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Young self-employed boat repairer, Madagascar, 2017 (© ILO/Crozet, M.)

He benefitted from ILO-supported vocational training to escape gang violence and find decent work (ILO-CO Antananarivo).

▶ 7. From one NAP to the next



Most NAPs on **forced labour** run for a determined number of years, often between two to five years. This timeframe is usually not long enough to fully address the complex issue of forced labour. Moreover, even when forced labour incidence rates decline, substantial prevention measures may need to be kept in place and monitored. Therefore, countries often have to adopt successive plans if they wish to fully eradicate forced labour.

Why multiple NAPs?



It may be useful to already think of the long term goals that will require several consecutive NAPs from the beginning of the first NAP. For example, a NAP may be designed with a three-year time frame and with a specific objective to eradicate all forms of child slavery or **debt bondage** in a particular area or a particular sector, within those three years. This specific objective can be represented as a step towards the complete eradication and prevention of all forms of forced labour by 2030 (in line with SDG target 8.7). If a longer-term goal and timeframe is included, partners also need to acknowledge and plan for subsequent NAPs to be formulated and implemented.

Moving to the next NAP

Second or later generation NAPs have the advantage of building on previous initiatives and lessons derived from these. It is important to evaluate the previous NAP to understand what worked and what did not in order to shape forthcoming activities accordingly. New policies, legislative changes or new information on the forced labour situation should also be considered when developing a new NAP.

When developing the next NAP, important questions to ask include:

- ▶ How has the forced labour situation changed over the years since the beginning of the previous NAP?
- ▶ How much of this change was a result of the strategies of the NAP and which of these were effective and could be scaled up?
- ▶ What has changed as a result of external factors (outside the control of the NAP)?
- ▶ Who will implement the NAP?
- ▶ What resources are available?

Incorporating lessons learned

The development of a new NAP represents an opportunity not only to apply lessons learned from the previous NAP, take into account new developments, but also to renew dialogue and commitment through consultations and increased media attention. An inclusive consultation process of all partners will be instrumental.

Incorporating learning from previous NAPs

Poland is currently implementing its eighth NAP on human trafficking since 2003 (previously called “Strategy”). Their implementation is overseen by a specialised committee, composed of relevant stakeholders, that regularly shares their experience and expertise and that also serves as the drafting committee. Throughout the years, the knowledge acquired was used to draft the successive NAPs so as to better adapt them to the national context.

This knowledge is made available on a public “one-stop-shop” website that gathers information on the NAP itself and its implementation, along with data on trafficking and information for victims and stakeholders.*

*Visit the website here: www.handelludzmi.eu.

Developing a new NAP is also an opportunity to present previous NAP achievements and results to a wider audience. This communication can target the public but also be specifically addressed to potential new partners in order to spark interest and bring onboard new actors. **Tool No. 15** provides guidance on knowledge and information sharing.



How to maintain commitment?

Sharing information and lessons learned requires implementing partners to engage with each other in a true spirit of partnership, mutual trust and openness. This often takes time and requires active ongoing collaboration. The development of a NAP can contribute to building this trust and openness if the process is inclusive, transparent and appropriately staffed.

A challenge of longer-term strategies and multiple NAPs is to maintain the commitment and momentum year in year out, especially as new issues may appear and political and funding priorities may change. Continuous awareness raising and advocacy can be an important strategy, not only to change attitudes and practices, but also to keep up the momentum. Strong leadership is also important, with the involvement of government leaders, former victims or activists who will maintain the commitment to the cause. Nurturing these committed individuals, for example by recognizing their leadership through honorary awards and learning opportunities may be an important element in maintaining momentum and not abandoning the NAP. In addition, it is important to make room for new actors to join the NAP partners in order to expand or to replace those who leave. Keeping institutional memory, as discussed above, is critical in this regard.

Another effective way to ensure continued commitment and momentum is to integrate the NAP into existing national frameworks such as a national human resources plans or Decent Work Country Programmes.¹⁶ Integrating NAPs into these frameworks would ensure that they are sustained, monitored and updated, especially if they are linked to the performance indicators of key ministries.

16- For more information about ILO's Decent Work Country Programmes, please visit: www.ilo.org/global/about-the-ilo/how-the-ilo-works/departments-and-offices/program/dwcp/lang--en/index.htm.



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Domestic worker, Costa Rica, 2010 (© ILO/G. Bolanos and F. Vindas).

With ILO support, Costa Rica adopted a Roadmap to free the country from child labour and its worst forms (including forced labour).

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International Instruments

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Useful links

50forfreedom: <http://50forfreedom.org/>

The 50 for Freedom campaign is led by the International Labour Organization (ILO) and its partners, the International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC) and the International Organization of Employers (IOE), and is supported by more than 35 organizations, artists and human rights activists. Its aim is to reach 50 ratifications of the 2014 ILO Forced Labour Protocol and promote its implementation. It also aims to raise awareness, share innovative practices and enhance action to combat all forms of forced labour.

Alliance 8.7: www.alliance87.org/

Launched in 2016, the Alliance 8.7 is a global partnership that is bringing together all interested parties to join forces in achieving SDG Target 8.7 aiming at a world without forced labour, modern slavery, human trafficking and child labour. In 2020, the Alliance has so far gathered 17 pathfinder countries and 225 partner organizations.

Global Business Network on Forced Labour: <https://flbusiness.network/>

The ILO's Global Business Network on Forced Labour brings together businesses of all sizes and sectors, and their networks, from around the globe to eradicate forced labour. Its members and partners work to engage smaller enterprises, develop resources and tools, and devise local solutions that help shape national frameworks to create lasting change.