

Report from
Technical consultation on SDG Alliance 8.7 in Nepal

Hotel Himalaya, Lalitpur

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Identification of national priorities, operational structure and roadmap for addressing child labour, force labour and human trafficking in Nepal: working all together



ALLIANCE

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SESSION I: OPENING SESSION

Welcome and objectives of the workshop

Joint Secretary at the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security (MOLESS) Mr. Ram Prasad Ghimire welcomed all participants at the technical consultation meeting on behalf of the Ministry and brought to the memory that a similar meeting had been organized in June 2018 with a focus on mapping exercise.

“This technical consultation on SDG Alliance 8.7 in Nepal is organized as part of a joint commitment of different actors and stakeholders to develop an integrated plan of action through mutual cooperation, coordination and collaboration on thematic areas that Alliance 8.7 underpins to eradicate forced labour, child labour, modern slavery and human trafficking,” he emphasized.

Joint Secretary Ghimire said the Ministry expected solid inputs from expert participants and informed the meeting the Ministry will follow up on the outcomes of the consultation meeting.

Opening notes

Director of ILO Country Office for Nepal, Mr. Richard Howard thanked everyone for their participation and noted that the gathering expressed a good deal of enthusiasm how committed each participant was to work on Alliance 8.7 and thanked the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security for showing leadership by becoming one of the Pathfinder countries for 8.7.

He expressed the conviction that the technical consultation would be a cornerstone to move the agenda forward. Recalling that SDG Alliance 8.7 was put together by international drivers, including the ILO and the UNICEF, he emphasized that the consultation meeting was expected to come up with a meaning and purpose behind the gathering.

Target 8.7 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development targets human trafficking, forced labour, child labour and modern day slavery to strategically solve problems in the integrated way, said Howard and acknowledged UNICEF, Winrock International and other agencies' role for their contribution in the areas covered by the Alliance 8.7.

“Our objective is to reconcile efforts towards realizing Alliance 8.7,” he stressed and urged the expert team of participants to come up with key/concrete inputs.

Nepal as a pathfinder country

Secretary at the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security (MOLESS) Mr. Mahesh Dahal said he was pleased to note that MOLESS is very much focused on how best it could accelerate actions on rooting out forced labour, forced labour, human trafficking and modern day slavery as the Pathfinder Country for Alliance 8.7.

The excerpts of the Secretary's speech is as follow:

"I am glad to be with all of you this morning in the technical consultation program on Alliance 8.7. As you know that Nepal has joined to Alliance 8.7 as a path finder country to accelerate actions against child labor, forced labor and human trafficking.

i. Let me highlight a few points about Ministry's interventions in this regard:

- Endorsement of National Master Plan for elimination of Child Labour by the Cabinet. A task force has prepared a detailed draft of Action Plan to implement the Master Plan.
- Draft bills for the revision of Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act has been prepared. A task force is working on a draft bill on Forced Labor Act.
- Now we have Labour inspections and labour offices in all provinces
- Inter agency working group (IAWG) lead by MoLESS is working on various aspects of Alliance 8.7 for integrated and collaborative actions.
- Social Security Schemes has been launched
- We are launching Prime Minister Employment Program very soon. Social security is a key component of the program which has very important implications on SDG in general and Alliance 8.7 in particular.

ii. We will need to work in a coordinated manner in order to avoid duplication in interventions and maximize our efforts.

iii. Secretariat of the Alliance 8.7 will be established in Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security for overall coordination, cooperation and collaboration among the key actors and stakeholders of Alliance 8.7.

iv. This technical consultation on Alliance 8.7, with the experts (Insaf Nizam and Nadine) from Fundamental Principles and Right at Work, ILO and resource persons from different ministries

would guide for priority setting and develop implementation plan for accelerated action via alliance 8.7.

- v. I hope the findings of the mapping exercise by Mr Milan Dharel will provide operational structure and implementation modality along with clear roles and responsibilities of the concerned actors and stakeholders of Alliance 8.7 for Nepal as a Pathfinder country; I hope you will have fruitful discussion on it and provide valuable inputs for the improvements.
- vi. Let me reiterate our government's commitment to the SDG goals in general and the Alliance 8.7 in particular. We are eager to work together with all of you for accelerated actions to achieve targets of Alliance 8.7.
- vii. I hope that you will have very open and fruitful deliberation this morning and afternoon. I will be eagerly waiting to observe the tangible output of this interaction program.
- viii. Finally, I would like to thank ILO for continuous cooperation and support in the area of labor, employment and social security. I thank you all and wish you all the best for today's programme.

SESSION TWO: OVERVIEW OF ALLIANCE 8.7 and PATHFINDER COUNTRIES

Alliance 8.7 (Joint presentation by Insaf Nizam and Nadine Osseiran)

Ms Nadine Osseiran, Senior Programme and Operations Officer, ILO/HQ started the presentation with a note that it was really impressive to see the diversity of participants from different backgrounds and the point was to connect the dots that each participant was working on.

The details of her presentation is in **Annex 1**.

How does the Alliance work? (Basic structure, political commitment, GCG, action groups)

Insaf Nizam, Specialist, Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, DWT/Delhi explained that Governments, organizations of employers and workers, UN and international organizations, regional organizations, civil society organizations, research institutions and multinational enterprises comprise the composition of the Alliance.

He further explained about the operational structure and meaning and substance of becoming the pathfinder country and cast light on the before and after status of being such a country.

He explained what is required of to become a pathfinder country is the leadership and commitment to go faster and further by taking others on board and commitment at the national level through the development of appropriate national action plans, policies, pledges and human rights and labour standards.

The presentation is in **Annex 1**.

Observation and feedback:

Q: Purna Nepali (KU)-- Policy and innovations carry a lot of importance. What will be the strategic interventions at the national level for the ILO since it lays stress on the capacity building of CSOs and the government? It is equally important to engage Universities for evidence-based research work and think tank purpose.

Response: Please note that Alliance 8.7 is not a lone ILO initiative. It is a collective initiative and at the Country Level the Secretariat is acted upon by the MOLESS. ILO and other UN Agencies, academia and the diversity of groups that we have in the hall are here to make a collective effort. Important measures undertaken by various organizations is what we want to reflect upon. Of course engaging universities is a good idea.

SESSION THREE : FINDINGS OF MAPPING OF INSTITUTIONS AND THEIR WORK IN THE AREAS OF CHILD LABOUR, FORCED LABOUR AND HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Outcome of Mapping Exercise

Independent researcher Milan Dharel presented on the outcome of mapping exercise and proposed operational strategy for the implementation of SDG Alliance 8.7 agenda and invited participants for discussion.

He began by narrating the context going back to September 2015 when the 17 goals and 169 targets under Sustainable Development Goals were set and touched upon the focus of Target 8.7 which calls for effective measures to end forced labour, modern slavery, human trafficking and child labour in all its forms, including the worst forms of child labour.

He informed the participants that 100 organizations were consulted for research but the research team was able to get respond from 63 only which formed the basis of primary informants.

Meanwhile, National Programme Coordinator of ILO/BRIDGE Project, Narayan Bhattarai took a few minutes to present the latest data, though raw, from the Department of Statistics on 3rd Labour Force Survey which has significantly outlined a fall in the number of forced labour cases by 50% in Nepal.

He mentioned that the adoption of Master Plan on Child Labour, New Labour Law (2018) and National Plan of Action on Combating Human Trafficking (2011-2021) as important yardstick and other legal frameworks under revision were Child Labor Prohibition and Regulation Act (2000), Human Trafficking and Transportation Control Act (2007), Bonded Labor Elimination Act (2002).

One of the key developments of the government is that National Planning Commission has already developed Nepal Road Map on implementation of SDGs, he said which has envisioned to end child labor by 2030 in all sectors through reducing the rate of prevalence of child labor to 22% in 2019, 16% in 2022 and 10% in 2025.

Dharel presented the interventions to be taken at the Federal, Provincial and Municipal levels and presented a national operation overview for Alliance 8.7 and urged the participants to join discussion.

The details of his presentation is in **Annex 2**.

Question and Answer session

Mahendra Bahadur Chitrakar of the Federation of Nepal Brick Industries, expressed concern that reports usually highlighted forced labour in brick kilns. He said the organization was ready to change the status for the good and sought advice to reduce the number.

Krishna Upadhaya inquired that the ILO implemented BRIDGE project reported high number of cases as forced labourers where the latest data from the Bureau of Statistics showed a fall in the number and wanted to know the meeting point.

A participant from CWIN narrated a case from Dhangadi where a 14 year old girl was prevented from being trafficked and handed over to her mother but the same girl was arrested from another border point the next day and again her mother had accompanied her, raising alarm bell whether traffickers were using the mother as the shield. This shows that patterns and practices of trafficking are changing. Victim identification and border security are two intrinsic issues that need to be given close inspection in the days to come. She called for close monitoring at Nepal's airports and tougher regulation at border points be placed to combat increased practices of human trafficking.

Another participant cited media reporting about hundreds of Nepali youth being rescued in India while on their way to Manipur (India) to Myanmar corridor to third countries. This calls for increased coordination and cooperation at the inter-state mechanism.

Responses:

National Programme Coordinator of ILO/BRIDGE project, Mr. Narayan Bhattarai referred to the earlier question and noted that Department of Statistics had incorporated forced labour in its Labour Force survey, an innovative move welcomed by the ILO. He said facts and figures presented during BRIDGE programme and those reported by the bureau of statistics do reconcile and the matter could be further elaborated during one-to-one meeting.

SESSION IV: Addressing forced labour: Current Status and future plan

Mr. Gopal Giri, Under Secretary at the Ministry of Land Management, Cooperative and Poverty Alleviation gave a picturesque detail of the efforts made by the Government of Nepal with respect to addressing forced labour from the Kamaiya and Haliya context.

He viewed that 17 July 2000 was an important date for Kamaiyas or former bonded laborers after the then Prime Minister abolished the Kamaiya system through a proclamation. The number of Kamaiya families awaiting rehabilitation was then 27,570 in Kailali, Kanchanpur, Banke, Bardia and Dang. The rehabilitation package included Kamaiya families with a plot of land, 55 thousand rupees to build a house and one hundred thousand rupees to purchase timber for the house.

Question and Answer:

Anjana Shakya of Him Rights said she conducted one conflict related research on forced labour and found that actors are pervasive beyond border. She asked if the government has conducted any research on cross-border trafficking practices.

Under Secretary Joshi said the government's findings have been conducted within national frontiers.

Another participant wanted to know if the trainings provided by the government for former Kamaiya was related to cottage industries.

Under Secretary Giri said the government listed 35 types of trainings but provided two or three only, mostly mechanical and follow up monitoring has not been done to trace the current status of those trained but assumed they are working.

Sanjay Dahal of Nepal Trade Union Congress observed that it is always advisable to consult employers' organizations to identify the jobs in need so there will not be skills mismatch with



the training. For instance, if the brick entrepreneur says he can hire 150 thousand workers, it could be a reference for the future to see which sectors can consume more human resources, he opined.

Mahendra Bahandur Chitrakar of Brick Association viewed that the trainings provided by I/NGOs were less effective in the case of Kamaiya as more resource went into logistics and less on training.

The details in Annex 3.

SESSION V: National Implementation Plan to Address Human Trafficking:

Under Secretary at the Ministry of Women, Children and Elderly Citizens, Krishna Prasad Bhusal highlighted the constitutional and legal framework in place for social justice and the right for all citizens to be treated fairly and yet expressed concern that trafficking was still a serious problem in Nepal. Moverover, the government has been exploiting its bodies at home and embassies and consulates abroad to reach out to citizens who are trafficked or in difficult situation. With governments at province and local level, it is now time they were mobilized and capacitated to contribute on Alliance 8.7, he emphasized.

National Action Plan against trafficking is in place in line with the spirit of the constitution. The Ministry does not have data on how many have been rehabilitated. There is information gap

He said the five key areas of the National Action Plan against Trafficking include:

- **Prevention**

There is a system in place for monitoring in areas that are identified as high risk districts. The Ministry of Women, Children and Elderly Citizens publishes bulletins, hosts toll-free numbers for reporting purposes and produces public service announcements as well as conducts awareness programmes, together with Nepal Police and other actors on the theme to lay stress on prevention.

- **Protection**

A total of 732 local committees, 22628 child clubs and 62 child protection committees in 10 districts have been established to mobilize communities to act against trafficking and take preventive moves. Protection centres have availed services to more than six thousand children.

- **Legal action**

The Ministry reported that legal reporting system is gradually improving with increased number of cases reported. The Civil Code (Muluki Ain) has been revised to make it timely and Human Trafficking Control Act has been tabled in parliament for revision. The reporting pattern has increased as multiple agencies, including the National Human Rights Commission, Nepal Police, Department of Foreign Employment and others have been documenting and reporting on a regular pace. Likewise, the government has endorsed a UN Convention on International Organized Crime.

- **Capacity development**

Mr. Bhusal said responsible officials and employees have been oriented on human trafficking mechanism and there was an increase in participation at national and international seminars and events that helps to enhance the capacity of actors. On top of the trainings provided by NGOs against trafficking, he said women's groups and cooperatives were using public forums to relay information against trafficking.

- **Coordination and cooperation**

There is increased coordination between the government and civil society organizations to act on trafficking though there is an increased need to enhance coordination and collaboration with cross-border agencies and actors to act against trafficking.

Challenges

The Ministry has fallen short of carrying out a detailed documentation mainly because the detailed action plan came after three years. Other fronts requiring improvement, according to the Under Secretary are with

- Coordination,
- Establishment of integrated data system,
- Lack of uniformity in information dissemination and
- Lack of private sector's participation in expediting efforts against human trafficking.
- Lack of employment opportunities at home which call strong measures to generate employment at home.
- Need for increased intelligence assistance to help the police identify and arrest trafficking rackets.

Opportunities

- Three tiers of government can now work in tandem against trafficking.
- There is increased awareness against trafficking.
- More than 50 projects are acting against trafficking.
- Increased knowledge on ICT optimized to trace the human trafficking racket.

Way Forward

- The country is now under the federal system means the Action Plan needs a revision to spell out the role of different entities.
- There is increased need for the government and NGOs to tie up efforts to effectively implement the Action Plan and document the achievements.
- Local bodies and their representatives need to be oriented and trained to develop a strategy and action plan to control human trafficking at the local level.
- There is a need for establishing a data management system at the local level.
- Generation of decent jobs within the country is necessary to minimize foreign employment.
- There is a need for establishing a system to share the reports of NGOs in a common folder.
- Establish a mechanism to report the return of trafficked person
- Establish a rehabilitation centre in all seven provinces with boarding facility.
- There is a need for developing a guidelines to train various officials.

Under Secretary Bhusal noted that coordination and cooperation under Alliance 8.7 provides all actors the opportunity to reconcile the gap that has prevailed.

Questions and Answers:

ATWIN- Benu Maya Gurung

Reintegration of those who fall victim to forced labour or trafficking is a challenge. We urge the government to endorse UN Parallel Protocol related to repatriation. Likewise it is hightime the government endorsed Forced Labour Protocol.

Anjana Shakya of Himrights- I urge the Ministry and the CID to look into data as to how many are actually trafficked and how many of them are rehabilitated.

Krishna Hari Sharma of Anti Human Trafficking Bureau said he has been hearing for ages that the number of trafficked is 4000 and the number of children who hit streets is 5000 per year

and questioned if there was any research on this or if it was not high time research was done to come up with the authentic figures.

Mayana- (UNICEF) “We need local level planning and budget to prevent trafficking and prepare them better for shelter, programmes and reactive response.

Who is leading the operational plan at the country level is the government so it is upon all actors to play the role to strengthen the government at effectively leading the Alliance 8.7. This can be done through massive community mobilization and use of community radios that exist at the local level.

Moreover, Nepal has a provision of compulsory education law and this can be tapped as well to raise awareness against child labour, forced labour, trafficking and modern day slavery. Hence it calls for NGOs, child clubs, police and all other actors to come together for prevention strategy.”

Under Secretary Bhusal agreed to the feedback and said the Ministry also viewed that prevention was the best option and it was equally important to empower the local bodies with suitable programmes, budget and planning to sensitize the people at all levels through awareness.

SESSION VI: Implementation Plan for Elimination of Child Labour

Under Secretary at the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security, Sujan Jojiju made the presentation on the Implementation Plan for elimination of child labour.

Stating that the strategic objectives were already clear, he focused on the planned actions to achieve the strategic objectives and explained the results and list of activities under each objective:

Strategic Objectives	Results	List of activities
1 Improved policy, legal and institutional framework related to elimination of child labour and ensure effective implementation	<p>1.1 Policy and legal framework related to elimination of child labour will have been reviewed, revised and drafted.</p> <p>1.2 Institutional structure and human resource will be ensured.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amend the child labour prohibition act in line with the constitution and spirit of federalism. • Draft policy, law and action plan to eliminate child labour that can be implemented at the provincial and local level. • Synchronise the age and other aspects in the criminal law, procedural law and other acts and regulations related to child labour.

	<p>1.3 Provisioned and brought into use disaggregated data related to child labour</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strike an agreement for monitoring, rescue, return and rehabilitation of child labour at inter-country level/MoU/Guidelines. • Declare child labour free zones, industries, enterprises, child labour free certification. • Child labour elimination committee established at province and local level. • Establish a joint task force at the office of Attorney General for child labour investigation and punishment. • Committee/Task Force established to achieve SDG 8.7 from Federal to local level. • Conduct child labour survey in every three years. • Update data on child labour through Local employment service and information centres. • Ensure an integrated information dissemination system incorporating education, health, agriculture and other sectors through MOLESS at Federal and Social Development Ministry at Provincial level. • Update the monitoring and review of data related to child labour and legal action undertaken.
<p>2. Enhance capacity of actors for Child Labour Elimination</p>	<p>2.1 Capacity of government bodies and stakeholders concerned at all three levels and master plan developed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance capacity through the development of modular training and resource development focused on child labour and thematic subjects. • Organize training to labour inspectors, police and judges and other government officials on child labour monitoring, rescue, investigation and penalization. • Organize exposure visits for learning on good practices of child labour elimination.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize orientation programmes for local judicial committee members, people elected representatives, federal, provincial and local agencies, trade unions and employers' organizations on prevention of child labour, certification of child labour free products etc.
<p>3. conducted search, monitoring rescue and rehabilitation of children caught in child labour.</p> <p>4. Provide assistance through direct support programme to children and their family identified vulnerable to child labour</p> <p>5 Coordination and network of stakeholders and actors established</p>	<p>3.1 Status of children in child labour identified for informed details.</p> <p>3.2 Identified child labours rescued and rehabilitated in their family</p> <p>3.3 Certain areas/district to be declared child labour free zone</p> <p>3.4 Monitor and penalize those practising child labour in formal and informal sector</p> <p>4.1 Targetted families became aware of the need for child labour elimination.</p> <p>4.2 Special child labour cases identified and dealt accordingly through special programmes</p> <p>4.3 Special child labour cases reduced gradually</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Child labour mapping done at province and federal level in every six months and updated. Regular search, monitoring and rescue of children done in coordination with local bodies. Mobilized civil and police child helpline, search and rescue centre Felicated child labour free industries, products at the local and district levels on the World Day against Child Labour. Provided conditional grant to local agencies who propose to work to eliminate child labour and conduct regular monitoring on the status of child labour. Coordinate with FNCCI, FNCSI, CNI and other employers' organizations to eliminate child labour in the formal sector. Provide free legal aid and consultation service for child labour litigation and action. Coordinate and monitor with child clubs, committee for elimination of child labour in informal sector. Publicity activities conducted through different forms of media to raise awareness on harmful effects of child labour and orientation programmes conducted. Develop a profile of children in child labour and the vulnerables

	<p>4.4 Psychology against child labour developed in children</p> <p>5 Network of actors and stakeholders on child labour elimination established.</p> <p>5.2 National standards for the use of social media developed.</p> <p>5.3 Network members conducted programmes in a coordinated way and avoided overlapping.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inform children about social security scheme and make efforts to integrate them. • Mobilize police and transport sector to prevent child/ren wondering alone in search of job. • Use child labour returnees as change makers to generate awareness • Child clubs assisted, teachers supported to organize events and awareness to eliminate child labour. • Mechanism established to maintain privacy of child labourers • Guidelines developed for the prudent use of social media. • Monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of National Master Plan on Elimination of Child Labour and activities of network members conducted.
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He underscored the Ministry strongly foresees the possibility to do away with forced labour by 2030 and child labour by 2025.

He said the Ministry has undertaken a number of initiatives to spearhead its drive against child labour, forced labour, trafficking and modern day slavery but the Ministry is not a lone player and we need your support in this effort.

The government has already decided to run Employment Service Centres in all 753 units across the country and these centres can be activated to provide information related to children. It is necessary to see what action has been taken against what violence. Identifying vulnerable groups and the context that leads to trafficking is important. What is taken as a good practice in India may not necessarily be applicable in the Nepali context. In order to streamline the capacity building efforts, the Ministry has developed an integrated training manual and urges all actors and stakeholders to make the use of this.

With increasing use of social media, children see value in earning money at an early age when they should be at school. For instance, transport helpers who are under-aged say they have no interest on studies but love to work which calls for the need to change the mentality. This instance alone calls for the need to think from out of the box, her underlined.

Questions and answers

Gomawati Pun (Srijana) Women Forum for Women in Nepal (WOFOWON):

“The entertainment industry is not treated as a decent employment sector when a whooping number of men and women are engaged. What is of concern is the security of women while returning home at night hours. The Ministry is requested to look into the safety and security of these women.”

Bharat Adhikari- Resource output is a challenge. Reintegration for sustainable rehabilitation should be a priority for trafficked victims as well as other actors. Reintegration of the child is more sustainable when family members are taken care of.

Bidur Karki of GEFONT said rehabilitation of children as workers was a challenge and opined that if a child working in the transport sector wants to work early and not study, adjustments should be made in line with the best practices.

A participant from CIWIS said reintegration of children back into family and society should be linked to the interest of a child whether he or she wants to work in the formal or informal sector in the future and tailor rehabilitation programmes in line with the interest of the child. “Given that there are only 10-12 labour inspection offices in the country, monitoring the situation of children across the country is an arduous task for the government and thus responsibility of monitoring and evaluation of rehabilitation interventions should be handed over to 753 local bodies.”

Sita Lama- (GEFONT) Export of carpets is done through the certification from Rugmark Foundation. An additional oversight is required to ensure that there are no child workers employed by carpet industries.

A participant from Good Weave Foundation said they have been inspecting factories and supply chains and noted that no such case had been found.

Another stakeholder viewed that there are a few cases where women migrant workers return with a child and establishing the identity of such children is not easy. She asked if the child can be considered as social remittance?

Response

Under Secretary at MOLESS, Sujan Jujju said he acknowledged their concerns. The security concern of women workers returning home at night is genuine. The Ministry will play its role but there are other agencies who are involved in this to ensure the dignity of workers and viewed that the Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Women, Children and Elderly Citizens and

possibly other agencies could work together. In the case of migrant returnees coming home with babies, he urged the participants to formally register the cases for government action.

He said the government has the jurisdiction for monitoring and certification so it holds the right to say where there is any case of child labour in the carpet or other industry. He viewed that employment provisions set forth by FNCCI and its affiliates mandates that enterprises not to use child labour or forced labour so just because the child claims to enjoy working cannot be the sole factor to take the case for granted.

GROUP WORK

PO at ILO Country Office for Nepal, Bina Kunwar Thapa thanked the participants and respondents for their inputs and divided the team into a group of three to work out the PRIORITIES for the next 2-3 years under Alliance 8.7 as well as provide feedback on Milan’s presentation.

Group A	Group B	Group C
How can you contribute as an institution to address child labour?	What will be your priorities to combat forced labour and trafficking?	What can we do under Alliance 8.7 mechanism?
Presentation at the Plenary		
<p>1.1 Result: Laws and policies revision</p> <p>1 National child Labour Act Federal Laws aligning with national laws by 2019 (Consultation workshop, Bridge School Programme planned) IAWG/WE/GFI/NGF</p> <p>2 Coherence between child labour policy and education laws in terms of children definition (age) by children (Child labour inspection, auditing) GFI/NGF</p> <p>3 Child labour free municipalities (10 municipalities) by 2020</p>	<p>Priority area should be the revision of Foreign Employment Act and other related acts that leave no loopholes for any space for force labour or human trafficking. MoUs and bilateral agreements is essential with destination countries. Mapping of high risk groups needs to be identified and constantly monitored. This could include boys as well as men. Dimension of human trafficking is widening and hence one of the strong ways to check this is through decent job creation at home. For instance, migrant returnees are</p>	<p>It is essential to establish a support secretariat under the Ministry of Labour and Employment. There is a provision of Labour and Social Development Committee headed by Deputy Mayor at the Municipal Level. This Committee should incorporate maximum stakeholders and the Task Force that it creates should not miss out the representatives of workers and employers. There is a provision already for this Committee so instead of forming a new one, it would be wise to use the existing framework in place.</p>

<p>IAWG/SAN/GFI/FNCCI/ITUCC Half yearly monitoring</p> <p>Result 1.2 Human Resource and Institutional Structure</p> <p>1 Formation of committee at province and local levels for child labour inspection (Reintegration program guide) NGF/GFI</p> <p>2 Establish committee for child labour monitoring and rescue (Formation of monitoring guidelines) WINROCK</p>	<p>supported by the government to find jobs. In the case of Nepal the vulnerability has increased because birthday of children is increased to push boys and girls into employment.</p> <p>Integrated data is required on forced labour and human trafficking. Similarly, labour committees need to be established and their functioning ensured. Priority needs to be accorded on integrating vocational education. Increasing access of children on quality education needs to be promoted. Employment Promotion Centres need to be strengthened. Economic empowerment of families will help to reduce forced labour and human trafficking.</p>	<p>(Refer to the hard copy submitted by the team)</p>
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On behalf of the MOLESS, Mr. Sujan Jujiju thanked all for their inputs and the group work. “We’ll incorporate the ideas together and galvanize efforts towards collaborating with different agencies and organizations in combating child labour, forced labour, human trafficking and modern day slavery,” he stressed.

The next steps identified were:

1. Formation of a high-level Alliance 8.7 coordination committee with members from 4-5 concerned ministries, representatives of workers, employers, civil society organizations, and UN agencies within two months. This committee will meet at least twice a year and will discuss about national integrated plans in each of the three areas of child labour, bonded labour, and human trafficking. Furthermore, it will review the progress related to SDG Target 8.7, coordinate amongst concerned stakeholders to avoid duplication,

and take pertinent decisions to address the challenges related to the implementation of programmes.

2. Establishment of the Secretariat at the MOLESS for Alliance 8.7 coordination. In the future, it could be moved to another Ministry, as per the decision of the high-level Alliance 8.7 coordination committee.
3. Each lead Ministry (MOLESS on child labour, Ministry of Women on human trafficking, and Ministry of Land Management on bonded labour) is going to develop an integrated work plan for 2019 (including resources and interventions of government and non-government agencies) in consultation with the concerned stakeholders. This plan will include working with the newly formed provincial and local governments and their capacity enhancement in various areas

Closing Remarks

Programme and Operations Officer at ILO Headquarters Nadine osseiran thanked MOLESS, Ministry of Women, Children and Elderly Citizens, Land Management, Cooperatives and Poverty Alleviation for the support and commitments on Alliance 8.7. Stating that everyone is learning from the process, Nadine said Nepal was second after Madagascar in expressing readiness to be in the list of pathfinder countries and called it an opportunity for all stakeholders to join hands to make a better day for children, workers, women and men through the realization of Alliance 8.7.

Annex 1 : OVERVIEW OF ALLIANCE 8.7 and PATHFINDER COUNTRIES

Annex 2: PRESENTATION ON MAPPING EXERCISE

Annex 3: PRESENTATION FORCED LABOUR: Current Status and future plan