

## Outcome 15: Forced labour is eliminated

### RESULTS BY INDICATOR

**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.**

#### Measurement

To be counted as reportable, results must meet at least two of the following criteria:

1. Convention No. 29 or 105 is ratified or the supervisory bodies have noted with satisfaction or interest progress in the application of the relevant Conventions.
2. A new or modified national law, policy or plan of action to eliminate forced labour is adopted, or forced labour elimination is included as a priority of national development policy, or an institutional structure is established to lead or coordinate action against forced labour.
3. There is a documented increase in the number of prosecutions and convictions of persons exacting forced labour.
4. Systems are established or strengthened to allow former victims of forced labour, including of human trafficking, to access assistance appropriate to their needs.
5. Systems are established or strengthened to provide up-to-date sex-disaggregated data and information on forced labour and responses to it.

Country/ Country programme Outcome (CPO)	Measurement Criteria	Result Achieved	ILO Contribution
<b>Africa</b>			
<b>Ethiopia/ETH153</b> Strengthen institutional capacity to support victims of forced labour	2	<p>The National Anti-Trafficking Committee (NATC) strengthened to provide efficient services to protect the rights of Ethiopians going abroad for work in line with Proclamation no.632/2009.</p> <p>The Government of Ethiopia set up a high level National Council on Anti-trafficking, which is chaired by the Deputy Prime Minister.</p>	<p>The ILO provided technical support and capacity building training to the National Anti-Trafficking Committee (NATC) to combat trafficking for labour exploitation. The NATC is chaired by the Ministry of Labour and was established in line with the Labour Exchange Proclamation 632 of year 2009. The focus of the proclamation is to define the roles and responsibilities of public and private employment agencies in order to strengthen the mechanism for monitoring and regulating</p>

			<p>domestic and overseas employment exchange services to protect the rights, safety and dignity of Ethiopian going abroad for work. In total 124 parliament members, and 329 policy and judiciaries were trained through the workshops (along with 1543 community workers and 484 students). Due to the ILO convening and technical support, the committee met regularly and ensured the proper implementation the Proclamation.</p> <p>The ILO also held capacity building workshops for Private Employment Agencies (PrEAs) to process migration applications in accordance with the Proclamation no.632/2009. In total 243 PrEAs trained.</p> <p>- The ILO advocated for the establishment of a high level National Council on Anti-trafficking to supplement the NATC's limited mandate. The council is responsible for coordinating the national effort to combat human trafficking and smuggling. The ILO also provided financial support to the newly established high level National Council on Anti-trafficking to organize a one day mass mobilization on trafficking.</p>
	4	<p>Network established between victim rehabilitation service providers (Agar), Women in Self-Employment (WISE) and vocational service provider (YMCA), so that trafficking victims can access comprehensive services appropriate to their needs.</p> <p>Trainees were linked up with women cooperatives supported by WISE and</p>	<p>The ILO facilitated the smooth reintegration of trafficking victims. Specifically;</p> <p>- Sixty five (65) trafficking victims were trained on basic business skills in collaboration with Agar and Women in Self-Employment (WISE).</p> <p>-Fifty (50) trafficking victims rehabilitated and provided with vocational training in</p>

		microfinance facilities so that they can access saving, credit, micro-insurance facilitate self-employment.	collaboration with Agar and YMCA TVET centre for three months. Out of the 50, 24 were trained in hair dressing and beautification, 5 on computer, 5 trained on tailoring, 15 trained on food preparation and catering and 1 trained on brickmaking.
<b>Zambia/ZMB177</b> Greater capacity of national stakeholder to prevent forced labour and human trafficking in Zambia	4	The functioning of Private Employment Agencies has been improved to consider issues of forced labour and human trafficking in their service provision. This will enable former victims to access services appropriate to their needs, in particular with employment placement.	The ILO provided technical advice in the development of a Draft Code of Ethics for private employment agencies (PEAs), which is in compliance with the Employment Act, C. 181, and standards set by the International Confederation of Private Employment Agencies (CIETT). The ILO also gave technical guidance for Community based awareness raising activities in Nakonde, Kasama, Chililabomwe and Livingstone. In addition, the ILO facilitated radio programmes to create awareness on the role of PEAs in the labour market and the assistance they can provide for victims.
	5	The 2012 Labour Force Survey provides the government and stakeholders with sex disaggregated data and information on Forced labour to allow for a National Sector Based assessment on Forced Labour and Human Trafficking.	The ILO supported the design of the labour force module through guidance on the specific questions and on how to ask them given the sensitivity of the matter. The ILO supported the CSO towards data collection of the forced labour module and provided technical assistance for a training workshop for Central Statistical Office to strengthen their capacity in analysing the forced labour data.
<b>Nigeria/NGA126</b> Enhancing cooperation to fight trafficking in Human Beings from Nigeria to Europe	3	-Capacity of law enforcement agencies to prosecute and convict traffickers is strengthened. -Community Vigilance systems strengthened.	The ILO through its European Union funded Project “the Elimination of Trafficking in Persons” organised 3 workshops at which 11 judges, 24 prosecutors, and 40 law enforcement agents were trained on the detection prosecution and convictions of

			<p>traffickers of Persons.</p> <p>-The ILO worked with 2 local communities to set up community vigilance groups. The groups were trained on how to identify cases of trafficking and also where to report the suspected cases</p>
	4	<p>-National referral system for Victims of trafficking established.</p> <p>-Code of Conduct for Private Employment agencies to prevent trafficking of persons produced and launched</p>	<p>-The ILO through its European Union funded Project "the Elimination of Trafficking in Persons" has supported the training of returned trafficking victims on business skills</p> <p>-With the Nigeria Employers Association, the ILO provided technical inputs into the content of the Code of Conduct and supported the distribution of the code.</p>
<b>Arab States</b>			
<p><b>Jordan /JOR154</b></p> <p>Enhanced capacity of the Government to prevent and prosecute trafficking and forced labour</p>	1	<p>Supervisory Bodies noted with interest changes in Jordan's legal and policy framework towards domestic workers</p>	<p>The ILO provided recommendations to Reform Regulation 90/2009 concerning migrant domestic workers to grant these workers the same benefits as workers in other sectors covered by the Labour Law, and to ensure better monitoring and increase oversight of the recruitment process. This included cooperating with origin countries on the recruitment process and entry of migrant workers, as well as how to address violations when they occur.</p>
	2	<p>Labour Inspection policy and strategy are updated, to include the elimination of forced labour and human trafficking in their objectives</p>	<p>In March 2013 the ILO organized a basic pilot training on "Identifying and Investigating Cases of Forced Labour" for 26 participants from the Labour Inspection Department of the Ministry of Labour (MoL), the Criminal Investigation Department (CID) of the Public</p>

			<p>Security Directorate (PSD) and the Judicial Council (JC) of the Ministry of Justice (MoJ). The participants were able to identify major protection gaps in Jordan regarding responses to victims of trafficking and built relations with staff of other agencies that would assist them to better responding collectively to these gaps.</p> <p>Training for the members of the national committee for combating human trafficking for developing their capacities on relevant issues and discuss mechanisms of work organized.</p>
	4	The capacities of the officials of the Ministry of Labour (MOL) and the Aqaba Special Economic Zone Authority (ASEZA) on forced labour strengthened	<p>Officials of the Ministry of Labour (MOL) and The Aqaba Special Economic Zone Authority (ASEZA) are trained on relevant issues of forced labour.</p> <p>-The ILO, in collaboration with Da'em Observatory, designed and delivered a pilot training on the use of anti-human trafficking law in Jordan for the judiciary actors in Jordan. The target group composed of 20 judges, prosecutors, and lawyers from Amman and other Governorates.</p>
<b>Asia and the Pacific</b>			
<b>India/IND152</b> Convention No. 29 or 105 is ratified or the supervisory bodies have noted with satisfaction or interest progress in the application of the relevant Conventions.	1	<p>The ILO Supervisory Bodies noted with interest India under C. 29 (2012) in relation to the following:</p> <p>- Improved implementation of the Bonded Labour Act, 1976 (District level surveys on bonded labour conducted in several states and</p>	- ILO has provided technical support to the Ministry of Labour and Employment (MoLE) and 7 (seven) states in India to support the improved implementation of the Bonded Labour Act. This work which is known as the "convergence approach" takes a targeted approach at preventing worker vulnerability to

		<p>vigilance committees implemented in all states). Through the improved implementation of the Bonded Labour Act, for the very first time, brick kiln workers have been included under the Social Security scheme (BOCW WB) and over 12,000 workers have been registered. Nearly 2000 of them have already received some benefits under the scheme, including health insurance, tool kits, bicycles, sewing machines and skills training.</p>	<p>bonded labour. It includes improving migrant worker access to social security schemes.</p> <p>In addition, the ILO developed tools and knowledge products (including manuals and field outreach material for trade unions) on how to lessen migrant worker vulnerability to bondage.</p> <p>Vulnerability Assessment Studies conducted in 4 states to identify the root causes of bondage and the needs of men and women workers who engage in seasonal migration and get trapped into bondage.</p>
	2	<p>Two Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) have been signed by the Ministry of Labour and 6 States Governments, across two major migration corridors, assigning roles and responsibilities of sending and receiving states of vulnerable migrant workers.</p> <p>With the signing of the MoU, following structures are established and plan of action prepared:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Central Cell on Migrant Workers established at National level (MoLE).</li> <li>- Based on migration corridors, Inter State Coordination Committee established for 6 states.</li> <li>- At the State level State Coordination Cell setup in 6 states.</li> <li>- District Facilitation Centre being set-up in project districts of 6 states at local level to tackle issues of workers susceptible to bondage under the project.</li> </ul>	<p>Technical assistance provided in drafting of the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) and facilitating signing of the MoU between the states.</p> <p>Based on the newly established structures and the plan of action more than 20 workshops/ knowledge sharing events/inter-state coordination meeting/ training and capacity building workshops have been organized. This has enhanced the capacities of Central and state authorities to tackle the root causes of bonded labour through a convergence and prevention based approach.</p> <p>ILO facilitated the development of State Project Documents and Implementation Plans on reducing the vulnerability of migrant workers in 5 states of India.</p>

		-In 6 project states Plan of Action for convergence of central and state government resources to prevent workers from slipping into bondage developed.	Between 2012-2013 capacity building programs conducted for trade unions (2 workshops) and employers (in 5 states). Code of conduct for Brick Kiln Employers formulated in 4 project states.
<b>Nepal/NPL828</b> Constituents adopt and implement an integrated approach to the elimination of forced labour and trafficking.	2	<p>1. The Ministry of Land Reform and Management (MoLRM) has finalized National Plan of Action for rehabilitation of freed Haliyas. The budget speech of the Government has announced to release more than USD 120,000 for rehabilitation of freed Haliyas in the current fiscal year.</p> <p>2. MoLRM has prepared Bonded Labour Bill thereby replacing the Kamaiya Labour (Prohibition) Act 2002 in order to address all forms of bonded labour in agriculture sector.</p> <p>3. The Foreign Employment Policy has been adopted by the Government in 2012 which has provisions for the prevention of migrant workers' trafficking and protection of trafficked victims.</p> <p>4. A network of domestic workers' organisations and trade unions formed to advocate on the 30 years age bar for women migrant workers</p>	<p>1. Inputs from relevant national and district level stakeholders and from ILO made available to develop the National Plan of Action. ILO facilitated the whole process of Action Plan Development.</p> <p>2. ILO provided inputs to draft the bonded labour Bill. Study was also commissioned on "Forced labour of adult and children in the agriculture sector of Nepal" and shared with concerned stakeholders.</p> <p>3. ILO provided technical inputs in the process of drafting the Foreign Employment policy under the ILO-IRISH project.</p> <p>4-. ILO organised a seminar on "nexus between domestic workers' organisations and Trade Unions" which led to the formation of the network between the domestic workers' organisations and the trade unions.</p>
	3	Government of Nepal has recorded increased number of actions taken against fraudulent recruitment agencies (230 actions in 2011 and 657 in 2012) and also increased amount of compensation announced by the court in favour of forced labour victims (migrant workers) NRs 235894055 in 2011.	<p>-ILO provided training to 140 Village Development Committee Secretaries, 109 social mobilisers and 87 district level government officials and 77 representatives of civil society organisations and trade unions on legal rights of victims</p> <p>-ILO organised awareness raising programme for 358 potential and returnee migrant workers on their rights in order to empower</p>

			them.
	4	System established by Ministry of Land Reform and Management (MOLRM) to verify and distribute ID cards to freed Haliya in 12 identified districts. More than 10,000 out of 19,000 registered families were verified and 7,000 of the verified received ID cards. ID card holders are eligible to access government's assistance which includes rehabilitation support.	ILO supported the process to conduct verification and to establish baseline information necessary for ID card development.
	5	E-database system established in 12 Haliya free districts and linked with the central database at the MoLRM and the MOF to provide sex-disaggregated data and information on forced labour and to monitor the Government of Nepal assistance.	The ILO contracted a company, which developed the software programme and supported data-entry for the new system. Training on how to update the database was then provided to government officials in 12 freed Haliya districts; and the Ministry of Land Reform and the Management (MoLRM). The ILO also provided one computer and one server to the MoLRM to improve access to the database.
<b>Americas</b>			
<b>Peru/PER131</b> La erradicación del trabajo forzoso incluida en los planes de acción relevantes de los distintos sectores del Poder Ejecutivo y los mandantes, y en las regiones del país.	2	El Gobierno aprobó en junio de 2013 el II Plan Nacional contra el Trabajo Forzoso 2013-2016. El Plan mejoró en la identificación de prioridades y desarrollo de un marco programático para la identificación, rescate y protección de las víctimas, así como la sanción de los responsables.	La OIT, con el apoyo del Programa de Desarrollo del Golfo Árabe (AGFUND), elaboró el diagnóstico del antiguo Plan Nacional, se hizo cargo de las acciones preparatorias para elaborar la propuesta del nuevo Plan Nacional, apoyó la realización de las consultas con los actores sociales, participó en la definición de sus contenidos y mantiene una asistencia permanente para definir los mecanismos para su implementación.
	4	La Comisión Nacional de Lucha contra el Trabajo Forzoso aprobó, en julio del 2013, un	La OIT, ha facilitado el proceso de consultas con las instituciones nacionales y ha



		protocolo interinstitucional que establece el sistema para la identificación y atención de las víctimas, en el que están identificadas las instituciones nacionales responsables de la protección de los derechos y la provisión de servicios de acogida y acompañamiento a las víctimas.	participado en la preparación de la propuesta de protocolo que ha sido aprobada.
<b>Brazil/BRA127</b> Formulación y implementación de políticas públicas y acciones sociales son apoyadas y perfeccionadas para la eliminación del trabajo esclavo y la trata de personas.	2	<p>a) Decreto n. 7901/13 de la Presidencia de la Republica que autoriza la publicación del II Plan Nacional de Enfrentamiento a la Trata de Personas e instituye la Coordinación Tripartita de la Política Nacional de Enfrentamiento a la Trata de Personas y el Comité Nacional de Enfrentamiento a la Trata de Personas (Conatrap).</p> <p>b) Aprobación de la Ley estadual de São Paulo n. 14.946, de 28 de enero de 2013 que determina la pérdida de la inscripción en el catastro de contribuyentes del Impuesto sobre operaciones relativas a la circulación de mercancías y sobre la prestación de servicios de transporte y de comunicación de cualquier empresa que haga uso directo o indirecto del trabajo esclavo o en condiciones análogas a la esclavitud.</p> <p>c) Aprobación de la PEC (proyecto de emenda constitucional) 438, que visa a la expropiación de las propiedades rurales y urbanas en que haya sido flagrada la explotación de la mano de obra esclava. La propuesta aun debe ser votada, en segunda vuelta.</p>	<p>a) La OIT participa de todos los comités de discusión intersectorial y tripartitos sobre el tema del trabajo forzoso y de la trata de personas. Contribuyó activamente en la elaboración del II Plan Nacional de Enfrentamiento a la Trata de Personas y sigue apoyando su implementación.</p> <p>b) e c) A través de la participación sistemática en las instancias de la CONATRAE (Comisión Nacional de Erradicación del Trabajo Esclavo), COETRAE/SP (Comisión Estadual de Erradicación del Trabajo Esclavo de São Paulo), Comité Gestor del Pacto Nacional para la Erradicación del Trabajo Forzoso, la OIT Brasil prestó apoyo técnico y advocacy para la aprobación de la Ley.</p>
	4	a) La Secretaria de Políticas para las Mujeres, la Defensoría Pública de la Unión y el Ministerio de la Justicia firmaron un acuerdo de cooperación técnica que torna disponible la	a) La OIT ha participado de reuniones y brindado asistencia técnica a los miembros de la Secretaria de Políticas para las Mujeres y el Ministerio de Justicia, principalmente través

	<p>asistencia jurídica gratuita e integral para mujeres víctimas de trata de personas o en situación de migración irregular. Las mujeres deben tener acceso a la asistencia jurídica a través de la Ombudsman de la Mujer y la Central de Atendimento a la Mujer (disque 180).</p> <p>b) El Sindicato Nacional de los Inspectores de Trabajo ha lanzado una iniciativa de expandir para todo el territorio brasileño el programa Acción Integrada. Este programa beneficia víctimas de trabajo forzoso promoviendo capacitación profesional, asistencia psico-social y la posterior inserción en el mercado formal de trabajo. Más de 400 víctimas fueran contempladas en la fase piloto conducida en el estado de Mato Grosso. Los estados de Rio de Janeiro y Bahia están siendo pioneros en el movimiento de replicación.</p>	<p>de la participación en reuniones de la Comisión de Enfrentamiento a la Trata de Personas (la cual la Secretaria y el Ministerio son coordinadores).</p> <p>b) La OIT apoyó con revisión técnica la construcción y mejoría del programa Acción Integrada en Mato Grosso así como la sistematización de la experiencia en una publicación que servirá para la replicación en otros estados. La OIT participo, aun, del lanzamiento de la iniciativa en el Congreso Nacional (Senado).</p>
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