan. The session started with a video on ILO Convention (No. 188) on Work in Fishing and a discussion on the importance to ratify this instrument as well as the ILO Forced Labour Protocol to accelerate progress in the fishing supply chain. The experience of the Thai fishing sector was highlighted as a good example of collaboration between the government, employers' and workers' organizations, civil society, buyers and development partners. It was noted that this collaboration contributed to advance research on the prevalence of forced labour in the sector, ratify Convention n°188, develop a stronger national legal protection of fishers on board vessels and improve labour inspection.

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

Key proposals:

- Promote ratification and implementation of ILO Convention No.188 and Forced Labour Protocol No. 29.
- Support pathfinder countries ready to advance the issue of forced labour in fisheries, including on board fishing vessels.
- Promote awareness and support the fight against forced labour on board fishing vessels through regional fisheries organizations.
- Develop social dialogue mechanisms for social partners' organizations and local stakeholders to contribute to long term solutions.
- Improve cooperation and coherence between relevant ministries and regions, including on the development of legal frameworks to address the issue of forced labour in the fishing industry in a more comprehensive manner.

Working Group on the Garment and Cotton Sector



The objectives of this session were to explore different approaches and partnerships in the garment and cotton sectors and discuss proposals on how to support the convergence of efforts and accelerate action. At the beginning of the discussion, representatives from Egypt and Mali highlighted the importance of these sectors in their economies. They also provided examples of successful intervention on child labour, which ranged from cash transfers to alleviate income insecurity and poverty, social protection initiatives, community programmes to monitor child labour and expand access to schools for children.

Key lessons learned were underlined from country level interventions in Côte d'Ivoire and Turkey. One key lesson learned was on the important role of collaboration to ensure long-term sustainability and scalability of social compliance programmes. Another was the need for companies to learn more about the working conditions and vulnerability levels of young workers, seasonal workers or migrant workers in their supply chains. Additionally, it was also stressed that efforts should focus on mitigating the income insecurity of cotton producers and to expand access to educational tools and training for farmers that helped them to better run their plantations and resources. Participants agreed that a bottom up approach was required for long-term solutions and that regular monitoring and evaluation was needed to track progress.

Key proposals:

- Increase data collection on child labour and forced labour in the garment and cotton sector as well as on workers' demographics and working conditions, including women working conditions.
- Provide capacity building to stakeholders in agriculture with a focus on small producers and agricultural stakeholders.
- Develop and roll out monitoring and evaluation strategies to assess the effectiveness of ongoing efforts.

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

This Action Group helps Alliance 8.7 to deliver its core mandate in international and domestic supply chains. Throughout the workshop, a set of cross cutting messages emerged as having strong support from a wide range of participants:

- a) To focus on both domestic and international supply chains and how they impact each other (spill over effect);
- b) To promote policy coherence and cooperation between regions, governments and across ministries on responsible business conduct;
- c) To advance social dialogue on child labour, forced labour and human trafficking in supply chains;



- d) To better integrate the needs and interest of women, young and migrant workers in research and other efforts aimed at eliminating child labour, forced labour and human trafficking in supply chains;
- e) To scale up multi-stakeholder partnerships in supply chains that address the systemic causes of the problem;
- f) To develop guidance for business to integrate bottom up approaches in their due diligence efforts;
- g) To support a common framework to measure risks and progress made on the elimination of child labour, forced labour and human trafficking in supply chains.

These messages as well as the key proposals elaborated by the working groups served as the basis for the following DRAFT work plan. Priority was given to proposals that relate more directly to the added value of the Alliance and that build on existing supply chains initiatives. For the next two years, the work plan will pay particular attention to the gender dimension of child labour, forced labour and human trafficking in supply chains.

Outcome 1. Advance research and understanding on child labour, forced labour and human trafficking in supply chains.

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

Output 2. Research carried out on trends related to root causes and responses to tackle child labour, forced labour and human trafficking in supply chains with sex disaggregated data where possible.

Output 3. Pathfinder countries have developed their capacity to collect data and produce baselines to measure progress with sex-disaggregated data where possible.

Output 4. Review of the impact of due diligence legislation on the elimination of forced labour and child labour.

Outcome 2. Support policy coherence and advocacy at different levels on child labour, forced labour and human trafficking in supply chains.

Output 1. Working Group on policy and advocacy catalysed knowledge sharing and understanding on the role of governments to advance public and private responsible procurement.

Output 2. At least two initiatives started on due diligence on child labour, forced labour and human trafficking in the lowest tiers of the supply chain with the support of businesses and their networks (e.g. Child Labour Platform and Forced Labour Network).

Outcome 3. Promote greater cooperation on capacity building and tools on child labour, forced labour and human trafficking in supply chains

Output 1: Working Group on capacity building and tools guided the development of an accessible tool for Alliance 8.7 members to share information on their contribution to reach Target 8.7 in supply chains.

Output 2: Existing Alliance 8.7 partners' initiatives scaled up or developed to improve workers' access to technology designed to prevent child labour, forced labour and human trafficking in supply chains.



Outcome 4. Accelerating action in key countries and supply chains

Output 1. Existing Alliance 8.7 partners' initiatives scaled up or consolidated to address one or more of the systemic root causes of child labour, forced labour and human trafficking in key sectors mining, cotton (most likely as a partnership of FAO, ILO, EU, World Bank and other stakeholders) and fishing.

Output 2: Fair recruitment pilots developed or consolidated through cooperation between origin and destination countries and buyers in at least two supply chains (most likely construction and agriculture).

Output 3: Social dialogue promoted in key sectors (mining, cotton and fishing) to improve the participation of social partners' organizations and local stakeholders in responsible sourcing initiatives.

Output 4: Working Groups on mining, cotton/garment and fishing catalysed knowledge sharing and multi-stakeholder collaboration.