



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

Alliance 8.7

Strategic Planning Workshop

Suva, Fiji

22-23 August 2019



- Global Picture of Child Labour and Forced Labour
- Policy Priorities for Achieving Target 8.7
- Role of Alliance 8.7 and Pathfinder Countries



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



Adopted in 2015 by UN: 17 goals, 169 targets to all form of poverty in the world.

Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth,



full and productive employment and decent work for all

DECENT WORK

Decent work sums up the aspirations of people in their working lives

It involves opportunities for **work that is productive** and

- delivers a **fair income**
- **security** in the workplace
- **social protection** for families
- **better prospects** for **personal development** and **social integration**
- **freedom** for people to express their **concerns, organize and participate in the decisions that affect their lives** and
- **equality of opportunity and treatment** for all **women and men**

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.



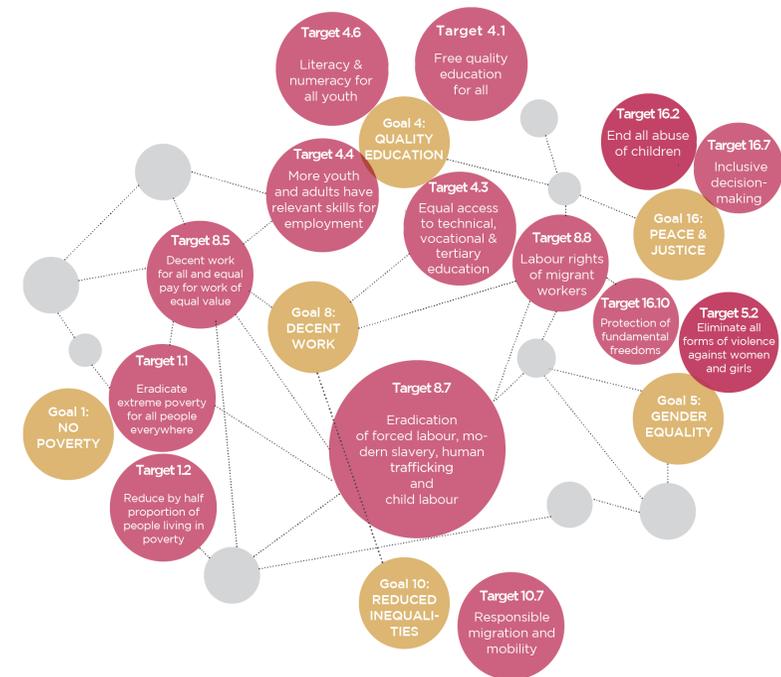
TARGET 8.7

Target 8.7

Synergies and coherence with all SDGs

Progress on 8.7 contributes to the achievement of other SDGs, such as

- **SDG 1 No Poverty:** 1.1 and 1.
- **SDG 4 Quality Education:** 4.1, 4.3, 4.4 and 4.6
- **SDG 5 Gender Equality:** 5.2
- **SDG 10 Reduced Inequalities:** 10.7
- **SDG 16 Peace, Justice and Reliable Institutions:** 16.2, 16.7, 16.10



Modern slavery and child labour in the world



40 million people are victims of modern slavery. This includes:

- 25 million people in **forced labour**
- 15 million people in **forced marriage**

152 million children are in **child labour**

Of which, 73 million are in **hazardous work**



CHILD LABOUR – Global Estimates 2016

REGIONAL PREVALENCE OF CHILD LABOUR

■ Africa	19.6%
■ Americas	5.3%
■ Arab States	2.9%
■ Asia and the Pacific	7.4%
■ Europe and Central Asia	4.1%



OF THE 152 MILLION CHILDREN IN CHILD LABOUR

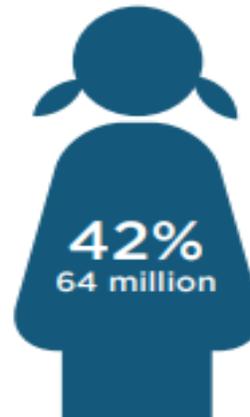
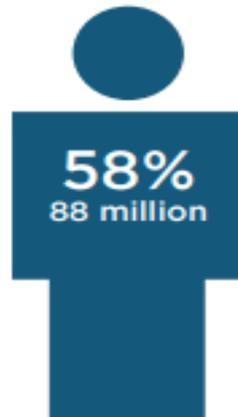
AGE PROFILE

48%
5-11 years-olds

28%
12-14 years-olds

24%
15-17 years-olds

GENDER



ECONOMIC ACTIVITY



70.9%
Agriculture

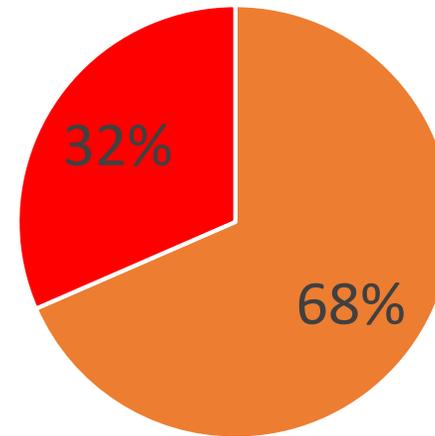
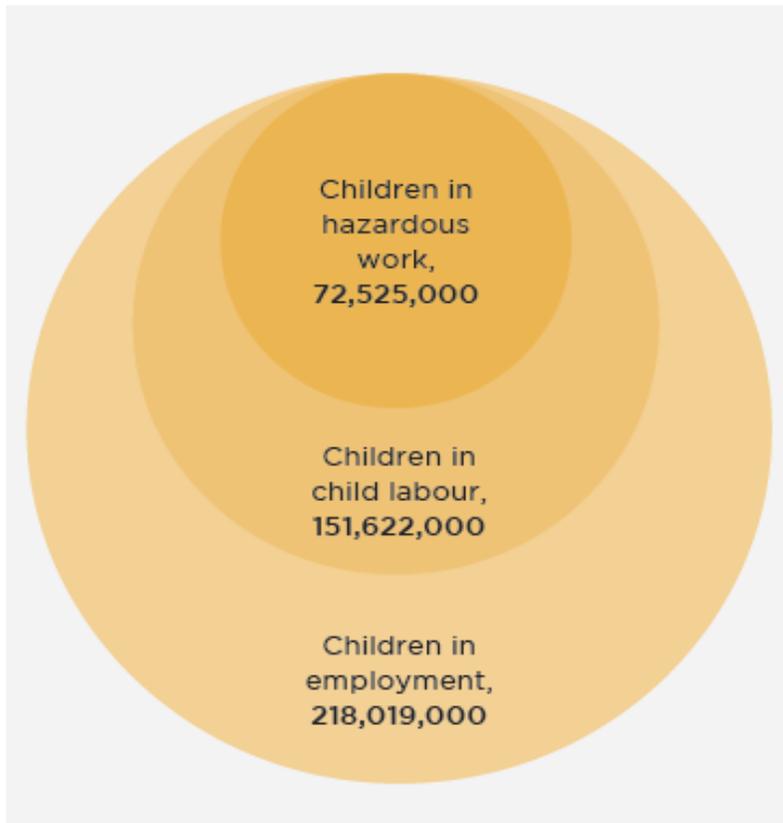


11.9%
Industry



17.2%
Services

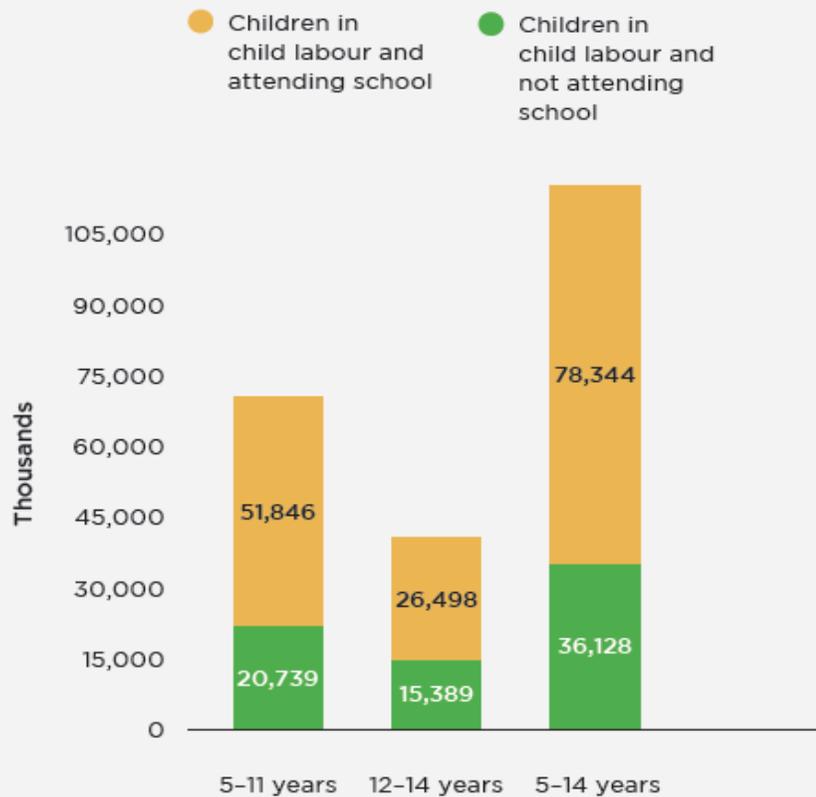
Child Labour - Global Estimates 2016



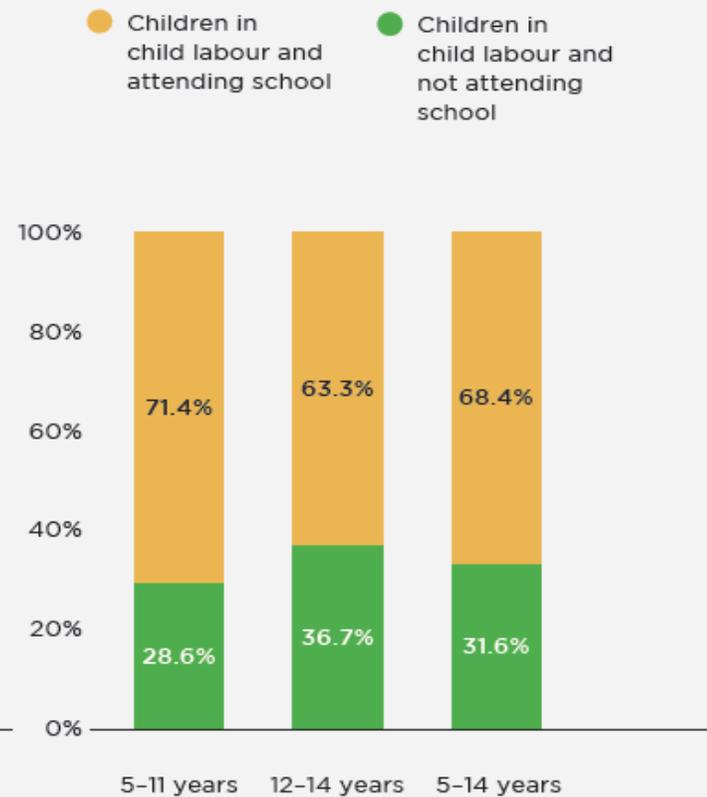
- Child labour and attending school
- Child labour not attending school

Child labour and school attendance

(a) Number of children in child labour, 5-14 years age range, by school attendance status, 2016



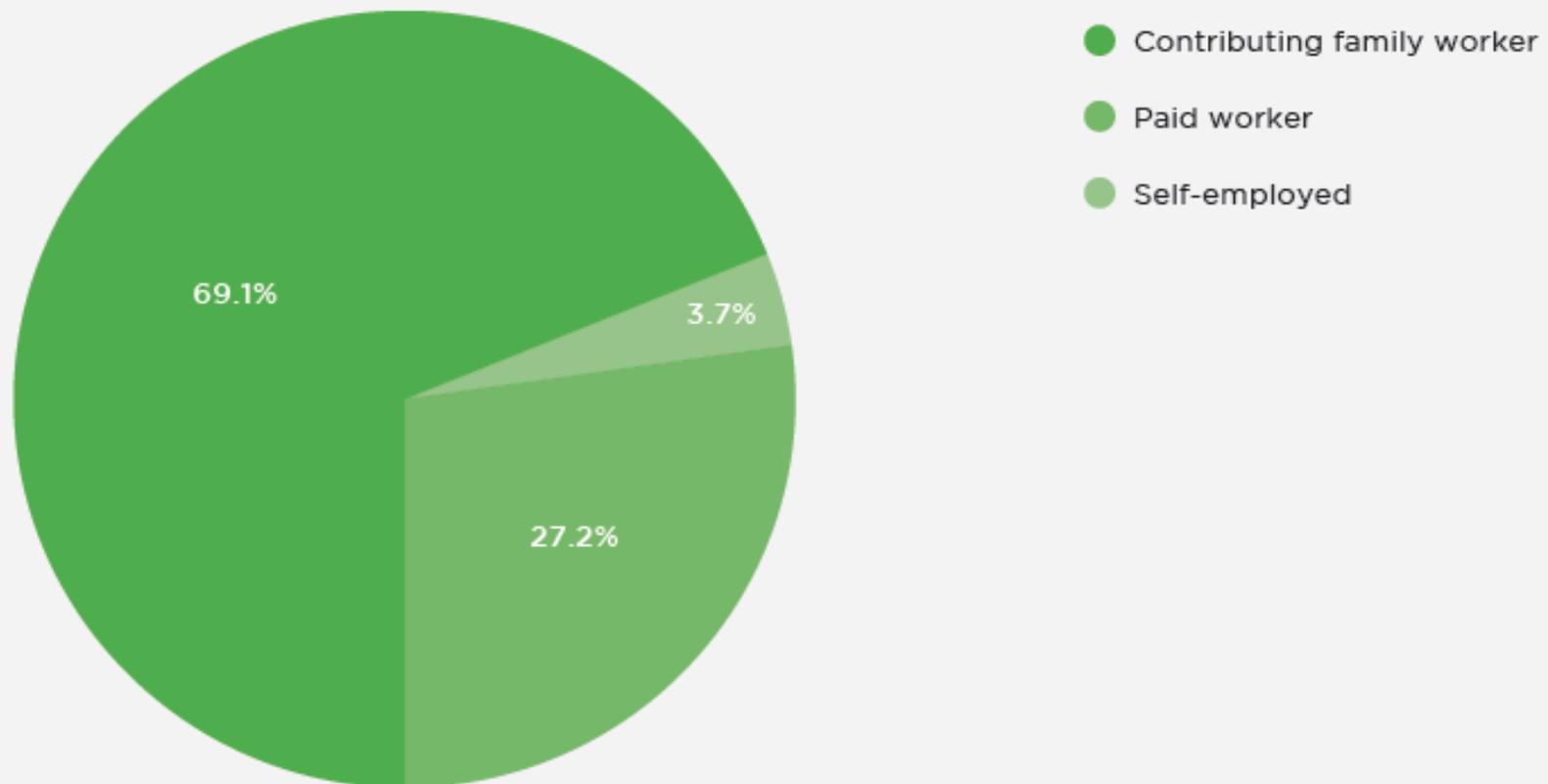
(b) Percentage distribution of children in child labour, 5-14 years age range, by school attendance status, 2016



Child Labour by status in employment

Child labour by status in employment

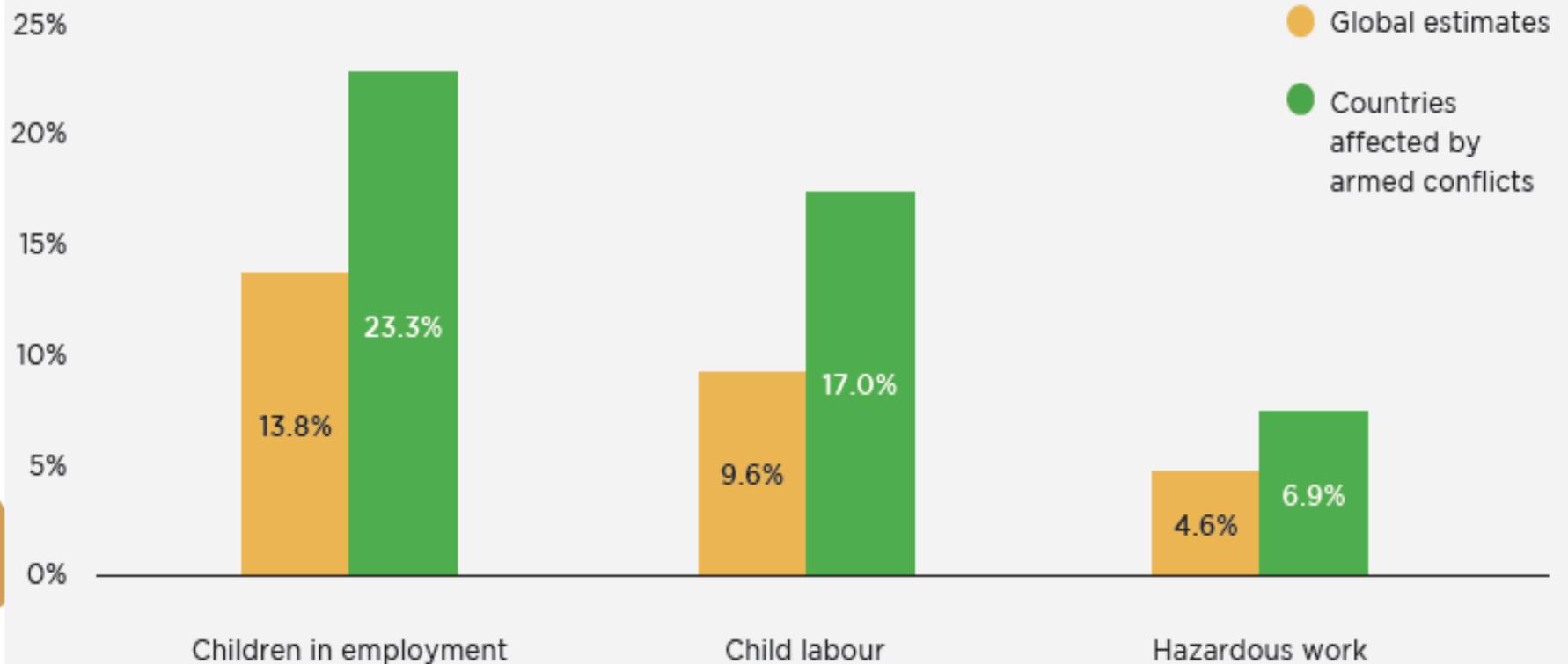
Percentage distribution of children in child labour by status in employment, 5-17 years age range, 2016



Child labour and armed conflict

Child labour in countries affected by armed conflict

Percentage of children in employment, child labour and hazardous work, 5-17 years age range, globally and in countries affected by armed conflict, 2016



Child labour by national income

Child labour and hazardous work by national income

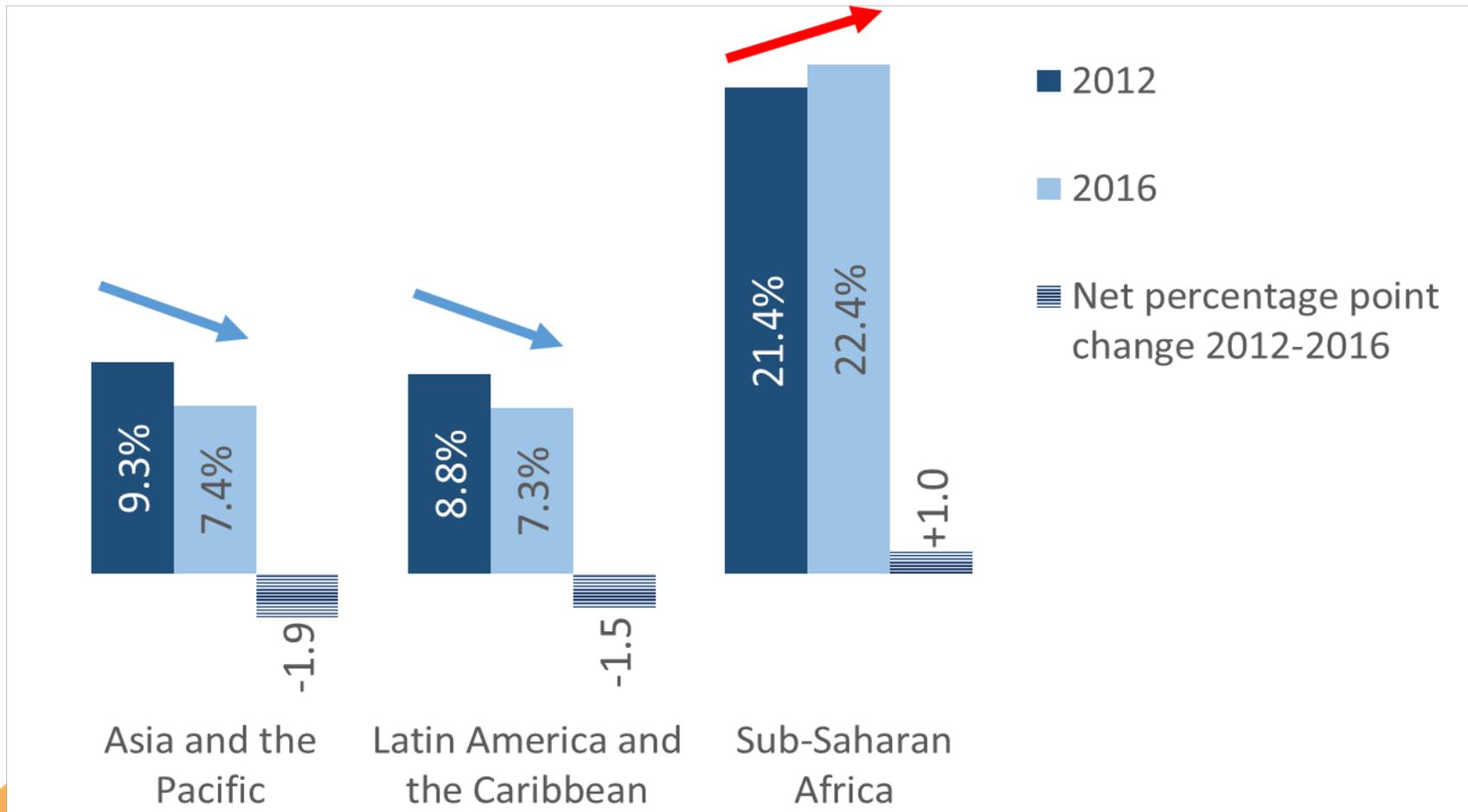
Number and percentage of children in child labour and hazardous work, by national income grouping, 2016

		Children in child labour		Children in hazardous work	
		Number (000s)	%	Number (000s)	%
National Income grouping	Low-income	65 203	19.4	29 664	8.8
	Lower-middle-income	58 184	8.5	33 465	4.9
	Upper-middle-income	26 209	6.6	7 751	2.0
	High-income	2 025	1.2	1 645	1.0

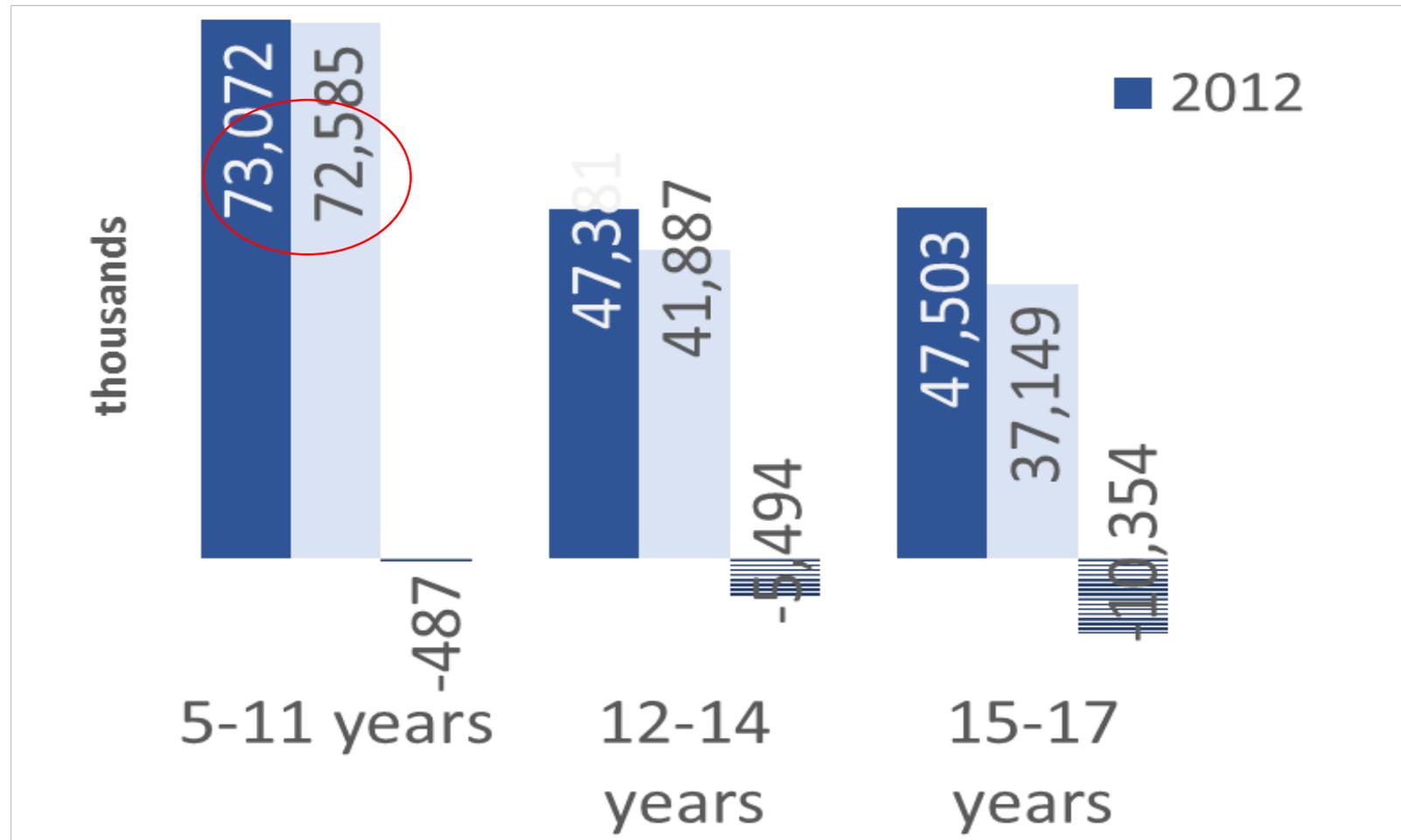
Note: The countries are grouped into four categories according to their gross national income per capita in 2015. The income ranges for each are as follows: low-income (US\$1,045 or less), lower-middle-income (US\$1,046-\$4,125); upper-middle-income (US\$4,126-\$12,735) and high-income (US\$12,736 or more) countries.

Sub-Saharan Africa is the only region where child labour has increased

- Percentage of children in child labour, 5-17 years age group, 2012-2016, by region

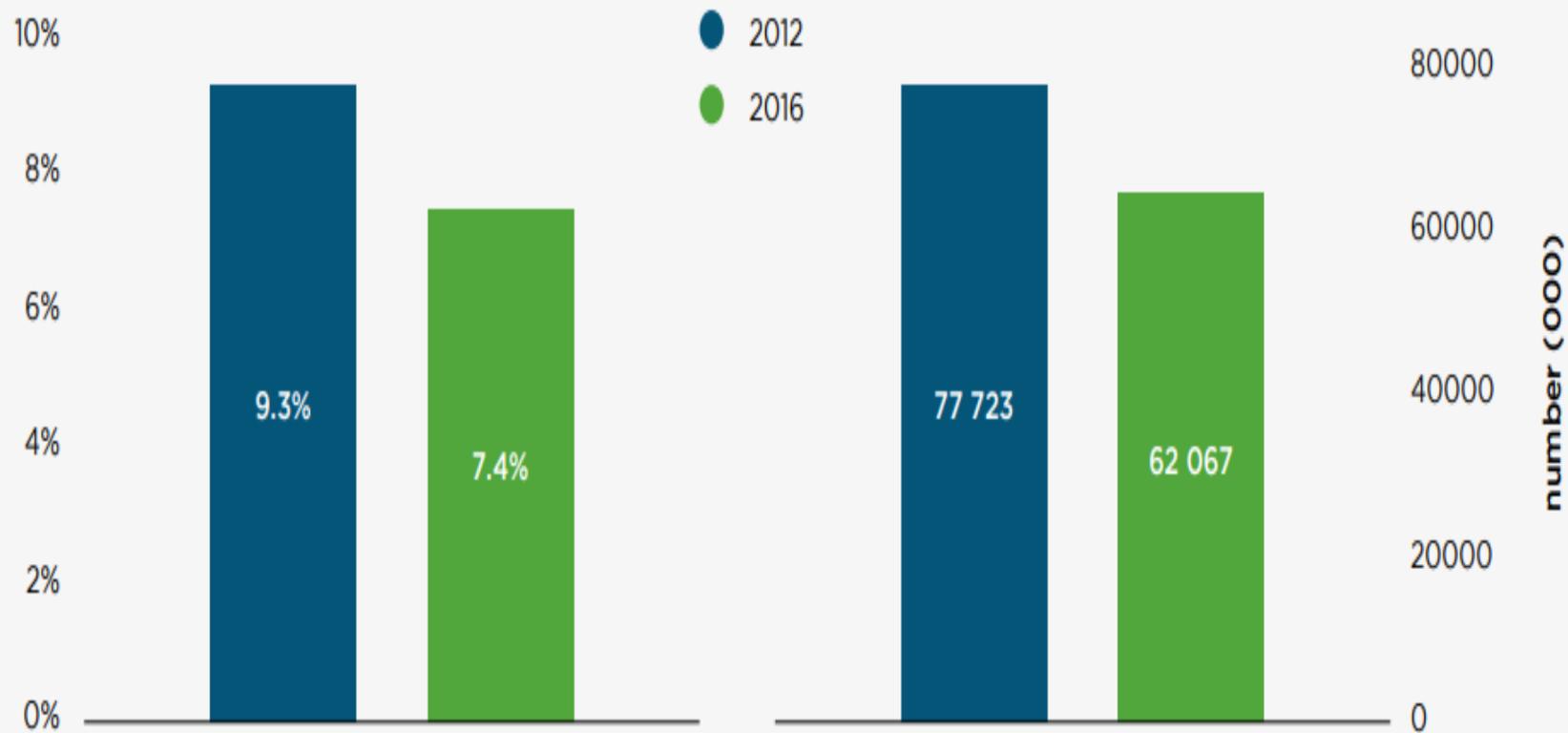


Stagnation in child labour reduction for the youngest children



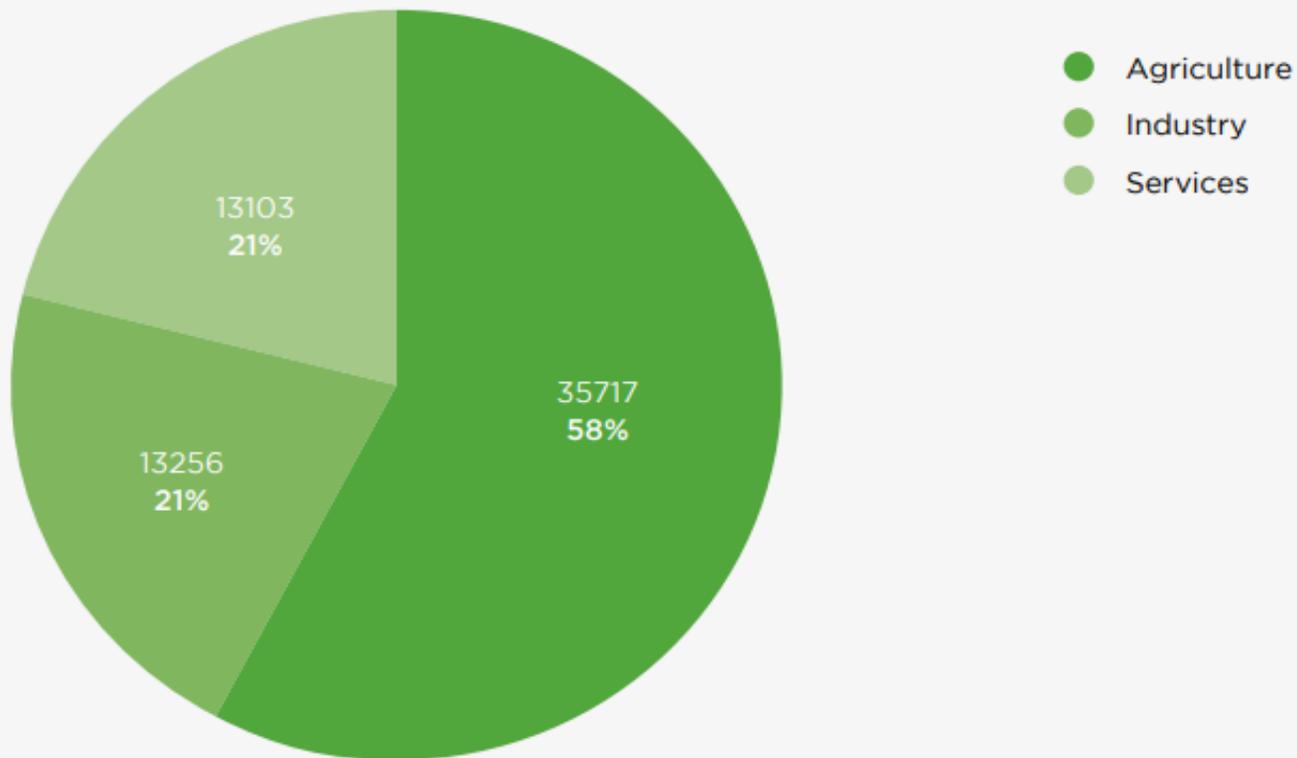
Asia-Pacific Child Labour: main facts and challenges

Percentage and number of children in child labour, 5-17 years age group, Asia and Pacific, 2012 and 2016



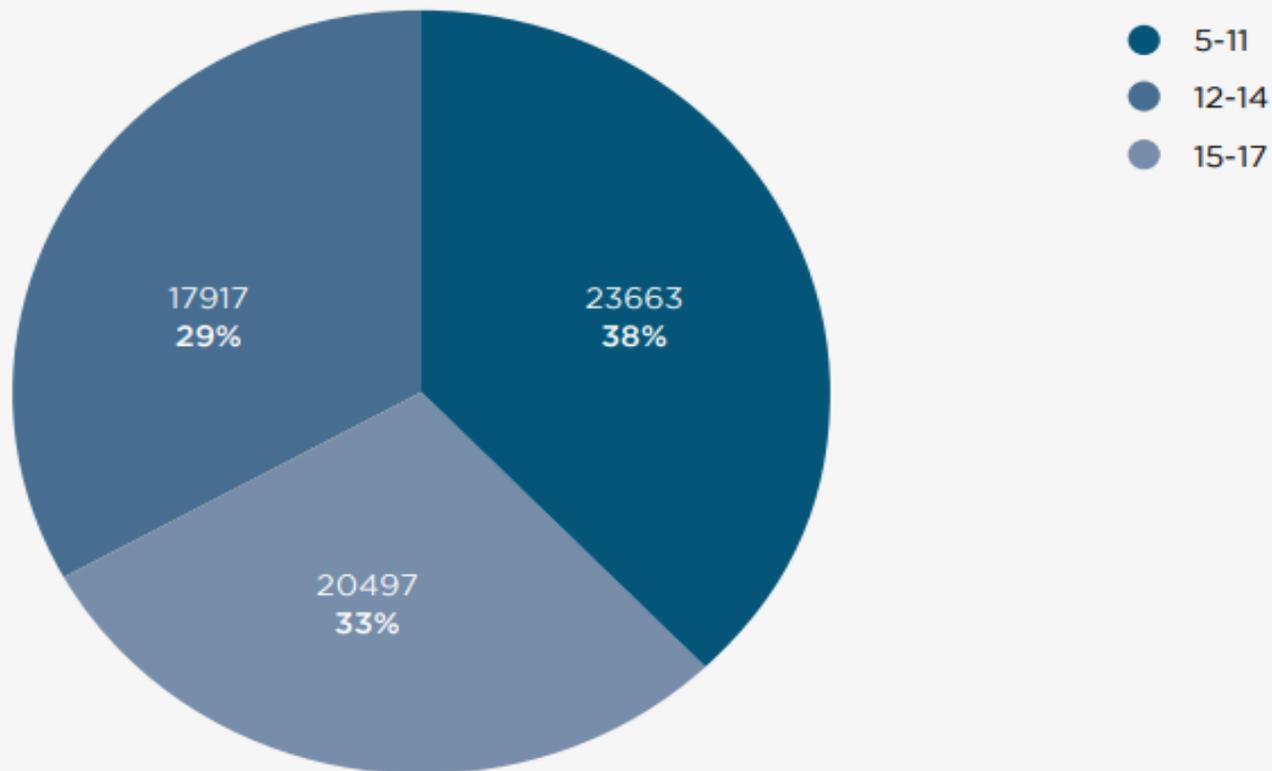
Asia-Pacific Child Labour: main facts and challenges

Percentage distribution and number (000s) of children in child labour, by branch of economic activity, Asia and Pacific, 2016



Asia-Pacific Child Labour: main facts and challenges

Percentage distribution and number (000s) of children in child labour, by age group, Asia and Pacific, 2016



Modern Slavery

PREVALENCE

There were 5.4 victims of modern slavery for every thousand people in the world in 2016.

There were 5.9 adult victims of modern slavery for every 1,000 adults in the world and 4.4 child victims for every 1,000 children in the world.



GENDER

Women and girls accounted for 71 per cent of modern slavery victims.



DEBT BONDAGE

Debt bondage affected half of all victims of forced labour imposed by private actors.



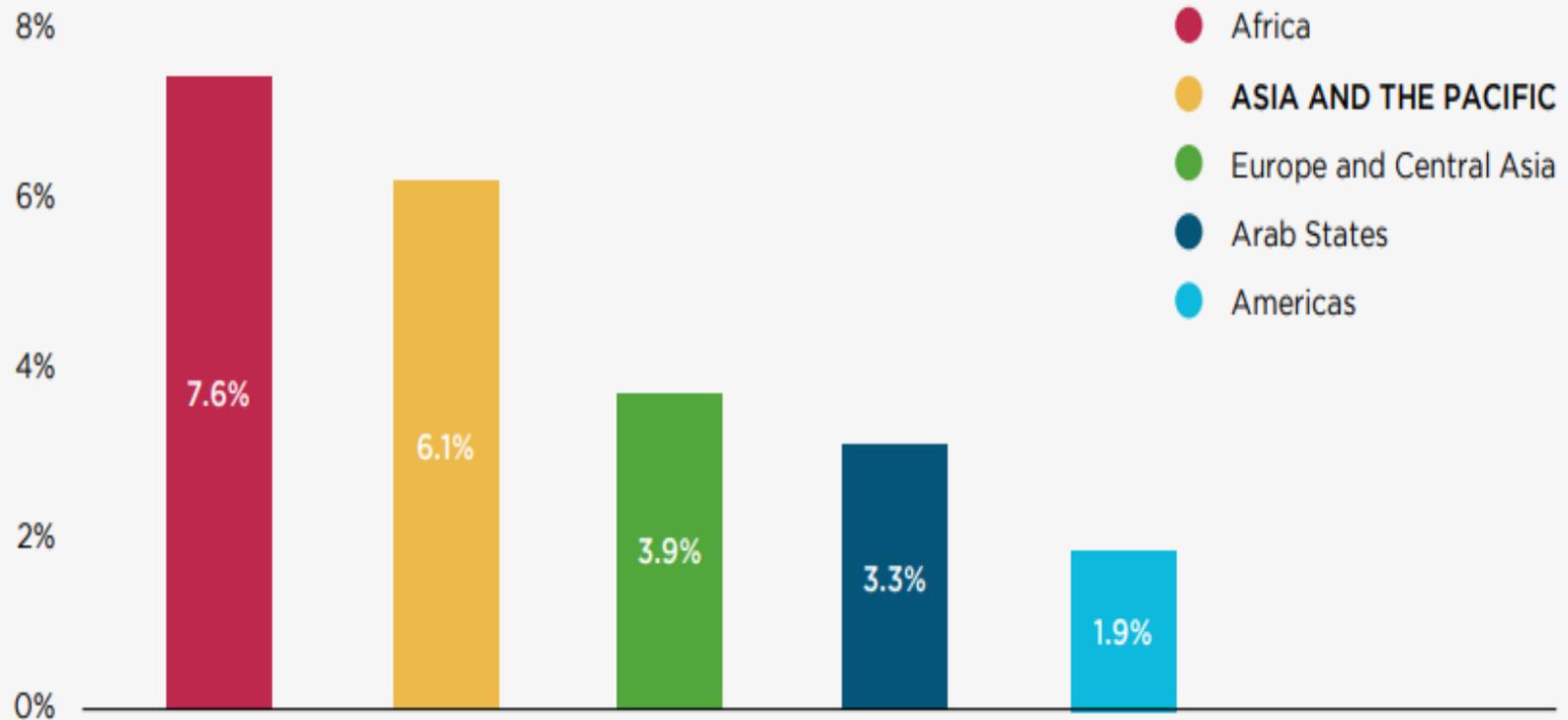
CHILDREN

One in four victims of modern slavery were children.



Asia-Pacific Modern Slavery: main facts and challenges

Prevalence of modern slavery, by region, 2016



Asia-Pacific Modern Slavery: main facts and challenges

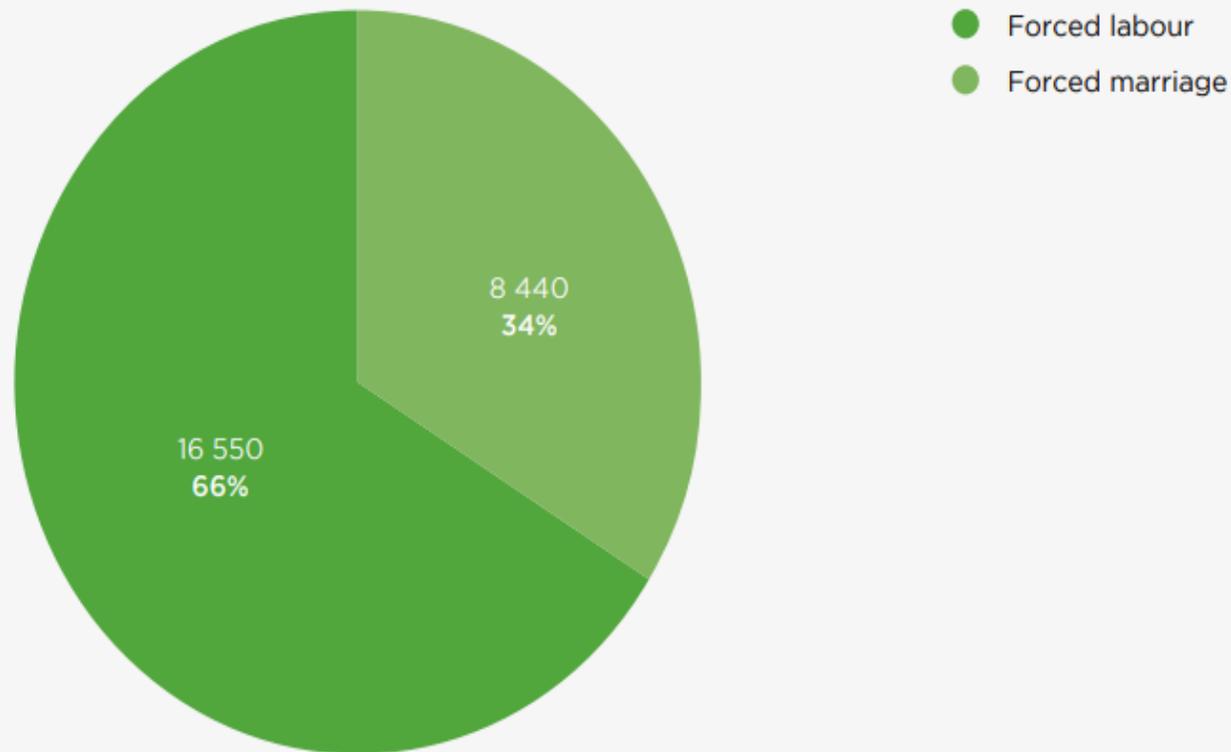
Key statistics: modern slavery

Number (000s) and prevalence (per 1,000) of persons in modern slavery, by age, sex and category, Asia and Pacific region, 2016

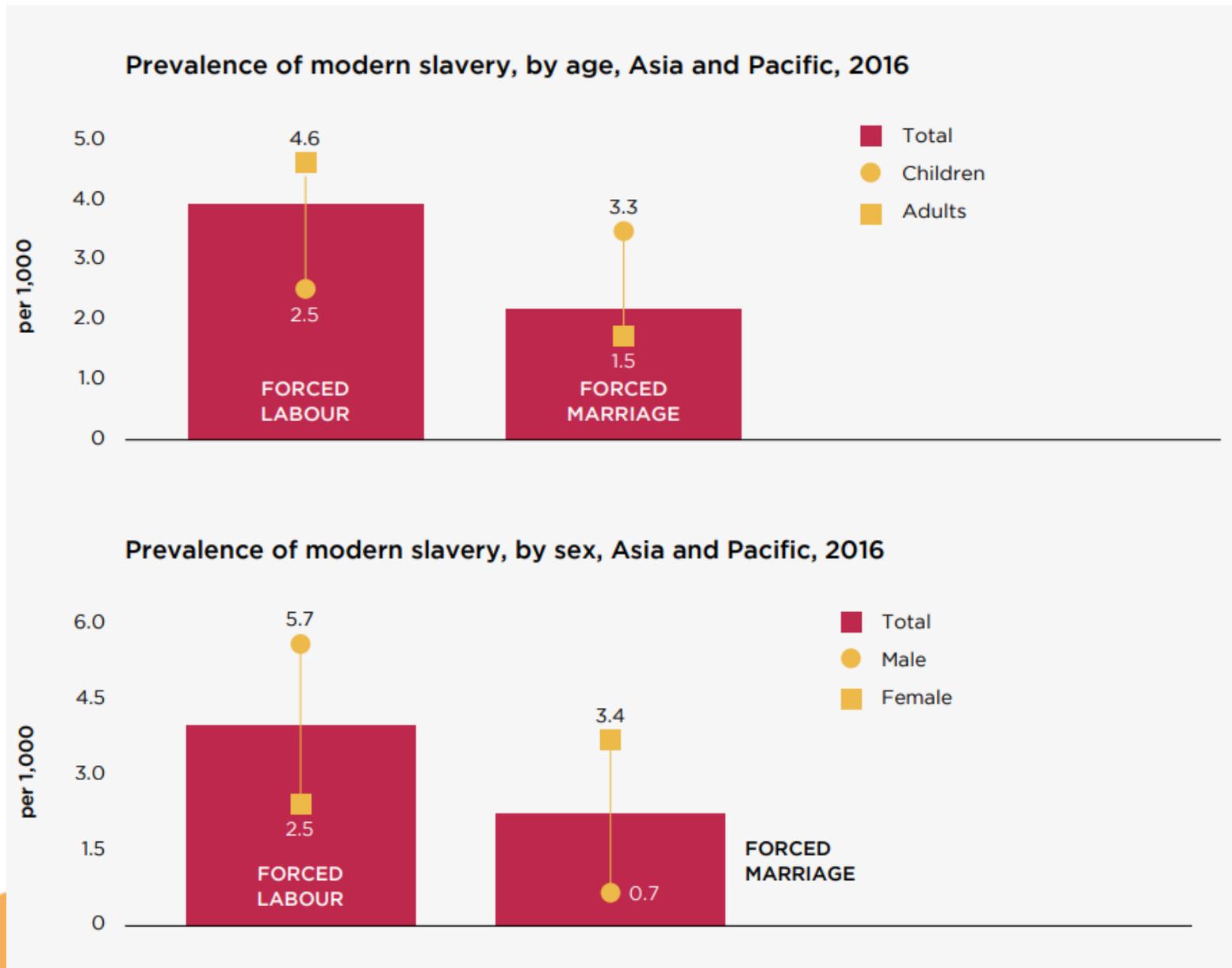
			(a) Forced labour	(b) Forced marriage	(a&b) MODERN SLAVERY
World		No. (000s)	24 851	15 442	40 293
		Prev. (‰)	3.4	2.1	5.4
Asia and Pacific, total		No. (000s)	16 550	8 440	24 990
		Prev. (‰)	4	2	6.1
Asia and Pacific, age	Children	No. (000s)	2 897	3 910	6 807
		Prev. (‰)	2.5	3.3	5.8
	Adults	No. (000s)	13 655	4 525	18 180
		Prev. (‰)	4.6	1.5	6.2
Asia and Pacific, sex	Male	No. (000s)	5 174	1 553	6 727
		Prev. (‰)	2.5	0.7	3.2
	Female	No. (000s)	11 398	6 882	18 280
		Prev. (‰)	5.7	3.4	9.1

Asia-Pacific Modern Slavery: main facts and challenges

Percentage share and number (000s) in forced labour and forced marriage, Asia and Pacific, 2016



Asia-Pacific Modern Slavery: main facts and challenges



Policy priorities on the road to 2025 and 2030



- Ending child labour and modern slavery requires a coming together of efforts, addressing a wide spectrum of issues – economic, social, cultural, and legal – that contribute to vulnerability and enable abuses.
- Given that different situations require purposely targeted policies, there can be no one-size-fits-all solutions;
- Responses need to be adapted to the very diverse environments in which child labour and modern slavery still occur.
- However, it is possible to identify some overarching regional policy priorities emerging from the global estimates, research and practical experiences.

Policy priorities on the road to 2025 and 2030

Expanding access to free, quality public education



- Alongside development and enforcement of criminal laws, the promotion of the right to education helps prevent forced marriage.
- Address quality concerns that affect schools within the region to keep children in school and ensure successful educational outcomes.

Policy priorities on the road to 2025 and 2030

Extending social protection systems, including floors

- ILO estimates: only around 10 % of the economically active population in Asia and the Pacific is covered by statutory social security schemes.
- Need to help prevent vulnerable households from resorting to child labour and vulnerable people from being caught up in modern slavery.



Policy priorities on the road to 2025 and 2030

Ensuring fair and effective migration governance



- Global estimates: a high % of Asia and Pacific victims of modern slavery are exploited outside of their country of residence, thus underscoring the link between migration and modern slavery in the region.
- The unique struggles and vulnerabilities of migrants must be addressed through broader reforms to migration governance in order to maximize the benefits and minimize the risk.

Policy priorities on the road to 2025 and 2030



Protecting vulnerable populations in situations of conflict and disaster

- Early warning systems could help mitigate the impact of shocks in fragile situations.
- Countries that are affected by armed conflict (or that are in fragile situations) have significantly higher rates of child labour and modern slavery, in comparison to global averages.

Policy priorities on the road to 2025 and 2030



Addressing debt bondage

- More than half of the victims of forced labour are in some form of debt bondage.
- This number includes cases of child forced labour where children are working with or for their parents, who are themselves in forced labour.
- Prevention and protection policies must also tackle the roots of debt bondage and bonded labour systems.

Alliance 8.7 - A Global SDG Partnership

The pathway to Target 8.7 has been long and much good work has been done

Alliance 8.7 provides the opportunity to accelerate and intensify these actions.

Catalysing function → engaging countries (governments and organizations) with four major objectives:

1. Accelerating and Coordinating **Action**
2. Conducting Research and Sharing **Knowledge**
3. Driving **Innovation**
4. Increasing and Leveraging **Resources**

Alliance 8.7 Process

- Regional consultations took place during 2016 and 2017 in
 - South Asia
 - East Asia and South East Asia
 - The Pacific
 - West and Northern Africa
 - Latin America and the Caribbean
 - Europe and Central Asia

to inform the establishment of Alliance 8.7. involving more than 1,000 stakeholders

Alliance 8.7 – Some Events

- Launch of Alliance 8.7 in September 2016 in New York
- A forum of Civil Society Organizations was held in September 2017, hosted by the Freedom Fund
- Global Estimates of Modern Slavery and Child Labour were released during the 72nd Session of the UN General Assembly
- Supply Chain action Group Meeting in Berlin (2017) and Abidjan (2019)

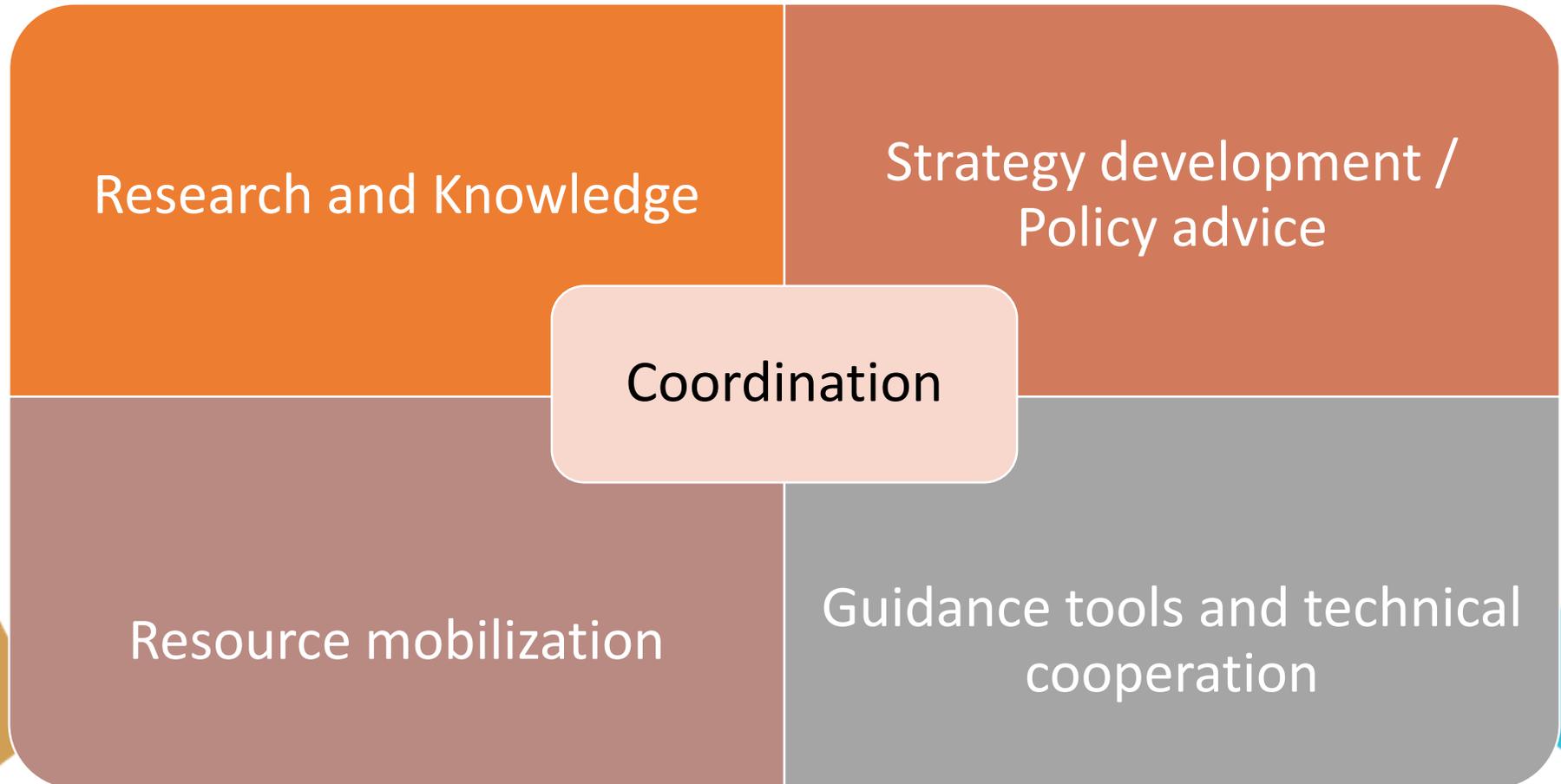
Over 200 Partners

- ❖ Governments (Chair: France, Deputy: Argentina)
- ❖ Representatives of employers' organizations (and businesses through business networks),
- ❖ Representatives of workers' organizations
- ❖ International Civil Society Organizations
- ❖ UN and Int. Organizations (IOM, UNICEF, OHCHR, FAO, UNHCR, OHCHR, OECD,...)
- ❖ Regional Organizations (OSCE, African Union...)
- ❖ Research Institutions (e.g. UN University and partners)

Operational Structure

- Global Coordinating Group: Orientation and Guidance
 - (Chair, Deputy Chair, Representatives from all Stakeholder Groups, Observers)
- Action Groups: Strategic and technical coordination
 - Supply Chains (ILO)
 - Migration (IOM)
 - Humanitarian Settings and Conflict
 - Rule of Law and Governance (OHCHR)
- Secretariat: Support
 - ILO/Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work Branch
- Alliance 8.7 website and Delta 8.7 knowledge platform
 - www.alliance87.org www.delta87.org

Role of the Action Groups



Second meeting of the Supply Chains Action Group, *Abidjan, May 2019*

Key priorities:

- Need for strong advocacy and partnerships
- Capacity building and the development of practical tools
- Need to accelerate action in specific sectors such as mining, fishing and the garment industry
- Address data and research gaps
- Need to strengthen fair recruitment policies
- Explore the potential for collaboration at the lower tiers of supply chains

The Action Group adopted a new workplan for 2020-2021

Alliance 8.7 website

ALLIANCE 

[ABOUT](#) [PARTNERS](#) [ACTION](#) [PROGRESS](#) [KNOWLEDGE](#) [EVENTS](#)  [JOIN THE ALLIANCE](#)

[THE CHALLENGE](#) **[THE ALLIANCE](#)** [TARGET 8.7](#)

ALLIANCE 8.7 IS AN INCLUSIVE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP COMMITTED TO ACHIEVING TARGET 8.7 OF THE 2030 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS.



Under Target 8.7, leaders commit to

"Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, and 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 and child labour is all its forms."

While many countries and organizations are taking active steps to achieve Target 8.7, there is an urgent need for coordinated global action. The Alliance aims to collaborate with all stakeholders to

The *Terms of Reference* formulate the mission statement and the key objectives of the Alliance, briefly describe its organizational structure and means of action, the role of partners and pathfinder countries and establishes the composition and key functions of the Global Coordinating Group and the Secretariat. The *Pathfinder Country Guidance Note* provides more detailed information on the roles, responsibilities and opportunities for pathfinder countries.

The launch of the Alliance was based on a series of regional consultations. The first *Regional Consultation for South Asia* took place in Thimphu, Bhutan on 16 July 2016.

The *Regional Consultation for West and North Africa* was held in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire on 8 September, 2016.

The *Regional Consultation for South East Asia and the Pacific* was held in Bangkok,

Delta 8.7 Knowledge platform

The screenshot shows the Delta 8.7 Knowledge Platform website. The browser address bar displays "https://deltai87.org". The website header includes the "ALLIANCE 8.7" logo, a navigation menu with "EN", "FR", "ES", and "HELP US IMPROVE", and a search bar. The main content area features a welcome message, a "TAKE A GUIDED TOUR" button, and a featured article titled "The Evolution of the UNODC Global Report on Trafficking in Persons" by Fabrizio Sanna, dated 12 February 2019. A "READ FULL ARTICLE" button is visible below the article. To the right, there is a "THE DELTA 8.7 FORUM" section with two articles: "Measurement and Statistical Methods Symposium: An Introduction to Modelling the Risk of Modern Slavery" and "International Justice Trends in Child Labour and the Way Forward". Below this is a "FEATURED THEMATIC OVERVIEW" section for "Conflict and Humanitarian Settings". At the bottom, a "DATA VISUALIZATION" section is partially visible.

Welcome to Delta 8.7 – The Alliance 8.7 Knowledge Platform.

Delta 8.7 is a global knowledge platform exploring what works to eradicate forced labour, modern slavery, human trafficking and child labour, an aim set out in Target 8.7 of the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

[TAKE A GUIDED TOUR](#)

FEATURED ARTICLE

The Evolution of the UNODC Global Report on Trafficking in Persons

Fabrizio Sanna

12 February 2019

[READ FULL ARTICLE](#)

THE DELTA 8.7 FORUM

Measurement and Statistical Methods
Symposium: An Introduction to Modelling the Risk of Modern Slavery
[Continue Reading](#)

International Justice
Trends in Child Labour and the Way Forward
[Continue Reading](#)

FEATURED THEMATIC OVERVIEW

Conflict and Humanitarian Settings

The impacts of conflict and humanitarian crises on modern slavery, human trafficking, forced labour and child labour

[Continue Reading](#)

DATA VISUALIZATION

A strong partnership at global level and an equally powerful action at country level

Its strength: the diversity of its partners and their commitment

Alliance 8.7 partners include countries, UN agencies and entities, inter-governmental bodies, regional organizations and initiatives, social partners, businesses networks, and civil society organizations.

Pathfinder countries pave the way and inspire other countries, *leaving no one behind*, especially those with similar socio-economic conditions

Pathfinder Country concept

- Commitment to going faster and further, taking others on board and respect applicable international human rights and labour standards
- Steps:
 - Interested Countries send a request to the Chair and Secretariat
 - Organize a national consultation workshop
 - Define a national strategy and a roadmap (with targets)
 - Build upon **existing** coordination structures (e.g. UNDAF)
 - Collect data, identify and close research gaps
 - **Mobilise and channel resources**
 - Implement and scale up with technical support
 - **Monitor** and **report** progress, **share** good practice



Pathfinder countries

Formal Expressions of Interest

- | | | |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. Albania | 6. Mauritania | 11. Peru |
| 2. Chile | 7. Mexico | 12. Sri Lanka |
| 3. Fiji | 8. Morocco | 13. Tunisia |
| 4. Madagascar | 9. Nepal | 14. Uganda |
| 5. Malawi | 10. Nigeria | 15. Vietnam |

Pathfinder Countries

Countries that have convened strategic planning workshops

Albania
Chile
Madagascar
Mauritania
Nepal
Nigeria
Tunisia
Uganda
Vietnam

Upcoming workshops in 2019

Fiji
Malawi
Morocco
Peru



Opportunities for a Pathfinder Country

- ✓ Development and economic benefits that come from reduced forced labour, modern slavery, human trafficking and child labour
- ✓ New resources through the attractive power of a demonstrated willingness to act
- ✓ Leverage reputational benefits
- ✓ Showcase progress and successful interventions
- ✓ Benefit from access to knowledge and expertise
- ✓ Serve as a catalyst for wider change
- ✓ Benefit from technical support to prepare reports under the Voluntary National Review⁵ (VNR) of the SDGs



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