Outcome 15: *Elimination of Forced Labour*

Table 1: Summary of results by indicator and by typology

Indicators	Target	Results					
		Total No.	Policies and strategies	Programmes	Regulatory/Legal framework	Capacity development	
						Institutional capacity	*Data collection and analysis*
15.1 Number of member States in which constituents, with ILO support, implement specific policies, programmes or actions leading to improved application of Conventions, principles and rights on the elimination of forced labour.	8 member states, of which 1 in Africa, 2 in the Americas, 1 in Arab States, 2 in Asia, 2 in Europe	**8 member States,** of which 3 in Africa, 2 in the Americas, 1 in the Arab States and 2 in Asia	Ethiopia Jordan India, Nepal Peru Brazil	Ethiopia, Nigeria, Zambia, Nepal Peru Brazil	Jordan India	Nigeria Jordan Nepal	Zambia India Nepal

Table 2: ILO results chain: Country examples

Country	ILO contribution (outputs delivered by the Office)	Results (action taken by the country)	Gender-specific
Zambia	• The ILO held a workshop with the Central Statistical Office (CSO) in conjunction with the Ministry of Labour and Social Security (MLSS) to introduce ILO's methodology on how to implement national surveys on forced labour • ILO provided technical inputs to the survey questionnaire and design	The Government of Zambia implemented its first National Labour Force Survey in November/December 2012 that included questions on forced labour. The survey was designed to specifically measure and monitor Key Indicators of Labour Market (KILM) such as employment levels, unemployment, income, child labour and forced labour in Zambia, with the view to informing users and policy-makers for decision- making. Its results provided the government and stakeholders with sex disaggregated data and information on the incidence and prevalence of Forced labour.	√
India	• Between 2012 and 2013 the ILO facilitated more than 20 workshops with over 200 tripartite constituents in project states on the following topics: knowledge sharing, inter-state coordination, training and capacity building on how to tackle the root causes of bonded labour through a convergence and prevention based approach • Technical advice provided during the drafting of the Memorandums of Understanding (MoU) • Organized convening sessions to bring together the different states to sign the MoUs.	The Government of India has strengthened its policy framework to reduce migrant worker vulnerability to bondage. In particular, the Ministry of Labour and Employment (MoLE) and 6 States Governments signed two new MoUs covering two major migration corridors in India that assign the roles and responsibilities of migrant worker states of origin and destination. New institutional structures, including a Central Cell on Migrant Workers at the National level (MoLE) were established to support implementation of the new policy framework.	√
Brazil	• The Integration Action Programme (IAP) project was initiated by the Ministry of Labour, with ILO support, in 2008. • The ILO technically supported and contributed to the strategic planning of the IAP for the year 2013, and also for their longer term plan (2013 - 2016). • In the planning, the ILO helped the IAP to establish	The Integration Action Programme (IAP) which benefits victims of forced labour in Brazil, in Mato Grosso is being replicated in Rio de Janeiro and Bahia. The IAP is based on a unique partnership between the labour inspectorates, labour prosecutors office, the regional office of the ministry of labour, business, vocational training schools, the Pastoral	√

| | goals, outcomes and indicators.
• ILO technically supported the systematization of the IAP in Mato Grosso by revising and commenting on a publication which aimed to provide other states or municipalities in Brazil with the methodology and steps needed to replicate the program. The launching of this publication (Nov. 2012) also represented the launch of the "Movement Integrated Action", which is the strategy to take the program to other regions in Brazil. | Mission for Migrants of the Catholic Church and other civil society partners. It promotes vocational training, psycho-social support and subsequent re-integration into the formal labour market. More than 400 victims were referred to in the pilot phase conducted in the state of Mato Grosso. | |

Lessons learned

The ILO must expand the existing knowledge and understanding on the operating environment of forced labour, its victims and perpetrators, in order to design and implement even more effective prevention and protection measures, increase prosecutions, and to assess whether investments in programmes to combat forced labour are effective. For this we need solid and detailed data.

While there are no shortage of reports and statistics on victims identified and assisted, these sources used alone cannot be extrapolated to provide a reliable picture of the scale and nature of forced labour. More often than not, they provide a microscopic focus on a particular aspect of the problem, rather than a bird's eye view.

Given the necessity of reliable statistics for designing effective national policies and programmes against forced labour, the ILO has intensified its efforts to assist Member States to carry out national surveys. What has been learnt is how to set the standards for collection, compilation and analysis of national statistics on forced labour, in a way that reduces methodological differences and allows for international comparability.

Another lesson learned over the past two years, is that effective prevention strategies against forced labour are a top priority but often under-emphasized at national level. The ILO must build the institutional capacities of Member States and national stakeholder to prevent forced labour, while promoting cooperation amongst the different stakeholders.

Table 3: Summary of most significant outputs by typology	
Knowledge generation and dissemination	• ILO Global Estimate of Forced Labour
Policy advice and technical services	• Advisory services on how to conduct forced labour surveys, legal and policy advice, law enforcement and victim assistance provided to over 30 member States, with direct beneficiaries including employers' organizations, workers' organizations and government entities.
Capacity building	• E-learning tool on how to detect and investigate forced labour cases developed and launched in USB format, translated into 5 languages (English, French, Spanish, Arabic, Hindi) and tested with more than 59 participants from 25 countries. • Nigeria: A training manual for law enforcement officers (Training Manual on Human Trafficking for Law Enforcement Agents 'Victim Focused') was produced and disseminated to 40 law enforcement agents
Policy dialogue and advocacy	• ILO report entitled "Caught at Sea: Forced labour and trafficking in fisheries" produced in 2013 and presented to tripartite constituents from key maritime states at ILO's Global Dialogue Forum for the Promotion of the Work in Fishing Convention, 2007 (No. 188) • Regional Arab States: "Tricked and Trapped Study" on Human Trafficking in the Middle East published and presented at a tripartite conference in Amman, Jordan