

## Outcome 15: Forced labour is eliminated.

Indicators	2014-15 targets	2014-15 results					
		Total No.	Africa	Americas	Arab States	Asia-Pacific	Europe-Central Asia
Indicator 15.1: Number of Member States in which constituents, with ILO support, implement specific policies, programmes or actions leading to improved application of Conventions, principles and rights on the elimination of forced labour.	8 member States	8 member States	Niger	Brazil Guatemala Peru		India Mongolia Myanmar Nepal	

### ***How the strategy delivered on the two or three areas of focus identified in the programme and budget 2014-15***

The strategy for eliminating forced labour outlines two areas of focus: strengthening national capacity to enforce compliance with laws against forced labour and human trafficking; and promoting complementary approaches to criminal and labour justice. The Office provided training programmes for law enforcement officials at the regional and global levels using both existing and new curriculums. In addition, two new instruments on forced labour were adopted: the Protocol of 2014 to the Forced Labour Convention, 1930, and the Forced Labour (Supplementary Measures) Recommendation, 2014 (No. 203). The latter, in particular, calls for member states to strengthen “international cooperation between labour law enforcement institutions in addition to criminal law enforcement”.

The second area of focus entailed the promotion of decent recruitment and employment practices in the context of migration and across global value chains. The Office took steps to enhance global knowledge about national and international recruitment practices; worked with constituents to adopt or amend laws, policies and enforcement mechanisms to promote fair recruitment practices; partnered with the International Organisation of Employers (IOE) and its affiliates to promote fair business practices; and partnered with the International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC) and its affiliates to empower and protect workers.

### ***How the strategy delivered support to constituents***

The ILO provided technical assistance in combating forced labour to over 20 countries, including Bangladesh, Brazil, China, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Guatemala, India, Jordan, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Paraguay, Peru, Timor-Leste, Thailand, the United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan and Viet Nam. Technical assistance focused on the agriculture and food processing, fishing, manufacturing and domestic work sectors.

### ***How the strategy helped to address gender equality and non-discrimination***

Following the adoption of the Resolution concerning statistics of work, employment and labour utilization by the 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) in 2013, a working group was established in 2015 in order to discuss and develop international guidelines and survey tools for the collection of sex-disaggregated data and the analysis of gender-relevant determinants of forced labour. The Office also conducted research on protection gaps and restrictions affecting women from South Asia who migrate for low-skilled work, particularly domestic work. The research considers ways of taking a comprehensive and empowering approach to women workers in the development of migration policies. The Office also provided technical assistance in preventing the trafficking of women and girls into domestic work and the garment sector in more than 12 countries.

### ***Identify significant external partnerships that have helped in delivering the strategy***

The Office worked closely with the International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC) and the International Organisation of Employers (IOE) during the standard-setting process leading to the adoption of the Protocol and its accompanying Recommendation. The ITUC and IOE are also important partners in the campaign for ratification of the Protocol. The Office continues to work in close collaboration with its social partners, the United Nations Global Compact and the United Nations Human Rights Council's Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises, on due diligence issues in order to prevent and address forced labour.

The Office remains an active member of the Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons (ICAT), which seeks to ensure coordination among United Nations (UN) agencies and other relevant international organizations in order to facilitate a holistic and comprehensive approach to preventing and combating trafficking in persons.

The ILO launched and provided seed funding to support the development of a global alliance consisting of the ILO, other UN agencies, governments, workers' and employers' organizations, regional organizations, development partners, the private sector, civil society organizations, academics, experts, the media and other stakeholders. The goal of the alliance is to help all UN Member States to reach Target 8.7 under Goal 8 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): "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".

#### **Significant outputs**

Knowledge generation and management

- In May 2014, the Office launched a report: Profits and Poverty: The Economics of Forced Labour. The study builds on earlier ILO studies on the extent, cost and profits of forced labour. For the first time, it looks at both supply and demand and presents solid evidence for a correlation between forced labour and poverty. It also provides new estimates of the illegal profits generated through the use of forced labour, as well as new evidence of the key socio-economic factors that increase the risk of falling victim to coercion and abuse.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In October 2015, the ILO launched a public awareness campaign, 50 for Freedom: Sign up to end modern slavery (50FF). The goal of the campaign is to mobilize public support for ratification of the Protocol by at least 50 countries by 2018, gradually increasing to reach the goal of universal ratification of Convention No. 29 and the Protocol thereto.</li> <li>• Two public service announcements on trafficking and forced labour and on domestic workers and forced labour, respectively, were produced and have been uploaded to the Special Action Programme to combat Forced Labour (SAP-FL) pages of the ILO website, shown at various workshops and broadcast by CNN and Al Jazeera.</li> <li>• Launched in 2014, the Asia Pacific Forced Labour Network is an online platform for sharing knowledge and hosting discussions on forced labour and related topics. It offers news, blogs, online discussions, knowledge resources, information about projects and networks and an online learning course on forced labour.</li> </ul>
Upstream policy advice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In November 2015, the ILO partnered with FFA (Norwegian National Advisory Group against Organised Fisheries Crime and IUU-Fishing) to organize an international expert meeting on forced labour and human trafficking in fisheries in the Atlantic region. The Conference shared good practices and innovative solutions to combat forced labour and human trafficking in the fisheries sector.</li> <li>• In 2014, the ILO launched a global “Fair Recruitment Initiative” to help prevent human trafficking and forced labour; protect the rights of workers, including migrant workers, from abusive and fraudulent practices during the recruitment process. This multi-stakeholder initiative is implemented in close collaboration with governments, representative employers’ and workers’ organizations, the private sector and other key partners. Five workshops have been held for constituents under the Fair Recruitment Initiative. The first in April 2014 was a consultative workshop to share best practices and challenges to recruitment; the second was in November 2014 on regulating recruitment: labour and criminal justice responses in preventing trafficking in persons and migrant exploitation and the third in June 2015 on how to prevent exploitation of workers during recruitment. Under this initiative, a new publication was produced titled <i>“Regulating labour recruitment to prevent human trafficking and to foster fair migration: Models, challenges and opportunities.”</i></li> </ul>
Capacity development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In 2015, in line with the aforementioned resolution adopted by the 19th ICLS, the Office hosted three working group meetings (in April in Geneva, November in Lisbon and December in New York) to harmonize working definitions of “forced labour”.</li> <li>• In collaboration with The Turin Centre, the Office continued to offer its annual course on annual course on identifying and investigating cases of forced labour and human trafficking to some 50 participants from all over the world.</li> <li>• Forced Labour and Human Trafficking: A Handbook for Labour Inspectors, has been updated to include references to the Protocol and an exercise/toolkit has been developed to support it. The Handbook can be used in a variety of contexts but is primarily intended for the training of labour inspectors, police, and other relevant government personnel in East and South-East Asia. It has been tested in two training workshops for labour inspectors in Viet Nam and China, respectively.</li> <li>• A Handbook for Employers produced jointly by SAP-FL and the IOE has been updated to include the new Protocol and Recommendations. The Handbook is very comprehensive with practical guidance on how to identify and prevent situations of forced labour, and what employers can do to address the issue. It was launched in Berlin at a conference organized by the IOE and the Confederation of German Employers' Associations (BDA) in June 2015.</li> </ul>
Strategic normative support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In June 2014, the International Labour Conference voted overwhelmingly to adopt a new Protocol and Recommendation (No 203) that complement the Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (C29). The adoption of these two instruments brings ILO standards against forced labour into the modern era by creating specific obligations to prevent, protect victims, and provide access to remedies, and by emphasizing the link between forced labour and human trafficking. Recommendation (No. 203) provides guidance in the areas of prevention, protection of victims and ensuring their access to justice and remedies, enforcement and international cooperation. In November 2014, the ILO Governing Body endorsed a follow-up strategy to promote ratification and implementation of the new instruments (GB.322/INS/4/2).</li> <li>• The ILO provided support to member States (i.e. Niger, Mauritania, Myanmar, Thailand, and Uzbekistan) in line with the observations of the ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, as well as the Conference Committee on the Application of Standards.</li> </ul>

