

Forced Labor Indicators Project (FLIP)



Training Spotlight: Trainings on Forced Labour in Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire



Selection of photos from the forced labor trainings. Top left: Training for Ghana's National Steering Committee on Child Labor. Top right, center, bottom left, bottom right: Training for the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection of Ghana.

Training for Ghana's National Steering Committee on Child Labor

In April, FLIP trained the National Steering Committee on Child Labor (NSCCL) in Ghana -- the highest decision-making body on child labor in the country -- on forced labor and forced labor indicators. FLIP staff worked with the NSCCL to plan the training, which took place in-person in Accra on April 13, 2022. Thirty-three people participated in the training from a wide range of organizations and government Ministries. During the training, attendees successfully applied their learnings from training to the case studies to identify indicators of forced labor.

As part of this, at the NSCCL's request, FLIP worked with them to bring together institutions implementing projects on forced labor in the country to share their project goals and objectives

and to promote collaboration among partners. The meeting with implementing agencies occurred as a partners' forum on May 24, 2022.

Training for the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection of Ghana

As part of the on-going partnership between Verité and the Human Trafficking Secretariat (HTS) of the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection (MoGCSP), FLIP collaborated with the Ministry to successfully conduct a 3-day training from June 1 – 3, 2022 on forced labor for all staff of the HTS, together with some other core staff of the MoGCSP.

The training touched on forced labor and human trafficking concepts, as well as the International Labor Organization's (ILO) forced labor indicators and its approach. The training involved very interactive sessions coupled with role plays and case studies which helped participants share their experiences from the work that they do.



Selection of photos from the forced labor trainings. Top left, top right, and center: Training for the Chamber of Agribusiness Ghana. Bottom left, bottom right: Training for NGOs in Côte d'Ivoire

Training for the Chamber of Agribusiness Ghana

On June 21, 2022, FLIP trained some leaders and field officers of the Chamber of Agribusiness and General Agricultural Workers Union (GAWU) respectively on the concepts of forced labor and the ILO forced labor indicators. The Chamber of Agribusiness consists of members along various levels of the agricultural supply chain including agribusiness companies and farmer-based organizations. GAWU is a trade union that organizes farmers and agricultural workers in both the formal and informal

Training for Non-Governmental Organizations in Côte d'Ivoire

FLIP Côte d'Ivoire organized an NGO training on forced labor in Abidjan from June 16 – 17, 2022. The training was an introduction to forced labor and was attended by 24 organizations, including three NGO coalitions. The largest of these, the Ivorian Coalition for Sustainable Natural Rubber (Coalition Ivoirienne pour le Caoutchouc Naturel Durable, CICND) is composed of approximately 100 individual organizations. The training session was attended by the president of the coalition himself.

sectors. Participants were taken through topics on forced labor and human trafficking concepts, forced labor indicators, and root causes, amongst many others. Participants engaged in a very interactive training session and incorporated their experiences from their line of work. This training was a collaboration between FLIP and GAWU's Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD) funded project, *Combating Modern Slavery in Ghana*.

The participating NGOs showed great interest in the workshop, which was very participatory. The interest shown by participants was evident throughout the training activities, in the final evaluation, and while developing scenarios on forced labor and human trafficking. Three scenarios were developed which will augment the FLIP project's training resources.

The next FLIP capacity-building session for NGOs is planned to be held in November 2022 for 25 NGOs. In addition, two NGOs participating in the recent training will share their experiences, particularly how their learned skills have served them in their fieldwork.



"I did learn a lot, especially the ILO convention 29 and the indicators and what to look out for when on the field." - Forced labor training participant

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FLIP Participated in the 5th Global Conference on the Elimination of Child Labor

The 5th Global Conference on the Elimination of Child Labor was held in Durban, South Africa, from May 15 – 20, 2022. This conference was an opportunity to assess global progress towards the goals set out in SDG 8.7 of ending all forms of child labor by 2025 and eliminating forced labor by 2030, as well as an opportunity to share learnings, promote best practices, and identify gaps and emerging challenges.

In addition to a packed five-day agenda at the main conference, delegates hosted and participated in 28 side events that provided further opportunities for knowledge sharing and collaboration. Josephine Dadzie, the FLIP Global Program Director, represented Verité in a virtual side event panel titled "From research to action: the state of child labor and forced labor research and the need to build the evidence base to increase policy impact." Ms. Dadzie discussed Verité's extensive work with the private sector, civil society, and government stakeholders around the world to promote decent working conditions. She explained that there are knowledge gaps about the differences between child labor and forced labor, even within activist and policy-making spaces.

Similarly, one of the biggest challenges in this work is the lack of common language and understanding around forced labor. As a practitioner NGO, Verité uses the ILO and ICLS indicators of forced labor which highlight the root causes and vulnerabilities that can lead to forced labor risk. Through the FLIP project, Verité supports the private sector and government stakeholders to use this framework in their risk management programs. FLIP's experience of conducting stakeholder analysis prior to engagements with stakeholders and convening a Technical Working Group to promote collaboration and exchange of technical knowledge can provide an example for how practitioners could align their own forced labor projects and monitoring tools with the local context and government priorities to promote impact.

What is the difference between Child Labor, Forced Labor, and

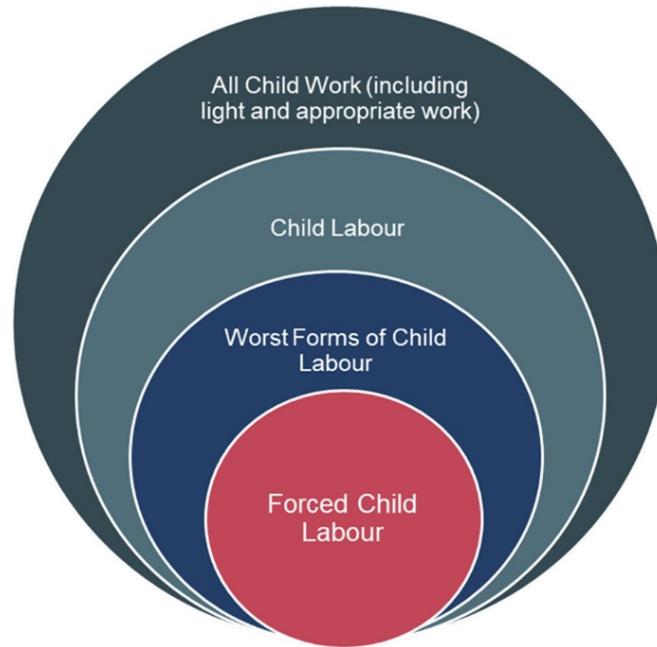


Diagram showing the relationship between child labour and forced child labour

Child labor and forced labor are two of the major labor rights violations that continue to undermine decent working conditions for workers around the world. While both can be driven by similar root causes and are particularly prevalent in high-risk sectors and within high-risk populations, there are key differences to be aware of in order to design appropriate research, prevention, mitigation, and remediation strategies. So how is child labor defined and what is the difference between child labor, forced labor, and forced child labor?

First and foremost, it's important to note that not all work done by children should be classified as child labor. There are many scenarios and types of work that can contribute to children's development by providing skills and experience, helping prepare them to be productive members of society. So long as it is not harmful to their health and personal development and does not interfere with their schooling, children and adolescents' work can be a positive thing. According to the UN, some examples of children working that is not considered child labor could include.

- Helping their parents around the home
- Spending a limited number of hours assisting in a family business
- Doing small jobs to earn pocket money outside school hours and during school holidays

Child labor, on the other hand, is work that is explicitly dangerous to a child's mental, physical, emotional, or moral well-being, or work that interferes with their education. Within the sphere of child labor, the ILO has also identified the Worst Forms of Child Labor. This includes exploitative work such as child prostitution or pornography, the use of children for illicit activities (e.g. drug trafficking), as well as any hazardous work which, by its nature, is likely to harm the health, safety, or morals of children.

Forced Child Labor falls into the Worst Forms of Child Labor category, which includes "all forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, such as the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom and forced or compulsory labor, including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict." While all forced child labor is a worst form of child labor, not all worst forms of child labor are forced child labor.

For more information about the differences and nuances between these concepts, visit the FLIP website.

Project and Contact Information

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