

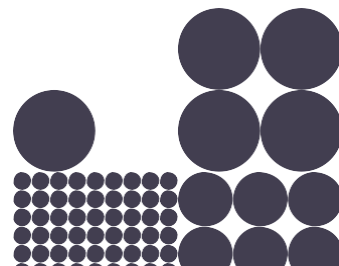
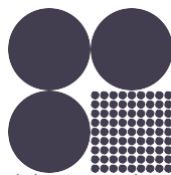
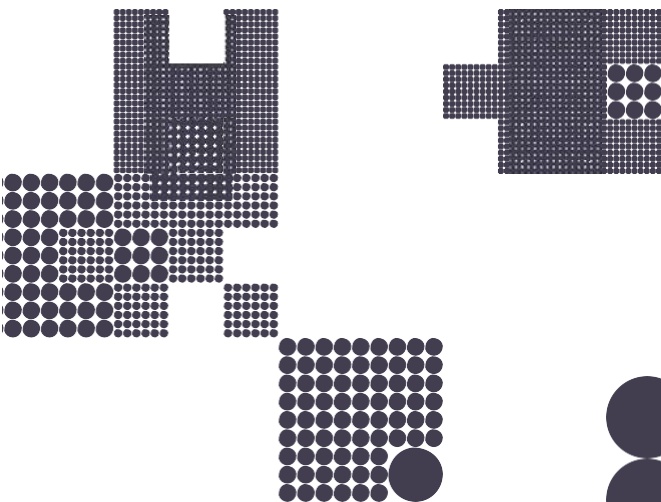
SDG Alliance 8.7

*Joining forces globally
to end forced labour, modern slavery,
human trafficking and child labour*

**Sub-Regional Consultation Workshop on
Achieving SDG Target 8.7**

14-15 September, Bangkok, Thailand

SUMMARY of PROCEEDINGS



International
Labour
Organization

The Sub-Regional Consultation Workshop on Achieving SDG Target 8.7 has been organised by the International Labour Organization (ILO) in support of Alliance 8.7. Funding support for this consultation is provided by the United States Department of Labor (USDOL).

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Executive summary

The Sub-Regional Consultation Workshop provided an opportunity for a diverse group of over 160 participants to discuss how stakeholders in East Asia, South East Asia and the Pacific plan to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and in particular Target 8.7: **“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”**. Participants included government delegates and representatives from trade unions and employers’ organisations from eleven countries in East Asia, Southeast Asia and the Pacific, as well as representatives from diplomatic missions, civil society, academia, the private sector, youth and the media, and resource persons from national, regional and international organisations.

The workshop aimed to contribute to strengthening the capacity of participants by fostering exchange of experiences between countries, promoting tripartite and public-private cooperation on this SDG Target, and improving understanding of tools, methodologies and approaches for measuring and monitoring progress. It also aimed to adopt a set of joint recommendations and clear prioritization of actions and issues to take forward at national, regional and global levels. Finally, it aimed to initiate dialogue on the objectives and shape of Alliance 8.7 and provide suggestions for its functioning in East Asia, Southeast Asia and the Pacific.

The outcomes of the Sub-Regional consultation are expected to feed into the launch of Alliance 8.7 in New York on 21 September 2016 and into the 4th Global Conference on Child Labour in Buenos Aires, Argentina, in November 2017. Most importantly, the outcomes are expected to feed into country level initiatives to accelerate the realisation of Target 8.7.



Workshop approach

The consultation workshop followed a schedule of large plenary sessions with thematic panels, live lunch talks and multi-stakeholder group discussions, allowing time for deliberations on key opportunities, challenges and priorities for action and implementation.

High Level Opening and Setting the Context

High level opening remarks were provided by *Ms. Tomoko Nishimoto*, ILO Assistant Director-General and Regional Director for Asia and the Pacific, *H.E. Glyn T. Davis*, U.S. Ambassador to the Kingdom of Thailand and *H.E. General Sirichai Distakul*, Minister of Labour, representing H.E. General Prawit Wongsuan, Deputy Prime Minister of Thailand. The high-level speakers commended the ILO for the initiative taken in convening the Sub-Regional Consultation Workshop, and hoped that the event would provide renewed energy and inspiration to participants to tackle the issues of child labour, forced labour, modern slavery and trafficking in persons. The speakers also stressed their support for a multi-stakeholder Alliance focusing on taking immediate and effective measures towards the achievement of Target 8.7.

Following the high level opening, the first session on “Situating the end of child labour, forced labour, modern slavery and human trafficking within the framework of the SDGs” provided an overview of the Sustainable Development Goals, with a special focus on goals and targets that are linked to the

achievement of Target 8.7. Speakers shared statistics on the extent of child and forced labour globally, emphasised support for an Alliance on Target 8.7, highlighted synergies with the achievement of other SDG goals, and discussed potential opportunities and challenges facing the achievement of target 8.7 in the sub-region.

THEMATIC SESSIONS

Education

The session discussed the persistent challenges regarding access to and quality of education, including in relation to out-of-school children and school to work transition. Panellists brought into focus SDG Goal 4 (“Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all”) to discuss the link between issues concerning the future of work and the right to education, and debated opportunities for addressing child labour, forced labour and trafficking through improved access to life-long education, improved skills’ training opportunities and measures to address skills’ mismatch both within countries and across the region.

Group discussions:

Participants were divided into 3 multi-stakeholder groups to discuss from a regional, national and local perspective how the Education 2030 Agenda, including regional and country level SDG working group mechanisms and initiatives can contribute to accelerating action to end child labour and modern day slavery.

Some of the key opportunities for accelerating work towards the achievement of Target 8.7 identified by the groups included:

- Leveraging on existing regional standards: e.g. ASEAN Declaration on Strengthening Education for Out-of-School Children and Youth (OOSCY)
- Improving access to education for migrants and their children
- Improving coordination between Ministries of Labour and the private sector in initiatives to address skills’ mismatch (match education to labour market needs)
- Assessing policy gaps in access to education, especially with regard to vulnerable populations

With regard to the information needed and the means to measures progress regarding access to education and the elimination of forced labour, child labour and trafficking, participants identified a number of key issues, including:

- Limited data on child labour, forced labour and trafficking
- Limited information on migrants and their children in order to address their needs;
- Large number of undocumented children and parents (especially migrants and stateless persons)
- Opportunity for using existing data (e.g. labour market surveys and data on education) to generate action regarding Target 8.7
- Opportunity for involvement of teachers and other stakeholders in data collection at the local level

Participants also identified several challenges to be overcome if progress is to be made, some of which included:

- Poverty, low wages and a lack of decent work result in increased risks of child labour, forced labour and trafficking
- Lack of awareness, poor education of parents and cultural and social norms (e.g. low value added to girls’ education)
- Skills’ mismatch at local, national and regional level due to a lack of coordination between governments and the private sectors

- Disparities in data availability due to different levels of political commitment and prioritisation
- Limited sex disaggregation of data

As regards the key priorities that should be set for action by a multi-stakeholder alliance linking the right to education and the issues addressed under target 8.7, participants put forward several suggestions, including:

- Establishing a multi-stakeholder platform to strengthen cooperation and collaboration at the local, national and international level
- Sharing good practices and leveraging on existing initiatives
- Strengthening the involvement of teachers and their organisations
- Strengthening involvement of private sector and civil society
- Identifying, mobilizing and allocating resources
- Promoting evidence-based advocacy
- Supporting and promoting the right to life-long education
- Mapping of key vulnerable groups
- Removing legal and financial barriers to education for children of migrant workers
- Raising awareness aimed at business sector and other stakeholders
- Strengthening the focus on School to Work transition and youth employment

Migration and trafficking in persons

Panellists reflected on the drivers of migration from and within the region, and discussed mechanisms to mitigate risks of trafficking, child labour and forced labour associated with migration. The session also explored existing policy and practice in the region and globally, and highlighted the need for approaches that take into consideration the trans-boundary nature of trafficking in persons and migration. Panellists drew attention to the importance of strengthening the involvement of the private sector in measures to address trafficking and forced labour, and stressed the need to empower vulnerable groups in order to encourage their involvement in negotiations and discussions. Panellists also discussed the impact of natural disasters as a driver to migration, trafficking and child and forced labour, and the need for improved risk assessments and strategies to improve preparedness.

Group discussions:

Participants were divided into 3 multi-stakeholder groups to discuss what global, regional and national mechanisms show promise for accelerating action to promote safe migration and address trafficking in persons, and how can Alliance 8.7 contribute in this regard.

Some of the key opportunities for accelerating work towards the achievement of Target 8.7 identified by the groups included:

- Promoting the ratification of international standards, including on the rights of migrant workers
- Promoting inter-government cooperation to promote safe migration
- Leveraging on existing regional, national and local networks (e.g. civil society, ASEAN)
- Establishing regional standards and policies on recruitment agencies
- Establishing regional guidelines on victim identification, protection and assistance
- Improving mechanisms to track complaints and to ensure victims' access to compensation
- Incorporating monitoring and evaluation guidelines into bilateral agreements
- Supporting victim reintegration and rehabilitation

With regard to the information needed and the means to measure progress regarding the elimination of trafficking in persons and the promotion of safe migration participants identified a number of key issues, including:

- Need for strengthened monitoring in certain sectors (e.g. agriculture)
- Opportunity for harmonising data collection and monitoring
- Need for standardised indicators at the regional level
- Need to incorporate migrant workers' experiences and complaints into monitoring and evaluation (qualitative indicators)
- Ratification of ILO conventions can contribute to measuring progress (through international supervision)
- Large share of cases unreported
- Opportunity for the creation of a "Local Engagement Model" focusing on border monitoring, setting milestones, community mapping and gathering data at the local level

Participants also identified several challenges to be overcome if progress is to be made, some of which included:

- Poor coordination and fragmentation among stakeholders
- Lack of or weak regulation of recruitment agencies
- Restrictions on freedom of association and migrant workers' rights is a major challenge in some countries in the region
- Language barriers
- Corruption and impunity
- Budget constraints
- Exclusive focus on criminal justice (and need for integration with labour justice)
- Large number of undocumented migrants

As regards the key priorities that should be set for action by a multi-stakeholder alliance, participants put forward several suggestions, including:

- Promoting the ratification of international standards on migration and anti-trafficking in persons
- Leveraging on existing networks and infrastructures
- Establishing mechanisms for monitoring migration trends and vulnerabilities, such as access to education and socio-economic aspects
- Disseminating information and data across networks
- Improving representation and empowerment of migrant workers in discussions and negotiations, including through promotion of their right to organise
- Establishing initiatives to provide pre-departure and post-arrival education and orientation for migrants and potential migrants
- Strengthening inter-governmental collaboration
- Capacity building for law enforcement officials

Supply chains

The session brought to light the occurrence of child labour, forced labour and trafficking in national and global supply chains, within the context of trade agreements including the emerging ASEAN Economic Community, sectors including among others fishing, apparel, and tourism, and the risk focus of the financial industry. Panellists debated the challenges in assessing and stopping exploitation taking place in the lower tiers of supply chains, and discussed the role of governments, the private sector, financing institutions, and independent certification schemes in conducting due diligence,

remediating abuses, and thereby contributing to the achievement of Target 8.7. Panellists and audience members discussed how the absence of decent work and restrictions on workers' right to organise affect the incidence of forced labour, child labour and trafficking--especially at the far end of supply chains. Also discussed was the tension between voluntary private sector compliance initiatives on child labour, for example, ('Respect' in the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights framework) and the obligation of governments to 'raise the floor' ('Protect' in the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights) for vulnerable workers regardless of their place in the supply chain.

Group discussions:

Participants were divided into 3 multi-stakeholder groups to discuss from a regional, national and local perspective the main challenges regarding the achievement of Target 8.7 in supply chains, and what actions can a diversity of actors take to mitigate risks and respond to violations.

Some of the key opportunities for accelerating work towards the achievement of Target 8.7 identified by the groups included:

- Strengthening national and regional coordination networks and mechanisms
- Strengthening social dialogue
- Establishing standard guidelines on recruitment and employer compliance
- Leveraging on existing initiatives, such as the UN Global Compact
- Supporting advocacy and engagement, especially of consumers
- Strengthening participation of private sector

With regard to the information needed and the means to measures progress regarding the elimination of child labour, forced labour and trafficking in global supply chains participants identified a number of key issues, including:

- Opportunity for leveraging existing information from labour inspections, business audits, research studies and certification mechanisms
- Opportunity to use technology to map supply chains and good practices
- Existing reports and data should be used to raise awareness about high-risk industries and sectors
- Lack of information on recruiters
- Lack of information regarding practices in small and medium enterprises, as well as informal business
- Lack of information on ethical supply chains
- Need for information on smaller enterprises, including in the informal economy

Participants also identified several challenges to be overcome if progress is to be made, some of which included:

- Weak labour inspection systems
- Capacity and budget constraints
- Changing the mind-set of companies throughout supply chains regarding corporate social responsibility (CSR) and due diligence
- Lack of monitoring system and transparency regarding practices of recruiters and informal labour brokers
- Lack of transparency and corruption (in many countries in the region, retailers are close to or part of the government)
- Consumers in the region have limited awareness about conditions and abuses
- Lack of trusted complaints mechanisms for workers

As regards the key priorities that should be set for action by a multi-stakeholder alliance, participants put forward several suggestions, including:

- Promoting existing international instruments and initiatives on ethical recruitment: IRIS (IOM), ILO Declaration on Multinational Enterprises and Social Justice
- Promoting Alliance support for a binding instrument on business and human rights
- Ensuring media participation in order to raise consumers' awareness
- Supporting and promoting access to compensation and complaint mechanisms
- Involvement of the Alliance in negotiations on foreign trade agreements in order to highlight labour and human rights issues
- Engaging the recruitment sector, including through industry-led support for ethical recruitment
- Sharing best practices in different industries, including high-risk industries
- Support Ministries of Labour to improve labour inspection systems and provide guidance to industries, including on best practices and business responsibility

Monitoring progress, measuring impact and resourcing considerations

The session explored existing methodologies and mechanisms to measure the achievement of Target 8.7, and what additional instruments might be needed or used to monitor and measure progress. Panellists shared their experiences regarding the implementation of existing tools, the role of qualitative and quantitative data collection and analysis in the context of the development agenda, and the role of the media and other alternative sources of information.

Group discussions:

Participants were divided in 3 multi-stakeholder groups to discuss from a regional, national and local perspective how the identification of key performance indicators can help focus monitoring of Alliance 8.7's progress, contribution to impact and resourcing.

Some of the key opportunities for improving monitoring and evaluation of the SDGs - and Target 8.7 specifically - identified by participants included:

- Using existing data (e.g. labour force surveys) combined with new methodology to assess child labour, forced labour and trafficking and monitor progress on implementation of target 8.7
- Improving use of available data for targeting, programming and monitoring
- Applying existing technologies and tools to develop new platforms to survey local perspectives on key issues and measure improvements
- Capitalising on the strengths of different members of the Alliance (e.g. ILO can lead on labour force surveys, media can help disseminating information)
- Developing harmonised methodology for qualitative data collection and analysis

Participants also identified a number of key mechanisms needed to assess improvement of monitoring and evaluation systems, including:

- Monitoring and evaluation systems must be broad in scope in order to include marginalised groups
- Accessible platforms for data collection and dissemination
- Systematic collection of data disaggregated by gender, age, ethnicity, nationality, income, legal status
- Improved allocation of resources
- Simplified communication of data: infographics, simpler qualitative and quantitative information

In addition, participants identified several challenges to be overcome if progress is to be made, some of which included:

- Differences in prioritisation and political will among governments in the region
- Disparities in the level of understanding of key concepts and international definitions among countries and differences in national definitions
- Insights of evaluation are not shared with those working on the ground
- Eliminating mistrust regarding monitoring and data collection methods
- Limited availability of local-level data

As regards the key priorities to be set for action in this area by a multi-stakeholder alliance on target 8.7, participants put forward several suggestions, including:

- Utilizing available data
- Collecting data on abuses related to target 8.7 (e.g. labour rights violations that might be associated with increased risks of forced labour)
- Awareness raising and capacity building on the issues relevant to SDG 8.7
- Mobilising governmental and donor resources and capacity to support monitoring and data collection (with Alliance support)
- Building the capacity of stakeholders at national and local levels in order to collect and analyse data in a systematic manner
- Developing common tools and standardized metrics
- Disseminating information among targeted and affected communities

CONCLUSIONS AND NEXT STEPS

Key opportunities for accelerating work towards the achievement of Target 8.7

Over the two days of the workshop, participants expressed strong support for an Alliance for achieving Target 8.7. They overwhelmingly agreed that there is a need to learn from, and build on the experience of multiple stakeholders in combating child labour, forced labour, modern slavery and trafficking, and that the Alliance would provide a unique opportunity for strengthening efforts and overcoming challenges moving forward.

In particular, participants emphasised the following opportunities for stakeholders to join in dialogue and action towards Target 8.7:

- Building and fostering partnerships; improving collaboration and coordination among key actors; and supporting the leveraging of resources to address the underlying causes and consequences of forced labour, child labour and trafficking;
- Establishing of a multi-stakeholder platform where representatives from governments, employers' and workers' organizations, civil society, academic institutions, international and regional organisations, local communities, youth, the private sector and the media, among others, can find a safe and transparent space to debate;

With regard to monitoring and evaluation, participants identified opportunities to facilitate access to existing data and to promote the harmonisation of data collection methodologies for both qualitative and quantitative analysis of data on child labour, forced labour and trafficking.

To this end, an Alliance provides an opportunity for capitalising on the strengths of different members in order to improve data collection and dissemination (for example, through involvement of regional and national statistical offices, specialised agencies and the media)

Key priorities for action by a multi-stakeholder alliance on Target 8.7

During thematic sessions and group discussions, participants identified a number of issues to be taken forward to national, regional and global forums to prioritise actions in the context of a multi-stakeholder partnership to achieve Target 8.7. Some of these priorities are reflected below:

- Involve relevant and diverse stakeholders, including governments, workers' and employers' organisations, businesses, civil society, academia, NGOs, the media, members of the Youth, victims and members of vulnerable groups;
- Create synergies between members of the Alliance in order to share experiences, challenges and good practices, and maximise results;
- Promote awareness raising and capacity building on issues relevant to Target 8.7 and related topics;
- Promote the ratification of international conventions relevant to the elimination of forced labour, child labour, trafficking in persons and the rights of migrant workers;
- Define coordination mechanisms in order to define roles and responsibilities within the Alliance (map out and understand stakeholders for effective and meaningful engagement);
- Advocate for funds among multiple sources and through traditional and innovative approaches to support initiatives towards the achievement of Target 8.7
- Ensure commitment to and monitor implementation of existing national action plans against trafficking in persons, forced labour and child labour;
- Hold discussions to promote a broad consensus on the needs of victims of child labour, forced labour and trafficking, as well as of groups particularly at risk of exploitation.

As regards monitoring and evaluation, some of the key priorities identified included:

- Mobilise resources and capacity to support monitoring and data collection;
- Set short-, medium- and long-term measurable targets;
- Build the capacity of stakeholders at regional, national and local levels in order to collect and analyse data in a systematic manner;
- Assess sectors at risk, map existing laws and regulations, and assess cultural and social norms;
- Measure time-bound progress (sharing of data, knowledge and good practices).

1. Background to the Sub-Regional Consultation Workshop

In September 2015, countries across Asia and the Pacific acted alongside other member States of the UN to adopt the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), a set of seventeen inter-related, mutually reinforcing and universally applicable goals to frame the global development vision for the next 15 years. Within each of the SDG adopted, specific targets have been identified which are essential to achieving the goals. For SDG 8 on Decent Work and Economic Growth, one of the essential targets is 8.7:

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.

This target is not just relevant to goal 8, but also reinforces the successful achievement of Goals 1, 4, 5, 10, 16 & 17, among others.

While Asia and the Pacific form one of the most diverse regions in the world - ethnically, culturally, religiously and economically, the population of more than 3.7 billion people includes some of the wealthiest countries on earth as well as two-thirds of the world's poor. Though much progress has been made in this region since the launch of the Millennium Development Goals in 2000, the International Labour Organization (ILO) estimates that 11 million people are still victims of forced labour; accounting for well over half of the global estimated number of 21 million victims. An estimated 78 million children aged 5-17 years are in child labour – nearly half of the global estimate. Only through concerted and focused action involving multiple actors, can the region live up to its commitments and achieve Sustainable Development Goal Target 8.7.

A major challenge in this regard relates to how to strengthen and better coordinate on-going efforts, pool resources in order to scale up successful interventions and monitor progress towards achieving this target. While the agreed monitoring framework of the SDGs is still under negotiation, a consensus has emerged that action and monitoring will mainly take place at the national level, with complementary action and monitoring at regional and global levels. The SDGs monitoring framework will have to take into account the complexity of the targets while serving also as a practical tool for policy making and for measuring progress.

To achieve this ambitious target, the ILO proposes the formation of a new alliance between a broad and inclusive spectrum of stakeholders globally, regionally, nationally and locally, the SDG Alliance 8.7. The SDG Alliance 8.7 will be a partnership-led initiative focusing on immediate and effective measures at the local, national, and regional level to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of all forms of child labour. In addition to improved coordination and collaboration, the Alliance would bring the added value of ensuring that duplication of efforts by different stakeholders is avoided, and that funding is channelled towards proven practices for replication and scale.

The Alliance sets out to be inclusive, involving governments, workers' and employers' organizations, UN agencies, regional organizations, partners for development, the private sector, youth, civil society organizations, academia, experts, the media and other actors supporting the aims of SDG 8.7.

For the time being, the ILO is providing seed funding to facilitate the inception phase, in particular consultations with key partners. Upon agreement of the common principles to be respected by participating partners and the scope of SDG Alliance 8.7's objectives and its oversight structure, a more detailed financial proposal will be developed to ensure that the Alliance has the necessary support to facilitate collaboration, share lessons learned and experiences between partners and develop appropriate monitoring systems.

Against this backdrop, the (ILO) organized a Sub-Regional Consultation Workshop on 14-15 September 2016, in Bangkok, Thailand, to discuss how stakeholders in Asia and the Pacific plan to achieve the SDG, and to identify indicators and accompanying recommendations for monitoring progress collectively.

1.1 Objectives and approach

Among other objectives, the workshop aimed to provide a forum for sharing policy prescriptions and good practices taking place in the region; an opportunity for key stakeholders to put forward clear recommendations and prioritization of action to support the achievement of SDG 8.7 in East Asia, South East Asia and the Pacific; and a forum for discussions on the role of the Alliance in drawing attention to such initiatives, and the best ways of facilitating the formation of such a broad-based alliance at country level.

To this end, participants considered a number of key issues, including:

- What policy measures, programmes, and good practices are currently being implemented or planned to strengthen and better coordinate efforts and pool resources towards achieving SDG Target 8.7 and related goals?
- What institutional and policy frameworks need to be put in place to encourage effective partnerships among relevant stakeholders, including the private sector and civil society, in managing development and cooperation?
- What technical systems and tools are required to implement, track, monitor, and report on progress towards Target 8.7?
- How to best ensure that wider actions taken by relevant stakeholders at the national, regional and global level are conducive to achieving Target 8.7?

In order to encourage discussions and ensure multi-stakeholder participation, the consultation workshop followed a schedule of large plenary sessions with a specific thematic focus and expert panels; multi-stakeholder group work sessions, allowing time for deliberations on key opportunities, challenges and priorities for action implementation; and live lunch talks.

The outcomes of the Sub-Regional Consultation Workshop are expected to feed into the launch of the Global SDG Alliance in New York, in September 2016, as well as into the 4th Global Conference on Child Labour in Buenos Aires, in 2017. Most importantly, the outcomes are expected to feed into country level initiatives to accelerate the realisation of Target 8.7.

1.2 Profile of participants

Over 160 participants from East Asia, Southeast Asia and the Pacific region attended the consultation workshop. Participants included government delegates and representatives from trade unions and employer's organisations from Cambodia, China, Fiji, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand, Timor Leste, and Viet Nam. Additionally, participants included representatives of diplomatic missions, civil society, youth, the private sector, academia and the media, as well as global and regional experts, policy advisors, and resource persons from national, regional and international organisations. The full list of participants is provided in Annex II of the report.

2. Workshop proceedings

2.1 Opening remarks

Ms. Tomoko Nishimoto, ILO Assistant Director-General and Regional Director for Asia and the Pacific opened the Consultation Workshop by welcoming all participants and stressing the relevance of the

event. She recalled that the consultation was taking place right before the global launch of SDG Alliance 8.7, to take place the following week, in New York City. This provided a unique opportunity for discussions on the topics of child labour, forced labour, modern slavery and trafficking in persons, and she hoped the Alliance would become the greatest force to push such an ambitious agenda forward.



Ms. Nishimoto recalled that goal 8 of the SDGs places social justice and decent work for all at the heart of the agenda to be achieved by 2030, and highlighted that Target 8.7 is particularly challenging. She recalled that the ILO estimates there are some 21 million people in forced labour globally, more than half of which are in the Asia-Pacific region; and 168 million child labourers globally, with nearly half (78 million) in the Asia Pacific region. Despite the scale and complexity of the problem, she acknowledged there have been encouraging signs of progress, especially in Southeast Asia, where efforts to tackle the root

causes of child labour (through quality education, social protection, youth employment, decent work and stronger law enforcement) have resulted in a decline in its prevalence.

She also recalled that many of the participants present in the consultation were already allocating resources and working with national data to measure and monitor progress. Many had shown that they were ready to innovate, to establish non-traditional partnerships, while others had adopted cross-border initiatives where none existed before. This was the same openness and innovation she expected to see in the building of SDG Alliance 8.7. She stressed the importance of building on existing initiatives, building “from strength to strength”, and how the Alliance was intended to realise groundbreaking means of bringing various actors together to help countries achieve target 8.7, as well as other interrelated goals. She emphasised that the successful achievement of target 8.7 would require active involvement of all governments, workers’ and employers’ organizations, the private sector, civil society, academia, and the media, among others. It required like-minded, multi-stakeholder actions and alliances, and she hoped the two-day meeting would provide the opportunity to discuss the measures needed and how to make a great impact.

H.E. Glyn T. Davis, U.S. Ambassador to the Kingdom of Thailand, welcomed all participants and commended the ILO for bringing so many stakeholders together, including many representatives from country Diplomatic Missions. He stressed that the United States was committed to working with all UN and ILO member States, as well as with international and regional organisations, partners in the NGO community, academia, the media and the private sector to achieve target 8.7. He also recalled that the alarming statistics mentioned by Ms. Nishimoto indicated that the fight against child labour, forced labour, modern slavery and trafficking in persons required more engagement, not less. He hoped



that, through the consultation workshop, participants would make critical contributions to the global meeting on SDG Alliance 8.7 and the 4th Global Conference on Child Labour to take place in Argentina in 2017. He stressed the relevance of the Asia-Pacific region as one of the most dynamic regions in the world, and emphasised that conclusions reached through the consultation would have a significant impact in advancing efforts to resolve such complex issues.



H.E. General Sirichai Distakul, Minister of Labour, representing H.E. General Prawit Wongsuan, Deputy Prime Minister of Thailand, expressed his gratitude, on behalf of the Royal Thai Government, for the efforts being taken by the ILO and other actors in the sub-region to eliminate forced labour, trafficking in persons and child labour. He highlighted that the consultation and the Alliance provided an opportunity for stepping up efforts, partnerships and collaboration to achieve a world free of forced labour, child labour, modern slavery and trafficking in persons. He observed that millions of people in Asia, including children, were

still in unacceptable forms of employment, and that solving the problem required collaboration and partnership. He referred to some of the steps taken by Thailand in addressing these issues, and highlighted the prioritisation of key sectors and areas; improved partnerships and information sharing; and the promotion of common standards as some of the measures that were effectively employed in the country. He stressed that Thailand was ready for a constructive Alliance that would help make the region liveable for all.

2.2 Situating the end of child labour and forced labour, modern slavery and human trafficking within the framework of the SDGs

The session aimed to provide an overview of the Sustainable Development Goals, with a special focus on goals and targets that are linked to the achievement of Target 8.7 on ending child labour, forced labour, modern slavery and trafficking in persons. It also aimed to discuss the scope of the problem and the potential challenges facing the achievement of target 8.7 in the sub-region.

Ms. Beate Andrees, Chief of the Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work Branch of the ILO's Governance and Tripartism Department, briefly framed the issue and recalled some of the statistics previously mentioned in the opening remarks. While the statistics represented the "dark side" of the problem, her intention was to draw attention to the "bright side" of the Alliance: the fact that it aimed to promote decent work for youth, women, and men; gender equality; quality education; and the rule of law. She emphasised that, although Target 8.7 focuses on the issues of child labour, forced labour, modern slavery and trafficking, it is the interconnectivity of the SDGs that provides the opportunity for stakeholders to work in new and coordinated ways at regional, national and local levels, within the UN system, and at society at large.

She also recalled that, although progress had been achieved regarding child labour and traditional forms of slavery, new challenges linked to labour migration, global supply chains and forced displacement, among other issues continued to emerge, requiring timely and innovative approaches.

In this regard, she stressed the importance of focusing on what could be learned from the struggle against child labour and its recent decline, and emphasised some of its key aspects:

- Access to education
- Investment in social protection policies which target vulnerable populations but also relate to incentives for improving education;
- Decent work for youth (of legal working age); and
- Rule of law, highlighting that Goal 16 is key to promote justice and rule of law (prosecution and to tackle organized crime)

On the relevance of a new Alliance, she recalled the need to strengthen national collaboration and ownership; to improve local capacities; to improve coordination and bring in new partners; and to bringing solutions to scale. She also listed four major goals for the Alliance, namely:

1. Promoting acceleration of action at the national level (through improved budget allocation and evidence-based policy recommendations, and by supporting member States in implementation);
2. Strengthening the role of technology and promoting knowledge-sharing (by supporting member States to measure progress and develop new global estimates);
3. Driving innovation by bringing different partners together;
4. Increasing the level of resources allocated to this challenge through effective donor coordination and strengthened South-South cooperation.



Ms. Marta Santos Pais, UN Special Representative of the Secretary General on Violence against Children, by video message, highlighted that preventing and eliminating child labour is an ethical and legal imperative. She referred to a 2006 UN study on violence against children, which highlighted high incidences of workplace violence - sexual violence, violence used for exploitative situations seeking to punish, control children. She stressed the importance of the ratification of international

instruments, including ILO Conventions 138 and 182 for the elimination of child labour. She also observed that, while much progress has been made, millions of children are still in exploitative and hazardous situations (harmful to health and development), such as forced labour, trafficking and sexual exploitation, which deprive them of childhood and are a threat to human dignity. She emphasised that policies should address the root causes of child labour and protect the rights of children, and that partnerships must be strengthened to this end. Regarding the key strategic components of SDG Alliance 8.7, she highlighted:

- Close consultation with stakeholders;
- A shared analysis of the causes of child labour; and
- An assessment of how it can be most effectively addressed, as well as what each group can do.

Dr. Gwang-Jo Kim, Director, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) Asia and the Pacific Regional Bureau for Education, highlighted the importance of education for the achievement of Target 8.7 and in the context of the Alliance. He emphasised that the right to education is a human right, and investment on quality education is an investment in society and in the future. He thus highlighted the negative impact limited or a lack of access to education can have on society as a whole and on the incidence of child labour. He observed that education is a cross-cutting issue relevant not only to Target 8.7 and Goal 4 (“ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all”), but to all other sustainable development goals and targets. He recalled the adoption of the ASEAN Declaration on Strengthening Education for out-of-school Children and Youth, in September 2016, and stressed the importance of collaborative action across national borders. He ended his remarks by expressing his support to SDG Alliance 8.7.

Mr. Jeremy Douglas, Regional representative of the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), explained the role of UNODC in the anti-trafficking agenda, which focuses on the criminal justice element of the problem, and is underpinned by the UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Palermo Protocol). He observed that, through its work, UNODC collects and analyses data from unique sources, such as law enforcement agencies, border control, immigration and the police to understand patterns of migration and trafficking. This data, as well as the specialised technical assistance provided by UNODC to countries could be relevant for the work of SDG Alliance 8.7. He also observed that, the fact that the 2030 sustainable development agenda includes issues that are connected with UNODC’s mandate can help improve engagement of and collaboration with criminal justice and law enforcement stakeholders that are key in identifying, preventing and addressing forced labour and trafficking such as immigration departments and the police.

Mr. Ahmad Alhendawi, UN Secretary-General’s Envoy on Youth, by video message, congratulated the ILO for bringing a great variety of stakeholders together. He referred to the ILO estimates on forced labour mentioned in previous presentations and expressed full support for SDG Alliance 8.7 as an inclusive and collaborative platform to address these challenges. He also highlighted the role of youth in achieving the SDGs and emphasised the need to consider alternative channels for youth participation and engagement throughout all stages of the process.

Ms. Wivina Belmonte, Deputy Regional Director, East Asia and the Pacific, United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), recalled that all participants are painfully familiar with the global estimates on child and forced labour that had been repeated in several presentations. She observed that the enormity of the challenge deserved stakeholders’ attention and commitment. In her view, the Alliance presents an opportunity to avoid duplication of efforts. For example, as regards targets 8.7 and 16.2 (“end abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children”), the Alliance would be an opportunity to improve measuring tools and methodologies, to strengthen collaboration on country-level action and to engage the private sector as a crucial partner. She stressed that UNICEF stands with all those addressing the issues of child labour, forced labour and trafficking, and expressed full support to the Alliance.



Mr. Laurent Meillan, Officer-in-Charge, Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), highlighted that one major added value of the 2030 development agenda is that it is more comprehensive than its preceding Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). As regards existing normative frameworks, he observed that important instruments such as the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families remain with a very low level of ratifications, especially in the Asia-Pacific region. He highlighted the importance of this

and other international instruments in providing additional protection to workers and improving standards. He also observed that existing human rights frameworks and monitoring mechanisms, such as the Convention on the Rights of the Child, UN Special Rapporteurs and the UN Universal Periodic Review process should be taken into consideration in the context of SDG Alliance 8.7, and highlighted the importance of building partnerships in this regard. He also stressed the importance of improving the rule of law in order to bring perpetrators to justice.

H.E. Hanif Dhakiri, Minister of Manpower, Republic of Indonesia, by Video message, stressed the role of all stakeholders in achieving target 8.7. He shared some details about steps taken by Indonesia in addressing child labour, modern slavery and trafficking in persons, particularly when related to labour migration, and indicate that the representatives from Indonesia present in the workshop would be ready to share experiences, challenges and best practices. He affirmed that the Indonesian government stood ready to implement the recommendations to be agreed upon during the two-day consultation.

Thematic sessions:

2.3 EDUCATION

The session aimed to highlight persistent challenges with regard to access to and quality of education, including in relation to out-of-school children and school to work transition. The session also aimed to bring into focus Goal 4 (“Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all”) to discuss how Alliance 8.7 can help strengthen the link between the future of work with the future of education.

Plenary session

Dr. Jim Ackers, Regional Education Advisor, UNICEF, was the moderator of the session. He recalled that research conducted by UNICEF had provided evidence on the barrier posed by child labour on children’s access to education. He also recalled that ILO’s Minimum Age Convention (No. 138) emphasises access to education as a key element to preventing and addressing child labour. He observed that children who are working, sometimes in dangerous conditions, not only have their right to education denied, but also their right to broader development as citizens, including their prospects

for decent employment. He shared experiences from UNICEF's approach to addressing the challenge of child labour and education marginalisation, and highlighted the importance of shifting from small-scale, issue-specific projects in favour of a more systematic approach, with strong focus on prevention (through child protection, improved access to education and social protection and strengthened partnerships, including the private sector). He observed that the discussions in the context of the Alliance presented a unique opportunity creating a coherent approach to addressing such issues through improved collaboration and partnerships.



Ms. Maki Hayashikawa, Chief, Section for Inclusive Equality Education (UNESCO), highlighted that one key message for achieving the SDGs and Target 8.7 was that “no one should be left behind”. She recalled that, according to UNESCO’s Global Education Monitoring Report 2016, over an estimated 263 million children were out of school in 2014; this number includes children from primary, lower secondary and upper-secondary age. She also observed that, although the statistics are overwhelming and numbers are relevant, data does not necessarily present the full picture. In this regard, she stressed the importance of data disaggregation and provided examples on the importance of sex-disaggregated data to assess and compare issues such as forced and child labour prevalence, school drop-out rates and work in formal and informal activities. She also highlighted the gap in knowledge and data concerning the 15-16 age group, where the right to education and the right to work overlap. She explained that the minimum age for employment in many countries is set at 16 years, while

compulsory education is often established only until 15 years old. She emphasised that particular attention should be given to collecting, analysing and sharing information about this crucial age during which adolescents have to make difficult choices with little guidance on whether to continue their education or go to work. As much as possible, these adolescents should be guided and encouraged to continue their education so that they can expand and consolidate the knowledge and skills that are necessary to enhance their employment and livelihood opportunities.

Ms. Maria Helen Dabu, Deputy Regional Coordinator, Civil Society Education Fund, Asia South Pacific Association for Basic and Adult Education (ASPBAE), believed that the new development agenda, although not perfect, is strong, especially as it recognises the key role education plays in achieving the goals and promoting peace. She stressed that education can play a role in achieving Target 8.7 by providing multiple and flexible learning pathways for education for all ages (children, youth and adults) and at all levels. In this regard, the Alliance could help promote and pursue innovative practices that target and provide education to the most marginalised sectors. It could also help strengthening the presence and role of youth constituency in policy dialogues. She also observed that civil society can play an important role by promoting social mobilisation and raising public awareness; developing

innovative and complimentary approaches that help advance the right to education; documenting and sharing evidence to inform structured policy development, dialogue and budgeting; and strengthening linkages with other sectors and movements. She stressed that her organisation represents more than 200 member organisations and stands ready to support SDG Alliance 8.7.

Dr. Ethel Agnes P. Valenzuela, Deputy Director for Programme and Development, Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Organisation Secretariat (SEAMEO Secretariat), highlighted that although normative frameworks for the protection of children's rights and the right to education are already in place in many countries, implementation remains weak. She observed that governments cannot address these issues alone, and that cooperation and partnerships should be strengthened. She shared experiences from SEAMEO and highlighted the importance of access to education, as well as of the quality of education provided. She also stressed the importance of innovative solutions and the use of technology in providing education for all, in assessing the quality of education and for measuring progress.

Mr. Sar Kinal, Chair of Industrial Relations Committee, Young Entrepreneurs Association of Cambodia (YEAC), stressed the need to discuss access to education and employment, but also the school-to-work transition. In this regard, he highlighted the need to address skills' mismatch and to improve collaboration and information sharing between governments and the private sector (and employers in general). He also emphasised the need to improve the collection and dissemination of data and information on labour market needs, including at the regional level, in order to adopt effective strategies for human resources development, including through tailored capacity building and specialised training.

Mr. Anand Singh, Regional Coordinator, Education International, affirmed that his organisation fully supports the creation of an Alliance. He stressed that access to education is a key element in the fight against forced labour, child labour, trafficking and modern slavery, but recalled that improved access to education is only possible through improved training for teachers and access to quality infrastructure and tools. He also emphasised the need for consultation with teachers, teachers' unions and children in the development and implementation of measures to address child labour and improve access to education. As regards the promotion of an enabling environment capable of addressing the challenge, he drew attention to 4 key issues: the need to improve teachers' capacity to engage with children in vulnerable situations; schools should be child-friendly and welcoming to all children, including children from vulnerable groups; the need for coordination and interaction between schools, NGOs and the community; and the need to involve members of the society and NGOs in the development of policies, such as curriculum reform.

Q&A:

- Fiji Workers' representative: Comment regarding point on strengthening practitioners' (e.g. teachers) voice in advising legal authorities is crucial.
- Representative from the Youth group: Curious to ask how to best approach these issues as a whole. Should we consider a top-down approach or start with people on the ground and respond over time?

Dr. Ethel Valenzuela: Difficult question, but very relevant. Can look at this from different angles:

- Depending on availability of resources;
- Depending on what needs to be addressed and how;

- Bottom-up approach is necessary in terms of targeting the most marginalised. In the policy-making process, it is important to assess the needs of people on the ground, particularly young people (e.g. What kind of education and how?). Inputs from the ground are also crucial for policy implementation. As such, both approaches are necessary.

Group work

Participants were divided into 3 multi-stakeholder groups to discuss from a regional, national and local perspective how the Education 2030 Agenda, including regional and country level SDG working group mechanisms and initiatives can contribute to accelerating action to end child labour and modern day slavery.

The four key questions to be addressed by groups were:

1. What are the key opportunities for accelerating work towards the achievement of Target 8.7?
2. Do we have the information needed and the means to measures progress?
3. What are the key challenges to be addressed if progress is to be made?
4. What priorities should be set for action by a multi-stakeholder alliance on target 8.7?



REGIONAL GROUP

Ms. Chemba Raghaven, UNICEF, and Mr. Alessandro E.L. Pruegel, NIST, were the group facilitators. Participants agreed to split in two groups.

The first group decided to focus on access to education for migrant workers and their children. The group identified the following points:

1. What are the key opportunities for accelerating work towards the achievement of Target 8.7?
 - Increasing provision of education for migrant workers' children.
 - Private sector engagement in providing financial support to children of migrant workers.
2. Do we have the information needed and the means to measures progress?
 - Currently data is not available
 - Many children and their parents are undocumented
 - Migrant workers might not want to be documented
3. What are the key challenges to be addressed if progress is to be made?
 - Poverty: Minimum wage too low to afford education of children
 - Lack of data and mechanisms to collect data and monitor practices
 - Lack of awareness and poor education of parents (e.g. low value added to girls' education)
 - Governments being reluctant to allow undocumented people to access education
4. What priorities should be set for action by a multi-stakeholder alliance on target 8.7?
 - Multi- and bilateral cooperation and exchange of experiences on how to accommodate migrants and promote their rights (e.g. Indonesia and Malaysia)
 - Removing legal and financial barriers to education for children of migrant workers

- Raising awareness aimed at business sector and other stakeholders

The second group discussed the following points:

1. What are the key opportunities for accelerating work towards the achievement of Target 8.7?

- Creation of regional platforms, organizations and alliances. This could contribute to:
 - Promoting strengthened commitment (lobby level, implementation level)
 - Sharing of information
 - Building upon existing capacity, such as Southeast Asian Ministries of Education Organisation (SEAMEO)
 - Promoting and strengthening private sector involvement (for example, with a view to addressing skills' mismatch)
- Leveraging on existing regional standards: e.g. ASEAN Declaration on Strengthening Education for Out-of-School Children and Youth (OOSCY)

2. Do we have the information needed and the means to measure progress?

- Strengthening ASEAN's ability to collect and compile information and data in the region (working in collaboration with governments, international organisations)
- In order to support information sharing and dissemination:
 - Advocacy
 - Technology
 - Press/media
- Data
 - Using existing data (labour market and education)
 - Need to assess gaps regarding available data on child labour
- Innovative ways of finding resources (e.g. taxes)

3. What are the key challenges to be addressed if progress is to be made?

- Cross-border agreement and collaboration
- Information on migrant and their children in order to address their needs
- Monitoring implementation
- Development of a standardised evaluation framework
- Resources
- Skills mismatch – availability of courses/skills needed across the region
- Disparities in data availability across the region
 - Data gaps
 - Political commitment and prioritisation
 - Gender disaggregation
- Role of governments
 - Willingness to be part and support goal

4. What priorities should be set for action by a multi-stakeholder alliance on 8.7?

- Setting up of regional agenda and action plan
- Collaborating with ASEAN
- Developing roadmap to achieve SDG 8.7
 - Greater focus and more concrete goals
 - Identify expected outputs
 - Logframe of SDG 8.7
- Strengthening knowledge

- Regional mapping of key vulnerable groups
- Employment opportunities
- Promoting evidence-based advocacy
- Capacity building tools for implementation

NATIONAL GROUP

Ms. Pamela Wharton, United States Department of Labor (USDOL) and Mr. Luis Fernandes, Ministry of Education of Timor Leste were the group facilitators.

The group agreed to split into smaller groups of 3 people to discuss and then came together to reach a consensus. Overall, all stakeholders in the group shared the same view on the importance of the private sector getting involved in education as a key issue. However, opinions diverged on the ways of achieving such involvement, which shed different light on the topic. In this regard, participants also highlighted the added value of bringing multiple stakeholders into the discussions, and agreed that this was one of the key potentials of SDG Alliance 8.7.

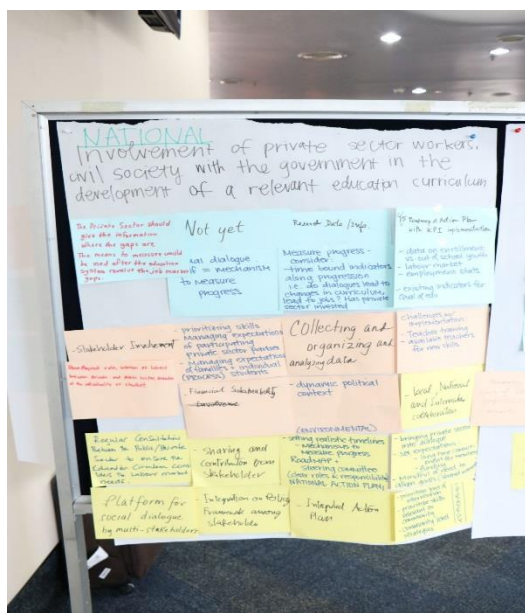
As regards the 4 key questions, the national group came up with the following:

1. What are the key opportunities for accelerating work towards the achievement of Target 8.7?

- Key: effective, inclusive and meaningful social dialogue on education to agree on relevant curriculum; involve workers, employers, government, private sector
- Participants agreed that more involvement of private sector is needed to match education to labour market needs; not only should education be accessible for children, but the curriculum must be relevant to the economy's needs
- Education should be compulsory and we must improve quality of education

2. Do we have the information needed and the means to measure progress?

- Participants ran out of time to discuss and reach consensus, but post-it notes on flipcharts indicated that more investment is needed to improve data collection and measure progress
- In collecting data the following points should be considered:
 - Time-bound indicators
 - Enrolment of children vs. out-of-school youth
 - Labour market needs
 - Employment statistics
 - Existing indicators for quality of education
 - Social dialogue itself is a mechanism to measure progress



3. What are the key challenges to be addressed if progress is to be made?

- Collecting, organizing and analysing data
- Stakeholder involvement
- Financial sustainability, such as, better household income to get children to school. Promoting decent work and community-based approach is important.

4. What priorities should be set for action by a multi-stakeholder alliance on 8.7?

- Platform for social dialogue by multi-stakeholders
- Collaboration at local, national, international levels
- Regular consultation between the public/private sector to ensure that private/public sector interests align

LOCAL GROUP

Mr. Agni Deo Singh, Fiji Trade Union Congress (FTUC), and Mr. Minoru Ogasawara, ILO Viet Nam were the group facilitators. At first, the group found it difficult approaching issues from a local perspective, as education, child labour and forced labour are issues commonly addressed from a national or regional perspective.

Regarding the 4 key questions, the group discussed as follows:

1. What are the key opportunities for accelerating work towards the achievement of Target 8.7?

- The SDGs are an opportunity, but it is key to make sure that everyone understands them and the urgency of them. Awareness-raising about the SDGs and how they can be implemented is crucial.
- Opportunity for stronger focus on implementation.
- Early childhood development is crucial for education. Need for an integrated approach, as this goes back to the families and their access to education and healthcare.
- It is the responsibility of governments to provide quality education. Opportunity for assessing policy gaps in access to education.

(For questions 2-3, the group decided to focus on a combination of two interrelated opportunities: early childhood development and awareness-raising.)

2. Do we have the information needed and the means to measure progress?

- Data exists, but is not being used to generate action at the local level.
- New technologies are not being used extensively, but could contribute to measuring progress
- Information available depends on the infrastructure level of local implementing community. In rural areas, for example, where there is a high incidence of cases of exploitation, infrastructure to collect data may be lacking.
- Lack of quality data at the local level could be due to limited resources.
- Need to find a solution that will be adaptable and maintainable to all groups including populations in rural areas.
- Data can also be a tool for raising awareness.
- Teachers can contribute to data collection in schools and at the local level.

3. What are the key challenges to be addressed if progress is to be made?

- Poverty (families' priorities: basic needs first, then education)
- Lack of decent work and labour market conditions that create the conditions for child labour to occur.
- Limited livelihood opportunities causing limited access to education (need to break the poverty-cycle)

4. What priorities should be set for action by a multi-stakeholder alliance on 8.7?

- Identifying short, medium and long term objectives
- Identifying key stakeholders and strengthening collaboration, including with the private sector and civil society

- Identifying and allocating resources (e.g. taxes)
- Involving local governments, organisations and communities in data gathering
- Sharing of good practices and leveraging on existing initiatives
- Supporting local teachers

2.4 MIGRATION AND TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS

Plenary session

The session aimed to reflect on the drivers of migration from and within the region, as well as the mechanisms to mitigate risks of trafficking, child labour and forced labour associated with migration. With a host of efforts already underway in this area, the session aimed to explore existing policy and practice to prevent and respond to child labour, trafficking and forced labour. The session also aimed to bring into focus the link between targets under SDG 8 and 16.

Mr. Kim McQuay, Country Representative, The Asia Foundation Thailand was the session moderator. He recalled that, although migration is not explicitly covered under Target 8.7, the topic is a key part of the discussions on child labour, forced labour, modern slavery and trafficking in persons. In this regard, he observed that the Alliance would help avoiding a fragmented approach, bringing together different stakeholders, including governments, civil society, academic institutions, the private sector, media, and the international community- and addressing multiple themes.

Ms. Erwiana Sulistyarningsih, activist, student and former domestic worker trafficking victim, by video message, shared her experience as an exploited migrant worker in hopes that her story would be useful as a reference for discussions on ways to tackle modern slavery. She came from an impoverished Indonesian family; her father a farmer and mother a migrant worker in Brunei. A neighbour offered her a job in Hong Kong, claiming it was the safest country for migrant workers. Upon arrival in Hong Kong, her passport and work contract were confiscated by a recruitment agency, and she was employed as a domestic worker. She received only a fraction of the agreed salary and was not provided enough food or water. She slept in the storage room and was allowed only 3 hours of rest every night. She was not allowed to communicate with the external world and was often beaten by the employer. When she got too sick and weak to work, her employer purchased a ticket for her to return to Indonesia, and left her unattended at the airport. There, she was approached by another Indonesian migrant worker returning home, to whom she explained her situation. The woman secretly took her photo and uploaded it on social media, which encouraged other domestic workers in Hong Kong to stage big demonstrations. With the support of domestic worker organisations and many others, Ms. Erwiana filed a judicial complaint against the employer, who was convicted for the abuses to which Ms. Erwiana was subjected. She hoped that her story would draw attention to the need for effective collaboration in order to improve victim identification and assistance, and expected that governments and other stakeholders would take joint action to promote change.

Mr. Phil Robertson, Deputy Director, Asia Division, Human Rights Watch, quoted what he believed to be a key part of the resolution on the adoption of the SDGs: “As we embark on this collective journey, we pledge that no one will be left behind”. This was particularly relevant in the context of measures to support migrant workers and their communities. He observed that, while there are several Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) and agreements in place in the region, regional coordination remains insufficient. In this regard, he identified the following needs:

- Working alongside migrant communities to target exploitation

- Protecting migrant leaders against retaliation by employers and governments (when reporting abuses, demanding their rights or promoting decent work)
- Ensuring migrants themselves have the ability to organize
- Promoting a case-work approach, placing victims at the heart of the matter so they are protected
- Developing and implementing a model that operates across borders, and across multiple languages
- Employing technology and modern communication tools to preventing and identifying cases and promoting awareness
- Involving the private sector, including multinational corporations (supply chains)
- Creating better measurement and data collection tools and methods so survivors can contribute to improved prevention and mitigation strategies



He also recalled a number of cases of trafficking and labour exploitation uncovered by the media, through social media or the work of NGOs, including prominent cases regarding the exploitation of fishers on board Thai vessels in Indonesian waters; Myanmar workers rescued from exploitative conditions in the Thai poultry sector; and trade unions in Myanmar helping exploited workers to take judicial action against perpetrators in the fishing industry. He emphasised, however, that networks and

collaborative efforts would only be effective if migrant workers are entitled their basic rights, such as the right to organise, the right to establish their own networks, and the right to access justice and remedies.

Mr. Archemides Siguan, National Trafficking in Persons Adviser for the Philippines, Australia Asia Program to Combat Trafficking in Persons (AAPTIP), highlighted that traffickers organise fast, and therefore timely measures are needed. He stressed the importance of a holistic approach and of reactive measures (i.e. focusing on countries or regions where impact is likely to be greater). In this regard, he observed that, for example, prosecution efforts are likely to have a greater impact in the country where violations occurred, while action against trafficking networks and recruiters might require coordination with countries where these might be located. Among the key issues to be considered in the context of a new Alliance, he highlighted:

- Supporting improved coordination and collaboration between countries
- Supporting the promotion of and respect for international standards
- Strengthening the involvement of law enforcement agencies and the public sector in general (including immigration authorities, police and Ministries of Justice).

- Supporting innovative responses and approaches, for example through the establishment of specialised units for dealing with cases and victims of trafficking

Mr. Atiq Ahmed, Programme Manager (Early Warning), Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre (ADPC), observed that Asia-Pacific is a very dynamic region, but at the same time highly prone to disasters. People in this region are extremely resilient, but also very vulnerable. He stressed that disasters like the typhoons and cyclones that have affected the region are a threat to development, requiring strategic counter-action. SDG Alliance 8.7 is one of the opportunities for taking strategic action on disaster-preparedness and strategic responses. In terms of migration and trafficking in persons, he highlighted that forced displacements due to natural disasters will continue to increase, and stressed the need for improved mechanisms to assess the risk of disasters, but also how they affect local populations and what solutions can be effective. He emphasised that building resilience requires building partnerships and joining forces, which is also at the core SDG Alliance 8.7.

Q&A:

- Indonesia employers' representative: Can sending countries develop a red flag system that marks passports, e.g. using income statistics that will allow receiving countries to measure whether incoming travellers are able to sustain themselves or necessarily will need to be working? This could help curb labour exploitation.
Mr. Archemides Siguan, AAPTIP: It is important to find a balance between ensuring compliance with national laws and the scope of investigations. Additionally, indicators of vulnerability might differ among countries.
- Malaysia government representative: Need to take into consideration that the problem often starts in recruitment agencies in sending countries. Recruitment agencies need to be regulated and monitored and the problem should also be addressed from the perspective of sending countries.
Mr. Phil Robertson, HRW: A number of countries, including Malaysia, have recruitment agencies charging exorbitant fees from migrant workers. This is the case in both sending and receiving countries. Need for a concerted effort to monitor recruitment agencies.
- Ms. Leen Decadt, World Vision International:
 1. ASEAN member states have endorsed regional plan of action against trafficking. However, ASEAN has not been mentioned. What is your idea of harmonization and collaboration with ASEAN?
Mr. Phil Robertson, HRW: ASEAN has recently adopted a Convention against trafficking, but implementation of measures at ASEAN level still needs to be further strengthened. In addition, workers, communities and civil society should be involved in the development and implementation of measures at ASEAN level.
 2. What is the relevance, in your opinion, of the Trafficking in Persons (TIP) reports published by the United States Department of State in encouraging countries to strengthen their counter-trafficking efforts?
Mr. Archemides Siguan, AAPTIP: Reports like the one published by the United States government can be an important tool to encourage countries to take measures on prevention and prosecution.

Group work

Participants were divided into 3 multi-stakeholder groups to discuss what global, regional and national mechanisms show promise for accelerating action to promote safe migration and address trafficking in persons, and how can Alliance 8.7 contribute in this regard.

The four key questions to be addressed by groups were:

1. What are the key opportunities for accelerating work towards the achievement of Target 8.7?
2. Do we have the information needed and the means to measure progress?
3. What are the key challenges to be addressed if progress is to be made?
4. What priorities should be set for action by a multi-stakeholder alliance on target 8.7?

REGIONAL GROUP

Mr. Paul Buckley, UN-ACT, and Ms. Leen Decadt, World Vision International, were group facilitators. The group decided to split into 2 smaller groups, with 1 facilitator each. After brainstorming all together, participants decided to focus on one key idea per group to address regarding each of the 4 questions.

The first group focused mainly on collecting data and creating regional standards for improving the recruitment of migrant workers. In addressing the 4 key questions, the group discussed as follows:

1. What are the key opportunities for accelerating work towards the achievement of Target 8.7?
 - Regional standards and policies on recruitment of migrant workers in the region (whether through government to government or private employment agencies), coupled with data on supply and demand as well as placement of workers
2. Do we have the information needed and the means to measure progress?
 - There is very limited data, but some information is available and needs to be analysed and pooled
 - Some participants noted that there is increasingly data at the national level, but more sectoral information is needed (e.g. agriculture), and more sharing is needed
 - Opportunities to use information and communication technology for monitoring and reporting of conditions for migrants in destination – disruptive innovation in recruitment sector
3. What are the key challenges to be addressed if progress is to be made?
 - Political interest and (lack of) political will; cooperation across borders in sharing information is also a challenge
 - Difficulties tracking exploitation and trafficking in persons occurring in the informal economy
 - Border control and movement. This is something ASEAN is facing at the moment- there is supposed to be free movement of labour, but vast majority of migrants are unskilled labourers in informal employment
4. What priorities should be set for action by a multi-stakeholder alliance on 8.7?
 - Creating a database of information for governments to track where workers are employed across the region so they can be registered for social protection
 - Agreeing and enforcing standards, and engaging recruitment agencies

The second group focused on existing measures, mechanisms and networks, including at ASEAN level. In addressing the 4 key questions, the group discussed as follows:

1. What are the key opportunities for accelerating work towards the achievement of Target 8.7?
 - Leveraging on existing regional networks (e.g. civil society, ASEAN)

- Cooperation among countries to promote safe migration
 - Supporting receiving countries to strengthen efforts to ensure that migrant workers have written contracts and to avoid contract substitution
2. Do we have the information needed and the means to measure progress?
- Need for multi-stakeholder mechanism to measure achievements
 - Need for standardised indicators at the regional level
 - The ASEAN secretariat is working to develop supplementary standardised indicators, and how to implement the ASEAN vision for the 2030 SDG agenda
3. What are the key challenges to be addressed if progress is to be made?
- Lack of a common monitoring and evaluation framework
 - Language barriers
 - Lack of labour exchange agreements at ASEAN level for low-skilled workers (currently only bilateral agreements are in place)
 - Limited involvement of civil society and social partners
 - Lack of regulation of recruitment agencies
 - Poverty and lack of livelihood opportunities are not addressed at the regional level
 - Poor coordination and fragmentation among stakeholders
 - Restrictions on freedom of association and migrant workers' rights is a major challenge in some countries in the region
4. What priorities should be set for action by a multi-stakeholder alliance on 8.7?
- Promoting international standards on migration (children and adults)
 - Establishment of grassroots-led networks that extend up to the national and regional levels
 - Collection and dissemination of gender-disaggregated data
 - Raising awareness of the population in general
 - Establishment of a strong communication plan
 - Supporting a sensible division of tasks among national stakeholders who are committed to cooperation at the regional level,
 - Supporting the promotion of workers' rights
 - Improved representation and empowerment of migrant workers in discussions and negotiations

NATIONAL GROUP

Mr. Zar Gomez, CARITAS, and Ms. Anna Olsen, ILO Bangkok were the group facilitators. Participants agreed to split in two groups.

The first group focused the discussions on the opportunity to strengthen the enforcement of existing national laws and addressing gaps in national legal frameworks. In addressing the 4 key questions, the group discussed as follows:

1. What are the key opportunities for accelerating work towards the achievement of Target 8.7?
- Existing national anti-trafficking laws
 - Strengthening law enforcement
 - Inter-governmental cooperation and agreements
 - Standard guidelines and standards for dealing with victims of trafficking
 - The role of trade unions in countries of origin

- Involvement of the private sector and enterprise
 - Opportunities in terms of data collection to improve the measurement of progress in combating trafficking
2. Do we have the information needed and the means to measure progress?
- Monitoring mechanisms are in place in certain countries
 - Ratification of ILO conventions can contribute to measuring progress (through international supervision)
 - Need for improved public awareness (in which media can play a key role)
3. What are the key challenges to be addressed if progress is to be made?
- Ineffective resource allocation
 - Budget constraints
 - Weak law enforcement mechanisms
 - Limited cooperation between governments and among government agencies
 - Limited awareness in sending countries, as well as limited capacity in terms of prevention mechanisms
 - Poverty, lack of education and limited knowledge of rights/laws, especially in rural areas
4. What priorities should be set for action by a multi-stakeholder alliance on 8.7?
- Ensuring that pre-departure and post-arrival education and orientation for migrants and potential migrants is in place
 - Strengthening inter-governmental collaboration
 - Supporting the improvement of social protection systems, as well as the access to social security for all workers
 - Capacity building for law enforcement officials

The second group focused its discussions on how to address and expand existing mechanisms and indicators in order to go beyond criminal justice (i.e. to address issues such as compensation and labour rights violations). In addressing the 4 key questions, the group discussed as follows:

1. What are the key opportunities for accelerating work towards the achievement of Target 8.7?
- Improving mechanisms to track complaints from migrant workers and ensure access to compensation
 - Incorporating monitoring and evaluation within bilateral agreements
 - Aligning methods for data collection monitoring
 - Harmonising data collection
2. Do we have the information needed and the means to measure progress?
- Need to incorporate migrant workers experiences and complaints into monitoring and evaluation (qualitative indicators)
 - Need to expand monitoring and evaluation to consider broader ideas of justice
 - Limited mechanisms to monitor policy implementation
 - No mechanisms to address the issue of stateless persons
 - No agreed indicators or mechanisms due to differences in definitions
3. What are the key challenges to be addressed if progress is to be made?
- Corruption and impunity
 - Assessing impact and results
 - Reducing illegal profits and incentives associated with forced labour and trafficking

- National sensitivities in data collection
- Addressing root causes, including poverty
- Statelessness
- Lack of government cooperation
- Enforcing labour rights in the context of new generation trade deals
- Exclusive focus on criminal justice (and need for integration with a labour justice approach)
- Involving informal business and small and medium enterprises in private sector initiatives

4. What priorities should be set for action by a multi-stakeholder alliance on 8.7?

- Strengthening involvement of the independent media
- Working with vulnerable groups, including migrant populations, and addressing distrust of certain population groups
- Depoliticise and demystify data collection
- Establishment of a binding instrument on business & human rights
- Translating evidence into policy
- Supporting national research & statistics agencies to build capacities
- Compiling and analysing existing data

LOCAL GROUP

Ms. Tara Dermott, IOM and Ms. Ainsley Stinson, UNODC were the group facilitators. Participants opted for remaining in one large group, and identified the following 3 key areas of opportunities:

- Labour market issues facing migration and trafficking;
- The role of mass and local media; and
- Community engagement (engaging communities and supporting governments to promote safe migration and address trafficking).

Based on the issues identified, the group decided to focus on the aspect of community engagement. In addressing the 4 key questions, the group discussed as follows:

1. What are the key opportunities for accelerating work towards the achievement of Target 8.7?

- Community effort to engage all of its members to prevent trafficking and unsafe migration, and support in rehabilitation (local Authorities, business, Youth, NGOs, communities)
- Opportunity for the creation of a “Local Engagement Model”, focusing on
 - Monitoring and reporting
 - Supporting reintegration and rehabilitation
 - Labour inspections
 - Prevention

2. Do we have the information needed and the means to measure progress?

- Large number of cases unreported
- Need for strengthened monitoring in certain sectors (e.g. agriculture)
- Independent inspector could be brought in to survey
- Promoting incentives for local reporting (linking with income generation activities)
- Actions to be taken in the context of a “Local Engagement Model”:
 - Border monitoring
 - Setting milestones
 - Community mapping

- Local government structures (city, municipality, village)
 - Gathering data from schools (absentee records, family information, number of out-of-school siblings)
3. What are the key challenges to be addressed if progress is to be made?
- Undocumented people
 - Barriers to information-sharing, such as lack of trust
 - Perceived lack of opportunities for vulnerable populations
 - Limited awareness on the relevance of SDGs at local level
 - Corruption
 - Budget constraints
 - Limited knowledge and capacity
 - Conflict of interests between different levels, such as local and national
4. What priorities should be set for action by a multi-stakeholder alliance on 8.7?
- Clear mechanisms for monitoring migration trends and vulnerabilities, such as access to education and socio-economic aspects
 - Links with external monitoring systems
 - Awareness raising of potential migrants
 - “Local Engagement Model” should contain core components and optional components, and should establish guidance criteria for membership.
 - Disseminating information and data collected across networks
 - Establishing trusted referral mechanisms
 - Clearly defining roles and responsibilities for dissemination of information
 - Leveraging on existing networks and infrastructures

2.5 SUPPLY CHAINS

Plenary session

The session aimed to shed light on the occurrence of child labour, forced labour and trafficking in domestic and global supply chains of sectors such as manufacturing, agriculture and services. It also aimed to discuss the role of the private sector, including the financial and hospitality sectors, in practicing due diligence, remediating and preventing abuses, and contributing to effective action towards Target 8.7.

Mr. Jason Judd, ILO Senior Programme Officer/ Project Manager, Combating Unacceptable Forms of Work in the Thai Fishing and Seafood Industry was the session moderator. He observed that there had been an increased interest and focus on the issue of supply chains over the last twenty years: where are supply chains located? Who is involved in the production? Who are the major buyers? As regards trafficking in persons, forced and child labour in particular, he highlighted some key challenges:

- Finding a balance between governments’ duty to protect and ensure compliance with international and national labour standards, and private initiatives’ obligation to respect such standards (especially in the context of the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights);
- Difficulties in assessing exploitation taking place in the lower tiers of supply chains (including through company due diligence and government monitoring);
- Limitations on workers’ right to organise, especially at the far end of supply chains, and how this affects the incidence of forced labour, child labour and trafficking;

- Compliance with international labour standards and human rights diligence not being at the core of companies' sourcing decision-making process;
- Protection for workers in the context of trade agreement obligations.

Ms. Anisha Rajapakse, Senior Manager, Stakeholder Engagement, Foreign Trade Association (FTA) shared information about the work of FTA. She explained that, in order to acquire membership of the Association, companies must agree to a code of conduct, which enshrines the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, as well as the standards set out in the ILO fundamental Conventions. She observed that FTA supports companies through initiatives to promote transparency and due diligence, as well as guidance tools and promotion of good practices. The FTA's work in Turkey in support of protections for Syrian refugees as workers was offered as an example. She highlighted the importance of initiatives such as SDG Alliance 8.7, which can help strengthening the "collective voice".

Mr. Pran Siamwalla, Industry Specialist, Environmental and Social Management System, Bank of Ayudhya, observed that the previous panellist referred to the work "collective". He highlighted that addressing the issues collectively is crucial for combating forced labour, child labour and trafficking. He also emphasised that, in the context of global supply chains, sustainable solutions aimed at preventing and mitigating risks of exploitation should take into consideration both the supply and the demand side of the problem. Measures should be implemented to address the financial incentives (such as increased profits and reduced labour costs) that increase the risk of abuses. He also stressed the importance of consumer education as a driver to transforming production practices that are often associated with the incidence of forced and child labour (e.g. unrealistic production quotas and market competitiveness associated with low labour costs).

Ms. Junita Upadhyay, Deputy Executive Director, ECPAT International shared information about the work of ECPAT, a global network dedicated to ending commercial sexual exploitation of children. She noted that the organisation had launched a global study on the protection from commercial sexual exploitation of children in the tourism sector. She observed that this and other studies conducted by international governmental and non-governmental organisations can provide guidance and fill the knowledge gap to support decision makers. She also shared experiences stressing the importance of collaboration with governments, businesses and NGOs in preventing and addressing the commercial sexual exploitation of children, particularly in the tourism sector, citing the example of Colombia, where the use of the Code of Conduct has been made mandatory for the tourism sector under national law. She emphasised the importance of robust legal frameworks in order to ensure the sustainability of measures, including through the judicial accountability of perpetrators and improvement of business practices.



Dr. Seree Nonthasoot, Representative of Thailand to the ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights (AICHR) discussed the impact of economic integration (ASEAN Economic Community) on the promotion and protection of fundamental rights in the ASEAN region. The Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) free trade agreement was highlighted as an opportunity where safeguards against labour rights (and other human rights) violations should be built in. In this regard, he observed that regional action plans on business and human rights should be developed in order to curb the negative impact of free trade agreements and economic integration on labour and human rights. He also stressed that adherence to international and regional standards is a key element in the fight against child labour, forced labour and trafficking, and recalled that only two members of ASEAN (the Philippines and Indonesia) had ratified the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrants and their Families. Additionally, he noted the adoption of the ASEAN Convention Against Trafficking in Persons, but emphasised that adherence remained low, stressing the importance of expanding knowledge of existing instruments among governments and the population as a whole. He noted that trafficking and migration are trans-boundary issues that countries cannot tackle alone, and highlighted the importance of coordinated regional measures and collaboration.

Q&A:

- Timor Leste workers' representative: Comment regarding the importance of decent work, and the right to organise and collective bargaining for the achievement of the 2030 goals and Target 8.7, in particular. Promotion and protection of these rights should be on the agenda of all stakeholders, especially within the context of supply chains.
- ACE Japan: Shared information on projects currently being implemented by the organisation in India and Ghana to eliminate child labour from cotton and cocoa supply chains. Question: Panellists view on certification. Is there any possibility to have a robust supply chain management system? And what role can certification bodies play in this regard?
Mr. Pran Siamwalla: Supports the idea of certification and self-regulation, especially in countries where law enforcement is weak and resources are limited.
Dr. Seree Nonthasoot: The role of all stakeholders should be taken into consideration and governments' responsibilities regarding law enforcement should not be neglected.
Ms. Anisha Rajapakse: For example, FTA's code of conduct specifically addressed the issues of forced and child labour. Through supply chain management mechanisms, business can also increase pressure on governments to improve and promote compliance with international standards.
- Mr. Bill Anderson, Adidas: Limited law enforcement capacity is a challenge in many countries and can lead to business filling gaps in roles that are primarily under governments' responsibility. How to ensure that governments do not neglect this role?
Dr. Seree Nonthasoot: The role of all stakeholders should be taken into consideration and governments' responsibilities regarding law enforcement should not be neglected. Limited capacity is indeed a critical issue, and there are ongoing discussions on the need and feasibility of translating the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights into a binding instrument. It is also crucial to strengthen the capacity across government agencies, particularly as regards the exploitation of migrant workers. For example, certain agencies might identify an exploited irregular migrant as an offender, while some might identify them as a victim of exploitation.
Ms. Junita Upadhyay: The availability of resources is another critical issue in this regard, and should be addressed.

Group work

Participants were divided into 3 multi-stakeholder groups to discuss from a regional, national and local perspective the main challenges regarding the achievement of Target 8.7 in supply chains, and what actions can a diversity of actors take to mitigate risks and respond to violations.

The four key questions to be addressed by groups were:

1. What are the key opportunities for accelerating work towards the achievement of Target 8.7?
2. Do we have the information needed and the means to measures progress?
3. What are the key challenges to be addressed if progress is to be made?
4. What priorities should be set for action by a multi-stakeholder alliance on target 8.7?

REGIONAL GROUP

Mr. Jose da Conceição, KSTL Timor Leste and Ms. Yuka Iwatsuka, ACE Japan were the group facilitators. Participants decided to split into two smaller groups.

The first group discussed issues regarding free trade agreements, fair recruitment and international standards and conventions. In responding to the 4 key questions, the group discussed as follows:

1. What are the key opportunities for accelerating work towards the achievement of Target 8.7?
 - Regional coordination networks and mechanisms
 - Recruitment and employer compliance models
 - Leveraging on existing initiatives, such as the UN Global Compact
 - Supporting advocacy and engagement, especially of consumers
2. Do we have the information needed and the means to measures progress?
 - Existing information from business audits and certification systems
 - Lack of information on recruiters
 - Lack of information regarding practices in small and medium enterprises, as well as informal business
3. What are the key challenges to be addressed if progress is to be made?
 - Changing the mind-set of companies at the top and throughout supply chains regarding corporate social responsibility (CSR) and due diligence
 - Lack of monitoring system and transparency regarding practices of recruiters and informal labour brokers
 - Poor regulation regarding recruitment fees
 - Weak engagement at local level, reducing compliance
 - Lack of consumers' knowledge on fair recruitment in supply chains
4. What priorities should be set for action by a multi-stakeholder alliance on target 8.7?
 - Establishment of CSR initiative at regional level
 - Establishment of certification plans
 - Promoting Alliance support for a binding instrument on business and human rights
 - Ensuring media participation in order to raise consumers' awareness
 - Promoting existing international instruments and initiatives on ethical recruitment: IRIS (IOM), ILO Fair Recruitment Project
 - Supporting and promoting access to compensation and complaint mechanisms
 - Involvement of the Alliance in negotiations on foreign trade agreements in order to highlight labour and human rights issues

- Engaging the recruitment sector, including through industry led support for ethical recruitment
- Understanding local context

The second group focused on opportunities for leveraging on existing bodies operating at a regional level. In addressing the 4 key questions, the group discussed as follows:

1. What are the key opportunities for accelerating work towards the achievement of Target 8.7?
 - Strengthening existing bodies and improving protection of the rights of women and children in supply chains.
 - Strengthening participation of private sector
 - Strengthening cooperation, including with worker' organisations
2. Do we have the information needed and the means to measures progress?
 - Information available regarding some industries involved in child labour and forced labour (e.g. seafood industry, sugar cane, cocoa, USDOL reports)
 - Existing reports and data should be used to raise awareness about high-risk industries and sectors
 - Need for information on smaller enterprises, including in the informal economy
3. What are the key challenges to be addressed if progress is to be made?
 - Increasing the capacity of government institutions in the region
 - Lack of transparency and corruption (in many countries in the region, retailers are close to or part of the government)
 - Consumers in the region have limited awareness about conditions and abuses
 - Low level of adherence to International Convention on the Rights of Migrant Workers
4. What priorities should be set for action by a multi-stakeholder alliance on target 8.7?
 - Improving communication among and within industries, and with consumers
 - Gathering and/or sharing information on high-risk sectors and industries
 - Regional consultations and regional peer pressure through ASEAN
 - Supporting implementation of national action plans, including through improved collaboration and partnerships
 - Sharing best practices in different industries, including high-risk industries
 - Creation of a standardised checklist for companies
 - Support Ministries of Labour to provide guidance for industries, including on best practices and business responsibility

NATIONAL GROUP

Mr. Bill Anderson, Adidas and Mr. Selim Benaissa, ILO Myanmar were the group facilitators. Participants decided to remain in one large group, and identified a number of key opportunities for addressing forced labour, child labour and trafficking in supply chains in the context of the Alliance. These included:

- Unionisation of workers
- Private sector engagement through codes of conduct and certification mechanisms
- National action plans
- Strengthening national laws and regulations
- Strengthening social dialogue

- Strengthening labour standards implementation

The group agreed to focus the discussions on national action plans as a key opportunity to prioritising action in the context of the Alliance.

1. Do we have the information needed and the means to measures progress?

- Need for a functioning tripartite forum
- Information on existing plans of action and existing laws (through a gap analysis)
- Collecting and disseminating information on value chains (quantitative and qualitative studies)

2. What are the key challenges to be addressed if progress is to be made?

- Corruption
- Cultural values and social norms
- Budgeting
- Lack of education and limited awareness
- Capacity of governments, trade unions, stakeholders
- Need for sectoral approach



3. What priorities should be set for action by a multi-stakeholder alliance on target 8.7?

- Promoting the ratification of international standards and conventions
- Developing national plans of action that include specific measures to address issues in supply chains (or integrating measures into existing plans and policies);
- Ensuring commitment to and monitoring implementation of national plans of action
- Mapping of supply chains
- Gap analysis in order to assess sectors at risk, map existing laws and regulations, and assess cultural and social norms
- Supporting multi-stakeholder engagement, including social partners

LOCAL GROUP

Ms. Maribeth Casin, Department of Labour and Employment, Philippines, and Mr. Nanjunda Reddy, USAID were the group facilitators. Participants agreed to split into 3 smaller groups to deliberate about key opportunities. The groups reconvened in order to identify one main opportunity to discuss in more detail (creating a platform for local engagement of various stakeholders such as government, organizations and the local community).

Participants agreed it was difficult to focus exclusively at the local level, as supply chain issues cut across the regional, local and national levels. In responding to the 4 key questions, the group discussed as follows:

1. What are the key opportunities for accelerating work towards the achievement of Target 8.7?

- Create a platform for local engagement of various stakeholders such as government, organizations and local communities public (referring back to the model of Local Engagement proposed by the Local Group in the Session on Migration and Trafficking)
2. Do we have the information needed and the means to measures progress?
- Not comprehensively, but there is an opportunity to use technology to map data (such as by using GPS tracking) to access ethical supply chains
 - Lack of information on ethical supply chains
 - Need to set clear objectives for data collection and measuring progress
3. What are the key challenges to be addressed if progress is to be made?
- Numerous challenges in releasing and accessing information on ethical supply chains (e.g. identifying companies, employers, regions). However, participants agreed that this also presents an opportunity to leverage technology in order to create a platform to disseminate such information.
 - Corruption
 - Lack of law enforcement
 - No concerted engagement of business and/or government
 - Capacity limitations
 - Creating safe, trusted space for workers' voice
4. What priorities should be set for action by a multi-stakeholder alliance on target 8.7?
- Identifying and allocating resources for the creation of the platform (for data collection and dissemination)
 - Transition from informal to formal supply chain programs through shared platform
 - Prioritising and categorising data to determine what is useful/important
 - Supporting participation of NGOs, civil society, social partners in country-level committees
 - Mapping of existing interventions and relevant stakeholders
 - Creating engagement platform for multi-stakeholders
 - Developing a local-level action plan; ensure capacity to take it forward
 - Mobilizing human and financial resources

2.6 MONITORING PROGRESS, MEASURING IMPACT AND RESOURCING CONSIDERATIONS

Plenary session

The session aimed 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 aimed to discuss how the scale, scope, and quality of development finance and cooperation in the region can underpin countries' efforts to implement the SDGs.

Mr. Tite Habiyakare, Officer-in-Charge/Regional Labour Statistician, ILO Regional Economic and Social Analysis Unit, was the session moderator. He highlighted the difficulties in collecting data on the issues of child labour, forced labour and trafficking in persons, but recalled that a standardised methodology for the collection of data on child labour had already been adopted several years ago and is being applied (though not enough). He observed that the sustainable development goals are interrelated, and therefore a holistic approach would be necessary when reporting on one or more Targets. He also noted that it remained to be seen whether the ongoing political commitment to monitor and collect data would lead to an effective mobilisation and allocation of resources to this end.

Ms. Margarita Guerrero, Chief of UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) Statistics Division, drew attention to the many challenges facing the collection of data on child labour, forced labour and trafficking. Among the key difficulties, she stressed the large number of undocumented victims, migrants with irregular immigration status and the hidden nature of the problem, often occurring in workplaces or sectors where law enforcement and inspections are weak or non-existent. She also referred to the trans-boundary nature of trafficking in persons, and the challenges in compiling and harmonising data across the region. In this regard, she stressed the need for standardised definitions and methodologies, as well as for strengthening the capacity of government agencies in order to effectively implement such methods. She observed that, in the context of the SDGs, including Target 8.7, the monitoring of progress and measuring of results requires the use of traditional and non-traditional statistical approaches, including through the involvement of alternative data sources, such as the media, NGOs and local organisations.

Ms. Amy Sawitta Lefevre, Chief Correspondent, Thomson Reuters, Thailand, by video message drew attention to the role of the media in combating child labour, modern slavery and trafficking in persons. She shared information about recent cases in which the media played a pivotal role in uncovering situations of trafficking of victims from Myanmar in the Thai-Malaysia border. She highlighted that the media can help bringing to light violations and cases of good practice, as well as to prompt action, and encouraged collaboration going forward on this very important issue.

Mr. Jeffrey Avina, Director of Government Affairs for Asia and the Pacific, Microsoft International, had a late arrival and his presentation had to be shortened due to time constraints. He briefly discussed the importance of technology in improving the quality of data collection and analysis. He also emphasised the need for strengthened public-private cooperation, especially as regards the use of big data to guide the development of research methodologies and questions for the measurement of forced labour and trafficking.

Mr. Tanvir Muntasim, International Policy Manager, Education Policy, Advocacy and Research, ActionAid International drew particular attention to challenges in resource mobilisation and allocation for the achievement of the SDGs and Target 8.7. In this regard, he stressed the need for equity-based financing to address the needs of the most vulnerable groups, as well as for improvements in domestic resourcing. This could be achieved, for example, through larger tax bases and progressive tax incentives, among other measures. He noted that the achievement of the SDGs and Target 8.7 requires time-bound measures and costed plans. He welcomed the establishment of an Alliance on Target 8.7, and stressed its role in strengthening normative frameworks and their implementation, including on the right to social protection.

Dr. Charita L. Castro, Chief, Division of Research and Policy, Office of Child Labor, Forced Labour and Human Trafficking, US Department of Labor (USDOL), emphasised the quote that “in the end, it’s all about the people”, and highlighted the relevance of data for identifying victims of forced labour, child labour and trafficking. She stressed that USDOL and the US government value partnerships, and that its reports on child labour and trafficking in persons are not intended to name and shame countries or companies, but rather to disseminate knowledge and information. She recalled the importance of a set of standardised indicators and methodology to monitor forced labour, child labour and trafficking, which can also be integrated into existing labour force surveys.

Q&A:

- Ms. Fiona David, from the Walk Free Foundation: Would like to reflect on the experiences from the panel. Walk Free develops the Global Slavery Index and has collected data on modern slavery in more than 27 countries, including countries in Asia.
- Ms. Margarita Guerrero: Alternative initiatives like the Global Slavery Index can be very useful in complementing traditional measurement methods applied by statistics offices. Alliance is an opportunity for joining forces.
- Mr. Bill Anderson, from Adidas. Adidas has conducted a mapping exercise using information from US government publications, as well as knowledge from other organisations, such as Walk Free. From a business perspective, sectoral information is still a critical aspect.

Ms. Charita Castro: Sectoral surveys require resources. What we have learned from experience is that any kind of data collection exercise needs to have involvement of industries and governments. The objective is not to apply a “name and shame” approach, but rather to promote ownership of that data, which can be used to address problems.

Mr. Tanvir Muntasim: reinforced the idea that business must be involved.

- One of the participants asked whether the United States aimed to develop a platform or application for tracking migration flows and victims?
Mr. Tanvir Muntasim: We need technology to identify victims, but not to criminalise them.
Ms. Charita Castro: The issues of forced labour and trafficking evolve very fast, and technology is an important tool in addressing rapidly changing issues. A number of organisations are implementing pilot project using different technologies to track migration flows.
- Representative of the Youth group: What is the panellists opinion on the best method for data collection: qualitative or quantitative?
Ms. Charita Castro: It would usually depend on the research question.
Mr. Tanvir Muntasim: Ideally a combination of both to address research questions and objectives.

Ms. Margarita Guerrero: Agree, ideally a combination of both.

- Thailand Workers' representative: Highlighted the importance of the local/national in data collection and dissemination, which is sadly lacking in some countries in the region.
- On behalf of NGOs one of the participants asked: What are the opportunities and challenges for using technology for improving interview techniques in Asia?

Ms. Charita Castro: There are a lot of lessons to be learned in the region regarding the shift towards computerised data collection, however many challenges remain.

Ms. Guerrero: Challenges related mainly to difficulties in making computerised data collection cost-effective.

Group work

Participants were divided into 3 multi-stakeholder groups to discuss from a regional, national and local perspective how the identification of key performance indicators can help focus monitoring of Alliance 8.7's progress, contribution to impact and resourcing.

The four key questions to be addressed by groups were:

1. What are the key opportunities to improve monitoring and evaluation of the SDGs and Target 8.7 specifically?
2. Do we have the indicators and mechanisms needed to assess improvement of SDG monitoring and evaluation system – and in relation to Target 8.7 specifically?
3. What are the key challenges to be addressed if progress in these areas is to be made?
4. What priorities should be set for action in this area by a multi-stakeholder alliance on target 8.7?

REGIONAL GROUP

Mr. Ben Harkins, ILO Bangkok and Mr. Francisco Cos-Montiel, UN Women were the group facilitators. Mr. Harkins noted that participants should address both qualitative and quantitative aspects of monitoring and evaluation in their discussions.

Participants remained in one large group and brainstormed on several opportunities for monitoring and evaluating the impact of the development goals and target 8.7. These included:

- Use of existing data (e.g. labour force surveys) combined with new methodology to assess child labour, forced labour and trafficking and monitor progress on implementation of target 8.7
- Applying existing technologies and tools to develop new platforms to survey local perspectives on key issues and measure improvements
- Capitalising on the strengths of different members of the Alliance (e.g. ILO can lead on labour force surveys, media can help in disseminating information)
- Developing a set of non-negotiable indicators that can be adapted to national contexts
- Establishing sub-regional agencies in charge of compiling and comparing data
- Supporting regional Memoranda of Understanding to promote harmonisation of data collection methodologies
- Developing harmonised methodology for qualitative data collection and analysis

The group discussed which key opportunity should be discussed in more detail, and agreed on the use of media platforms and development of qualitative methodologies. The discussions went as follows:

2. Do we have the indicators and mechanisms needed to assess improvement of SDG monitoring and evaluation system – and in relation to Target 8.7 specifically?

- Need to ensure freedom of speech and ensuring that people are free to voice concerns and report cases of abuse and exploitation
- Monitoring and evaluation systems must be broad in scope in order to include marginalised groups
- Need for accessible platforms that do not necessarily require internet connectivity
- Need for regional standards for ensuring application of the data to development of policy (effective use of results)
- Need to ensure scope for consultation on the findings
- Need for systematic collection of data disaggregated by gender, age, ethnicity, nationality, income, legal status

3. What are the key challenges to be addressed if progress in these areas is to be made?

- Stigma among vulnerable groups might prevent sharing of information and reporting of cases
- Broad stakeholder support for data collection, validation and sharing
- Differences in prioritisation and political will among governments in the region
- Disparities in the level of understanding of key concepts and international definitions among countries and differences in national definitions

4. What priorities should be set for action in this area by a multi-stakeholder alliance on target 8.7?

- Collection of data on abuses related to target 8.7 (e.g. labour rights violations that might be associated with increased risks of forced labour)
- Awareness raising and capacity building on the issues relevant to SDG 8.7
- Mobilising governmental and donor resources and capacity to support monitoring and data collection (with Alliance support)
- Building the capacity of stakeholders at national and local levels in order to collect and analyse data in a systematic manner
- Promoting a change in discourse in order to address stigma
- Setting medium-term measurable targets
- Holding discussions to promote a broad consensus on the needs of victims



NATIONAL GROUP

Ms. Aurelie Aoca, UNESCO Institute for Statistics, Bangkok, and Mr. Achmad Marzuki, JARAK Indonesia, were the group facilitators. Participants brainstormed opportunities in 3 smaller groups, and reconvened to agree on one key opportunity to be discussed in detail as one large group.

During the brainstorming, the group identified the following opportunities:

- Set up national monitoring and evaluation system involving all stakeholders
- Set up national human rights committee
- New national development and economic plan
- Better use of available data for targeting, programming and monitoring

- Monitoring the movement of people in a systematic manner to assess labour demand and supply;
- Involvement of private sector in monitoring, tracking, registering and analysis of data. Use this data for policymaking
- Use the media to promote access, information and opportunities for migrant workers

Participants decided to discuss further the opportunity for setting up a national monitoring system including all stakeholders.

2. Do we have the indicators and mechanisms needed to assess improvement of SDG monitoring and evaluation system – and in relation to Target 8.7 specifically?

- Key opportunities in Thailand; technology and infrastructure is quite developed compared to other countries in the region
- Lack of data
- Lack of standardized tools across countries to measure data

3. What are the key challenges to be addressed if progress in these areas is to be made?

- While it was acknowledged that data collection and monitoring is important, participants agreed that it would be challenging for 12 different countries to agree upon and collect a universal set of indicators
- Corruption
- Poverty and lack of jobs
- Illegal migration
- Lack of political will

4. What priorities should be set for action in this area by a multi-stakeholder alliance on target 8.7?

- Participants agreed that an international organization should be responsible for setting and unifying such data management and collection. The UN is a multi-stakeholder organization, opportunities for inclusive alliance. ILO's advantage in this regard is its position as a tripartite organisation
- Developing common tools and standardized metrics
- Include social welfare system/department as a partner

LOCAL GROUP

Ms. Bharati Pflug, ILO Geneva and Ms. Amihan Abueva, Child Rights Coalition Asia (CRC Asia) were the group facilitators. Participants decided to discuss as one main group. In addressing the four key questions, participants discussed as follows:

1. What are the key opportunities to improve monitoring and evaluation of the SDGs and Target 8.7 specifically?

- Leveraging on tools and mechanisms existing at country level
- Baseline survey on the child labour situation in the area
- Bringing third-party sources of information into the monitoring systems (e.g. migrants, local teachers, health personal, religious leaders, among others)

2. Do we have the indicators and mechanisms needed to assess improvement of SDG monitoring and evaluation system – and in relation to Target 8.7 specifically?

- Need for improved allocation of resources to initiatives in smaller communities
- Need for simplified communication of data: infographics, simpler qualitative and quantitative information
- Media usage within local communities to process data collection

- Statistical information collected from community
3. What are the key challenges to be addressed if progress in these areas is to be made?
- Insights of evaluation are not shared with those responsible for project implementation
 - Political interest and lack of transparency
 - Eliminating mistrust regarding monitoring and data collection methods
 - Availability of local-level data
 - Understanding the context of child labour and key definitions
 - Translation of census data into information that can be analysed in the context of Target 8.7 and at the local level
4. What priorities should be set for action in this area by a multi-stakeholder alliance on target 8.7?
- Disseminating information among targeted and affected communities (on SDGs, targets, situation)
 - Alerting and informing communities through social media
 - Application of resources towards local communities (that have a specific project to pursue)
 - Implementing or identifying dynamic systems and mechanisms to receive and gather information at this level
 - Utilizing available data
 - Effective implementation and usage of data collection processes and media in local communities
 - Capacity building of stakeholders in local communities
 - Implementing or identifying mechanisms to feed information and data back “to the ground”
 - Mobilizing, and enforcing the management of available resources

2.7 The 4th Global Child Labour Conference and Target 8.7 – The Way forward

This session aimed to inform participants about the plans for the Global Child Labour Conference to take place in Buenos Aires, Argentina, in 2017, and to identify the most pressing issues within the sub-regional context that should be addressed during the Global Conference.

Ms. Beate Andrees, Chief of the Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work Branch of the ILO’s Governance and Tripartism Department, by video message, provided information on the Global Conference. She noted that, in light of the adoption of the 2030 development agenda, and especially Target 8.7, there could be an opportunity for broadening the scope of the Conference, for example by addressing topics such as child and forced labour in supply chains and in contexts of conflict. The details on the Conference’s scope and approach were yet to be decided by the ILO Governing Body, in November 2016. Most likely, it would be a process involving consultations across regions, as well as the mapping of good practices that could be shared in Argentina.



Mr. Patricio Alejandro Kingsland, Deputy Chief of Mission, Embassy of Argentina in Thailand, recalled that the Conference was expected to take place in November 2017, in Buenos Aires. On behalf of the government of Argentina, he invited all participants to attend, and stressed that the Mission stood ready to assist with information regarding logistics and other arrangements.

Q&A:

- UNICEF: Any regional consultations that will lead to this conference?
Mr. Herve Berger, ILO: Yes. The ILO Governing Body is still to discuss how broad these consultations will be, but regional consultations will likely take place. He will certainly convey this point to the organisers.
- Cambodia Employers' representative: General comment regarding SDG Alliance 8.7. Suggests that ownership of Alliance should be shared by various organisations (avoid unilateral ownership).
- Representative of the Youth Group: Requested that youth participation in the Conference be ensured.
- Representative of Civil Society (ACE Japan): Requested that space be provided where civil society groups could interact at the Conference.

2.8 FINAL GROUP WORK – Identifying critical issues to scaling up impact in the sub-region to achieve Target 8.7 and recommendations for an Alliance 8.7

The final group work aimed to identify the sub-regional issues that are most critical to scaling up impact to achieve Target 8.7, and the mechanisms to be considered or created to this end. In this session, participants were requested to look into two questions:

1. What are the specific opportunities for stakeholders to join in dialogue or action to accelerate work and address key challenges moving forward?
2. What priorities should be set for action by a multi-stakeholder alliance on 8.7?

REGIONAL GROUP

Ms. Ussarin Kaewpradap, from the State Enterprises Workers Relations Confederation (SERC Thailand), and Ms. Birgitte Poulsen, Independent Consultant, were the group facilitators. Participants opted for splitting into small groups to brainstorm and then discussed key issues as one large group. In addressing the 2 key questions, participants discussed as follows:

1. What are the specific opportunities for stakeholders to join in dialogue or action to accelerate work and address key challenges moving forward?
 - Measuring progress against SDG 8.7, or the eradication of child labour, human trafficking, forced labour

- Identifying how to coordinate various organizations, as well as how different stakeholders can be involved. Alliance can add value by connecting “the dots” of organizations that are already working towards Target 8.7; but also increase the capacity of “dots” and the number of “dots” operating
 - The Alliance provides a platform to bring stakeholders together and strengthen and unify the movement
 - Promote not just dialogue but also action as the various sectors join together

2. What priorities should be set for action by a multi-stakeholder alliance on 8.7?

- Advocate for funds within national budgets, development agencies, private sector, international sources
- Measure time-bound progress (sharing of data, knowledge and good practices)
- Define coordination mechanisms (map out and understand stakeholders for effective and meaningful engagement)
- Alliance at regional level must strategise to use resources in the most efficient way to achieve Target 8.7; countries to report to Alliance
- Involve relevant and diverse stakeholders: victims, Youth, governments, employers’ and workers’ organisations, businesses, civil society, academia, NGOs, the media, among others
- Monitor delivery: hold governments and other actors accountable



NATIONAL GROUP

Mr. Stephen Blight, UNICEF, and Mr. Roland Moya, Employers Confederation of the Philippines (ECOP), were the group facilitators. Participants opted for discussing as one large group. In addressing the 2 key questions, participants discussed as follows:

1. What are the specific opportunities for stakeholders to join in dialogue or action to accelerate work and address key challenges moving forward?

- Strengthening national legislation and promoting ratification of international instruments
- Working with employers to improve standards (e.g. free trade agreements to improve labour standards, certification of employers, establishing complaint mechanisms)
- Improving intra-governmental cooperation, collaboration between ministries and agencies, joint action plans
- Building on existing international standards; identify and fill gaps
- Data collection, analysis and integration into national policies
- Supporting sharing of resources and technical capacity among members
- Promoting capacity building activities and awareness-raising initiatives for members of the Alliance

2. What priorities should be set for action by a multi-stakeholder alliance on 8.7?

- Strengthening youth participation
- Ensuring that victims have a voice in consultation meetings and Alliances

- Ensuring that members of Alliance are properly trained and capacitated to make sure that they have a common understanding of issues that are put forward
- Creating synergies between members of the Alliance in order to share experiences, challenges and good practices, and maximise results
- Advocating investment in labour inspection and certification mechanisms, and reporting back on the results of inspections and audits
- Role of the media as an important vehicle for encouraging public dialogue and changing social norms
- Promoting access to life-long education

LOCAL GROUP

Mr. Herve Berger, ILO Geneva and representatives from NIST were the group moderators. Participants opted for discussing as one large group. In addressing the 2 key questions, participants discussed as follows:

1. What are the specific opportunities for stakeholders to join in dialogue or action to accelerate work and address key challenges moving forward?

- Involving key community stakeholders (e.g. youth)
- Collecting and disseminating knowledge on the situation
- Capturing information on child labour
- Improving coordination among existing strategies and structures, including to support capacity building
- Establishing a safe platform for community discussion
- Facilitating access to key data
- Improving reporting mechanisms, including through the use of available technology

2. What priorities should be set for action by a multi-stakeholder alliance on 8.7?

- Connection between departments to ensure action is recorded and taken
- Technology utilized for raising awareness on and promoting fundamental rights. For example:
 - SMS, phone apps, websites
- Formal and informal collection of data
- Community engagement
- Recognition and assessment of key vulnerabilities in communities in order to develop tailored responses
- Capacity building and income generating schemes with the involvement of business
- Widening access to social protection programmes
- Empowerment, solidarity, and campaigning in communities
- Vocational training and further direct avenues to employment
- Inclusion of vulnerable groups through empowerment
- Promoting decent work

FEEDBACK SESSION IN PLENARY

Mr. Geoff Manthey, event moderator, invited participants, in particular country delegations, to share their experiences regarding their participation in global, regional, national or local alliances.

- Timor-Leste government representative: shared experiences about Timor-Leste's participation in the Community of Portuguese Language Countries (CPLP). He stressed that, through collaboration with other countries in the Community, Timor Leste has experienced significant improvements in

the areas of labour protection, child labour and forced labour. Through partnerships with Portuguese speaking countries, the ILO and donors, the country has been able to adopt a national action plan to combat child and forced labour.

- Representative from Viet Nam Ministry of Labour (MOLISA): observed that in Viet Nam, the Ministry of Planning and Investment is the coordinating agency of SDGs, while MOLISA is the leading agency in implementing and achieving the target 8.7. The Prime Minister has also adopted a national plan of action to reduce and eliminate child labour for the period 2016-2020. In October, MOLISA will collaborate with ILO to organize a workshop for launching and planning for implementation of the NPA. In the spirit of the Alliance 8.7, multi-sectoral agencies at national and local level, including UN and NGOs will be invited to join the workshop.
- Fiji workers' representative: shared experiences about Fiji's participation in an ILO project to address child labour through education. Through the multi-stakeholder initiative, the country was able to address the situation of children dropping out of school; legislation was strengthened and aligned with international standards; and school teachers were sensitised. The ground is well prepared for the Alliance going forward.

Live lunch talks:

Day 1 - Financial and IT coalitions to protect children from online sexual exploitation

Ms. Bindu Sharma, Asia Pacific Policy Director, International Centre for Missing and Exploited Children (ICMEC) spoke briefly on ICMEC's program portfolio and more specifically the partnership with the private sector, law enforcement and civil society groups in addressing the issue of online child sexual abuse and exploitation and the role that industry can and has played in fighting the illegal trade in online child sexual abuse images and materials. She also drew parallels to the trafficking and labour supply chain issue in an age of technological connectivity. She noted with concern that online child sexual exploitation is likely to rise in the coming years, with ever-increasing Internet adoption rates globally, newer and less traceable payments mechanisms and higher levels of demand for new abuse material. She referred to the estimates in the 2010 report by UNODC -*The Globalization of Crime: A Transnational Organized Crime Threat Assessment*, that the commercial child sexual exploitation industry globally generates an estimated 50,000 new child sexual abuse images each year and is worth about USD 250 million globally.

With regard to the role of multi-stakeholder initiatives, she noted that ICMEC led the formation of the Asia Pacific Financial Coalition Against Child Pornography (APAC-FCACP), an alliance made up of leading credit card companies, electronic payments networks, banks, Internet companies, NGOs, industry associations, regulatory bodies, and law enforcement from across the region. For the first three years the Coalition took a region-wide approach to gain support of and interest in the initiative and since 2013, it has focused on country-specific. Ms. Sharma also spoke about partnerships between Microsoft and the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC) in creating a technology designed to help find, report and eliminate some of the worst known images of child sexual abuse on the Internet. Finally, she noted that Microsoft & Google have modified more than 100,000 search terms to prevent the appearance of videos and images linked to online child sex abuse.

Day 2 - Responding to children in armed conflict

Ms. Leila Zerrougui, UN Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, by video message, recalled that emerging and continuing conflicts disrupt the lives of millions of children worldwide. She stressed that, for the first time with SDG 8.7, ending child violence of all forms was part of the development agenda. She emphasised the need to build on and support efforts to reduce child labour, and observed that recent years had seen significant reductions on this front, including on the use of child soldiers. She recalled that advocacy and global awareness are two key elements for reducing child recruitment: “we need assistance from all those who can help to fully implement action plans but also engage with armed groups, who are the main perpetrators recruiting and using child soldiers”. She urged the use of tools and procedures to prevent child recruitment, particularly in areas where there are no mechanisms in place. She also recalled that once children are separated from armed groups, support is needed for their reintegration into society. She noted that a number of SDGs are intrinsically linked to the root causes of child recruitment, and urged stakeholders to consider and implement a holistic approach in tackling Target 8.7.

Ms. Piyamal Pichaiwongse, Deputy Liaison Officer, ILO Myanmar, recalled that war is the biggest cause and demand for child soldiers, and stressed 4 key issues that must be addressed in this regard:

- Absence of rule of law, disrespect of human rights and dignity. Without rule of law and accountability, impunity prevails. Even in warfare, there are rules: international humanitarian law;
- Children often volunteer to join armed forces for lack of other options. Need to improve livelihood opportunities;
- Family/domestic/school problems that encourage or force children to run away and join armed forces. The damage after being sent to a frontline location is grave, and therefore measures must focus on prevention and rehabilitation;
- Desensitization of children born into or raised in conflict zones.

She also observed that rehabilitation and reintegration stand a better chance of success and are more sustainable if different stakeholders work together with the support of local authorities. In this regard, she highlighted the importance of comprehensive solutions, including through skills development, employment opportunities and measures to address the root causes that could contribute to child recruitment. She emphasised that effective interventions must ensure that victims have the opportunity to transform and gradually reintegrate into society to take responsibility in making progress and sustaining peace.

2.9 Closing remarks

Mr. David Lamotte, Deputy Regional Director, ILO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific recalled that the Alliance presents a unique opportunity to strengthen the impact of measures and to respond to the needs of victims. He stressed the relevance of the Alliance for the adoption of innovative approaches in combating child labour, forced labour, modern slavery and trafficking in persons, and emphasised the importance of improving collaboration among all stakeholders, including business and policy-makers. He indicated being encouraged by what he heard in the room where so much work is already ongoing, significant collaboration and experience already exists that are sure signs that the region can indeed achieve Target 8.7.

3. Conclusions and next steps

3.1 Key opportunities for accelerating work towards the achievement of Target 8.7

Over the two days of the sub-regional consultation workshop, participants expressed strong support for an Alliance for achieving Target 8.7. They overwhelmingly agreed that there is a need to learn from, and build on the experience of multiple stakeholders in combating child labour, forced labour, modern slavery and trafficking, and that an Alliance would provide a unique opportunity for strengthening efforts.

The different thematic sessions brought to light the intersectionality of multiple goals and targets across the 2030 sustainable development agenda. The need for an integrated approach to address the underlying causes and consequences of forced labour, child labour and trafficking, and the critical role that an inclusive Alliance could play was apparent. Specifically, it was recurrently highlighted that the Alliance could be instrumental in building and fostering partnerships, improving collaboration and coordination among key actors, setting monitoring and measurement standards, and in leveraging of resources.

During group discussions, participants stressed the importance of a multi-stakeholder platform (Alliance 8.7) where representatives from governments, employers' and workers' organizations, civil society, academic institutions, international and regional organisations, local communities, youth, the private sector and the media, among others, can find a safe and transparent space to deliberate on ways of creating an expansive and inclusive Alliance extending beyond traditional partners; this will be necessary to deliver on Target 8.7 within the SDG Agenda. In this regard, participants agreed on the need to support the empowerment and recovery of victims and vulnerable groups to ensure their active participation in negotiations and discussions.

On monitoring and measuring impact, participants identified opportunities to facilitate access to existing data (such as from labour force surveys, national census, and research conducted by international, regional and governmental organisations, as well as NGOs) to assess the incidence of child labour, forced labour and trafficking, and monitor progress on the implementation of Target 8.7. To this end, an Alliance would provide an opportunity to capitalise on the strengths of different members in order to improve data collection and dissemination (for example, through involvement of regional and national statistical offices, specialised agencies and the media).

Participants also agreed on the importance of supporting the use of existing and new technologies and tools, and to promote the harmonisation of data collection methodologies for both qualitative and quantitative analysis of data on child labour, forced labour and trafficking.

3.2 Key priorities for action by a multi-stakeholder alliance on Target 8.7

During thematic sessions and group discussions, participants identified a number of issues to be taken forward at national, regional and global levels to prioritise actions in the context of a multi-stakeholder partnership to achieve Target 8.7. Some of these priorities are reflected below:

1. Involve relevant and diverse stakeholders, including governments, workers' and employers' organisations, businesses, civil society, academia, NGOs, the media, the youth, victims and members of vulnerable groups;
2. Create synergies between members of the Alliance in order to share experiences, challenges and good practices to maximise results;
3. Promote awareness raising and capacity building on issues relevant to Target 8.7 and related topics;
4. Promote the ratification and application of international conventions;
5. Define coordination mechanisms (map out and understand stakeholders for effective and meaningful engagement);
6. Advocate for funding among multiple sources, including national budgets, and through traditional and innovative approaches;
7. Ensure commitment to and monitor implementation of existing national action plans;
8. Hold discussions to promote a broad consensus on the needs of victims.

As regards monitoring and measurement, some of the key priorities identified included:

1. Mobilise resources and capacity to support monitoring and data collection;
2. Set short-, medium- and long-term measurable targets (sharing of data, knowledge and good practices);
3. Build the capacity of stakeholders at regional, national and local levels in order to collect and analyse data in a systematic manner;
4. Assess sectors at risk, map existing laws and regulations, and assess cultural and social norms;
5. Measure time-bound progress.

Annex I – Workshop agenda – final schedule

14 September 2016 - Day 1	
08.15-9.00	Registration
09.00-09.40	<p>High Level Opening and Welcoming Remarks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ms. Tomoko Nishimoto, ILO Assistant Director-General and Regional Director for Asia and the Pacific; ▪ H.E. Glyn T. Davies, U.S. Ambassador to the Kingdom of Thailand; ▪ H.E. General Sirichai Distakul, Minister of Labour, representing H.E. General Prawit Wongsuwan, Deputy Prime Minister of Thailand
09:40 – 10.10	Photograph, Networking and Coffee
10.10-10.15	<p>Setting the Workshop Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ms. Simrin Singh, ILO Senior Specialist on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work; ▪ Mr. Geoff Manthey, Event Moderator
10.15-11.15	<p>SESSION 1: Situating the end of child labour, forced labour, modern slavery and human trafficking within the framework of the SDGs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ms. Beate Andrees, Chief of the Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work Branch of the ILO Governance and Tripartism Department; ▪ Ms. Marta Santos Pais, UN Special Representative of the Secretary General on Violence against Children (Video Message); ▪ Dr. Gwang-Jo Kim, Director, UNESCO Bangkok Asia and Pacific Regional Bureau for Education; ▪ Mr. Jeremy Douglas, Regional Representative of the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC); ▪ Mr. Ahmad Alhendawi, UN Secretary-General's Envoy on Youth (Video Message); ▪ Ms. Wivina Belmonte, Deputy Regional Director, East Asia and the Pacific, UNICEF; ▪ Mr. Laurent Meillan, Officer-in-Charge, Regional Office, UN-OHCHR; ▪ H.E. Hanif Dhakiri, Minister of Manpower, Republic of Indonesia (Video Message)
11.15-12.00	<p>SESSION 2: Education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ms. Maki Hayashikawa, Chief, Section for Inclusive Quality Education (UNESCO); ▪ Ms. Maria Helen Dabu, Deputy Regional Coordinator - Civil Society Education Fund, Asia South Pacific Association for Basic and Adult Education (ASPBAE); ▪ Dr. Ethel Agnes P. Valenzuela, Deputy Director for Programme and Development, South East Asian Ministers of Education Organisation Secretariat (SEAMEO Secretariat); ▪ Mr. Sar Kinal, Chair of Industrial Relations Committee, Young Entrepreneurs Association of Cambodia (YEAC); ▪ Mr. Anand Singh, Regional Coordinator, Education International <p>Moderator:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Dr. Jim Ackers, Regional Education Advisor, UNICEF
12.00-13.15	<p>Lunch Live Talk: <i>Financial and IT Coalitions to protect children from online sexual exploitation.</i> Ms. Bindu Sharma, Asia Pacific Policy Director, International Centre for Missing and Exploited Children (ICMEC)</p>
13.15-14.15	SESSION 3: Thematic Group Work
14.15-14.45	SESSION 4: Sharing Reflections and Key Observations
14.45-15.15	Networking and Coffee
15.15-16.00	<p>SESSION 5: Migration And Trafficking</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ms. Erwiana Sulistyaningsih, Activist, Student, and former domestic worker trafficking victim (Video Message); ▪ Mr. Phil Robertson, Deputy Director, Asia Division, Human Rights Watch; ▪ Mr. Archemides Siguan, National Trafficking in Persons Adviser for the Philippines, Australia Asia Program to Combat Trafficking in Persons (AAPTIP); ▪ Mr. Atiq Ahmed, Programme Manager (Early Warning), Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC) <p>Moderator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mr. Kim McQuay, Country Representative, The Asia Foundation Thailand
16.00-17.00	SESSION 6: Thematic Group Work
17.00-17.30	SESSION 7: Sharing Reflections and Key Observations

15 September 2016 - Day 2	
08.30-09.15	<p>SESSION 8: Supply Chains</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ms. Anisha Rajapakse, Senior Manager – Stakeholder Engagement, Foreign Trade Association; ▪ Mr. Pran Siamwalla, Industry Specialist - Environmental and Social Management System, Bank of Ayudhya; ▪ Ms. Junita Upadhyay, Deputy Executive Director, ECPAT International ▪ Dr. Seree Nonthasoot, Representative of Thailand to the ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights (AICHR) <p>Moderator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mr. Jason Judd, ILO Senior Programme Officer/ Project Manager, Combatting Unacceptable Forms of Work in the Thai Fishing and Seafood Industry
09.15-10.15	SESSION 9: Thematic Group Work
10.15-10.45	Networking and coffee
10.45-11.15	SESSION 10: Sharing Reflections and Key Observations

11.15-12.00	<p>SESSION 11: Monitoring Progress, Measuring Impact, and Resourcing Considerations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ms. Margarita Guerrero, Chief of ESCAP Statistics Division; ▪ Ms. Amy Sawitta Lefevre, Chief Correspondent, Thomson Reuters, Thailand (Video Message); ▪ Mr. Jeffrey Avina, Director of Government Affairs for Asia and the Pacific, Microsoft International; ▪ Mr. Tanvir Muntasim, International Policy Manager, Education Policy, Advocacy and Research, ActionAid International; ▪ Dr. Charita L. Castro, Chief, Division of Research and Policy, Office of Child Labor, Forced Labour and Human Trafficking, US Department of Labor <p>Moderator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mr. Tite Habiyakare, Officer-in-Charge/Regional Labour Statistician, ILO Regional Economic and Social Analysis Unit
12.00-13.15	<p>Lunch Live Talk: <i>Responding to Children and Armed Conflict</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ms. Leila Zerrougui, UN Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict (Video Message) ▪ Ms. Piyamal Pichaiwongse, Deputy Liaison Officer, ILO Myanmar
13.15- 14.15	SESSION 12: Thematic Group Work
14.15-14.45	Session 13: Sharing Reflections and Key Observations
14:45 – 15.00	Networking and Coffee
15.00-15.15	<p>SESSION 14: The 4th Global Child labour Conference and Target 8.7 - The way forward</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ms. Beate Andrees, Chief of the Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work Branch of the ILO Governance and Tripartism Department (Video Message) ▪ Mr. Patricio Alejandro Kingsland, Chief of Mission, Embassy of Argentina in Thailand
15:15 – 16:30	SESSION 15: Final Group Work - Identification of issues that are most critical to scaling up impact in the sub-region to achieve Target 8.7, recommendations for an Alliance 8.7
16.30-17:30	SESSION 16: Sharing Recommendations and Priorities
17.30-17.45	Closing Remarks

Annex II – Concept Note

Background and Context

In September 2015, countries across Asia and the Pacific acted alongside other member states of the UN by adopting the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), a set of seventeen inter-related, mutually reinforcing and universally applicable goals to frame the global development vision for the next 15 years. Within each of the SDG adopted, specific targets have been identified which are essential to achieving the goals. For **SDG 8 on Decent Work and Economic Growth**, one of the essential targets is 8.7:

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.

This is an ambitious target to achieve, and is not just relevant to goal 8, but also reinforces the successful achievement of Goals 1, 4, 5, 10, 16 & 17. Though much progress has been made since the launch of the Millennium Development Goals in 2000, there are still some 168 million children involved in child labour, with half estimated to be in the worst forms of labour and hazardous work; 21 million people worldwide are still victims of forced labour and slavery, more than half of whom are women and 5 million of which are children. This is not a problem that we as a region can afford to ignore.

While Asia and the Pacific is one of the most diverse regions of the world – ethnically, culturally, religiously and economically, the population of more than 3.7 billion people includes some of the wealthiest countries on earth as well as two-thirds of the world’s poor. In this region, the ILO estimates that 11 million people are victims of forced labour; accounting for well over half of the global estimated number of 21 million victims, while an estimated 78 million children aged 5-17 years are in child labour – nearly half of the global estimate. Only through concerted and focused action involving multiple actors, can the region live up to its commitments and achieve Sustainable Development Goal Target 8.7.

A major challenge will be to strengthen and better coordinate on-going efforts, pool resources in order to scale up successful interventions and monitor progress towards achieving this target. While the agreed monitoring framework of the SDGs is still under negotiation, a consensus has emerged that

action and monitoring will mainly take place at the national level, with complementary action and monitoring at regional and global levels. The SDGs monitoring framework will have to take into account the complexity of the targets while serving also as a practical tool for policy making and for measuring progress.

The SDG Alliance 8.7 for Asia and the Pacific

To achieve this ambitious target, the ILO proposes the formation of a new alliance between a broad and inclusive spectrum of stakeholders in Asia and the Pacific, the SDG Alliance 8.7.

The SDG Alliance 8.7 will be a partnership led initiative that focuses on taking immediate and effective measures at the local, national, and regional level to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of all forms of child labour. In addition to improved coordination and collaboration, the Alliance would bring the added value of ensuring that duplication of efforts is avoided and to channel funding towards proven practices for replication and scale.

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.

For the time being, the ILO is providing seed funding to facilitate the inception phase, in particular consultations with key partners. Upon agreement of the common principles to be respected by participating partners and the scope of SDG Alliance 8.7's objectives and its oversight structure, a more detailed financial proposal will be developed to ensure that the Alliance has the necessary support to facilitate collaboration, share lessons learned and experiences between partners and develop appropriate monitoring systems.

Sub-Regional Consultation Workshop on Achieving SDG Target 8.7 through Transformational Change and Partnership

Against this backdrop, the International Labour Organization (ILO) is organizing a Sub-Regional Consultation Workshop to discuss how stakeholders in Asia and the Pacific plan to achieve the SDG, and to identify indicators and accompanying recommendations for monitoring progress collectively. The workshop will provide a forum for sharing policy prescriptions and good practices taking place in the region, as well as discussions on the role of the Alliance in drawing attention to such initiatives.

The outcomes of the Sub-Regional Consultation Workshop will feed into the launch of the Global SDG Alliance in New York in September 2016. They will also feed into the 4th Global Conference on Child Labour in Buenos Aires in 2017. Most importantly, they will feed into country level initiatives to accelerate the actualization of Target 8.7. With sustained funding required to ensure the SDG Alliance 8.7 maintains a high profile and accomplishes its goals, the Sub-Regional Consultation Workshop is an opportunity for key stakeholders to put forward clear recommendations and prioritization of action to support the achievement of SDG 8.7 in East Asia, South East Asia and the Pacific.

At the Sub-Regional Consultation Workshop, participants will consider several key questions:

- What policy measures, programmes, and good practices are currently being implemented or planned to strengthen and better coordinate efforts and pool resources towards achieving this target?
- What institutional and policy frameworks need to be put in place to encourage effective partnership of the public sector with the private sector and civil society in managing development and cooperation?
- What technical systems and tools are required to implement, track, monitor, and report on progress towards SDG 8.7?
- How to best ensure that wider actions taken by NGO's, development partners and others are conducive to achieving target 8.7
- How has the development finance and cooperation landscape changed since the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals?

Throughout the workshop, several cross-cutting considerations will be given attention:

- Presentations and plenary discussions will be strongly anchored in country-level experiences from the region;
- Consideration of issues will give priority to:

1. The best ways of facilitating the formation of such a broad-based alliance at country level
 2. Implications for the roles, working modalities, and collaborating methods needed to achieve the SDG 8.7
 3. The importance of indicators that are quality driven, accessible, timely, reliable, and comparable;
- Emphasis will remain focused on promoting an understanding of the coherence between various SDG goals, targets and Target 8.7, and the application of relevant international standards and commitments

Approach

This sub-regional consultation is being planned to follow a schedule of large plenary sessions with expert panels, small multi-stakeholder breakout groups, and live lunch talks. Recognizing that within the SDG 8.7 thematic areas of work there are distinct methodological approaches, policy and programming considerations, each session will have a specific focus and allocate time for technical deliberation relating to implementation and policy.

Participants and Resource Persons

More than 150 participants from the East Asia, South East Asia and the Pacific are expected to participate:

1. Government delegates and representatives from trade unions and employers organisations from Cambodia, Thailand, Myanmar, China, Mongolia, Indonesia, Philippines, Viet Nam, Malaysia, Timor Leste, and Fiji;
2. Representatives from civil society, the private sector, the media, youth, and academia;
3. Global and regional experts, policy advisors, and resource persons from regional and international organisations.

Expected Outcomes

The key expected outcomes of this workshop include the following:

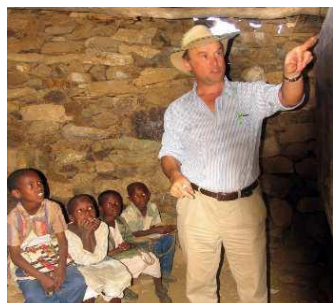
- A set of joint recommendations and clear prioritization of actions and issues to take forward to national, regional and global forums including the launch of the Global SDG Alliance (September 2016) and the 4th Global Conference on Child Labour (2017);
- A contribution to strengthening the capacity of participants, by fostering exchanges of experience between countries, promoting tripartite and public-private cooperation on this SDG Target, and improving understanding of tools, methodologies, and approaches for measuring and monitoring progress;
- To initiate a dialogue on the objectives and shape of Alliance 8.7 and provide suggestions for its' functioning in East Asia, South East Asia and the Pacific

Annex III – Profile of Moderators, Panellists and Event Support Staff

Thematic Session on Education

Dr. Jim Ackers,

UNICEF Regional Education Adviser, East Asia and Pacific



Jim worked at the University of London, Institute of Education and as education adviser for the UK Government in Senegal and Kenya before joining UNICEF in 2003. He was Regional Education Adviser at the UNICEF Eastern and Southern Africa Office in 2009 before taking up the same position in East Asia and the Pacific in April 2014.

He has published widely in international education, in areas including teacher education and pedagogical practices and exclusion from education. His work has also involved engagement in a wide range of cross-sectoral areas affecting the rights and well-being of the child, including gender, disabilities and ECD. One key area where these cross-sectoral concerns come together is the issue of Out of School Children. He has been very actively involved in OOSCI and this is an area where the issue of child labour and access to education explicitly connect. Another is the work that UNICEF EAPRO is doing in support of the South East Asia primary Learning Metrics which involves assessing competencies, including the foundational competencies that should link to employability. EAPRO's support for early Childhood Development is also critical from this perspective as well as its potential impact on ensuring support for children so that women can return to work.

He is currently co-chair of the Technical Working Group on Education 2030 + for the Asia and Pacific region with UNESCO. This group, formerly known as EFA TWG has already supported work around child labour issue with ILO and will continue to do so in future.

Ms. Maki Hayashikawa,

Chief, Section for Inclusive Quality Education (UNESCO)



Maki Hayashikawa has more than 20 years of development work experience in these areas, of which 15 years working in the Asia-Pacific region with UNESCO, UNICEF and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). Since April 2016, she is the Chief of Section for Inclusive Quality Education in UNESCO Asia and Pacific Regional Bureau for Education, in Bangkok, Thailand. Prior to her current position in Bangkok, Ms. Hayashikawa was based in UNESCO's Education Sector in Headquarters in Paris, France, where she served as the Chief for three sections during 2011-2016, responsible for overseeing UNESCO's global programmes on early childhood care and education (ECCE), inclusive education, gender and education, and teacher education and development. In 2006, Ms. Hayashikawa jointly initiated with ILO and UNICEF under the banner of United Nations Girls Education Initiative (UNGEI), a policy brief on "Getting girls out of work and into school", which reviewed the issues of girls' child labour on their educational opportunities. In addition to her current function as the Chief of Section, Ms. Hayashikawa serves as UNESCO's regional focal point for SDG4-Education 2030 in the Asia-Pacific, and also co-chairs the Regional Thematic Working Group (TWG) on Education 2030+ for Asia-Pacific together with UNICEF. She holds a BSc in International Relations from the London School of

Economics, an MA in Education Planning from the Institute of Education, University of London, and an M.Ed. in Early Childhood Education from South Australia University.

Ms. Maria Helen Dabu,

Deputy Regional Coordinator - Civil Society Education Fund, Asia South Pacific Association for Basic and Adult Education (ASPBAE)



Ms. Helen Dabu has been engaged in feminist activism and development work in the last 15 years. Within the said period, she's worked for a non-governmental organisation in the Philippines serving migrant workers and their families, particularly pursuing policy advocacy, community organising, and providing legal services and feminist counselling. She also served as an Associate Lawyer for Initiatives for Dialogue and Empowerment through Alternative Legal Services (IDEALS). Prior to joining the Asia South Pacific Association for Basic and Adult Education (ASPBAE), she was a senior lecturer of the University of the Philippines College of Social Work and Community Development and Saint Bridget College teaching social work and the law. She currently serves as the ASPBAE Deputy Regional Coordinator for the Regional Secretariat of the Civil Society Education Fund (CSEF) initiative and in this role she works with broad civil society organisations and formations for the development of education campaign coalitions such as in Mongolia, Timor Leste, Vietnam, Myanmar, Afghanistan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan. This has given Helen great opportunity to advance advocacy on youth and adult education, and uphold the education rights of the marginalized and disadvantaged sectors.

Dr. Ethel Agnes P. Valenzuela,

Deputy Director for Programme and Development,
Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Organisation Secretariat (SEAMEO)



Dr. Ethel Agnes P. Valenzuela is Deputy Director for Programme and Development of the Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Organization Secretariat (SEAMES) based in Bangkok, Thailand. Valenzuela also served as Steering Committee member of UNESCO Teacher Task Force and Core Group member of the Global Alliance for Literacy.

Mr. Sar Kinal,
Chair of Industrial Relations Committee,
Young Entrepreneurs Association of Cambodia (YEAC)



Kinal has over than 10 years in business management experience and is currently Managing Director of Aplus Consulting Co., Ltd. In addition to this role, Kinal is Chair of the Industry Relations Committee of YEAC and a part-time lecturer at Limkokwing University, Pannāsāstra University of Cambodia, and the University of Cambodia.

Prior to taking up his current roles, Kinal was a member of the National Accounting Council (NAC), Ministry of Economics and Finance in Cambodia, as an assistant to His Excellency Chairman of NAC and focal point for all projects funded by ADB and WB. At the time, he was also the elected President of the Association of Kratie Students. He holds Bachelor of Business Administration in the field of Accounting from the National University of Management, and an MBA from the National Chonnam University, South Korea.

Mr. Anand Singh,
Regional Coordinator,
Education International



Anand Singh work with the Education International Asia Pacific (EIAP) Regional Office as Regional Coordinator. At the EIAP regional office he is responsible for implementing program and activities focusing on promotion of free quality public education for all, EI's Global response campaign to the Privatisation and commercialisation of Education, and building capacity to the teachers' unions and strengthening union leadership.

Prior to joining the EI, Anand Singh taught in Ramjas College, University of Delhi, New Delhi for 6 years. He has also worked with GCE's National Coalition for Education in India as Teachers' Coordinator and engaged closely with the teachers' organisations in India.

Thematic Session on Migration and Trafficking

Mr. Kim McQuay,
Country Representative,
The Asia Foundation Thailand



As The Asia Foundation's country representative to Thailand, Kim McQuay manages programs that promote peaceful conflict resolution, governance reform, policy measures for Thailand's economic growth, regional cooperation, and Thailand's role as a non-traditional Asian donor. In 2015, he co-led a joint ILO-Asia Foundation study on Migrant and Child Labor in Thailand's Shrimp and Other Seafood Supply Chains. Kim previously served as the Foundation's Bangkok-based regional director of law and justice programs (2009-10).

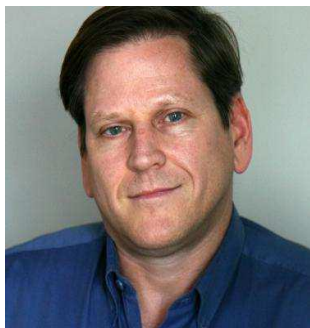
As country representative to Bangladesh, he led programs spanning elections, local economic governance, Islam and development, and community policing, and co-led an ADB-funded regional project on Legal Empowerment for Women and Disadvantaged Groups. His earlier field experience with the Foundation includes management of governance programs in Sri Lanka (1990-92), deputy country representative for Bangladesh (1992-96) and Cambodia (1996-99), and Jakarta based senior director for law programs (2001-03). As special assistant to former Asia Foundation president William Fuller (1999-2001), Kim worked on a range of institutional policy issues, coordinated the Foundation's regional human rights program, and co-led a seven-country study on Legal Empowerment for Governance Reform and Poverty Reduction. Kim received his B.A. and LL.B. from Queen's University and an LL.M in public international law from the University of Cambridge.

Ms. Erwiana Sulistyaningsih,
Activist, Student, and Former Domestic Worker Trafficking Victim



Erwiana Sulistyaningsih is an Indonesian woman, best known for suffering abuse at the hands of her employer while working as a domestic helper in Hong Kong. This case has received world-wide attention, and scrutiny by both Indonesia's former President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono and Hong Kong Chief Executive Leung Chun-ying. In 2014, she was included by TIME magazine on its list of 100 Most Powerful People. Erwiana is now in her 2nd year studying Economics at Sanata Dharma University in Yogyakarta.

Mr. Phil Robertson,
Deputy Director, Asia Division,
Human Rights Watch



Phil Robertson, Deputy Director of Human Rights Watch's Asia division, oversees the organization's work throughout Asia, especially in Southeast Asia, North Korea and Japan.

Prior to joining Human Rights Watch in 2009, he worked for more than a decade in Southeast Asia on human rights, labor rights, protection of migrant workers, and counterhuman trafficking efforts with a variety of nongovernmental organizations, international and regional trade union federations, and UN agencies. As program manager of the UN Inter-Agency Project on Human Trafficking (UNIAP), he oversaw the successful negotiation of the first regional inter-governmental agreement on human trafficking in the greater Mekong subregion. Prior to UNIAP, he led the Mainland Southeast Asia office of the AFL-CIO's Solidarity Center, working on trade union rights, democratic political reform, and rights of migrant workers, focusing primarily on Burma, Cambodia, Laos, Malaysia, and Thailand. A 1997 graduate of the Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies, he is fluent in Thai and Lao.

Mr. Archemides Siguan,
National Trafficking in Persons Adviser for the Philippines,
Australia Asia Program to Combat Trafficking in Persons (AAPTIP);



Archemides O. Siguan is the Trafficking in Persons Adviser- Philippines of the Australia-Asia Program to Combat Trafficking in Persons (AAPTIP). Prior to joining AAPTIP he was a senior officer of the Philippine immigration service where he became Head Supervisor (Chief) of major airports, Deputy Chief of its anti-trafficking unit, and a seasoned lecturer at its academy. He closely worked with the Inter-Agency Council Against Trafficking (IACAT), local and international organizations, and law enforcement agencies to address transnational and domestic trafficking in persons. He conducted capacity building activities on TIP and people smuggling for border control and law

enforcement officers of the ASEAN Region and other countries as a guest expert of the International Organization for Migration- Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (Immigration and Border Management). He finished his law degree from the University of Santo Tomas, Manila, Philippines.

Mr. Atiq Ahmed,
Programme Manager (Early Warning),
Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC)



Atiq Kainan Ahmed is a prominent Regional Social Scientist and Climate Resilience Expert with the Climate Risk Management team at ADPC Bangkok. His key areas of expertise are climate change adaptation, multi-hazard early warning systems, coastal community resilience, disaster risk management, integrated coastal management, participatory & socio-economic investigations, and resilience building.

Thematic Session on Supply Chains

Mr. Jason Judd
ILO Senior Programme Officer, Combatting Unacceptable Forms of Work in the
Thai Fishing and Seafood Industry, International Labour Organization (ILO)



Before taking up his current assignment, Jason Judd served as Vice President of the Fair Labor Association in Washington, DC, where he directed all accountability programs including the FLA's Fair Compensation Work Plan. Jason is an expert on economic policy and global labour rights who has worked in senior roles for the ILO's Better Factories Cambodia, Demos (New York), the Service Employees International Union (SEIU), the AFL-CIO, and the Solidarity Center. His national and global policy work has been featured in the New York Times, Financial Times, and on PBS. He is a former Fulbright Fellow, and a graduate of Duke University and Ecole Nationale d'Administration (ENA/RULE).

Ms. Anisha Rajapakse,
Senior Manager – Stakeholder Engagement,
Foreign Trade Association



Anisha leads the work on Stakeholder Engagement at the FTA and provides the overall leadership of all stakeholder engagement initiatives. She joined the FTA in 2015. The aim of her role is to facilitate a multi-stakeholder dialogue and a collaborative approach to support FTA members and strengthen FTA's mandate that promotes the values of free and sustainable trade. Anisha is an International Development Specialist with over 15 years of global expertise. Most recently she has been the International Development Advisor for a UK-based philanthropy focusing on Uganda and East Africa as well as consulting for UNICEF New York. She has also spent four years as the Head of Human Development at the Commonwealth Foundation - an intermediary role between government and civil society and as the Director for External Relations at the National AIDS Trust in London. Prior to that she worked in Afghanistan for the German Government as well as the UN and international NGOs in the Asian and African regions. Anisha holds a MA in International Studies, and a Diploma in Journalism. She is also an alumni of the Social Entrepreneurship (ISEP) programme at the INSEAD Business School.

Mr. Pran Siamwalla,
Industry Specialist - Environmental and Social Management System,
Bank of Ayudhya



Mr. Siamwalla currently holds a title as President of Association of Natural Disaster Prevention Industry, a non-profit entity promoting awareness and preventions to ever increasing & more violent natural disasters. He's a banker by profession, working for Krungsri Bank – a subsidiary of MUFG, under the title of Environment & Social Management System (ESMS) Officer, the task of implementing credit risk policies requiring credit lending to be environmentally & socially friendly. He provided consultation to USAID on Green Banking and Kenan Institute Asia on Micro-Finance, being the Key-Note speaker at IFC's forum on Green Banking. He has been in the financial arena more than thirty years starting from a Wall Street career in New York during 1980's. He served as the Senate's Sub-Committee's Advisor of International Affairs on Climate Change Negotiation and Senate's Sub-Committee's Member of Science, Technology & Communication of Thailand. He represented Inter-Government Agency attending the Pre-Cop 17, UNFCCC Conference. Mr. Siamwalla has dedicated his time to share his knowledge and insight through Inter-Governmental Conventions, Conferences, at Universities, etc. He gave interviews to Forbes Global, Business Weeks, Bloomberg, etc. He regularly chairs several high-profile international professional conferences under the topics such as Bangkok Long-Distant Large Earthquake, Coastal Erosion Prevention, Floating Breakwaters, Private Jets, FPSO, FLNG, Global Pension Fund Management, etc. He earned a Master of Management from

SASIN, a joint program between Kellogg & Wharton, with a Bachelor in Accounting from St. Francis College in New York.

Ms. Junita Upadhyay,
Deputy Executive Director,
ECPAT International



Ms. Junita Upadhyay is the Deputy Executive Director of Programmes at ECPAT International, a global network dedicated to ending Sexual Exploitation of Children. Today, ECPAT is represented by national groups and coalitions in more than 90 countries around the world, which work collectively to combat these crimes against children. Ms. Upadhyay is a child rights and protection specialist whose work has focused on programme and policy targeted to vulnerable children and youth. She has served as technical advisor to government and non-government institutions guiding reforms ranging from legislative framework, national plan of actions and programming to strengthen child protection systems with a focus on exploitation and abuse of children. Ms. Upadhyay has a Masters in Sociology and a Graduate Certificate in Non-Project Management. She has nearly 15 years of international experience focused in Asia.

Dr. Seree Nonthasoot,
Representative of Thailand,
ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights (AICHR)



Dr. Seree NONTHASOOT is serving his second term as the Representative of Thailand to the AICHR. He is chairing the Task Force on the Mainstreaming of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in the ASEAN Community that is mandated to develop a Regional Action Plan on disability rights. His other priorities include thematic studies on legal aid and right to life and development of national and regional action plans on business and human rights. He also undertakes human rights activities in his own capacity, including Bangkok Human Rights Dialogue on impacts of ASEAN economic integration on children. He posts his AICHR activities on Facebook (SereeASEAN) and the AICHR Thailand webpage (AICHR.or.th). Apart from his AICHR work, Dr. Seree is a Senior Executive Vice President at the Institute of Research and Development for Public Enterprises in Bangkok and lectures on international law and human rights at various institutions including Mahidol and Thammasat Universities. He receives the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in law from the University of Oxford in the UK.

Thematic Session on Monitoring Progress, Measuring Impact, and Resourcing Considerations

Mr. Tite Habiyakare,

Officer-in-Charge/Regional Labour Statistician, ILO Regional Economic and Social Analysis Unit, International Labour Organization (ILO)



Mr Tite Habiyakare, Senior Statistician, International Labour Organization (ILO), Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, Bangkok, Thailand: Mr Tite Habiyakare is a statistician-demographer, with a Master's degree from the Universite Catholique de Louvain (Belgium, 1994). He is currently serving as the ILO regional advisor on labour statistics for Asia and the Pacific (ILO Region), since February 2012. He has been working with ILO as a statistician for some 14 years, including on child labour statistics. He has also previous working experience with the UN (1996-2002) where as a statistician, he contributed at various capacities (surveys of conflicts affected populations, refugees registration, reconstruction, etc.) in UN administered peace keeping missions, particularly in the Balkans (5 years) where, as a UN technical advisor he notably contributed to re-building the Statistical Office of Kosovo.

Ms. Margarita Guerrero,

Chief of ESCAP Statistics Division,
Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP)



Dr Guerrero has over 30 years of experience in the field of statistics in national, regional and international settings as an academic, methodologist, official statistician, expert adviser and leading capacity development on statistics for development in Asia and the Pacific. Her current areas of professional interest include transforming official statistics of developing countries in Asia and the Pacific in support of statistical requirements for implementing the SDGs. Prior to her current post as the Director of Statistics at the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), she headed the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific, the regional statistical training institute of ESCAP. Her work in the United Nations system started in 1999 and brought her to studying statistical institutions and processes and engaging with statisticians from all levels and across over a large number of countries globally. She learned the foundations needed for all these at the National Statistics Office of her country, the Philippines, which she joined in 1991 and where she directed data collection, processing and analyses for both economic and social statistics, including seminal explorations on data collection methodologies on child labour. Her passion for human resource development as well as methodological research first found root in the academe; she became Director of the Institute of Mathematical Sciences and Physics of the University of the Philippines Los Banos which she joined as a faculty member in statistics in 1984 and, earlier, as an instructor in mathematics in 1977. She obtained her PhD and

Masters degrees in statistics from Iowa State University, USA and her BSc degree in Applied Mathematics (cum laude) from UPLB.

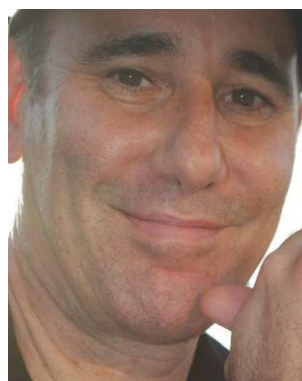
Ms. Amy Sawitta Lefevre,
Chief Correspondent,
Thomson Reuters, Thailand



Amy Sawitta Lefevre is Reuters' Chief Correspondent in Thailand and is currently Acting Bureau Chief Thailand, Laos and Cambodia. Amy has played a pivotal role in coverage of the political upheaval in Thailand, delivering a winning file on coverage of the 2013/2014 protests, the coup and its aftermath. Amy was among the Reuters Bangkok bureau team to win the Society of Publishers in Asia (SOPA) award in 2013 for Excellence in Breaking News and also played a role in reporting for the Pulitzer Prize-winning work on the Rohingya smuggling networks.

In 2015 Amy and her colleague Andrew R.C. Marshall were awarded the grand prize of the Human Rights Press Award for their series on human trafficking in Thailand. Amy joined Reuters in Bangkok in 2012 after a stint as a TV news anchor at an English-language channel in Bangkok where her interviewees included Myanmar opposition leader Aung San Suu Kyi. Amy grew up in Thailand, Ghana, Italy and Vietnam and speaks four languages.

Mr. Jeffrey Avina,
Director of Government Affairs for Asia and the Pacific,
Microsoft International



Jeffrey Avina is the Director of Government Affairs for Asia and the Pacific. Jeffrey and his team promote Microsoft in its keen desire to spread the benefit of IT region-wide particularly through cloud technologies. His principal counterparts are Government Ministries, International Development agencies (including the World Bank, the European Community, the Asian Development Bank, USAID and the UN) and academic institutions. His current work focuses on helping these organizations use IT effectively to meet the development needs and challenges of the diverse populations in this region. Previously, he was the Director of Citizenship and Public Affairs for Microsoft Middle East and Africa, a region covering 79 countries. Previous to Microsoft, Jeffrey has worked in both the public and private sector on cross-cutting issues affecting economic growth, effective public administration, good governance, addressing crime, particularly corruption, cybercrime and drug, weapons and human trafficking. At the United Nations, he served a Director of Operations for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in Vienna. In this capacity, he oversaw global network of 30 field offices and 4 regional desks promoting knowledge-based expertise in the context of sustainable development and human security, anti-corruption and facilitating the development by Governments of effective counter-measures against drug abuse, illicit drug production and trafficking, human trafficking and other forms of transnational organized crime. Also at the UN, Jeffrey carried out assignments in Africa, Asia and Latin America at the level of Deputy Director, UN

Resident Coordinator and Deputy Representative. Jeffrey Avina holds a JD from Harvard Law School, an MPA from the Harvard Kennedy School of Government, an MA in Education from the Stanford University School of Education and two BA degrees from Stanford University.

Mr. Tanvir Muntasim,

International Policy Manager, Education Policy, Advocacy and Research,
ActionAid International



Mr. Tanvir Muntasim is the International Policy Manager, Education for ActionAid, an anti-poverty organization working in 45 countries in the world. His role entails monitoring and engaging with key global policy debates and policy networks on education. He is also responsible for identifying and developing links with relevant movements, activists, academics and decision-makers in regional, international and multilateral institutions.

Due to his interest and expertise in areas such as global policy architecture, aid effectiveness, development financing and rights based advocacy, he has been a resource person at various international forums. Most recently he was a speaker in the Financing for Development Conference in Ethiopia and World Education Forum in Korea. He has fifteen years of experience in the development sector. He holds two Masters degrees - in Development Studies and in Business Administration.

Dr. Charita L. Castro,

Chief, Division of Research and Policy, Office of Child Labor, Forced Labour and
Human Trafficking, US Department of Labor



Charita L. Castro, PhD, MSW Chief of Research and Policy Division U.S. Department of Labor's Office of Child Labor, Forced Labor and Human Trafficking Dr. Castro is an expert on the worst forms of child labor, and oversees research on the prevalence, characteristics, and outcome of children's work in developing countries to inform policy and program design. She oversees a staff of 20 researchers and program managers who conduct research for the Department's flagship reports on child labor and forced labor, manage grants to build the capacity of

governments to address the issues, and engage with stakeholders to address child labor, including businesses to reduce child labor and forced labor in company supply chains. Dr. Castro began her government career as a Presidential Management Fellow, and has spent 15 years in public service working in federal agencies that have included the US Census Bureau and US Department of Health and Human Services. During the 2010- 2011 academic year, she had a faculty appointment as an Assistant Professor in Social Work at Washington University in St. Louis. Dr. Castro was a Fulbright Scholar at the University of the Philippines-Diliman (2004- 2005) researching the relationship between children's hazardous work in agriculture and health outcomes. Dr. Castro holds a Bachelor's degree in psychology from Tulane University, Master of Social Work from Washington University in St. Louis, and doctorate from the George Washington University's School of Public Policy and Public Administration.

Lunch Speakers

Ms. Bindu Sharma,
Asia Pacific Policy Director,
International Centre for Missing and Exploited Children (ICMEC)



Bindu Sharma serves as the Asia-Pacific Policy Director at the International Centre for Missing and Exploited Children (ICMEC), a U.S. headquartered NGO. Based in Singapore, Bindu leads the ICMEC program in the region to expand ICMEC's policy, advocacy and research agenda; and establish multi-stakeholder partnerships that enhance and enrich frontline practices in child protection. Bindu chairs the Asia Pacific Financial Coalition Against Child Pornography, a collaborative initiative with the financial payments and technology industry and law enforcement.

Bindu is the author of the book, "Contextualizing CSR in Asia", a broad survey detailing the history and practice of corporate social responsibility, published by the Lien Centre for Social Innovation, Singapore Management University, April 2013. Bindu is on the Advisory Council of the International Centre for Not-for-Profit Law (ICNL), USA. She has previously served on the ICNL Board twice: from 2004 - 2010, during which time she was Vice-Chair from July 2006 to July 2010; and earlier from 1994 – 1997.

Bindu holds Master of Arts degrees, in Public Policy and International Development, from the Sanford School of Public Policy, Duke University, USA, and in Economics, from the Delhi School of Economics, Delhi University, India.

Ms. Leila Zerrougui,
UN Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed
Conflict



Ms. Leila Zerrougui was appointed Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict at the Under Secretary-General level in September 2012. As such, she serves as an independent advocate to build awareness and give prominence to the rights and protection of boys and girls affected by armed conflict.

As a legal expert in human rights and the administration of justice, Ms. Zerrougui has had a distinguished career in strengthening the rule of law and championing strategies and actions for the protection of vulnerable groups, especially women and children. A trained lawyer, Ms. Zerrougui was a member of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention under the United Nations Human Rights Council from 2001, and served as the Working Group's Chairperson-Rapporteur from 2003 until May 2008.

Prior to her international engagements, Ms. Zerrougui had a longstanding career in the Algerian judiciary, and was appointed to the Algerian Supreme Court in 2000. She served as a juvenile judge and judge of first instance from 1980 to 1986, and as an appeals court judge from 1986 to 1997. From 1998 to 2000, Ms. Zerrougui served as legal adviser to the Cabinet of the Ministry of Justice and, from 2000 to 2008, as legal adviser to the cabinet of the President of the Republic. She also worked at various high-level positions within the Algerian government, and was member of the Algerian National Commission on the Reform of the Judiciary.

Ms. Zerrougui graduated from the Ecole Nationale d'Administration (Algiers) in 1980. Since 1993, she has held various academic positions at law schools in Algeria, and was associate professor of the Ecole Supérieure de la Magistrature (Algiers). She has published extensively on the administration of justice and human rights.

Ms. Piyamal Pichaiwongse,
Deputy Liaison Officer, Myanmar
International Labour Organization (ILO)



Piyamal is a trained human rights lawyer specializing in International Labour Standards and for the past 16 years has worked with the ILO, the past 9 of which with the ILO Liaison Officer in Yangon. In this position Piyamal acts in as legal advisor to the Forced Labour Elimination Program.

Prior to joining the ILO, Piyamal worked as a lawyer for a number of international organization in both the private and public sectors, including the International Legal Counselor Office (Kaplan, Russin and Vechi), the UN High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), and the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights.

Event Moderator

Mr. Geoff Manthey



Geoff is an Australian who has enjoyed a 25-year career employed by or working with the United Nations System in various country, regional and global positions.

For the last 15 years, he has been utilized as a facilitator by the UN and its partners, for events at global, regional, national and local levels. This work has taken Geoff to every continent except Antarctica and allowed him to work with governments, UN teams, civil society and people affected by issues ranging from HIV to human trafficking.

Geoff's facilitation work has included strategic planning and effective programming, executive leadership, team dynamics and strengthening, strengthening of civil society institutions, and regional and multi-stakeholder consultations.

Rapporteur Team

Ms. Julia Batho

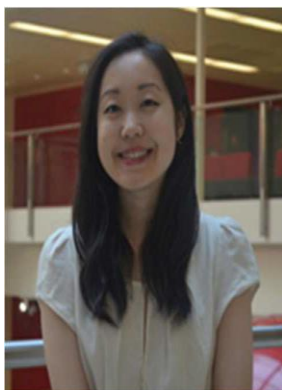


Julia Batho is a Brazilian lawyer specialising in human rights and forced labour. Between 2009-2014 she was a legal officer at the International Labour Organization's Special Action Programme to Combat Forced Labour and the department of International Labour Standards, where she assisted the ILO's supervisory bodies and monitored the implementation of the forced labour Conventions. During her years in Europe, Julia also worked as human rights and labour standards analyst, advising multinational corporations on social risks and labour rights compliance issues in global supply chains. She is now based in Bangkok, where she acts as an international consultant to various projects on forced labour, trafficking and migration in the region. She has facilitated and developed trainings and workshops on the prevention and identification of forced labour targeted at government officials, law enforcement and employers, and has conducted research on working conditions in the garment and seafood supply chains in Southeast Asia.

Mr. Eolann Mac Fadden



Eolann Mac Fadden is currently an intern with the International Labour Organization (ILO) Decent Work Team for East Asia, South East Asia and the Pacific. His work is in support of the Senior Specialist in Child Labour, with a focus on efforts to eliminate child labour by the year 2025 under the SDGs. Eolann is currently enrolled in the Master's Program in International Development and Management at Lund University, Sweden, and is expected to graduate in June, 2017. Prior to this he completed his undergraduate degree in English, Sociology and Politics at the National University of Ireland, before working for several years in the education sector in Ireland and Spain, with a focus on outreach to marginalized or excluded youth groups. He is currently writing his master's thesis which will look at efforts to curb online abuses and exploitation of children with a focus on the South East Asia region.

Ms. Ellen K Lee

Ellen is interning with the International Labour Organization (ILO) in Bangkok on monitoring and evaluation of livelihoods and entrepreneurship activities using the Community-Based Enterprise Development (C-BED) program. Prior to this position, she worked with a number of U.S.-based anti-human trafficking, peacebuilding and corporate social responsibility organizations including Not For Sale, Humanity United and Good World Solutions on program evaluation and project management. Ellen recently graduated from the London School of Economics with a Masters degree in International Development, where she conducted research for the Overseas Development Institute on refugee livelihoods in Malaysia and Cameroon. She is primarily interested in exploring the intersection between issues of livelihoods, sustainable development, gender and women's empowerment in the context of Southeast Asia.

Mr. Magnus Lordan

Magnus Lordan is an intern with the Bureau for Employers' Activities (ACT/EMP) of the International Labour Organization's (ILO) Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, where his work is centered on the role of the private sector in conflict and disaster zones. He is a graduate student of the Global Studies Programme at Freiburg University, the University of Cape Town, and Chulalongkorn University. Magnus previously completed an undergraduate degree in Chinese Studies, Public Law, and International Relations at Tubingen University, Peking University, and the London School of Economics (LSE).

As a fellow in the Carlo Schmid Program for Internships in International Organizations, Magnus previously worked with the International Crisis Group's (ICG) Beijing office on issues covering the Korean peninsula, maritime disputes in the South China Sea, and China's role in the stability of Afghanistan. His research interests include China's role in international politics, international security, and institutional economics. A member of Transparency International Germany's+- working group politics, Magnus has a keen interest in issues of political financing and transparency in lobbying.

Ms. Matilda Dahlquist

Matilda Dahlquist is interning at the ILO Decent Work Technical Support Team (DWT) for East Asia, South East Asia and the Pacific in Bangkok, Thailand. As an intern she supports the Senior Specialist for Gender, Equality and Non-Discrimination, and the work has a strong focus on women's economic empowerment. Matilda is currently enrolled in the Master's Programme International Development and Management at Lund University, Sweden, and is expected to graduate in June, 2017. Matilda completed her Bachelor's Degree in Economics and Development Studies at Sodertorn University, Sweden, which included both qualitative and quantitative research and two Bachelor's Theses.

She previously carried out an internship at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Sweden at the Department for Aid Management. Having worked as a spokesperson at a development-oriented organisation, Matilda is an excellent communicator and is fluent in Swedish, English and Portuguese, and has working proficiency in German. Matilda has ten years of experience of social work and service, and four years in development-related projects and organisations, including field work in Tanzania and Brazil.

Ms. Shariqa Habib

Shariqa Habib is an intern with the TRIANGLE II Project, and the Regional Migration Programme at ILO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific. Currently she is pursuing her master's degree at Lund University, Sweden in International Development and Management, and is expected to graduate in June, 2017. Shariqa completed her bachelor's degree at Saint Louis University Madrid Campus. She studied Political Science, International Studies, and Communication, and graduated with Honors and received Academic Excellence award.

She has been a part of the Global Changemakers, an international youth NGO, since 2009. As part of the Global Changemakers network, she was the founder of the Community Action Project (CAP) - "See the World Through Our Eyes" in Malaysia, which involved a group of Burmese refugee children living in Kuala Lumpur. She was also the co-founder of World Bank Institute Community Action Project (WBICAP) – "Corruption is Not an Option" which created a virtual platform for the youth of Bangladesh to address corruption.

Annex IV – High Level Opening and Welcoming Remarks

Remarks by Ms. Tomoko Nishimoto, ILO Assistant Director-General and Regional Director for Asia and the Pacific

Your Excellency, Mr Minister Ambassador Davies, Distinguished guests, Ladies and gentlemen,

We have several reasons to be excited today.

First, you are in Thailand, the Land of Smiles. A very warm welcome to all of you who have come from the neighboring countries and Geneva.

Second, we will be spending about 14 hours together to discuss the matter which is closest to your heart – ending child labour, forced labour and human trafficking.

Third, we are starting something new not just for this region, but for the world – something we hope to become the greatest force you have ever seen to push our ambition forward. How powerful that force could be is partly determined today by you.

Ladies and gentlemen, as you may know, Sustainable Development Goal 8, better known as SDG 8, places social justice and decent work for all at the heart of Agenda 2030, which sets an ambitious trajectory towards sustainable and inclusive growth and development.

SDG 8 has several targets. Target 8.7 is particularly challenging. It calls on us to take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, modern slavery and human trafficking; and eliminate the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers. In addition, by 2025 we must end child labour in all its forms.

Ladies and gentlemen, that is why we are here today and tomorrow. This is the second regional Consultation to be organized before the SDG Alliance 8.7 gets its high-level global launch, in September this year, preceding to the United Nations General Assembly Session. I thank most sincerely each one of you gathered here for the leadership and courage to take this bold step.

We need your leadership inspiring a greater level of commitment to SDG 8.7. Despite the past effort, we still live in a world full of distressful news. Recent examples of headlines include:

“New report shows dangers of modern slavery in construction industry” “Vietnamese kids smuggled from Jungle to UK to be cannabis farm slaves”, “Forced labour common among Hong Kong's domestic helpers” and the list goes on.

These numerous compelling stories are reflection of some hard facts.

Nearly 50%, 78 million child labourers out of a global total of 168 million are in this region.

Globally some 21 million people are in forced labour – among them children forcibly recruited into armed conflict, organized begging, commercial sexual exploitation, or the production and trafficking of narcotics. In this region alone, the ILO estimates that 11 million people are victims of forced labour.

These figures and stories behind them are shocking, but as you know these problems are not new, but should not continue.

By way of adopting the SDGs, the global community have declared that a world without these headlines, a world with no child labour, no forced labour, no modern slavery or no human trafficking is possible.

Achieving such an ambitious goal requires an unprecedented level of mobilization of partnership, which harnesses energy, resources and strategic and political acumen to a maximum degree. Ending child labour and modern slavery will require integrated thinking, coordinated actions, effective policy making and efficient use of resources in a manner we have never seen before. Hence the call for SDG Alliance 8.7. SDG Alliance 8.7 is intended to realize extraordinary and ground-breaking ways of bringing multiple actors together for concerted and focused actions to help countries to achieve the goal and targets set forth in SDG 8 and other related SDGs. Successful achievement of SDG 8.7 will require the active involvement of all parts of society –

Governments, workers' and employers' organizations, the private sector, civil society and community organizations, faith-based groups, academia and those working in the arts and media.

There are some very encouraging signs, especially for Asia. For example, when it comes to eradicating child labour, the most significant decline has occurred here, in this region. A major reason for this decline is the concerted efforts to move away from an approach based on policy silos, towards longer-term, integrated policies that tackle the foundations of child labour. These policies include quality and accessible education, social protection, decent work, youth employment and strengthened enforcement.

We are taking the existing partnership to a new level – transforming it into a more conscious alliance of action and initiatives. While this is a call for a new form of working together, we will definitely build on what we already have and go from strength to strength. Nearly all the countries here today have already dedicated national resources to combat child labour. Many have also allocated resources to counter human trafficking, including increasing prevention and enforcement work, rehabilitating victims, or gathering credible national data to monitor progress. And some of you have already shown you are prepared to innovate to get results, by embracing non-traditional partnerships, including with those you may not always agree with. Others have adopted cross-border co-operation mechanisms where these did not exist before.

I would like to emphasize the elements of open mindedness. It is just the sort of innovative, results-focused approach we will need to achieve SDG Target 8.7.

Ladies and gentlemen, are we ready for this journey towards a world with no child labour, no forced labour, no modern slavery or no human trafficking? Here in this conference room, we have the most

prominent leaders in this sub-region who are tackling these issues. I know, leaders like you get more inspired and motivated when challenges are unsurmountable.

For sure, the journey would be a complex one, perhaps without a clear map as we will enter into an uncharted arena of these complex issues. I would say, if not you, who else would be the courageous front-runner with required expertise and commitment.

Can you imagine and visualize a world without child labour, forced labour, modern slavery or human trafficking? I would say, if not you, who else would paint it and inspire others who may not be able to do so easily?

Now you know why we have invited you – each one of you is an essential player who will shape and lead the newly called Alliance.

One point that is clear about SDG Target 8.7 is its timeframe. We have now less than a decade to achieve the complete elimination of child labour - by the year 2025. And only a few years thereafter to eradicate modern slavery, human trafficking and forced labour.

These two days and beyond, we shall contemplate deeply and concretely about how the Global 2030 Agenda can be translated into effective action and measurable results locally. I would like each one of you to ask yourselves and each other – “what more is needed to achieve this ambitious target in my own country, in my own locality, in my business, in my school, and in my home?” How can we become more influential and make a great impact? Let us not leave any stone unturned. Let us not provoke any new ideas unscrutinized. Let us surprise ourselves with something we have never thought of.

Finally, I’d like to say how honoured the ILO is to have been able to convene this important, and high level consultation. A diverse set of actors that want to make a difference globally, regionally, nationally and locally are here to gain and to give inspiration. Your commitment, collaborative spirit, time and energy is acknowledged and highly appreciated. I am convinced that it can only be through likeminded, multi-stakeholder actions – an Alliance - that we will reach SDG Target 8.7.

I’d like to thank each one of you for agreeing to take part, to help to chart a future without child labour, forced labour, modern slavery and human trafficking. I am looking forward to seeing the recommendations you will produce. I wish you a very fruitful meeting.

Thank you.

Remarks by H.E. Glyn T. Davies, U.S. Ambassador to the Kingdom of Thailand

Thank you, Assistant Director-General Nishimoto. Mr. Minister, Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Thank you for the opportunity to open this workshop today along with Labor Minister General Sirichai Distakul and ILO Regional Director for Asia and the Pacific Tomoko Nishimoto.

Tomorrow, the world's leaders will begin to gather in New York for the 71st UN General Assembly. One year ago, the UN's 193 Member States came together to establish and commit to new Sustainable Development Goals, or SDGs.

At this year's UNGA, the Member States will seek to demonstrate to that adoption of the SDGs was not just an event, but the start of an entirely new, country-led, approach to resolving our most pressing issues.

The United States continues to lead in achieving SDG Target 8.7, the battle to eliminate of the worst forms of child labor; eradicate forced labor; and end modern slavery and human trafficking by 2025. We will continue to work with every one of the Member States represented in this hall today, as well as the ILO, UN, and other international and regional organizations, in conjunction with our partners in the NGO community, media, and academia.

There is global recognition that the solution to all these challenges ultimately lies in decent work for families and respect for fundamental human rights. It is a collective challenge.

The ILO estimates 20.9 million people are victims of forced labor in virtually every country in the world, fueling 150 billion dollars in illicit profits to traffickers each year. These chilling statistics mean that we need more engagement, not less. With millions – including young children -- exploited for the enrichment of others, the status quo is unacceptable.

The ILO's efforts to establish the new SDG Alliance 8.7 – and shape our collective efforts through workshops such as this one – are excellent examples of the principles of inclusivity and partnership which my government supports.

Looking around the room, I am pleased to see broad participation of governments, UN agencies, regional organizations and civil society partners, and youth -- including some of our Model UN students!

Through today's work, you will make critical contributions toward the Global SDG Alliance at the UNGA, and the 4th Conference on Child Labor next year.

The strong commitment and follow through of countries across Asia and the Pacific is essential to the achievement of the global target.

I would like to acknowledge in particular the efforts of the Royal Government of Thailand and the leadership of Prime Minister General PRA-YUT CHAN-O-CHAA and Deputy Prime Minister General

PRA-WIT to counter trafficking in persons and improve labor protections, as well as Thailand's leadership on the global stage through its leadership of the Group of 77 bloc at the United Nations and its willingness to host important conversations such this one.

I congratulate all the participants of this workshop on the concrete contributions your discussions – on topics ranging from education, to supply chains, to monitoring and measuring progress – will have in advancing our global efforts to resolve this complex and critical issue.

Remarks by H.E. General Sirichai Distakul, Minister of Labour, representing H.E. General Prawit Wongsuwan, Deputy Prime Minister of Thailand

Ms. Tomoko Nishimoto, ILO Assistant Director-General and Regional Director for Asia and the Pacific, H.E. Glyn T. Davies, U.S. Ambassador to the Kingdom of Thailand Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen.

On behalf of the Royal Thai Government, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to the ILO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific on their hard work in well organizing this “sub-regional consultation workshop on achieving SDG target 8.7”, ending forced labor, modern slavery, human trafficking and child labor.

We have imposed the set of ambitious and interconnected sustainable development goals to be achieved by 2030 as our flagship of success. And we already witnessed that human right violation and all forms of decent work deficits are impeding us to move forward. However, thanks to the ILO and other social partners, today, we see the potential to make our world free of forced labor, slavery, human trafficking and child labor through concerted efforts, partnership and collaboration.

We could not ignore the fact that in Asia and the Pacific region, millions of our people are still facing decent work deficits which worsen their quality of life and human dignity. I would like to point out that solving the problems is not an easy task. But together with friends and partners, it is possible. Unacceptable forms of employment and human trafficking degrade human being and society at large. Children, they are our most precious resource. They are our future, our hope ... hope that has the power to transform the world. As well as unacceptable forms of employment and human trafficking, the existence of child labor preventing them from quality education and human capital development is a genuine threat not only for achieving the SDGs’ targets, but also for us to be a responsible generation.

Thailand has placed the issues of human trafficking as a national agenda. And I am proud to say that recently, Thailand has a significant progress and quite satisfied outcomes on combating forced labor, human trafficking and child labor. Today, I would like to share our experience of the 3 strategies that we have employed. They are efficient, effective and most importantly applicable for this region.

First, “Sector by sector”, due to limitation of resources, it is not practical for developing and transition countries to implement universal measures. Consequently, starting with the most serious sector is more effective and cost-efficient strategy.

Second, “Partnership and Shared Responsibility”, since the problems are complex and specific to the region, country and sector, there is no a single solution for them to be solved. So, partnership that allows knowledge, information and resources sharing between stakeholders is imperative. Following this, Thailand and CLMV countries have agreements to take collective responsibility together to get rid of irregular migration, which is the root of forced labor, human trafficking and child labor.

Third, “Standard Promotion”, this is for the sake of sustainability. There must exist the common standard in which everyone can be followed and abided with. In Thailand, we have promoted businesses to implement Thai labor Standard and Good labor Practices in their enterprises. And we always ensure that our regulations and measures are fully enforced and complied with international standard especially the ILO’s conventions.

Today's event is marked as a great start of solid efforts. Thank you everyone particularly the ILO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific for seeing the importance of labor's quality of life, and making this relevant event happened. I wish the workshop a success with fruitful discussions and progressive results.

Last but not least, I would like to reaffirm that Thailand is ready for every constructive alliance, and we will continue to work closely with our partners to make this region liveable for all.

Thank you.

Annex V – List of Participants

Organization	Surname	First Name	Position
Cambodia Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training	Iem	Kounthdy	Deputy Director General
Cambodia Confederation Of Unions (CCU)	Sophorn	Yang	Acting President
Cambodian Federation Of Employers And Business Associations (CAMFEBA)	Sreymom	Ngy	Administrative & Human Resource Executive
Ministry Of Human Resources And Social Security, China	Lin	Shuli	Director of Labour Inspection Bureau Ministry of Human Resource and Social Security
All China Federation Of Trade Unions	Chen	Xiaosha	Staff of the Labour and Economic Affairs Department All-China Federation of Trade Unions (ACFTU)
China Enterprise Confederation	Liu	Hansong	Deputy Director of International Department
Fiji Trades Union Congress	Singh	Agni Deo	General Secretary
Fiji Commerce and Employers' Federation (FCEF)	Chandra	Himendran	President, Fiji Commerce and Employers' Federation (FCEF)
Ministry of Manpower, Republic of Indonesia (video)	Dhakiri	H.E Hanif	Minister of Manpower
Ministry of Manpower, Republic of Indonesia	Wahyu Rejeki	Siti	Head of Section (Norm Inspection)
Ministry of Manpower, Republic of Indonesia	Ermina	Sonya	Directorate of Inspection of Working Norms of Women and Children
Ministry of Education, Republic of Indonesia	Renani Pantjastuti	Sri	Director of Special Education
K-SPI: Confederation of Indonesian Trade Unions (CITU)	Winarsih	Endang	General Secretary of National Tourism Trade Union Federation, Women Committee member of KSPI: CITU
APINDO (The Employers' Association of Indonesia)	Chen Tan Fung	Gregorius	Director of PT Outsource Indonesia (Extraordinary APINDO's Member)
Ministry of Human Resources, Malaysia	Tumiran	Armas	Assistant Secretary Labour Policy Division
Malaysian Trade Union Congress (MTUC)	Kumar P. Raman	Jey	General Council Member
Malaysian Employers Federation (MEF)	Wing Goh	Seng	Senior Consultant – Industrial Relations
Ministry of Labour, Mongolia	Munkhtogtokh	Davaadorj	Specialist, Minimum wages & tariff agreement Labour relations & Policy implementation Dept.
Confederation of Mongolian Trade Union (CMTU)	Sukhbaatar	Erdenebat	Vice President
Mongolian Employers Federation	Tsend-Ayush	Erdenebaatar	Deputy Director
Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement, Myanmar	Kyaw Oo	Aung	Assistant Director
Ministry of Education, Myanmar	Tint	Aye Aye	Assistant Director, Department of Human Resources and Educational Planning
Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population, Myanmar	Htaik	Tin Tin	Deputy Director, Department of Labour
Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population, Myanmar	Naing	U Aung	Deputy Director, FGLLID
Confederation of Trade Unions in Myanmar (CTUM)		Ronnie	General Secretary

Agriculture and Farmer Federation of Myanmar (Food Allied Workers)-IUF Myanmar	Ni Thwe	Zar Ni	Secretary General
The Union of Myanmar Chamber of Commerce (UMFCCI)	Hnin Swe	Saw	Training and Research Specialist
Department of Labour and Employment, Philippines	Casin	Maribeth	Chief Labour and Employment Officer
Federation of Free Workers Philippines	Maranan	Alfredo	National Treasurer
Employers Confederation of the Philippines (ECOT)	Moya	Jose Rolan	Deputy Director-General
Ministry of Labour, Thailand	Distakul	HE General Sirichai	Minister
Ministry of Labour, Thailand	Koykaewpring	Wilaiwan	Senior Labour Officer
Ministry of Labour, Thailand	Poolkaew	Kanjana	Labour Specialist
Ministry of Labour, Thailand	Nivesrat	Sombat	Inspector, Department of Employment
State Enterprises Workers Relations Confederation (SERC), Thailand	Kaewpradap	Ussarin	<i>International Affairs Specialist</i>
Employers Confederation of Thailand (ECOT)	Sirikate	Paniti	Training and Development Advisor
State Secretariat for Vocational Training and Employment Policies (SEPFPOE), Timor Leste	Soro	Aniceto Leto	Inspector General , Labour & National Commission of Child Labour
Ministry of Education, Timor-Leste	Fernandes	Luis	General Director
Timor Leste Trade Union Confederations (TLTUC)	Conceicao	Jose Da	Secretary General
Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Timor Leste	Mr Hernani Agostinho Soares	Hernani Agostinho	General Director for Social, Economic Issues
Ministry of Labor, Invalids and Social Affairs, Viet Nam	Van Thao	Tran	
Ministry of Planning and Investment, Viet Nam	Thi Thuy Chung	Bui	Specialist, Department of Labour, Culture and Social Issues
Vietnam General Confederation of Labour (VGCL)	Quang Vu	Hong	Deputy Director, Dept. for Socio-Economic and Reward Policies
Vietnam Chamber of Commerce and Industries (VCCI)	Nguyen Hoai	Nam	Deputy General Secretary, Vietnam Association of Seafood Exporters and producers (VASEP – member of VCCI)
Government of the United States - Diplomatic Mission to Thailand	Davies	HE Glyn T.	US Ambassador to Thailand
Government of the United States - Diplomatic Mission to Thailand	Nickerson	Erin	Deputy Economic Counsellor
Government of the United States - Diplomatic Mission to Thailand	Thongjen	Cheanchom	Economic Specialist
Government of Argentina - Diplomatic Mission to Thailand	Kingsland	Patricio Alejandro	Charge d'Affaires
Government of Australia - Diplomatic Mission to Thailand	Cheney	Helen	Counsellor (Development Cooperation, DFAT)
European Union - Diplomatic Mission to Thailand	Meksingvee	Dusit	Trade and Business Information Officer
Government of Cambodia - Diplomatic Mission to Thailand	Sophea	HE Eat	Ambassador to Thailand
Government of Myanmar - Diplomatic Mission to Thailand	Han	Wunna	Counsellor
Government of Indonesia - Diplomatic Mission to Thailand	Setiawan	Linnga	Minister Counsellor
Government of Indonesia - Diplomatic Mission to Thailand	Sofjan	Agustaviano	
Government of Viet Nam - Diplomatic Mission to Thailand	Thi Xuan Ha	Ngo	Second Secretary

Government of Germany - Diplomatic Mission to Thailand	Wildner	Axel	Counsellor for Food & Agriculture
Government of Portugal - Diplomatic Mission to Thailand	de Assis Morais e Cunha Vaz Patto	HE Francisco	Ambassador to Thailand
Government of Portugal - Diplomatic Mission to Thailand	Croft de Moura	Filomena	Deputy Chief of Mission
Government of Japan - Diplomatic Mission to Thailand	Tsuboi	Hironori	First Secretary
Government of Japan - Diplomatic Mission to Thailand	Magata	Yuki	
Government of Philippines - Diplomatic Mission to Thailand	Minglana	Jim	Third Secretary and Vice Consul
US Department of Labor	Castro	Dr. Charita	Chief of Research and Policy, Office of Child Labor, Forced Labour and Human Trafficking
US Department of Labor	Wharton	Pamela	Asia Division, Office of Child Labor, Forced Labour and Human Trafficking
USAID	Reddy	Nanjunda	Human Rights Project Management Specialist
USAID	Kuo	Karolyn	Team Lead for Counter Trafficking in Persons Programs
UN New York (video)	Zerrougui	Leila	Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict
UN New York (video)	Santos Pais	Marta	Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General on Violence against Children
UN New York (video)	Alhendawi	Ahmad	UN Secretary-General's Envoy on Youth
UNICEF EAPRO	Belmonte	Wivina	Deputy Regional Director, East Asia and the Pacific
UNICEF EAPRO	Ackers	Dr. Jim	Head, Education (co-chair Education 2030)
UNICEF EAPRO	Nyman	Erik	CSR Specialist
UNICEF EAPRO and UNGEI EAP	Raghavan	Chemba	Education Specialist, EAP UNGEI Focal Point
UNICEF EAPRO	Blight	Stephen	Regional Advisor, Child Protection
UNICEF EAPRO	Rono	Dan	Child protection Specialist
UNICEF EAPRO	Brunet	Alexandra	Intern
IOM	Dermott	Tara	IOM X Program Leader
IOM	Cole	Alex	IOM X
IOM	Spence	Nissara	IOM X
UNODC	Douglas	Jeremy	Regional Representative Southeast Asia and the Pacific
UNODC	Smith	Benjamin	Regional Coordinator, Migrant Smuggling and Human Trafficking
UNODC	Stinson	Ainsley	Regional Programme Advisor, Migrant Smuggling and Human Trafficking
UN Women	Cos-Montiel	Francisco	Women's Economic Empowerment Advisor
UNESCO Bangkok	Kim	Dr. Gwang-Jo	Regional Director
UNESCO Bangkok	Hayashikawa	Maki	Chief, Section for Inclusive Quality Education
UNESCO Bangkok	Cho	Eusang	
UNESCO Bangkok	Santigul	Malisa	Education 2030 Secretariat
UNESCO Bangkok	Patrimonio	Anna	UNESCO Intern
UNESCO Institute of Statistics	Acoca	Aurelie	UIS AIMS
UN- OHCHR	Meillan	Laurent	Officer-in-Charge, Regional Office
UN ESCAP	Guerrero	Margarita	Chief of the ESCAP Statistics Division

UN-ACT	Kawarabayashi	Kaori	Regional Project Manager
UN-ACT	Buckley	Paul	Regional Technical Coordinator
World Health Organization (WHO)	Rahman	Khalilur	Coordinator, ESCAP and Inter-Agency Coordination
Japan International Labour Foundation (J.I.L.A.F)	Sekiguchi	Teruhiko	SGRA Thailand Focal Point
Education International	Singh	Anand	Regional Coordinator
ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights (AICHR)	Nonthasoot	Dr. Seree	Thailand Representative
SEAMEO Secretariat	Valenzuela	Dr. Ethel Agnes P	Deputy Director, Programme & Development
Human Rights Watch	Robertson	Phil	Deputy Director, Asia
The Asia Foundation	McQuay	Kim	Country Director, Thailand
The Asia Foundation	Ladner	Deborah	Director of Program Strategy
Walk Free Foundation	David	Fiona	Executive Director of Global Research
Caritas	Gomez	Eleazar (Zar)	Director, Asia
ECPAT International	Upadhyay	Junita	Deputy Executive Director, Programmes
International Centre for Missing and Exploited Children (ICMEC)	Sharma	Bindu	Asia-Pacific Policy Director
Global Alliance Against Trafficking in Women (GAATW)	Sullivan	Leah	Communications and Advocacy Officer
Asia South Pacific Association for Basic and Adult Education (ASPBAE)	Dabu	Maria Helen	Deputy Regional Coordinator, Civil Society Education Fund
Action Aid International	Muntasim	Tanvir	International Policy Manager
Plan International	Tulyayon	Sasivara	SEAS Project Coordinator, Plan Thailand
JARAK (National Network for the Elimination of Child Labour)	Marzuki	Achmad	Executive Director
Child Helpline International	Smirnov	Ilya	Regional Representative for Asia Pacific
Child Rights Coalition Asia (CRC Asia)	Abueva	Amihan	Expert on child rights in Asia
World Vision International	Decadt	Leen	Regional Advisor, Child Protection
Visayan Forum Foundation of the Philippines	Flores-Oebanda	Cecilia	Director
Visayan Forum Foundation of the Philippines	Pacis	Roland	
ACE Japan	Iwatsuki	Yuka	President
Leonard Cheshire Disability	Choong	Pit Ting	Regional Global Alliance Advisor
ChildFund International	van Staveren	Tibor	Regional Program Manager - Asia
Australia Asia Program to Combat Trafficking in Persons (AAPTIP)	Siguan	Archemides	National Trafficking in Persons Adviser for the Philippines
Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre (ADPC)	Ahmed	Atiq	Program Manager
Microsoft International	Avina	Jeffrey	Director of Government Affairs for Asia and the Pacific
Adidas	Anderson	William	Vice President Social & Environmental Affairs Asia Pacific
Adidas	Wanchoo	Aditi	Senior Manager - Development Partnerships Social & Environmental Affairs
Patagonia	Rothong	Jeraporn (Jeab)	Social & Environmental Responsibility Regional Manager
Foreign Trade Association (FTA)	Rajapakse	Anisha	Senior Manager – Stakeholder Engagement
Young Entrepreneurs Association of Cambodia (YEAC)	Kinal	Sar	Chair of Industrial Relations Committee
Bank of Ayudhya	Siamwalla	Pran	Environment & Social Management System (ESMS) Officer
Thai Tuna Industry Association (TTIA)	Rewpairoj	Supatra	

NIST International School	Pruegl	Alessandro Ervin Luigi	NIST Model UN Student, Year 12
NIST International School	Sethi	Shreyans	NIST Model UN Student, Year 12
NIST International School	Mittal	Nandini	NIST Model UN Student, Year 12
NIST International School	Rajesh	Neelima	NIST Model UN Student, Year 12
NIST International School	Patel	Mihir	NIST Model UN Student, Year 12
NIST International School	Agrawal	Anshul	NIST Model UN Student, Year 12
NIST International School	Kitsiriboom	Soravit	NIST Model UN Student, Year 12
NIST International School	Wattanawong	Thanakul	NIST Model UN Student, Year 12
NIST International School	Rieger	Tilman	NIST Model UN Student, Year 12
NIST International School	Gerrand	Claire	NIST Model UN Student, Year 12
NIST International School	Wilenski	Robin	NIST Teacher
NIST International School	Pickering	Paul	NIST Teacher
Indonesian Student and Activist (video)	Sulistyaningsih	Erwiana	Trafficking Survivor
Thompson-Reuters (video)	Lefevre	Amy Sawitta	Chief Correspondent, Thailand
ILO - Bangkok	Nishimoto	Tomoko	Assistant Director-General and Regional Director
ILO - Bangkok	Lamotte	David	Deputy Regional Director, RO-Asia and the Pacific
ILO - Bangkok	Bussi	Maurizio	Director of DWT and CO Thailand, Cambodia and Lao PDR
ILO - Bangkok	Habiyakare	Tite	Senior Statistician
ILO - Bangkok	Kostzer	Daniel	Senior Wage Specialist
ILO - Bangkok	Singh	Simrin	Senior Specialist on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work
ILO - Bangkok	Kumar	Arun	Workers Specialist
ILO - Bangkok	Gounder	Jotika Sushil	Workers Specialist
ILO - Bangkok	Baruah	Nilim	Migration Specialist
ILO - Bangkok	Bromley	Wade	Technical Officer
ILO - Bangkok	Engblom	Anna	Chief Technical Advisor, TRIANGLE Project
ILO - Bangkok	Olsen	Anna	Technical Officer, TRIANGLE Project
ILO - Bangkok	Harkins	Ben	Technical Officer, TRIANGLE Project
ILO - Bangkok	Lautenschlager	Heike	Technical Officer, ASEAN TRIANGLE Project
ILO - Bangkok	Srinopnikom	Sutida	Programme Officer, DWT
ILO - Bangkok	Voradilokkul	Sugunya	Senior Secretary DWT
ILO - Bangkok	Ahlberg	Meri	Consultant
ILO - Bangkok	Lamsal	Shristee	Consultant
ILO - Bangkok	Fisher	Oliver	Intern
ILO - Bangkok	Mac Fadden	Eolann	Intern
ILO - Bangkok	Habib	Shariqa	Intern
ILO - Bangkok	Lordan	Magnus	Intern
ILO - Bangkok	Dahlquist	Matilda	Intern
ILO - Geneva	Andrees	Beate	Chief of the Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work Branch of the ILO Governance and Tripartism Department
ILO- Geneva	Pflug	Bharati	Senior Programme Officer, FPRW Branch
ILO- Geneva	Berger	Herve	Head, Innovations and Solutions Unit, FPRW Branch

ILO- Thailand	Judd	Jason	Senior Programme Officer, Seafood and Fishing Project
ILO- Thailand	Srisuknam	Jittima	Programme Officer for Thailand and Lao PDR
ILO- Cambodia	Bhadrasiri	Suradee	Programme Officer
ILO- Malaysia	Leechanavanichpun	Rakawin	Programme Officer
ILO- Indonesia	Ratnawati	Arum	Chief Technical Advisor, PROMOTE Project
ILO- Indonesia	Hutagalung	Herlyna	Advocacy Officer, PROMOTE Project
ILO- Viet Nam	Ogasawara	Minoru	Chief Technical Advisor, ENHANCE Project
ILO- Viet Nam	Mai Oanh	Nguyen	Capacity Building Officer, ENHANCE Project
ILO- Myanmar	Pichaiwongse	Piyamal	Deputy Liaison Officer, ILO Yangon
ILO- Myanmar	Benaissa	Selim	Chief Technical Advisor, My-PEC Project
ILO- Myanmar	Baw	Saw Hsar Ka	Outreach Officer, My-PEC Project
ILO- Myanmar	Yi	Aung Su	Programme Officer, Forced Labour Project
ILO- Myanmar	Hla	Soe Soe	Programme Officer, Forced Labour Project
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Independent Consultant	Poulsen	Birgitte	Independent Consultant
Independent Consultant	Batho	Julia	Independent Consultant