



SUMMARY REPORT THE PACIFIC CONSULTATION ON ALLIANCE 8.7

Ending child labour, forced labour, modern slavery and human trafficking & Preparing for the 4th Global Conference on the Sustained Eradication of Child Labour

3-5 October 2017
Novotel Hotel, Nadi, Fiji

A. INTRODUCTION

1. In September 2015, world leaders adopted the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): 17 interrelated goals and 169 associated targets to guide global development. SDG 8.7 calls on governments to: *Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms.*
2. The Alliance 8.7 is a global coalition committed to an inclusive global initiative that brings together all those working towards the sustainable elimination of forced labour, modern slavery, human trafficking and child labour. It was launched in New York, in September 2016. The Alliance sets out to be inclusive, involving the governments, workers' and employers' organizations, UN agencies, regional organizations, partners for development, the private sector, civil society organizations, academia, experts, the media and other actors supporting the aims of SDG 8.7.
3. Against this backdrop and in order to galvanize political support and strengthen multi-stakeholder action on Target 8.7 of the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development, the ILO with the support of ILO Constituents in Fiji, organized a Pacific Islands sub-regional Consultation on Alliance 8.7 from 03-05 October 2017, in Nadi, Fiji, as a precursor to the Global alliance 8.7 conference to be held in Argentina from the 14-16 November 2017. Similar regional consultations were organized in Asia, Africa and Latin America in 2016.
4. The Pacific Consultation on Alliance 8.7 was attended by government representatives, leaders of employers' and workers' organizations, including the 5 Pacific Island Countries that have not ratified Fundamental Convention 182, namely Tuvalu, Tonga, Palau, Marshall Islands and Cook Islands. Other representatives from development partner organizations, civil society and the media in Fiji, the ILO Assistant Director General and Regional Director for Asia Pacific, the ILO Specialists from HQ and ROAP also attended. Event planning, coordination and logistics support was provided by the ILO Director and team from Suva Office.¹

¹ Agenda and Participant list attached as Annex 1 & 2

B. PROCESS OF THE PACIFIC CONSULTATION ON ALLIANCE 8.7

5. The Pacific Consultation on Alliance 8.7 was organised under seven main sessions:
 - 5.1. Session 1: Situating the End of Child Labour and Forced Labour, Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking Within The Framework of the SDGs
 - 5.2. Session 2: The ILO's Forced and Child Labour Conventions: A Normative Framework for Realising SDG Target 8.7
 - 5.3. Session 3: Child Labour and Forced Labour in the Rural and Urban Economies
 - 5.4. Session 4: Migration and Trafficking
 - 5.5. Session 5: Monitoring And Measuring Impact through Data and Statistics
 - 5.6. Session 6: The IV Global Conference on the Sustained Eradication of Child Labour
 - 5.7. Session 7: Strategic Compliance through Labour Inspection
6. Sessions 1 to 5 included panel discussions with panellists selected from a range of organisations in the Pacific including UNICEF, UNDP, UNOHCHR, US Embassy, Government Ministries representing Labour, Children's Welfare and Statistics, Workers' and Employers' organisations, and civil society organisations.
7. Session 6 involved group discussions on the way forward and a plenary on the Pacific representation at the upcoming IV Global Conference on the Sustained Eradication of Child Labour in Argentina. Session 7 involved technical presentations and group exercises on conducting labour inspections, and in particular inspections for child labour and forced labour.
8. All sessions were followed either by group work or discussions in plenary. The Pacific Alliance 8.7 Consultation concluded with a summary of key points from the ILO and messages from tripartite partners.

C. OUTCOMES OF THE PACIFIC CONSULTATION ON ALLIANCE 8.7

9. The Pacific Alliance 8.7 Consultation created awareness on SDG 8.7 and promoted the importance of accelerating the pace towards achieving SDG target 8.7 taking into account the important role of Governments, social partners and other organizations. The Consultation promoted tripartite plus cooperation and put forward clear priority actions to achieve SDG 8.7 in the region.
10. The Pacific Alliance 8.7 Consultation provided stakeholders with the opportunity to exchange and share knowledge, to build partnerships and share innovative intervention models and collaborating methods needed to achieve target 8.7 of the 2030 Agenda. Participants improved their technical skills for strategic labour inspection and conducting child labour inspections. Participants also improved their knowledge of child labour and forced labour issues occurring in their countries and means to address these issues.
11. The Pacific Alliance 8.7 Consultation provided a platform for countries to discuss possible pledges for the upcoming IV Global Conference on the Sustained Eradication of Child Labour in Argentina, and deliberate on the Pacific representation at this forum.
12. Although more work is needed to elaborate and advance the operationalization of Alliance 8.7 in the Pacific, the Consultation allowed participants to start discussions on the Pacific Alliance 8.7 and provide recommendations on the way forward.

D. SUMMARY OF PRIORITY ACTIONS TO ACHIEVE SDG 8.7 IN THE PACIFIC REGION

13. Over the course of the Consultation, participant deliberations resulted in identifying ten broad priority actions that need to be supported and undertaken in the Pacific to achieve SDG 8.7 to eliminate the worst forms of child labour, forced labour, modern slavery and human trafficking, including:

14. Strengthening partnership and collaboration

14.1. Alliance 8.7 should build on existing mechanisms and on what other agencies are doing and links closely to the UNCRC especially Articles 32 (economic exploitation), 34 (CSEC), 35 (abduction, sale & trafficking), 36 (other forms of exploitation), and other international treaties- Palermo Protocol, CEDAW, and link closely with other SDGs.

14.2. Partnerships and collaboration within countries and between countries in the region should be strengthened to share information, experiences and best practices through south to south cooperation and to advocate as one Pacific Voice.

14.3. Partners should recognise that working on child labour issues can strengthen tri-partism and dialogue among tripartite and plus partners, and requires partners to collaborate strategically, find synergies, to compromise on conflicting issues and agree to what will work for all partners so agencies do not compete for the same resources and time and resources are used more effectively.

15. Preparing countries for ratification

15.1. Currently 181 out of 187 ILO member states have ratified Convention No. 182. Of the 6 remaining countries, 5 are in the Pacific. The ILO Pacific and Regional Offices have prioritised the ratification of Convention No. 182 on the elimination of the worst forms of child labour as a main action to achieve SDG 8.7. Ratification by remaining countries will create a historic milestone for the world as this will be the first ever global Conventions to be ratified and is heroic because this is a daunting task. Ratification is recommended of the remaining ILO member states and will show political commitment and allow follow up actions to be supported by the ILO.

15.2. The five Pacific Island Countries who have not ratified Convention No. 182 identified the following actions to be undertaken to support ratification:²

“...challenge ILO to help us help you”

15.2.1. Address the data gap on child labour and forced labour;

15.2.2. Create knowledge and awareness of Convention No. 182, its implications and obligations with government leaders, parliamentarians, social partners and the general public and communities;

15.2.3. Build the capacity of tri-partite partners and strengthen tripartite structures and social dialogue;

15.2.4. Review relevant legislation and advocate for relevant reform, prepare ratification instruments and support the application of the Convention.

16. Building information, data and statistics

16.1. Information on child labour, forced labour, migrant workers and human trafficking is lacking in the Pacific. 62 million children in Asia-Pacific still work in child labour; 28 million of these children are in hazardous work. There is no data to elaborate how many of these millions of victims are in the Pacific, although one can safely assume that the millions are mainly present in Asia.

² We should note that other countries who have ratified C 182 need the same support to address data gap, create knowledge and awareness, strengthen legislation and enforcement, and build capacity to implement C 182.

- 16.2. Currently the ILO has coordinated child labour studies and Rapid Assessments in Fiji, PNG, Solomon Islands, Kiribati and Samoa where incidences of child labour, including the worst forms of child labour have been detected to varying degrees in the different countries.
- 16.3. Countries such as Fiji have made significant progress in data collection, including variables into national surveys such as the Employment and Unemployment Surveys, National Census and Household Listing Exercise which capture information on children who are working/ in economic activity, and has also established a national child labour data base.
- 16.4. Generally for all PICs, data on child labour, forced labour, modern slavery and trafficking is needed and databases established, centralised or strengthened.

17. Improving awareness, advocacy, visibility

- 17.1. Child labour has not had the visibility that it needs and advocacy efforts need to be developed that will influence government to prioritise child labour into sectoral plans- poverty, employment, health, education- and ensure that there is political will to ratify or apply the child labour Conventions and to achieve SDG 8.7.
- 17.2. Innovative awareness programmes should be developed that influence behaviour change through local clerics, teachers, community workers and a wide range of stakeholders who are involved in helping people understand the issues and the Conventions should be simplified and translated into local language.
- 17.3. General public awareness campaigns should be organised on minimum age, child labour, reporting, referral, competent authority and targeted awareness campaigns conducted in communities, schools, with teachers, community leaders, church leaders, employers and workers.

18. Enhancing resources and capacity

- 18.1. Resources and capacity has to be strengthened in PICs to be able to achieve SDG 8.7. This includes expanding human resources, building capacity of labour inspectors, training, strengthening or establishing committees, funding for actions, establishing data bases, conducting research and awareness.
- 18.2. Increasing and leveraging resources is required to address the resource constraint and PICs with the support of the ILO should leverage resources for a regional Alliance 8.7 project to assist countries achieve Alliance 8.7.

19. Strengthening legislation, enforcement and monitoring

- 19.1. Child Labour Conventions No.138 (Minimum Age) and No. 182 (Worst Forms of Child Labour) need to be implemented in law and practice through strengthening labour laws (conducting legislative reviews) and addressing weak legislation, weak enforcement and low compliance.
- 19.2. Capacity should be built on exploring the issue of business and human rights and exploitative conditions which may exist in supply chains in agriculture, manufacturing, in tourism sectors etc. and developing relevant approaches including codes of conduct and policies for employers, child labour monitoring, child labour inspection systems and procedures.

20. Ensuring access to quality education for all children

- 20.1. The challenge for children in PICs is to access higher education due to the remoteness of the islands, poor basic school facilities, untrained teachers, poor access to technology and communication, with most high schools and tertiary institutions only available in urban centres.

- 20.2. There is a need to examine what needs to be done to ensure that children are supported to receive a good education and are prevented from dropping out of school. Education and skills training should be provided for out of school children in child labour.
- 20.3. All governments need to allocate a significant part of the national budget for free and quality education for all children. There is a strong link between achieving SDG 8.7 and the SDG goals on education and youth employment and this should be elaborated.

21. Providing employment, decent work and social protection

- 21.1. Although the Consultation did not explore poverty and decent work as a thematic area, nonetheless, links to these issues were highlighted in other sessions. In particular, participants stressed the need to break the vicious cycle of poverty and child labour. The need for employment opportunities especially for families and for young people, for fair pay and decent work was stressed.
- 21.2. The PICs are characterised by a large urban poor in informal settlements with low wages who are struggling to survive. Increasingly there is a problem of child labour stemming from these informal communities such as in Fiji, Samoa, PNG and Solomon Islands. In rural economies, although data is scarce, there is anecdotal evidence of child labour in agriculture such as oil palm, coffee and tea plantations in PNG, and in fishing and diving in Fiji and linked to logging camps in Solomon Islands. In most cases these are children whose work or exploitation is through family or customary practices.
- 21.3. The rising trend of seasonal workers to Australia and NZ is indicative of the poverty that exists in rural and urban economies and the need to migrate for decent work. Seasonal workers leave behind a vulnerable population that could otherwise be avoided if employment opportunities was available in PICs. The link between migration and human trafficking in the Pacific should be elaborated further.

*“Because each of us can make a difference,
each of us must make a difference”*

22. Accelerating action

- 22.1. The Consultation advocated that actions can start today by renewing the Pacific resolve to achieve SDG 8.7. The commitment is to eliminate the worst forms of child labour by 2025 and Pacific Big Ocean States could start by declaring ‘BOSS’ as zero-child labour states.
- 22.2. PICs need an action plan to eliminate the worst forms of child labour by 2025. Actions are needed that are holistic and provide support for children, families, communities- support is needed by all partners (UN agencies, civil society etc.) A coherent strategy will include broad-based integrated policies (poverty, employment, youth, migration, gender, decent work, education etc.), strengthening the knowledge base, enhancing partnerships, creating systematic ways of monitoring the situation, collaborating with partners, synergising efforts etc.
- 22.3. Actions need to be innovative. Need to think out of the box and not apply ‘business as usual’- using new approaches, new initiatives and address new and emerging issues such as mobile service providers and internet apps which making trafficking of children easier.

23. Committing ILO support

- 23.1. The ILO Regional Director for ROAP, announced that the ILO regional office stands ready to provide support as needed. Staff at ILO HQ has been working on pulling Alliance 8.7 together and technical support and otherwise can be mobilised by the office.
- 23.2. Participants acknowledged that to achieve SDG 8.7 the technical support from the ILO, including the support to leverage financial resources for country actions and for a Pacific Alliance 8.7 project is critical. Participants requested for a clear commitment from the ILO on the type of support that could be provided by the ILO to achieve SDG 8.7.

E. PACIFIC REPRESENTATION TO THE IV GLOBAL CONFERENCE ON THE SUSTAINED ERADICATION OF CHILD LABOUR IN ARGENTINA, 14-16 NOVEMBER 2017

24. Since 1997, countries around the world have shared knowledge on policies and good practices, and have committed to eliminate child labour in a series of global conferences held in Oslo (1997), The Hague (2010) and Brasilia (2013). The IV Global Conference on the Sustained Eradication of Child Labour will be organized by the Government of Argentina and will be held in Buenos Aires on 14-16 November 2017.
25. While significant progress has been made globally in the fight against all forms of child labour between 2000 and 2012, with ILO constituents having increasingly adopted and implemented integrated strategies and coordinated policies to combat child labour the goal that was set to eliminate it in its worst forms by 2016 was not achieved. Under the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) of the 2030 Agenda, UN Member States, employers' and workers' organizations, as well as civil society organizations, are urged to eliminate child labour by 2025, and forced labour, modern slavery and human trafficking by 2030.
26. In this framework, it was agreed that the IV Global Conference should cover both the sustained eradication of child labour and the elimination of forced labour and, in this context, it will also address the issue of the quality of youth employment.
27. The ILO, with the support of the government of Argentina is funding the four ILO member states characterised as Least Developed Countries- Tuvalu, Kiribati, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu. Currently only Samoa, Solomon Islands and Fiji have registered to attend the IV Global Conference. LDC countries- Tuvalu, Kiribati, and Vanuatu- need to register as soon as possible.
28. Participants agreed in principle that Fiji and Samoa with other participating Pacific countries could represent the PICs at the IV Global Conference but stressed the need for endorsement from their Ministers regarding representation.³
29. Participants were also supportive of a regional pledge for ratification and other actions, which they would need to review before endorsing.
30. Possible pledges from the Pacific at the IV Global Conference included declaration of a Zero-Child Labour State by 2025, develop a Strategic Plan to Address Child Labour in the Informal Economy, establish a Child Labour Unit, and Ratify Convention No. 182.

³ Solomon Is recommended that Samoa represent the PICs at the IV Global Conference. According to the ILO Suva, in principle the ILO can support LDC only. However if countries agree that Samoa should speak on behalf of the 11 Pacific countries, the ILO Suva office will negotiate with ILO HQ to fund the delegation's participation to the IV Global Conference.

F. BRIEF SUMMARY OF SESSION 7: STRATEGIC COMPLIANCE THROUGH LABOUR INSPECTION

31. The objective of session 7 on labour inspection was to develop draft national labour inspection strategies towards the elimination of child and forced labour based on international standards, best practice and national experience in the region. Country representatives deliberated on child labour or forced labour issues, discussing both positive and negative influences, identifying stakeholders and interventions to be undertaken. The table below collates the various country and group discussions:

Child labour or forced labour issues	Factors that contribute to compliance and prevent noncompliance	Factors that prevent compliance and contribute to noncompliance	Stakeholders	Interventions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Copra and betel nut harvesting • Sugar cane harvesting • Small scale fishing/ family subsistence • Fishing and diving • Construction work (outer islands) • Alluvial mining • Construction work (apprenticeships) • Loading and offloading cargo/ Taxi boys • Child vendor selling local products • Pick pocketing • Babysitting/ caring for younger siblings • Attending to patients/ sick people • Mechanical and automotive workshop business • Car wash • Bus conductors • Scavenging at dump sites • CSEC • Child sex tourism • Dancing groups • Women in massage parlours • Stevedoring- project workers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Core Conventions ratified • Minimum age established • Labour inspection system established • Laws elaborated • Knowledge of child labour • Stakeholder collaboration • Child labour policy in company policy • Compulsory education • Resources to increase number of Labour Inspectors • Lead agency has clear mandate • Awareness to community/ public • Fair trade certification • Culture, community and church values 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poverty • Low income of families • Lack of national laws e.g. regulating small fishing vessels • Remote rural areas/ remoteness and isolation • Inadequate capacity of Labour Inspectors • Lack of awareness • Cultural norms • Dysfunctional families • Inadequate monitoring • Lack of resources • Attraction of quick and easy money • Lack of awareness • Poor collaboration • Need for agencies to strengthen collaboration • Compulsory education not enforced • Role and supporting legislation for lead agency not clear 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Labour • Ministry of Education • Other Government Ministries- Women, Children and Social Welfare/ Family; Transport; Agriculture; Internal Affairs • Ombudsman Office • Law enforcement agencies- police, judiciary • Community leaders, parents, churches, teachers • Workers unions • Employers organisations; Copra exporters • Civil Society Groups- Save the Children, Samoa Victims Support Group, Homes of Hope, etc. • Media 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ratify C182 • Strengthen national legislation • Include child labour priority in DWCP • Establish a national task force, child labour unit • Convene national tripartite consultations on Alliance 8.7 • Train labour inspectors and OSH inspectors on child labour and forced labour • Conduct information sharing and awareness for private sector, for communities • Strengthen collaboration and interagency sharing • Train workers and employers • Enforce legislation • Target buyers and sellers/ supply chain • Media campaign

G. IMMEDIATE WAY FORWARD & RECOMMENDATIONS

32. As the way forward, participants recommended the following immediate (short term) actions:
- 32.1. Form a tri-partite plus Alliance 8.7 in the Pacific or Pacific Regional Committee and identify stakeholders and their roles, share experiences, best practices, knowledge and information; and promote a regional exchange programme;
 - 32.2. For non-ratified countries, advocate for the ratification of Convention No.182 through political awareness during the ILO Suva Director's visit to non-ratified countries scheduled for 2017;
 - 32.3. Formulate Decent Work Country Programmes that include the elimination of child labour as a country priority outcome;
 - 32.4. Conduct a quick review of existing relevant research and materials, and catalogue and make these resources available from one focal point/ database;
 - 32.5. Increase and leverage resources for actions and develop a dedicated project⁴ that can facilitate technical knowledge sharing between Fiji with other countries; using Fiji as a hub, share experiences among the individual countries through south to south cooperation;
 - 32.6. Develop a regional plan to standardize inspections. ILO to assist by coordinating a centralised database or website to help all countries;
 - 32.7. Design a regional child labour research plan with technical support from ILO for data collection and methodology;
 - 32.8. Facilitate the development of a Regional Action Plan to eliminate child labour and aligning National Action Plans to eliminate child labour;
 - 32.9. Appoint goodwill ambassadors in the fight against child labour such as sports personalities and high profile celebrities.
33. Participants were requested to report back to countries and provide urgent feedback to the ILO Suva office and Decent Work Specialist prior to the IV Global Conference.
34. END⁵

⁴ During the Consultation, participants highlighted successes of the TACKLE project and the benefits of having a dedicated child labour project. Although there were calls from the floor (Fiji) for another phase of the TACKLE project, it is recommended that a new regional project be formulated that focuses on eliminating the worst forms of child labour.

⁵ It should be noted that during the lifetime of the TACKLE project phases (7 years) and the Pacific sub-regional child labour and trafficking project (1 year) there were various child labour Rapid Assessments, training workshops, sub-regional child labour and trafficking forums, and capacity building activities. Country contexts on child labour are in RA and forum reports and concept notes have been developed for national and Pacific regional projects, providing some guidance to the way forward for the Pacific.

ANNEX 1: AGENDA

PACIFIC CONSULTATION ON ALLIANCE 8.7

Ending child labour, forced labour, modern slavery and human trafficking and preparing for the 4th Global Conference on the Sustained Eradication of Child Labour

03-05 October 2017, Novotel hotel, Nadi, Fiji

DAY 1 Tuesday 03 October 2017	
08:30 – 09:00	Registration
09:00 – 09:30	Opening Session <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Welcome remarks – Mr. Donglin Li, Director, ILO Office for Pacific Island Countries• Speech – Mr. Sheldon Yett, UNICEF Representative, Pacific Island Countries• Speech – Mr. D. James Bjorkman, Representative, US Embassy Suva• Speech – Ms. Salaseini Daunabuna, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Employment, Productivity and Industrial Relations, Fiji• Chief Guest – Ms. Tomoko Nishimoto, Assistant Director-General and Regional Director, ILO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, Bangkok
09:30 – 10:00	Group photo, Coffee/tea and Networking
10:00 – 10:45	<p>Session 1: Situating the end of child labour and forced labour, modern slavery and human trafficking within the framework of the SDGs</p> <p>Objective: This session will ensure that all participants are aware of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with a special focus on those goals that are linked to the achievement of Target 8.7 on ending child labour and forced labour, modern slavery and human trafficking. The session will provide an overview of the relevant international treaties. It will also identify the scope of the problem and challenges to achieving Target 8.7 specific to the Pacific Islands region.</p> <p>This session will introduce SDG Alliance 8.7 and give members and friends of the Alliance 8.7 the opportunity to share their expectations on this new partnership and explain how they intend to contribute to efforts to achieve SDG target 8.7 and to Alliance 8.7. Various thematic discussions during the three days are expected to give participants the opportunity to deepen the discussion and to provide some concrete suggestions for the operationalisation of the Alliance in the Pacific Islands.</p> <p>The ILO will present on the new Global Estimates and Alliance 8.7. Panellists will discuss their roles and contributions with regard to target 8.7., identifying common challenges, priorities and good practices in eliminating child labour and forced labour in the Pacific Islands as well as highlighting contribution to strengthening the capacity of participants, by fostering exchanges of experience between countries.</p>

	<p>Moderator: Mr. Satoshi Sasaki, Specialist, Decent work Strategies, ILO Suva</p> <p>Panellists:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Nesbitt Hazelman, Chief Executive Officer, Fiji Commerce and Employers Federation • Mr. Agni Deo Singh, Treasurer, Fiji Trades Union Congress • Ms. Bharati Pflug, FUNDAMENTALS, ILO Geneva
10:45 – 11:30	<p>Session 2: The ILO’s Forced and Child Labour Conventions: A Normative Framework for realising SDG Target 8.7</p> <p>Objective: This session is intended to familiarise participants with the ILO’s fundamental Conventions regarding forced labour and child labour, as well as the 2014 Protocol to the Forced Labour Convention. Explanation of the substance of these instruments will be combined with advocacy of their ratification while placing particular emphasis on the ratification of Convention No. 182.</p> <p>Moderator: Mr. Jajoon Coue, International Labour Standards Specialist, ILO Bangkok</p> <p>Panellists:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ms. Salaseini Daunabuna, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Employment, Productivity and Industrial Relations • Ms. Kavita Naidu, National Human Rights Officer, UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, Regional Office for the Pacific, Suva • Ms. Helen Uiese, ACEO Industrial Relations, OSH, and Work Permit, Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Labour, Samoa • Mr. Sheldon Yett, UNICEF Representative, Pacific Island Countries
11:30 – 12:45	Group work on Session 2 – Identifying gaps and recommendations on the normative framework for realising SDG Target 8.7
12:45 – 13:45	Lunch
13:45 – 14:30	Report back from working groups

14:30 – 15:15	<p>SESSION 3: Panel discussion on child labour and forced labour in the rural and urban economies</p> <p>Poverty, unemployment, lack of employment opportunities for young people, early school dropout and poor qualifications, the breakdown of family and community social safety nets and structures, customary practices of informal adoption and marriage, and gender biases are vulnerability factors in PICs, exacerbated in urban centres where the mass poor congregate in informal settlements and the unregulated informal sector. Children in urban areas, particularly in urban informal settlements, thus are more vulnerable and at risk of child labour, forced labour and trafficking for labour or sexual exploitation. The agriculture sector, which consists primarily of smallholder family farms mainly in the rural areas, accounts for 59 per cent of all those in child labour. Agriculture requires special attention since it is one of the three most dangerous sectors in terms of work-related fatalities, non-fatal accidents and occupational diseases. Sixty-eight percent of children in child labour are working as unpaid family workers.</p> <p>Objective: To highlight the importance of rural and urban development to the achievement of SDG Target 8.7. Panellists will discuss the challenges of poverty, social safety nets and customary practices, child labour in agriculture and the challenges and priorities in eliminating child labour and forced labour in the rural and urban economies in the Pacific Islands. Experiences and lessons learned from successful and innovative policies, programmes, practices and intervention models will be shared. Besides sharing Good Practices, panellists will also initiate discussions on what the Alliance can do in the Pacific Islands with regard to child labour and the rural and urban economies.</p> <p>Panellists will also make linkages between target 8.7 and climate change/natural disasters as well as SDG 13 Climate Action. Inputs will focus on prevention of child labour and coping mechanisms in the case of a natural disaster.</p> <p>Moderator: Mr. René Robert, Specialist, Labour Administration and Labour Inspection, ILO Bangkok</p> <p>Panellists:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Francis Hau, Acting Executive Manager, Industrial Relations and International Cooperation, Department of Labour, PNG • Mr. John Tasso, Acting Commissioner for Labour, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Vanuatu • Father Kevin Barr, Consultant, Pacific Community Network, Suva • Mr. Uraia Levaci, Child Inclusion Officer, Disaster Risk Reduction, Ministry of Women, Children and Poverty Alleviation
15:15 – 15:45	Coffee/tea and networking
15:45 – 16:45	<p>Group Work on Session 3 – Identifying gaps and recommendations with regard to the rural and urban economies. How can action on climate change and natural disasters work contribute to accelerating action to end child labour and forced labour.</p>
17:30 – 19:30	<p>Reception hosted by Ms. Tomoko Nishimoto, Regional Director, ILO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, Bangkok</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attire: Bula or smart casual – all welcome!

Day 2 Wednesday 04 October 2017	
09:00 – 09:30	Report back from working groups
09:30 – 10:15	<p>SESSION 4: MIGRATION AND TRAFFICKING</p> <p>Objective: To reflect on the drivers for migration from within the sub-region and mechanisms to mitigate trafficking, child labour and forced labour risks associated with migration. With a host of efforts underway in this area, the session will explore policy and practice to prevent and respond to child labour, trafficking and forced labour risks and outcomes. Links between targets under SDG8 and 16 will be highlighted.</p> <p>Moderator: Mr. Francesco d'Ovidio, Head, Solutions and Innovation Unit, FUNDAMENTALS, ILO Geneva</p> <p>Panellists:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ms. Salma D. El Hag Yousif, Coordinator, Regional Programme and SIDS Engagement, UNDP Pacific Office, Suva • Ms. Lynnie Roche, Director, Homes of Hope, Suva • Mr. Bitukula Waqanui, Inspector, Interpol, Suva • Mr D. James Bjorkman, Representative, US Embassy Suva
10:15 – 10:45	Coffee/tea and Networking
10:45 – 11:30	<p>SESSION 5: DATA - Monitoring and Measuring Impact through Data and Statistics</p> <p>Objective: Explore what methodologies and mechanisms are available to countries to measure the achievement of Target 8.7 and what additional instruments might be needed or used to monitor and measure progress.</p> <p>This session aims to explore existing methodologies and mechanisms available to measure the achievement of Target 8.7, and what additional instruments might be needed or used to monitor and measure progress. It also aims to discuss how the scale, scope, and quality of development finance and cooperation in the region can underpin countries' efforts to implement the SDGs. Recognising that the sustainable development goals are interrelated, panellists will discuss the benefits and challenges of collecting systematic data on the child labour, forced labour and human trafficking as well as the role of this data in monitoring progress to achieve target 8.7.</p> <p>Moderator: Ms. Bharati Pflug, FUNDAMENTALS, ILO Geneva</p> <p>Panellists:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ms. Maria Musudroka, Senior Statistician, Fiji Bureau of Statistics, Suva • Ms. Amita Jhoti, Programme Manager Development, Save the Children Fiji, Suva • Ms. Ela Tukutukulevu, Director, Child Services, Ministry of Women, Children and Poverty Alleviation, Fiji • Mr. Govind Singh, Secretary-General, Council of Pacific Education
11:30 – 12:30	Group Work on Session 4 and Session 5 – Identifying data availability and gaps, identify ways to fill the knowledge gaps and to ensure sharing

	knowledge and improving practices with regard to data collection and analysis, identify partnerships to monitor progress under 8.7.
12:30 – 13:30	Lunch
13:30 – 14:15	Report Back from Working Groups (Sessions 4 and 5)
14:15 – 15:00	<p>SESSION 6: The IV Global Conference on the Sustained Eradication of Child Labour</p> <p>Objective: To inform participants about the plans for the Global conference and identify the most pressing issues in the context of the Pacific Islands that should be addressed during the Global Conference. Guidance for the formulation of individual or collective pledges that will be made at the Conference will be provided.</p> <p>Presenters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Francesco d'Ovidio, Head, Solutions and Innovation Unit, FUNDAMENTALS, ILO Geneva
15:00 – 15:45	<p>Group work on Session 6: Taking forward Alliance 8.7 in the Pacific Islands</p> <p>What regional and national mechanisms show promise for accelerating action, and how can Alliance 8.7 contribute to accelerating action. Identification of the sub regional issues that are the most critical to scaling up impact to achieve Target 8.7.</p>
15:45 – 16:15	Coffee/tea and Networking
16:15 – 17:00	<p>Feedback from working groups</p> <p>In addition to feedback from the working groups, the objective of this plenary is to discuss operationalisation of Alliance 8.7 in the Pacific Islands and provide concrete recommendations on the way forward (taking into account the regional, sub-regional and national levels and the four Goals of Alliance 8.7). By taking stock of the main points emerging from previous group discussions, develop a set of recommendations to operationalise Alliance 8.7 in the Pacific Islands.</p> <p>Summary: Mr. Francesco d'Ovidio, Head, Solutions and Innovation Unit, FUNDAMENTALS, ILO Geneva</p>

Day 3
Thursday, 5 October 2017

	<p>SESSION 7: Strategic Compliance through Labour Inspection</p> <p>Objective: To develop draft national labour inspection strategies towards the elimination of child and forced labour based on international standards, best practice and national experience in the region.</p>
9:00 – 9:30	<p>Strategic Labour Law Compliance Inspection strategies to combat unacceptable forms of work</p> <p>Presenter: Mr. René Robert, Specialist, Labour Administration and Labour Inspection, ILO Bangkok</p>
9:30 – 10:00	<p>Questions and Experience Sharing in Plenary</p>
10:00 – 11:00	<p>Group Activity: Steps 1 & 2 (national groupings)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mapping labour inspectorate capacity (mandate, authority, capacity) • Mapping relevant compliance intelligence (data etc.)
11:00 – 11:30	<p>Break</p>
11:30 – 12:30	<p>Group Activity: Steps 3 & 4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mapping compliance drivers and constraints • Mapping relevant stakeholders and their roles
12:30 – 13:30	<p>Lunch</p>
13:30 – 15:00	<p>Group Activity: Steps 5 & 6</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mapping compliance interventions • Drafting national strategic plans based on the mapping
15:00 – 15:30	<p>Break</p>
15:30 – 16:30	<p>Group Sharing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation of draft national strategic plans • Plenary discussion
16:30 – 17:00	<p>The way forward</p>
17:00	<p>Closing</p>

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ANNEX 3: BRIEF NOTES ON THE SESSIONS

Day 1 Tuesday October 4	
Speakers	Key points
Welcome remarks – Mr. Donglin Li, Director, ILO Office for Pacific Island Countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thanked delegates from ILO member states as they have a busy end of year schedule. Congratulated Tuvalu for observing their 35th Independence Day, and conveyed support to Vanuatu where volcanic eruption has occurred • Alliance 8.7 is inclusive and involves tripartite plus partners plus UN, regional, development partners etc. Pacific Alliance 8.7 consultation will offer various strategies for achieving alliance 8.7 in the region • Ratification of C182 is required and a priority for the ILO Suva Office- this shows political commitment and allows practical actions to be supported by ILO • ILO has conducted several Rapid Assessments and found children in hazardous work and WFCL. Countries need an action plan to eliminate WFCL by 2025 • Joint efforts should allow the region to achieve child labour-free and forced labour-free in some countries. Base efforts on the 6 Ps- political will, policy, public awareness, prevention, punishment, and partnerships
Speech – Mr. Sheldon Yett, UNICEF Representative, Pacific Island Countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As a partnership, Alliance 8.7 builds on what other agencies are doing and links to other international treaties such as UNCRC Articles 32 (economic exploitation), 34 (CSEC), 35 (abduction, sale & trafficking), 36 (other forms of exploitation) • Child labour can be a particularly sensitive issue in some countries, including PICS. Communities often misinterpret child labour as all work prohibited for children. However children may work and contribute to the household. It becomes a problem when children's work is harmful and inhibits their education. • Information is lacking in the Pacific- issue of data. Child labour has not had the visibility that it needs- government needs to prioritise this as an area where data needs to be collected. We know it is a problem in some PICs but do not know the depth of the issues. • Actions are needed that are holistic- support for children, families, communities- support needed by all partners (UN agencies, civil society etc.) UNICEF is working on legislative standards, behaviour change, early detection, special protection measures available to the vulnerable children, services are available. UNICEF cannot do this alone- partnership is needed. Need to ask what can we do to break out of our cycles?
Speech – Mr. D. James Bjorkman, Representative, US Embassy Suva	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human trafficking is a global problem. The annual Child Labour and Trafficking in Persons reports are prepared to call attention to these issues and to stimulate discussion, attention and action. The victim- can look like a cook on a fishing vessel, children begging at a busy intersection. Any child under the age of 18 years subjected to prostitution is a trafficking victim • Mobile service providers and internet apps making trafficking of children easier • Child trafficking and exploitative practices thrive in the shadows. Stakeholders need to shine an illuminating light on abusive child labour and trafficking. Because each of us can make a difference, each of us must make a difference
Speech – Ms. Salaseini Daunabuna, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Employment, Productivity and Industrial Relations, Fiji	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forum where we can come together to share ideas on practical actions needed to eradicate child labour, forced labour and trafficking • Various actions are required from legislative strengthening to prosecution, reintegration, partnerships etc.- following ratification • Fiji has achieved much since ratification but still has more to do. Looks forward to building partnerships across the PICs
Chief Guest – Ms. Tomoko Nishimoto, Assistant Director-General and Regional Director, ILO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, Bangkok	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the Future of Work dialogue in May, discussion on the interlinkage between climate change and decent work was discussed, and the prospect of a just transition to greener economy and greener society. • 3 key messages at the outset: 1) <i>How serious is the situation?</i> • ILO and IOM and Work Free Foundation released new estimates; on any given day 40 million people are forced to work under threat, coercion and are victims of modern slavery • 62 million children in Asia-Pacific must still work in child labour; 28 million of these children are in hazardous work. This is not acceptable and the whole world has agreed by adopting SDG 8.7 • How many of these millions of victims are here in the Pacific? Data is limited but if there is indeed no child labour in the Pacific, let's prove it!

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The BOS (big ocean states) can take the leadership for social sustainability, an inclusive world where social justice prevails and can start today by renewing our resolve to achieve SDG 8.7. For CL the commitment is to eliminate by 2025. Could start by declaring zero-child labour. <p>2) <i>Call for action</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Start collecting the data and establish systematic ways of monitoring the situation • Integrated thinking, coordinated actions, effective policy making etc. needed in a manner never seen before. Coherent strategy will include policies (migration, gender, decent work, etc), strengthening of knowledge base, enhancing partnerships and multi- stakeholder initiatives, accelerating timelines, leveraging resources to achieve the target 8.7 • It is important as BOS to make an explicit political commitment- ratification of core Conventions- C182, C29. 181 out of 187 countries have ratified- of these 6 remaining countries, 5 are in the Pacific. Encouraged remaining countries to ratify C182. This will be a historic milestone for the world- first ever global Conventions to be ratified. PICs can make history by ratifying C182- history + heroic (heroic because this is a daunting task) <p>3) <i>Offer of support</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional office stands ready to provide support as needed. Staff at ILO HQ has been working on pulling Alliance 8.7 together. ILO will provide technical support and otherwise
<p>Session 1: Situating the end of child labour and forced labour, modern slavery and human trafficking within the framework of the SDGs</p> <p>Objective: This session will ensure that all participants are aware of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with a special focus on those goals that are linked to the achievement of Target 8.7 on ending child labour and forced labour, modern slavery and human trafficking. The session will provide an overview of the relevant international treaties. It will also identify the scope of the problem and challenges to achieving Target 8.7 specific to the Pacific Islands region. This session will introduce SDG Alliance 8.7 and give members and friends of the Alliance 8.7 the opportunity to share their expectations on this new partnership and explain how they intend to contribute to efforts to achieve SDG target 8.7 and to Alliance 8.7. Various thematic discussions during the three days are expected to give participants the opportunity to deepen the discussion and to provide some concrete suggestions for the operationalisation of the Alliance in the Pacific Islands.</p> <p>Moderator: Mr. Satoshi Sasaki, Specialist, Decent Work Strategies, ILO Suva</p>	
<p>Mr. Francesco d'Ovidio, Head, Solutions and Innovation Unit, FUNDAMENTALS, ILO Geneva</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDGs and international Conventions- UNCRC, C29, Forced Labour Protocol, • New global estimates on forced labour and modern slavery • Trends- since 2000, over 100 million children have been withdrawn from child labour; 72 million children still in hazardous occupations. The world will not likely reach the target at the global level at the current pace. Africa has the largest number of children in hazardous work, and Asia-Pacific has had the biggest decline of children in CL; the number of countries prosecuting cases of CT has increased. The biggest number of forced labour is in the private sector. CT generates \$150 billion in illegal profits. Modern slavery- forced labour + forced marriage. 40.5 million victims of modern slavery; 72% of victims are women and girls. Asia-Pacific has the biggest number of victims of modern slavery • Alliance 8.7 needed to accelerate action, conduct more research, drive innovation, and leverage resources. Align national plans to global level. We need to think out of the box- not business as usual- need to use new approaches, new initiatives and countries need to put in their own budget. • Operational arrangements of Alliance 8.7- action groups have been established.
<p>Mr. Sheldon Yett, UNICEF Representative, Pacific Island Countries. <i>Mr Yett is a U.S. citizen, and served as UNICEF Country Representative to Liberia in 2013, UNICEF Representative to Macedonia from 2008 to 2013, and UNICEF Representative to Armenia from 2005 to 2008. He has also served with UNICEF in Burundi, Somalia, Kosovo and New York, other duty stations, and has also worked for the UN Department of Humanitarian Affairs. Before joining the UN, he worked for international NGOs in Rwanda, Niger, Central African Republic and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. He is a former journalist and holds an MA in international relations and a BA in international studies.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The issue is not only on building partnerships but is also a political issue and the need for resources. • UNICEF and ILO partnership on data but couldn't agree on standard indicators- ILO statisticians had certain indicators and so did UNICEF statisticians. Need to compromise on these issues and agree to data points that work for all partners. Otherwise wasting people's time, competing for the same resources and not spending effectively. • ILO Conventions linked to UNCRC- Articles 32 (economic exploitation), 34 (CSEC), 35 (abduction, sale & trafficking), 36 (other forms of exploitation) • The main areas that UNICEF works is- normative frameworks- work with state partners and others to make sure legislative framework is in place. Work with policy framework to ensure that legislation can be applied. Behaviour change- local clerics, teachers, community workers etc. that are involved in making people understand the issues- breakdown the Conventions to simple, practical language.

<p>Mr. Nesbitt Hazelman, Chief Executive Officer, Fiji Commerce and Employers Federation</p> <p><i>Mr. Hazelman has been actively involved for many years supporting actions to eliminate child labour. He was the first chairperson of the child labour committee first established to celebrate World Day Against Child Labour in Fiji.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is one of the areas that tri-partism really works well in Fiji. Child labour is one area where Fiji tri-partite partners are working really well and in one voice. • Employers have developed policies around child labour. Employers have included these policies into their codes of conduct and organised awareness for their members and rural villagers. Employers have published a booklet-an employers' guide to eliminating child labour in Fiji. • Would like to see Fiji eliminate all forms of child labour • Challenges- resource constraints, data, capacity. Need for data is essential; for resource personnel through labour compliance, monitoring; need for labour standards- need for fair pay. Remaining issues are how to ensure that children are supported to receive education? How to track child labour; how to get more information; worst forms of child labour are in the hotels in the west- how do hotels police this?
<p>Mr. Agni Deo Singh, Treasurer, Fiji Trades Union Congress</p> <p><i>Mr. Singh is the General Secretary of the Fiji Teacher's Union as well. He has been instrumental in coordinating child labour programmes in the trade union since the ratification of the ILO child labour Conventions and was an active member of the ILO TACKLE Project Advisory Committee. He attended the Asia-Pacific regional Alliance 8.7 meeting in 2016 and strongly advocated for an Alliance 8.7 consultation for the Pacific region to be held in the Pacific.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What do we do when we see a child in child labour, or CSEC? • Challenges of the Pacific- the biggest challenge is that we are littered all over a vast ocean; big challenge is access to higher education- remoteness and poor basic facilities; untrained teachers, poor access to technology and communication • Good enrolment rate but drop-out rate is also substantial • Quality public education needs state budget (20%); 99% of schools are community-based/ religious schools • Statistics- unreliable data on migrant workers, human trafficking and insufficient data on school dropout • Labour standards- weak legislation, weak enforcement, low compliance • Worker seeking redress for unfair treatment- turnaround time must be shortened • Lack of public awareness on minimum age, child labour, reporting, referral, competent authority • Ratification, implementation in law and practice • Decent work; low minimum wage • Large urban poor in informal settlements • Teachers are most effective agents to ensure that awareness happens, monitoring, making education interesting. • Sensitizing teachers is needed • Formulate DWCPs in the PICs that need to be implemented • TACKLE project drew all partners together- was a resounding success • Alliance 8.7 is already in existence through NCCC- no need to reinvent the wheel
<p>Questions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What percentage of the data is from the Pacific? None of the data is taken from the Pacific in this global estimate • SI- raises the issue of logging and CSEC and customary practices of marriage where young girls get into arranged marriages with men who look for younger girls to add to their harem, to support their families? How to define these issues in the context of family survival? • There is no justification for this- this is trafficking as it involves children under 18 years old. Commends the SI government who is taking the family and individual to court.
<p>Session 2: The ILO's Forced and Child Labour Conventions: A Normative Framework for realising SDG Target 8.7</p> <p>Objective: This session is intended to familiarise participants with the ILO's fundamental Conventions regarding forced labour and child labour, as well as the 2014 Protocol to the Forced Labour Convention. Explanation of the substance of these instruments will be combined with advocacy of their ratification while placing particular emphasis on the ratification of Convention No. 182.</p> <p>Presenter & Moderator: Mr. Jajoon Coue, International Labour Standards Specialist, ILO Bangkok</p>	
<p>Mr. Jajoon Coue, International Labour Standards Specialist, ILO Bangkok</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation on the ILO Conventions- C138, C182, C29
<p>Dr. Chitralekha Massey, Regional Representative of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, Regional Office for the Pacific, Suva</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acknowledges the government of SI, and recognises Samoa and Fiji for its efforts to eliminate CL • Rugby players- most players going to Australia receive only 20% of what they were promised • Australia and NZ are often receiving countries for seasonal work visas. Indicative of poverty and the need to migrate for decent work-leave behind a vulnerable population • Business and human rights- need to talk more about it! Responsibility and accountability. Supply chains need checks and balances to identify and address exploitative conditions • Related Convention against torture and Convention for the rights of migrant workers and their families; Palermo Protocol. Global initiatives to fight human trafficking; global compact on migration • Need to regulate cooperation. States must ensure that companies do not violate the rights to food, housing, education of their workers • UNOHCHR supports countries with their UPR. Suva office has been working with Police, corrections, judiciary, media and has been working on human rights indicators- workshop is in November

<p>Ms. Salaseini Daunabuna, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Employment, Productivity and Industrial Relations</p> <p><i>Salaseini Daunabuna has a Bachelor of Law, a Professional Diploma in Legal Practice and a Professional Diploma in Legislative Drafting. She spent 11 years in the Attorney-General's Office, specializing in Employment Law, providing advice on employer/employee relationships, employment contracts, and involved in litigation representing Government in the Magistrates' Court, High Court and Court of Appeal of Fiji. She is the Government Advisor to the International Labour Organization Conferences and Governing Body Meetings from 2011 to present. As Permanent Secretary for Ministry of Employment, Productivity and Industrial Relations, she is also the Asian Productivity Organisation Director for Fiji.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fiji ratified ILO Convention 182 on 17 April 2002. In ratification of the Convention and formulating a framework to realize SDG Target 8.7 we need to realize that there is not a one-size fits all for every country and each country will be unique in the approach they take and adopt in implementing the obligations under the Convention. For Fiji, it has taken us 15 years from ratification to put in place a framework to implement the Convention obligations through domestic laws, policies, guidelines, inspection procedures, prosecution avenues and re-integration and follow-up programmes. • 91 Part 10 of the Employment Relations Act provides for the prohibition of the worst forms of child labour and criminalizes all forms of slavery, sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage, forced or compulsory labour, forced or compulsory recruitment of children in armed conflict, and use, procuring or offering of a child for illicit activities such as production and trafficking of drugs, use, procuring or offering of a child for prostitution or for production of pornography or pornographic performance. • The Ministry has also enacted the Hazardous Workplace List prohibiting work in these areas for children less than 18 years and set up the Child Labour Unit under the TACKLE Project in June 2011 and the Unit was absorbed into the mainstream Compliance Team of the Ministry from January 2013. The Child Labour Unit has trained a total of 260 school teachers around the country, 80 police officers, and 200 community leaders on child labour and worst forms of child labour. The Unit also set up the reporting processes on child labour cases from the community level and have a centralised child labour database system which has been in operation for the past 5 years and has data on child labour from 2011. The database has information from all centres around Fiji and is able to generate reports on the number of children in child labour by age, sex, locality. The Unit provides annual reports to the United States Department of Labour on child labour status and action programme implemented by the Fijian Government and provided reports on ILO Convention 138 and 182. The Unit has a certified labour inspection system through ISO 9001:2008 and has been certified on an annual basis from 2005. • The CLU has been instrumental in getting the Interagency Guideline signed through Ministry of Women, Children and Poverty Alleviation, Ministry of Health and Medical Services and Fiji Police Force in December 2015. This Guideline provides clear working relations and guidance through each Ministry and Department. • The CLU has withdrawn from work a total of 199 children from 2011 to-date and have returned them to school and entered them into technical colleges. The Unit has conducted a total of 10,000 Labour and child labour inspections from 2012 to-date, providing the workers and employers the details and information on child labour. • The CLU has prosecuted 1 case in the Employment Relations Tribunal where the Employer was fined a total of \$8600.00 and the case was a first in Fiji. The Ministry through the Child Labour Unit has assisted the 3 Cane Producer Associations in Lautoka, Ba and Labasa in getting the Fair Trade Certification and has provided more than 200 Sugar Cane Farmers training on child labour and hazardous workplace list. Further, sugar cane farmers have enjoyed the Fair Trade Grants given through Fair Trade Organization. • Way Forward <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) <i>The Child Labour Unit is working towards its list of Light Work and has its draft ready for discussion.</i> b) <i>The Unit also has a draft National Action Plan and Policy in place.</i> c) <i>The Unit is working towards having a paperless inspection system whereby the compliance system and data is captured electronically.</i> d) <i>The Fijian Government through the Ministry of Employment and led by the Honourable Minister for Employment, Productivity and Industrial Relations will be attending the Argentina Conference on Child Labour in November 2017 and will be working towards our pledge on child labour.</i>
<p>Ms. Helen Uiese, ACEO Industrial Relations, OSH, and Work Permit, Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Labour, Samoa</p> <p><i>Helen is the ACEO Industrial Relation, OSH, and Work Permit; ACEO of the LERA 2016 Act, Chairman of the OSH Taskforce dealing with developing list of light works and hazardous works for children,</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samoa has ratified all 8 Core Conventions and is looking towards ratifying the Labour Inspection Convention • Samoa has ratified the UNCRC, Cedaw and established the National Council on the Convention of the Rights of the Child- MCIL sits in this council. • MCIL conducted wide consultations with employers and employees to understand the need for ratifying the Conventions and get buy in • Legislation has been reformed; Child Protection Bill has been drafted; Education Bill- where government is thinking of increasing compulsory school age from 14 to 16 years • Consultation with Ministry of Police to explore monitoring of child street vendors • Actions undertaken in Samoa include observing World child labour day, rapid assessment of child street vending, capacity building for labour inspectors,

<p><i>Secretary of Samoa National Provident Fund, Chairwoman of the CL Special Taskforce on Samoa Alliance 8.7.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2014, the National Child Labour Forum led by Fiji TACKLE - the lack of data was highlighted by participants. Survey was completed on child street vending- now need to collect further data. Child labour in Samoa is mainly children in street vending and children in agriculture- the extent needs to be substantiated with data • In 2016 the MCIL initiated a letter of intent where employers sign a MOU where employers confirm they are not employing children and not using children to sell their products • Light work list and hazardous child labour endorsed by OHS task force • Challenges- cultural obligations- when to draw the line between cultural obligations and child labour; labour laws- need to relook at whether labour laws are adequate to meet emerging issues/ changing times; need strong partnerships and a whole-country policy and holistic framework; monitoring and evaluation; informal sector- 60% of workers are in the informal sector • Way forward- strengthen social dialogue with tri-partite partners and plus partners; Ratification of C81 and C144; Inclusive practical strategy; Need monitoring, vocational training and support from ILO – capacity and assistance
<p>Group work on Session 2 – Identifying gaps and recommendations on the normative framework for realising SDG Target 8.7</p>	
<p>Report back from working groups</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cook Is- recently become a member of the ILO so has not had much time and awareness to ratify the fundamental Conventions- this will now be put in the pipeline. Has the necessary structures in place to be able to ratify and implement the Conventions. • Samoa- team work, getting everyone to work together; idea that some parents will use cultural obligations- must be careful not to use culture as an excuse for child labour. Need to work together with the Ministry of Women, Children and Community Development, with MCIL, workers and employers- need to work in the villages with community leaders etc. • Marshall Is- lack of awareness as a reason for not ratifying; ILO visit to RMI- challenges ILO to help RMI help ILO • Palau became a member of the ILO in 2012; have not ratified any of the core Conventions. One of the challenges is to have the different agencies work together. Already have a draft legislation to be presented to the government that will address some of the ILO Core Conventions. Challenge in applying the international laws when domesticated into national law; lots of work involved • Tuvalu- is considering the need to adopt new instruments for WFCL. • Tonga became a member of the ILO in 2016, and intends to ratify C182 this financial year- by May 2018. • Challenges- Tonga has a caretaker government; needs to prove that the WFCL is happening in Tonga; turn-over in social partner agencies; frequency of technical assistance available in this process- technical support is required from the ILO to assist Tonga ratify C182; Political leaders may require evidence that the worst forms of child labour occurs in Tonga; anecdotal data would not suffice as evidence; Turnover in key agencies challenges continuity and momentum; The frequency of the technical assistance available to / and at Tonga's disposal to progress the C182 ratification agenda; Time factor for education and awareness at all level of society. Awareness not only to identify worst forms of child labour but to report it. • What Tonga needs from the ILO: Education and awareness flyers and brochures for distribution; Strengthen social partners (and gov't) capacities through trainings; Technical support on the ratification process esp. with submission to the competent authority. • SI- implementation of the Conventions is a problem; has ratified C182 but problem is starting to implement C182; established a Labour Advisory Board; challenges- adequate budget and HR- labour and immigration; laws are quite old and need to be harmonised; public awareness, publications, campaign materials; technical support to review relevant legislation; • Vanuatu- challenges- need more political will; need to have a stronger tripartite advisory council to understand C182; • Kiribati- became a member of the ILO in 2009 and by 2009 had ratified all core Conventions; adopted in 2015 the Employment Act (EIRC- Employment and Industrial Relations Code)- includes provisions prohibiting child labour, minimum age for employment. Needs investment in education, improve standard of living for each family. Challenges- does not have a reliable database that will help with knowing the extent of child labour in Kiribati; needs training and capacity building especially for workers and employers on minimum labour standards; • PNG- ratified the Core Conventions in 2000 but the issue in PNG is with reporting- government has not reported on time; the other problem is data- not enough. Launched PNG NAP on child labour in 2017 which specifies all that needs to be done- establish a CLU, improve laws and policies, CLU has been established but is not resourced- needs people and funds to operate the unit. • Fiji- ratified 2002- is embedded into ERA and has developed the HCL list; CLU was established; lots of awareness and advocacy through action programmes, research; challenges- lack of recent, relevant data- CSEC, trafficking and drug trafficking; lack of resources- external funding;

	<p>enforcement and compliance still needs to be strengthened; more visibility and awareness- WFCL has fallen of the agenda; replication of best practices; Fiji has not explored whether children are being exploited in the mining industry and in trafficking; strengthening of CLU to focus on mining industry and trafficking; improved coordination among stakeholders; child protection policies in schools- are these being enforced? What is the approach used in the communities- is it relevant and applicable? poverty and financial constraints is still an issue in Fiji-regular review of the wage rate may help to address the issue</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jun- the usual suspect reasons for not ratifying or implementing the Conventions; ILO has technical specialists ready to provide support; no great obstacles to ratifying the C182- some countries have just recently joined, others • ILO Suva Director will visit all non-ratifying countries by end of 2017. There are no issues in any of your domestic laws- please speed up the process and submit for ratification- ILO office will then assist with implementation
<p>SESSION 3: Child labour and forced labour in the rural and urban economies</p> <p>Poverty, unemployment, lack of employment opportunities for young people, early school dropout and poor qualifications, the breakdown of family and community social safety nets and structures, customary practices of informal adoption and marriage, and gender biases are vulnerability factors in PICs, exacerbated in urban centres where the mass poor congregate in informal settlements and the unregulated informal sector. Children in urban areas, particularly in urban informal settlements, thus are more vulnerable and at risk of child labour, forced labour and trafficking for labour or sexual exploitation. The agriculture sector, which consists primarily of smallholder family farms mainly in the rural areas, accounts for 59 per cent of all those in child labour. Agriculture requires special attention since it is one of the three most dangerous sectors in terms of work-related fatalities, non-fatal accidents and occupational diseases. Sixty-eight percent of children in child labour are working as unpaid family workers.</p> <p>Objective: To highlight the importance of rural and urban development to the achievement of SDG Target 8.7. Panellists will discuss the challenges of poverty, social safety nets and customary practices, child labour in agriculture and the challenges and priorities in eliminating child labour and forced labour in the rural and urban economies in the Pacific Islands. Experiences and lessons learned from successful and innovative policies, programmes, practices and intervention models will be shared. Besides sharing Good Practices, panellists will also initiate discussions on what the Alliance can do in the Pacific Islands with regard to child labour and the rural and urban economies. Panellists will also make linkages between target 8.7 and climate change/natural disasters as well as SDG 13 Climate Action. Inputs will focus on prevention of child labour and coping mechanisms in the case of a natural disaster.</p> <p>Moderator: Mr. René Robert, Specialist, Labour Administration and Labour Inspection, ILO Bangkok</p>	
<p>Mr. Francis Hau, Acting Executive Manager, Industrial Relations and International Cooperation, Department of Labour, PNG</p> <p><i>Mr. Haus is employed with Department for over 20 years and recently appointed to current designation in July 2017. However, prior to that served in various capacities within the DLIR in the Divisions of Policy, Development & Research, Industrial Relations, The National Tripartite Consultative Council Secretariat and the Labour Administration Program</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child labour is rife in the cocoa, oil palm and tea plantations, and also vanilla farms where most of the labour is provided by families. In the urban sector child labour is present for example in Mt. Hagen as taxi or camel boys- these are out of school children who carry heavy loads; • Reforms are taking place- interagency approach; TACKLE project – legislative assessment identified the gaps and resulted in the labour laws reviews; training of officers in child labour inspection; child labour inspection forms; awareness programmes; NAP- ILO to fund the implementation of the NAP
<p>Mr. John Tasso, Acting Commissioner for Labour, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Vanuatu</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unemployment rate in Vanuatu is very high. Child who doesn't go to school but harvesting kava and getting money. Need to enforce compulsory education age. Filipino workers also in the Vanuatu economy. Question is how do you develop policies and programmes to encourage children to stay in education
<p>Mr. Uraia Levaci, Child Inclusion Officer, Disaster Risk Reduction, Ministry of Women, Children and Poverty Alleviation, Fiji</p> <p><i>Mr. Levaci has a Bachelor's Degree of Social Work from Brigham Young University of Hawaii and a background working in Child Protection.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prioritising children's education as an immediate response to the TC Winston ensured that 2 weeks after the cyclone, children were back into school and still not drop out; education cluster were fully prepared before the TC Winston hit Fiji. Policies that have come up after the cyclone included looking through a child protection lens. Kava prices increased after TC Winston and kava farmers started getting profit- everyone is now planting kava so now where do they get their labour supply from to harvest sugarcane? Youths dropping out of school to plant kava as they would earn more money in planting kava then investing in their education. • Need to explore possible forced labour cases. For example, Filipino coming in to work as a butcher. 20 other Filipinos leaving in the same house working as butchers- trafficking risks, forced labour?

<p>Father Kevin Barr, Consultant, People's Community Network, Suva</p> <p><i>Father Barr is an Australian and Fijian citizen. Ordained a Catholic Priest 1961 in Sydney, he has a Degree in Theology from Sacred Heart Monastery, Croydon, Victoria; Bachelor of Education Degree from University of Queensland; and a BA (Hons) Anthropology and Sociology from University of Queensland. He spent 2 years in Africa, teaching in Nigeria and giving lectures in South Africa, and Namibia, studying in Kenya and attending conferences in Tanzania, Ghana and Zaire. Father Barr worked for 15 years in Papua New Guinea and for 34 years in Fiji in areas of teaching, research and pastoral work. He founded Chevalier Hostel and Chevalier Farm Training Centre (Wainadoi) to assist underprivileged youth. He worked for many years as Director of the Economic Justice Program at the Ecumenical Centre for Research, Education and Advocacy (ECREA) – an organization he helped to found in 1989. He is the author of a number of articles and books including Not to Destroy But to Fulfil (1979), Poverty in Fiji (1990), Let's Change the World (1994), Fire on the Earth (1995), Racism and Discrimination (2002), Doing Research (2004), Stand Up and Walk (2004), Making Poverty History (2005), Squatters in Fiji – Need for an Attitudinal Change (2007) Thinking About Democracy in Fiji Today (2007)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PCN has been involved as a partner in the TACKLE project and assisted over 200 children in child labour go back to school. In addition PCN worked with the children's families to support income generating activities and with the community to set up community-based child labour monitoring. • Issue was the short time span and ending of the project. More children could have been assisted. • Collection of data on types of child labour in informal communities; concrete steps to withdrawing children from CL
<p>Questions/ comments</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EFPNG- child labour in agriculture is outside of the formal sector and resides in the informal sector which is not regulated by LI and employers
<p>Group Work on Session 3 – Identifying gaps and recommendations with regard to the rural and urban economies. How can action on climate change and natural disasters work contribute to accelerating action to end child labour and forced labour?</p>	
<p>Report back from working groups</p>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What rural/ urban sectors in your country have the highest risk of child labour and/ or forced labour and why? 2. What possible approaches and partnerships are required to eliminate and/ or prevent child labour in these rural/ urban sectors? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CI- has two types of economies- main island Rarotonga and subsistence economies. Anecdotal evidence that children do not go to school during pearl harvesting season- lack data to determine whether this is child labour? On the main island of Rarotonga there is no data on child labour, but they do have incidences of forced labour, debt bondage. Do not know if there are children in CSEC. Other sectors are agriculture and fisheries. Most agencies now work in cylos- recommend centralised agency efforts; • Samoa- urban child vendors; risks are child safety as little to no supervision provided by parents; work late at night and exposed to drunkards, etc.; have children working in rural areas • Poverty, unemployment, hidden costs of education, • No national policy for children; need integrated approach; need to review labour laws- to increase employment opportunities; address minimum wage; government needs to work with vulnerable families; raise awareness and on family planning; legal registry of child vendors • Marshall Is- need in-depth study of child labour to identify where the problem is. In the rural economy there is the challenge of regular transport which ma

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tonga- rural areas- high costs of education so access to higher education is limited; urban areas- informal sector is where some CL is because of high costs. Recommend workshop on CL from ILO and development of partnerships. • SI- RA on child labour; there is no child labour in SI according to labour inspectors but there are cases of child trafficking and forced labour. Some forced labour in logging camps of foreign workers. Not clear whether there is child labour in rural areas but have child trafficking. In urban centres, problem is unemployment- young people are selling betelnut from roadside stalls and do not want to go to school. Have a human trafficking advisory committee; looking at legislative reviews and formulating national minimum wage policies, TVET sector and skills trainings for young people; Youth at Work- encourage youth involvement in development activities • Vanuatu- seasonal workers schemes- focus to create employment. Family members who go to pick fruits leave behind children to look after the family business- this is a risk that can lead to child labour. Need to start somewhere- see what all agencies are doing and how to coordinate. • Tuvalu- no child labour found in rural or urban sector. MOE to provide free education, prevent children from WFCL and provide access to free education; identify children at special risk. • Palau- urban sector- no facts on child labour or WFCL. Some risks in informal sectors especially domestic work as there are no contracts. Most of the time it is the foreign companies that violate labour laws. Currently Chamber of Commerce is working with ILO to implement standards. Want uniform social protection for all workers. • PNG- displacement of families due to tribal fights- families migrate from highlands to another place. Ban cash incentive in the agricultural economy. Poverty is an issue. Possible approaches- tuition fee-free policy, PPP approach (public, private partnership) - EXXON Mobile, Digicel. Need to strengthen labour inspectorate functions. • Kiribati- highest risk of child labour and forced labour in agriculture. Child labour in traditional agricultural activities- climbing tall trees to cut copra; diving; construction work on outer islands. Possible approaches- child labour inspection; island council clerks to execute labour inspection duties according to labour laws; need for intensive awareness for rural communities on CL/ WFCL and work with employers • Fiji- child labour more prevalent now in rural areas in commercial farming, small scale farming, market vendors etc. More farmers are employing children after hours, at night, and this causes problems with labour inspection/ monitoring. District reps help here by monitoring children after hours. Identify focal points of contact. First priority is to withdrawn from child labour and return to school- parents are counselled to ensure that they support children's education. Different levels of interventions needed. • Francesco- work with parents- provide decent work to eliminate child labour; address seasonal work; anecdotal evidence provides the first basis for examination of the issue • Bharati- need to look at what is in the best interests of the child. How to address situations of child labour based on the cases themselves.
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Day 2 Wednesday 04 October 2017

SESSION 4: MIGRATION AND TRAFFICKING

Objective: To reflect on the drivers for migration from within the sub-region and mechanisms to mitigate trafficking, child labour and forced labour risks associated with migration. With a host of efforts underway in this area, the session will explore policy and practice to prevent and respond to child labour, trafficking and forced labour risks and outcomes. Links between targets under SDG8 and 16 will be highlighted.

Moderator: Mr. Francesco d'Ovidio, Head, Solutions and Innovation Unit, FUNDAMENTALS, ILO Geneva

<p>Ms. Salma D. El Hag Yousif, Coordinator, Regional Programme and SIDS Engagement, UNDP Pacific Office, Suva</p>	<p>Rights, empowerment and cohesion programme in the Pacific. Women who is able to earn income is better able to assist her children. Economic empowerment combined with rights education-empowerment creates more choices. Poverty is a root cause of child labour. Migration is also a root cause of a lot of social issues- make communities more resilient so that they do not have to move away from their homes. How to address migration and trafficking in Parliament- advocacy to government, communities. More awareness with communities is needed.</p>
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<p>Ms. Lynnne Roche, Director, Homes of Hope, Suva</p> <p><i>Lynnne Roche is the co-founder and Development Director of Homes of Hope Fiji. Lynnne has 20 years of hands-on, grassroots experience working with over victims and survivors of forced sex. She has seen directly how the culture of silence, cultural paradigms and negative stigmas</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Homes for Hope has been around for 20 years, not an international organisation. Worked with more than 500 women and their children and all these women have been victims of forced sex – this is a term that girls came up with rather than using the term CSEC or trafficking because in Fiji the culture is if a girl is raped or exploited it's her fault. The term forced sex implies that it was forced upon them. Forced sex is rape, incest, trafficking and CSEC. • What HoH has found in Fiji, is very similar to other Pacific island countries because the culture is so similar in many regards, in regards to the culture of silence, in regards to certain taboos where you don't talk about sex within the family, within the church or within schools, in regards to the blame and shame that goes on. There are so many similarities within Pacific cultures that it would be remiss to say that what Fiji is experiencing with forced labour and worst forms of child labour with CSEC and trafficking that it is only in Fiji
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<p>can actually lend towards further sexual violence and trafficking as well as halt healing for individual victims.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One of the things that HOH does is gather up kids once a year and take them for a weeklong camp - from hot-spot communities, Social Welfare and Police have identified these hot-spot areas. After doing some basic work with them, they take them for a camp for the purpose of explaining about child labour and worst forms of child labour just so they can be educated • Shared 4 case studies which highlighted particular situations of trafficking and CSEC and vulnerability indicators- from broken families and had been kicked out from home, seek 'family' from among their peers; child's mother was a prostitute and sold the child into prostitution; incest, molestation and abuse from inside the family; children who are mentally unstable are targets for sexual exploitation; stigmas of child abuse in the South Pacific. • If we're not reaching these communities in a collaborative way, then communities will continue with stigmas and cycles will continue. Whether the girl chooses sex or doesn't choose sex, the fact is that choice has been taken away from her through exploitation and if the choice is taken away, why do we further victimise her? As corporate group of people in authority over a vast number of nations, we have a huge responsibility and that is to turn the tide to bring education, to bring awareness and to stop some of these cultural practices, some of these stigmas and cycles that have continued for hundreds of years.
<p>Mr D. James Bjorkman, Representative, US Embassy Suva</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trafficking is one of the issues that different political parties in the US all agree on—to combat. Having the political will to fight trafficking allowed the US to support actions in to fight trafficking- for example, as in Guyana. • Venn diagram of protection- families are expected to protect children, if that breaks down the next level of protection is the community- if that breaks down the countries are expected to provide the protection, the region and the global. • Intersection between trafficking and migration. Why do people migrate- out of desperation and hope- this puts them at risk of being trafficked. The US TIP report includes victims stories.
<p>Plenary</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lynnie- coordinated effort is required • Migration from Samoa out- people are very familiar with migration. Interested with forced migration issue. Informal adoption- how does this link with trafficking? Concerned with sexual violence and violence against children. • SI- Human Trafficking Advisory Committee is a national level committee. They need to establish committees at community and district level. • Marshall Is- ranked on Tier 3- country has made some progress and rank has improved. • US- drivers that lead to child labour and trafficking are cyclical- breaking the cycle of poverty etc. is needed
<p>SESSION 5: MONITORING AND MEASURING IMPACT THROUGH DATA AND STATISTICS Objective: Explore what methodologies and mechanisms are available to countries to measure the achievement of Target 8.7 and what additional instruments might be needed or used to monitor and measure progress. This session aims to explore existing methodologies and mechanisms available to measure the achievement of Target 8.7, and what additional instruments might be needed or used to monitor and measure progress. It also aims to discuss how the scale, scope, and quality of development finance and cooperation in the region can underpin countries' efforts to implement the SDGs. Recognising that the sustainable development goals are interrelated, panellists will discuss the benefits and challenges of collecting systematic data on the child labour, forced labour and human trafficking as well as the role of this data in monitoring progress to achieve target 8.7. Moderator: Ms. Bharati Pflug, FUNDAMENTALS, ILO Geneva</p>	
<p>Ms. Maria Musudroka, Senior Statistician, Fiji Bureau of Statistics, Suva</p> <p><i>Statistician from the Fiji Bureau of Statistics with a BA and MA from the University of the South Pacific. She has extensive experience in research and coordinating national surveys- currently is busy with the final week of the Fiji national census. She was a member of the Project Advisory Committee of the ILO TACKLE project and has supported the training of FBOS officers and census Area Coordinators on child labour data collection and analysis. She also participated in Asia-Pacific consultations on developing standard research practices and</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Influence of the TACKLE programme had resulted in the incorporation of certain variables into the NSO survey questions/modules/schedules to help capture working children. The other positive aspect was in training the field officers in the Bureau on the concept of child labour for respective surveys including current 2017 Census. The challenge lies in compiling and harmonizing data across the country. In this regard, it's important to standardized definitions and methodologies, as well as continue to strengthen the capacity of government agencies in order to effectively implement such methods. • At the NSO, surveys that can help monitor such progresses are held at intervals of 5 to 10 years. This should help provide a basis and or benchmark information to various stakeholders • Children have distinct differences and this is often reflected in their socio-economic status. Some indicators which have distinct differences are; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Household Sizes - Housing Situations - Income and poverty incidence rates. - Educational Attainment of parents, etc. • The NSO can help to mobilise household data required to progress towards the SDGs. However, collecting data on a continuous basis for the NSO is not available. There's a need to fill the data gap to some extent. The national effort to improve data availability and use, including the <u>integration of data sources</u> might have already begun between line Ministries, but much work lies ahead.

<p>indicators on forced labour and CSEC.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recommendations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use the inbuilt mechanisms/structures already in place to help facilitate new initiatives/programmes - Labour force information, cross-classified with other key survey variables like age, sex, education, ethnicity, and geographic sector for the main geographic subdivisions of the country are essential for effective policy making and planning. Need for detailed information concerning the level of education is equally important and training achieved by those respondents who have completed school and are already engaged in the labour force or are available for employment. - Skills in livelihood training for older children in CL to improve their chances of decent work; - promote a comprehensive (combination) project approach - all situated within a larger labour market strategy (access to finance and financial education, gender issues in the design of the programme, post training support, monitoring and evaluation at different stages (give them ownership), etc.) - Their educational achievement or the qualifications they have obtained need to be cross classified with other characteristics like their age, sex and their usual place of residence, labour force status etc - The importance of using inbuilt mechanism that exist within the country and also in the Pacific should be of great advantage and needs to be considered at great length. - Engage a Pacific ILO Child Labour Specialist to deal specifically with Child labour specific issues in the Pacific
<p>Ms. Amita Jhoti, Programme Manager Development, Save the Children Fiji, Suva</p> <p><i>Mrs. Amita Jhoti Prasad holds a Bachelor's Degree from the University of the South Pacific. She joined SC Fiji in 2010. Ms. Prasad has coordinated various projects in relation to different issues faced by children in Fiji including Eliminating Children from Worst forms of Child Labour, in particular, CSEC. Most of her work also focused on conducting training on child protection issues with stakeholders/ beneficiaries including children, teachers, parents and working with stakeholders at different levels.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Save the Children Fiji conducted a survey in 2009 survey on the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC) in Fiji and had established in its interview of 109 children that were actively engaged in CSEC. Some of the challenges faced in conducting research in CSEC- this is a hidden worst forms of child labour; children are not easily accessible; snowball sampling is used to identify children for research; the information collected is highly sensitive and can be traumatic for the research participants; the research team must be trained to collect the information. Also the hours kept by children in CSEC is challenging- research teams must work around these hours. One of the strategies used by Save the Children to conduct CSEC research was to establish a research committee made up of key stakeholders including government- Fiji Bureau of Statistics, Department of Social Welfare, workers, employers and other civil society grupos. • SCF action programme: <i>Eliminating the Worst forms of Child Labour: Preventing and Withdrawing Children from Commercial Sexual Exploitation</i> between 2011 and 2012. The project focused on Preventing children from engaging in CSEC, identifying at-risk children and supporting them through education so that they do not become actively engaged in CSEC, mainstreaming them into the formal and non-formal education programming, life skills training and Supporting Children's Rights through Education, Arts and Media (SCREAM) workshops. However, withdrawing children from CSEC was very challenging due to various reasons- children in CSEC are very mobile, undisciplined, out of school for too long, on drugs, have short attention span, can be very clingy- attention seekers and also there is a need to sifter through truths and untruths, and to gain trust etc. so the reintegration process takes much longer than the time given for action programmes (action programmes is 2-3 years but reintegration is years long!!) • Approaches were institutional strengthening through the implementation of a project implementation committee, and raising awareness and advocacy through schools focusing on advocacy on child labour, identifying at-risk children and supporting them, assisting teachers in the development of Child Protection Policies and conducted teacher training workshops to combat child labour. • At a regional level, Save the Children Solomon's have implemented a 3 year project on CSEC, integrating a value based and traditional interventions approach with the high risk communities that addresses the prevention and protection of children from engaging into CSEC. • A recent research- survey is crucial to establish the current trend and situation of children actively engaged in one of the worst forms of child labour-Commercial Sexual Exploitation (CSEC) of Children in Fiji. The survey will highlight and inform stakeholders, many children are actively engaged in CSEC, whether the trend remains the same as per the last survey or the situation of children engaged in CSEC has changed. This will inform all the stakeholders how serious the issue is. The information from the survey will assist stakeholders and policy makers to develop an action oriented intervention package to work with children engaged in CSEC and also work with children that are at risk of engaging into CSEC. • Recommendations- regional WFCL research Project be conducted with a regional research committee; develop a regional WFCL Project. • Awareness raising on legislation to the perpetrators and those that facilitate or are "middlemen" know the implications of these actions and the effects these have on children. We need to stop the demand.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A long-term victim support structure needs to be developed; this will enable those children who are actively engaged as child sex workers to withdraw themselves completely. • In order to achieve this goal, the role that alliance should play is to make funding available to organisations to eliminate child labour in the region. The challenge faced by the Pacific region is lack of funding in this area of work. Organisations can only reach out to eliminate child labour and work towards the goal when there is funding available to implement programs.
<p>Ms. Ela Tukutukulevu, Director, Child Services, Ministry of Women, Children and Poverty Alleviation, Fiji <i>She has many years of experience as a social worker and working on child protection issues throughout Fiji. She has also been actively involved in the implementation of programmes that protect children and improve children's welfare, including the Fiji Child Helpline and Child Welfare Decree, and was a Project Advisory Committee member of the ILO TACKLE project to February 2017</i></p>	<p>Through the Ministry the DoSW has implemented the following mechanisms to improve monitoring, referral and reporting of child abuse cases- child labour cases are included under the broad umbrella of child abuse. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Child Welfare Decree; IAC Guidelines; Child Helpline; Social Protection Programmes- financial constraints- care and protection allowances for children especially for families who look after children who are not their children. - The Inter-Agency Guideline is a booklet that has relevant line ministries role when it comes to child protection. If a child is in trouble here in the west, the Inter Agency Committee West get together and discuss and look for ways to address the issue. That is one mechanism that has brought partners together and improved monitoring, reporting and referrals. - Recommend use exiting mechanisms. Establish Child Labour Monitoring Alliance within the National Coordinating Committee for Children (NCCC)
<p>Mr. Govind Singh, Secretary-General, Council of Pacific Education <i>Mr. Singh began Teaching Career in 1979 and has served in several school in Fiji, as Principal of Secondary Schools for 12 years up to 2005 and held various positions in the Trade Union. He took up the current Post of Secretary General – COPE in 2005 and was appointed Coordinator for Education International for the Pacific in 2008 and Senior Coordinator for Education International for the Pacific in 2010. He served in numerous Education Boards and school management and committee boards and as regional Committee Member of Technical & Vocational Education 2000-2005. He is currently a Council member of University of Fiji and Advisory Committee Member USP School of Education. He has travelled to most of the Pacific Island Countries to conduct workshops, seminars on MDG's/ SDG's for teachers and teacher organizations.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Linkages between CL and other development issues are important • UNICEF supported multiple-indicator surveys, ILO, WB surveys etc. • Educate teachers on child labour and to collect data • Sensitization of parents and communities on child labour • Challenges are lack of capacity; modules on child labour in teacher training programmes to include in teacher training programmes; mobilising communities; more work on policies and practices
<p>Plenary for sessions 4 and 5</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Atish- spoke on CL inspection processes that Fiji has established including child labour monitoring through the IACs and the NCCC and the child labour inspection systems and processes and referral and reporting process in place that guides labour inspectors to respond to child labour cases. Labour officers/ inspectors withdraw children from child labour, refer cases where relevant to Department of Social Welfare, register child in school or where appropriate based on child's age and education aspirations and inputs data in the database. • CI- can collect data from other agencies like the justice sector hat may provide some information or data on child labour • Issues raised by participants on the lack of data

<p>SESSION 6: The IV Global Conference on the Sustained Eradication of Child Labour</p> <p>Objective: To inform participants about the plans for the Global conference and identify the most pressing issues in the context of the Pacific Islands that should be addressed during the Global Conference. Guidance for the formulation of individual or collective pledges that will be made at the Conference will be provided.</p>	
<p>Mr. Francesco d'Ovidio, Head, Solutions and Innovation Unit, FUNDAMENTALS, ILO Geneva</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overview of Argentina conference • Countries have various options- one option is for the country to present a pledge; another option is to be a panelist; third option is to attend side events. For example, Pacific can send a panelist to Argentina for the side events. One country can submit a pledge for other countries e.g. for ratification • LDCs- tripartite delegation will be funded by ILO- SI, Kiribati, Tuvalu and Vanuatu • Invitations sent to Ministries of Foreign Affairs- countries need to follow up • Need to focus on ensuring that this region is adequately represented in Argentina • Deadline has passed but countries can still register.
<p>Group work on Session 6: Taking forward Alliance 8.7 in the Pacific Islands</p> <p>What regional and national mechanisms show promise for accelerating action, and how can Alliance 8.7 contribute to accelerating action. Identification of the sub regional issues that are the most critical to scaling up impact to achieve Target 8.7.</p>	
<p>Possible pledges</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samoa- put in place a strategy to address child labour in the informal economy; establish a database to capture child labour data; establish a child labour unit in MCIL; zero tolerance to WFCL • Tonga- is interested in supporting a regional pledge; they cannot commit to pledging ratification but would be interested in a regional pledge towards this • Cook Is- is in a position to ratify C182; can do both a national or regional pledge; will submit through the youth ambassador going to Argentina • Palau- draft legislation is in place; consultation is next- with Donglin's visit he can convince government on ratification, to speed the process • Kiribati- agrees for a regional pledge- need to review. • Marshall Is- all countries need to review the regional pledge before sending it • PNG- agrees with a regional pledge or as an individual pledge; not sure whether they will be attending Argentina conference • SI- to represent the 11 countries, one country can pledge for all if the region agrees. Requests the Minister for Samoa to pledge for all. • In principle ILO can support LDC only. If Samoa can speak on behalf of the 11 countries they can participate and the ILO Suva office will negotiate with ILO HQ to fund the delegation • Discussion on this- most countries were agreeable but stressed the need to have clearance from their Ministers for Samoa to represent them • Fiji has already registered- currently three members from government are going including the Minister. • Kiribati, Vanuatu and Tuvalu have not yet registered. They need to decide and register asap!
<p>The Way Forward</p> <p>In addition to feedback from the working groups, the objective of this plenary is to discuss operationalisation of Alliance 8.7 in the Pacific Islands and provide concrete recommendations on the way forward (taking into account the regional, sub-regional and national levels and the four Goals of Alliance 8.7). By taking stock of the main points emerging from previous group discussions, develop a set of recommendations to operationalise Alliance 8.7 in the Pacific Islands.</p> <p>Summary: Mr. Francesco d'Ovidio, Head, Solutions and Innovation Unit, FUNDAMENTALS, ILO Geneva</p>	
<p>Conducting research and sharing- look at what is existing on the ILO website and other relevant research. Use Fiji as a centralised data hub (?) Agencies that have collected similar research- these should be collected and made available from one spot. Sharing experiences among the individual countries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Share best practices with other countries - Don't need a big meeting to share information- can be done on website - Need to collect data and share the findings. - Need to include other partners - Focal point who knows where the data is <p>Increasing and leveraging resources- conduct research to identify whether there is a problem; convincing own government that there is a problem.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Resource constraint - Information sharing- establish a regional committee on child labour; use this platform to share country best practices. - Formulate a regional plan to standardize inspections etc. ILO to assist by coordinating a centralised database or website to help all countries - Need for a dedicated project that can facilitate technical knowledge sharing between Fiji with other countries. - Revive TACKLE project - Include CL in country's DWCP <p>Alliance 8.7- there needs to be solid data- collection, methodology, consistency in the application of RAs, technical support from ILO for data collection and methodology</p>	

- There should be a regional plan as well as national plans.
- Appoint goodwill ambassadors in the fight against child labour e.g. sports personalities
- Regional exchange programme
- South to south cooperation
- Need to discuss more on taking lead roles and taking ownership over some of the issues coming up

Forming a tri-partite plus alliance to advocate for ratification of C182

- How can ILO tackle political awareness of C182? Through workshops with parliamentarians. ILO Suva Director is visiting each of the 5 non-ratified countries- delegates can arrange for him to meet with Ministers

Day 3 Thursday, 5 October 2017

SESSION 7: Strategic Compliance through Labour Inspection

Objective: To develop draft national labour inspection strategies towards the elimination of child and forced labour based on international standards, best practice and national experience in the region

Strategic Labour Law Compliance

Inspection strategies to combat unacceptable forms of work

Presenter: Mr. René Robert, Specialist, Labour Administration and Labour Inspection, ILO Bangkok

Questions and Experience Sharing in Plenary

- We often are very selective in what we are looking for, especially when given instructions; focus on what we are looking for and don't see what may be right in front of us.
- Inspectorates must not turn into child hunters- they need to be aware of what may exist in the workplace.
- C81- Labour Inspection in industry and commerce; C129- inspection in agriculture
- Other 2 governance Conventions are C144 (tripartite dialogue) and C122 (employment policy)
- 3 functions of labour inspection is to
 - Enforce the law
 - Inform and advise employers and workers on how to comply with the law
 - Notify authorities about legal gaps
- Scope of labour inspection
 - Workplaces liable to inspection (depends on the national legal framework - informal economy often excluded – even SMEs)
 - Labour inspection may cover many technical fields in the area of labour, mainly:
 - General working conditions
 - Occupational safety and health
 - Social security
- Powers of LI
 - Enter workplaces freely without prior notice
 - Carry out examinations, tests or enquiries
 - Powers of injunction: orders requiring employers to bring their practice into compliance by a certain deadline and orders with immediate force in case of imminent danger to worker health/safety
 - Discretion: warning/advice vs. proceedings
- Obligations of LI
 - Have no direct or indirect business interest in workplaces being inspected
 - Maintain professional secrecy (manufacturing or commercial secrets)
 - Keep sources of complaints confidential
- According to Convention 81:
 - Inspectors are public officials and should include both men and women
 - Inspectors should have adequate equipment and transportation
 - Number of inspectors shall be sufficient depending on several factors
- Point of inspection is to achieve compliance
- Strategic compliance approach is about partnership, leveraging resources etc.

Remarks/ discussion

- Most big companies have their own compliance officers
- LI do not only have enforcement functions but also other functions to assist employers to comply etc.
- Samoa has innovative ways of ensuring compliance- letters of intent, MOUs that employers agree to that they will not employ children; also educate employers on the labour laws regarding children
- Fiji- inspector must have adequate protection under the laws. Inspector must have a clear code of conduct that governs the inspectors' behaviours etc.
- Kiribati- some of the employers take their time so this takes up time of the LIs
- Fiji- need to pay the LI well; also need to protect the worker who is the whistle blower. If the system is slow and sluggish this creates more problems for the workers.
- LIs need to verify information with the workers
- Cook Is- LI have enforcement background

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Mongolia, the workers representative (unions) also appointed as a LI. The issue here is accountability- who is the LI accountable to. In India some companies get 10 year immunity. Compliance is a dynamic situation- the situation may change at any time. For example fire at a Filipino factory one month after a LI visit killed dozens of workers. This was a result of the immediate circumstances and not something the LI could have predicted from his visit one month ago. It involved an outside contracted being brought in and welding a door close to some chemicals.
<p>Group Activity: Steps 1 & 2 (national groupings)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mapping labour inspectorate capacity (mandate, authority, capacity) Mapping relevant compliance intelligence (data etc.) 	
<p>Group Activity: Steps 3 & 4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mapping compliance drivers and constraints Mapping relevant stakeholders and their roles 	
<p>Group Activity: Steps 5 & 6</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mapping compliance interventions Drafting national strategic plans based on the mapping 	