

Toolbox 1: Forced Labour

oolbox 2: Fair Recruitment



Eradicating forced labour: What works in practice.

The two toolboxes provide a summary of actions that have been identified as gaining ground on the eradication of forced labour by contributing towards identification, prevention and remediation of forced labour. The actions have been categorized according to which of the 11 indicators of forced labour they address. Toolbox 1 focusses on indicators which typically manifest during employment, although they can also occur during recruitment. While toolbox 2 focusses on indicators generally associated with recruitment and proposes a broad range of actions to address unfair recruitment practices.

You can explore the examples in two ways. Firstly, by clicking on the indicator. Secondly by clicking on the toolbox tabs. Each indicator has examples of effective actions, evidence of impact, and actors involved.

The examples are non-exhaustive but provide an indication of promising approaches. It should be noted that eradicating a single indicator of forced labour on its own does not necessarily entail successful eradication of a forced labour situation. For more information, please see the full research report.

Last updated: July 2022



Toolbox 1: Forced Labour

oolbox 2: Fair Recruitment



Toolbox 1

This toolbox focusses on the nine indicators which typically manifest during employment: abuse of vulnerability, restriction of movement, isolation, physical and sexual violence, intimidation and threats, retention of identity documents, withholding of wages, abusive living and working conditions, and excessive working hours. As some of these may also occur during recruitment (e.g. retention of identity documents or restriction of movement), toolbox 2 addresses these risks while covering approaches to prevent deception and debt bondage.



Toolbox 1: Forced Labour







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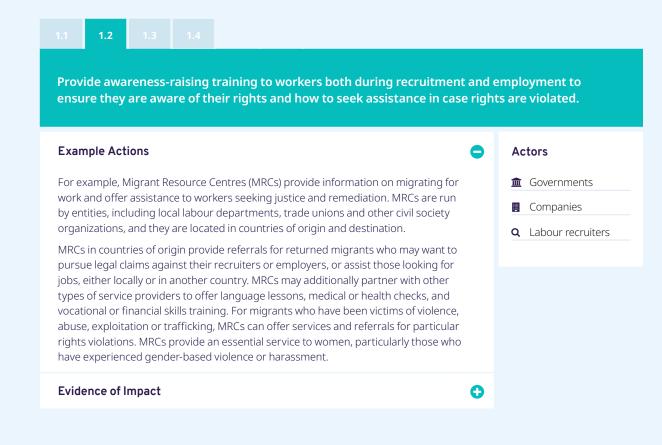






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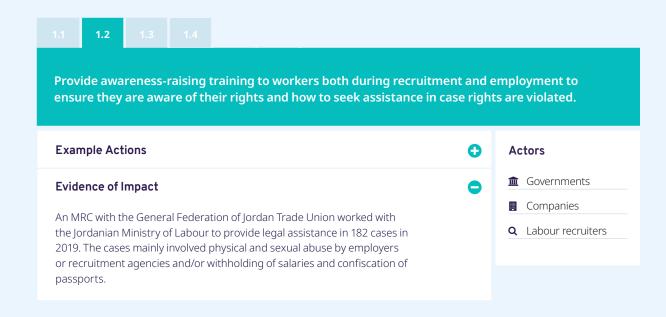


See Triangle ASEAN supported MRC and Organizing women migrant workers: Manual for trade unionists in ASEAN.



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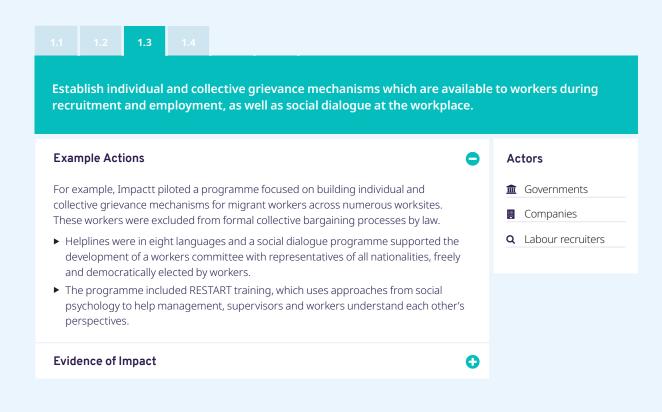


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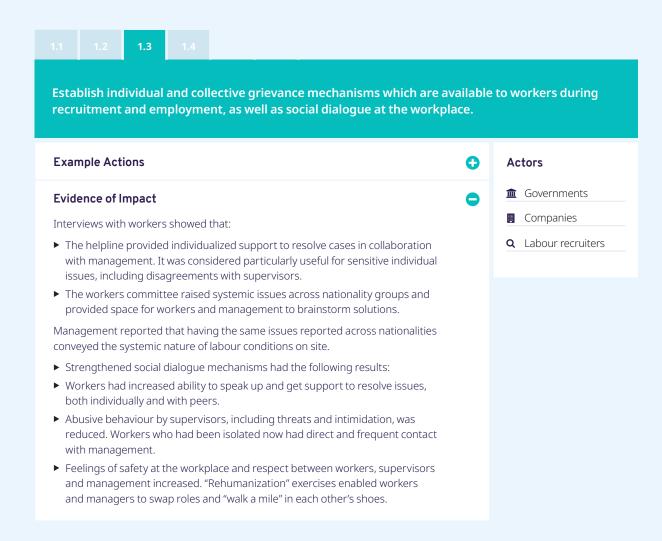






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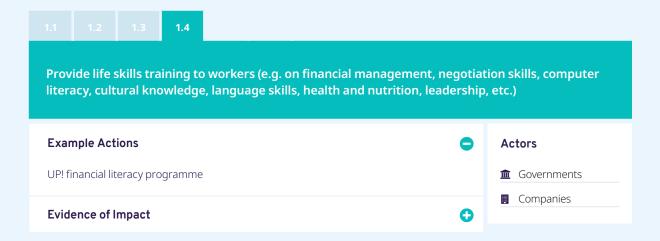






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3.1 Review recruitment, employment and worker management practices to identify and remove any potential restrictions on workers' freedom of movement. This includes the use of government mandated movement control orders (e.g. due to COVID-19) if these are being used in a manner to exploit a workforce exposed to vulnerabilities. Engage in social dialogue between workers and site management to identify reasonable safety measures. **Example Actions Actors** For example: Companies ► At the workplace: use of "exit" or "toilet break" passes or other restrictions **Q** Labour recruiters should be removed, instead identifying other mechanisms to address any production pressures which are typically the root cause of restrictions. ▶ At workers' accommodation, if provided: ensure workers can enter and exit freely, identifying mechanisms (e.g. sign-in/out logs) and providing safety advice to workers where concerns exist. 0 **Evidence of Impact**



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oolbox 2: Fair Recruitment

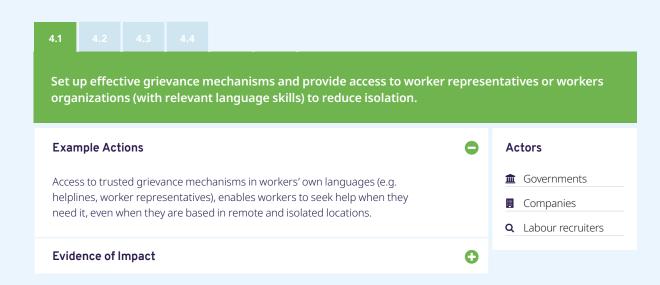


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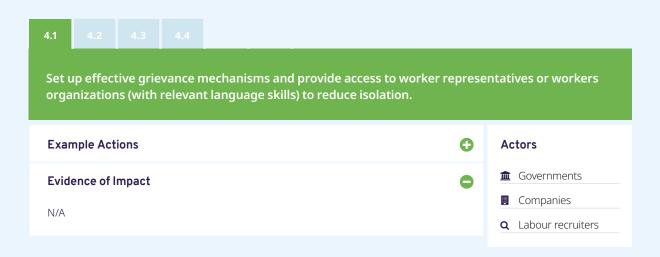






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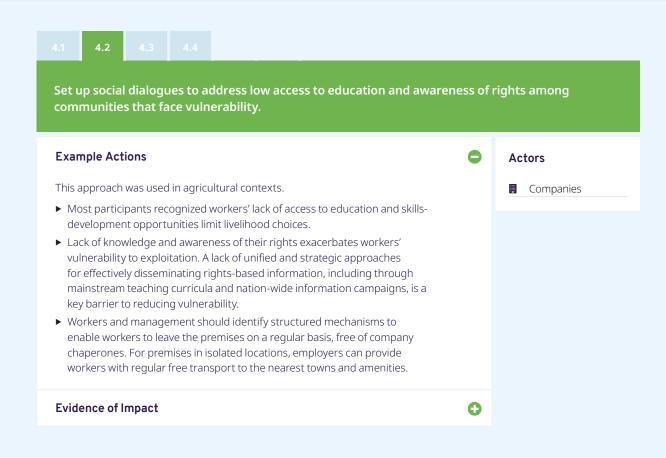






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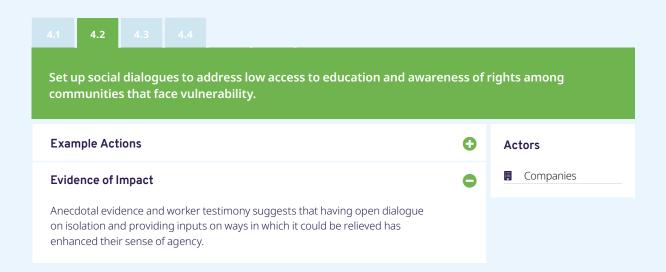






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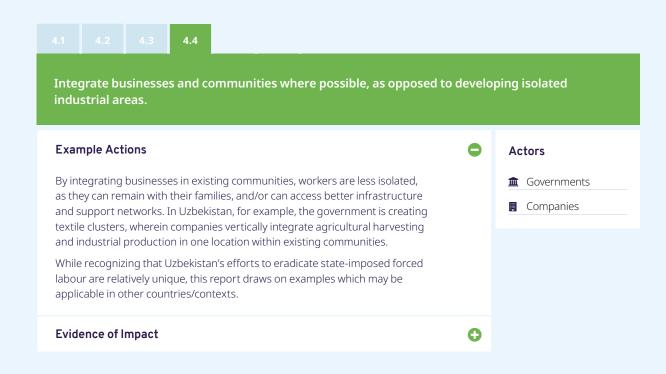






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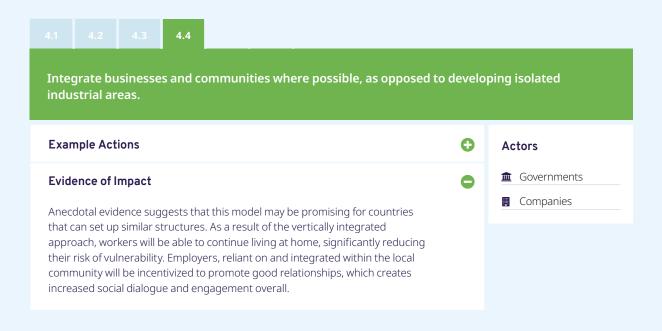






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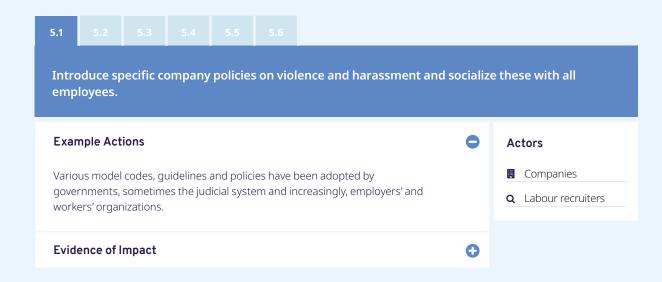






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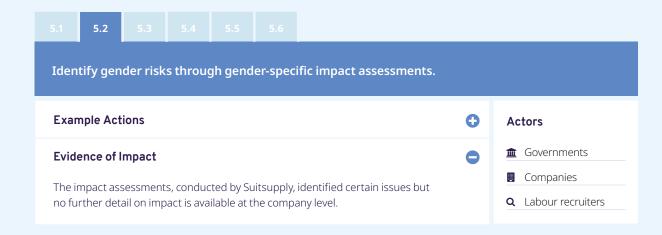






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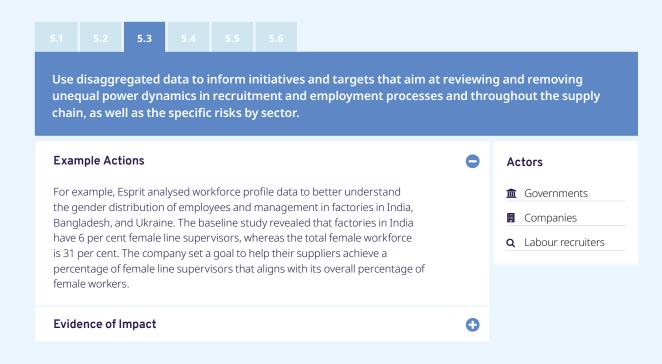






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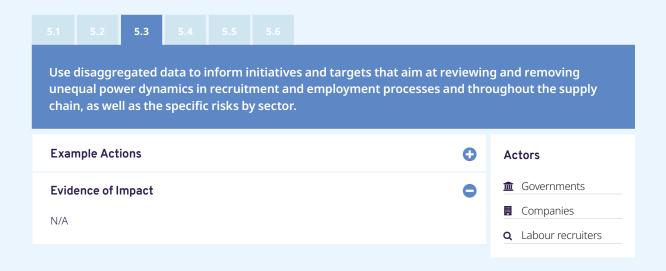






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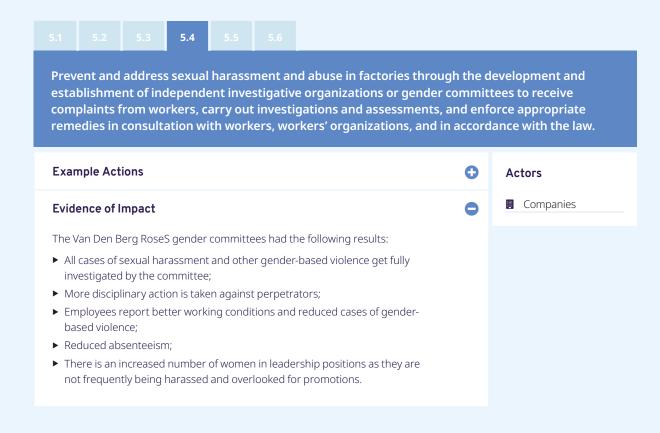


[☑] See the approaches used by <u>Van Den Berg RoseS</u> (Kenya) and <u>Levi Strauss & Co</u> (Lesotho) and case studies on the Gender-Responsive Due Diligence platform.



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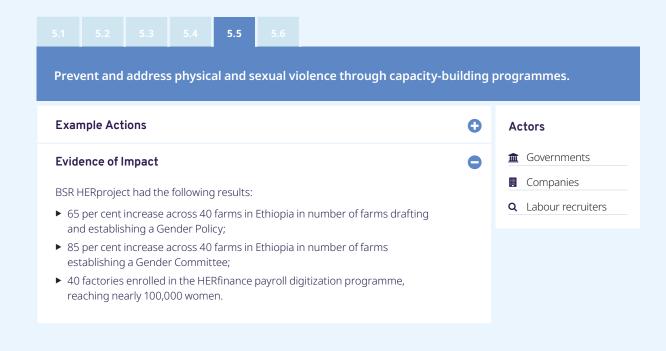






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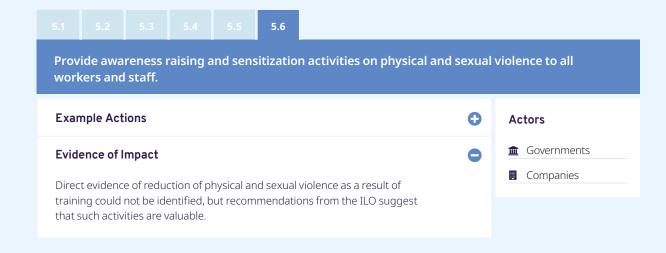


[☐] Training guidance is highlighted in the ILO report on a<u>ction against sexual harassment at work in Asia</u> and the Pacific; see also Organizing women migrant workers: Manual for trade unionists in ASEAN.



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oolbox 2: Fair Recruitment



6.1

Train and/or brief workers to recognize intimidation and build an environment in which they feel confident to report it. As practices related to worker intimidation can often be hidden and difficult to identify, spending time talking to workers in a confidential environment, and through various social dialogue channels to understand whether any intimidation is taking place is most likely to support effective identification. Where intimidation practices are identified, take disciplinary action against the relevant perpetrators and ensure workers are protected from further harm.





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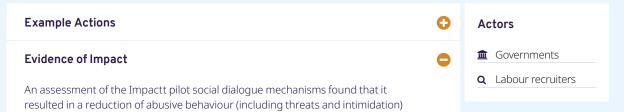
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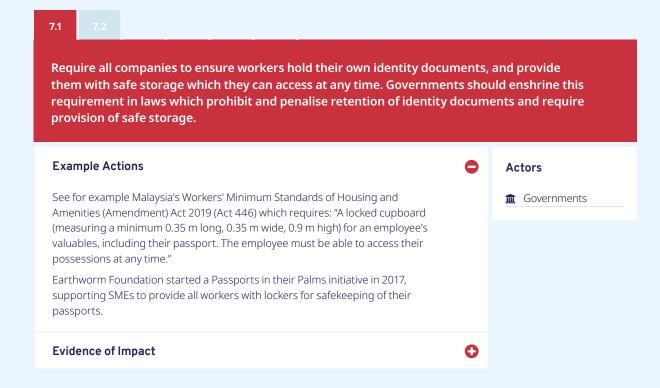


from supervisors across numerous sites. Workers believe this is largely because those who had been isolated now have direct channels to report to



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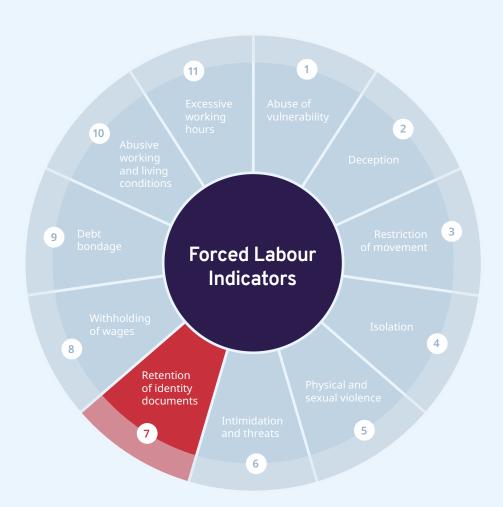






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Require all companies to ensure workers hold their own identity documents, and provide them with safe storage which they can access at any time. Governments should enshrine this requirement in laws which prohibit and penalise retention of identity documents and require provision of safe storage.

Example Actions

Actors

Evidence of Impact

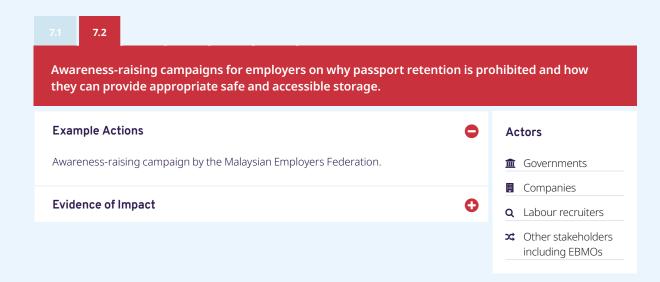
Anecdotally, workers report feeling greater peace of mind, more engagement and less discrimination.

Evidence across several sources suggests that when passports are returned, workers feel safer and freer. Although employers fear that workers will run away once their passports are returned, in practice the number of workers that run away is very small, even where effective remediation programmes are not yet in place. Workers provided with a secure locker are much happier to keep these documents.



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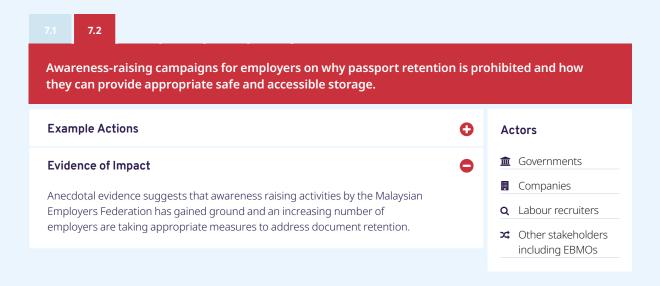






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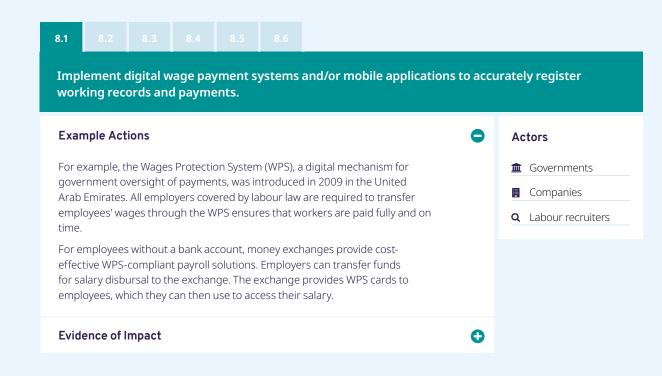






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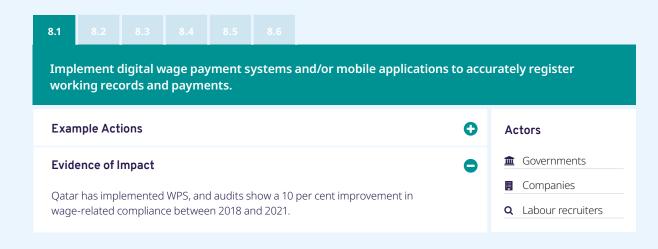






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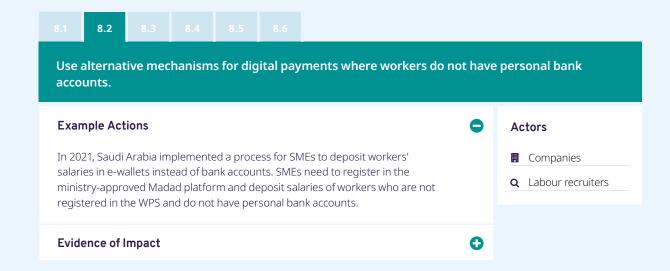






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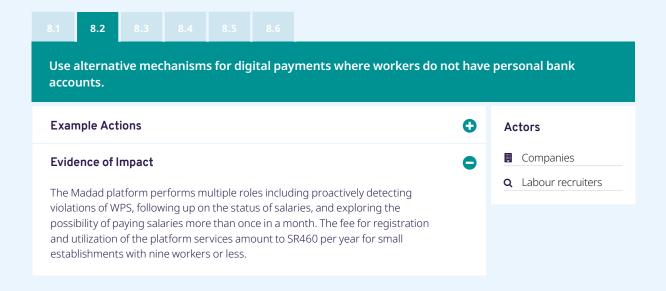






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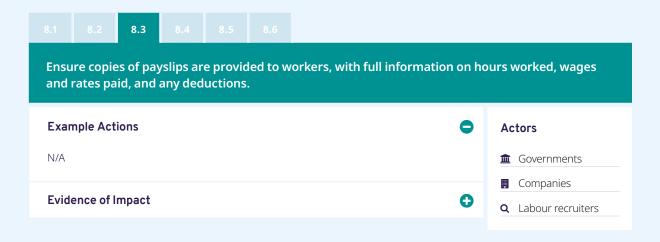






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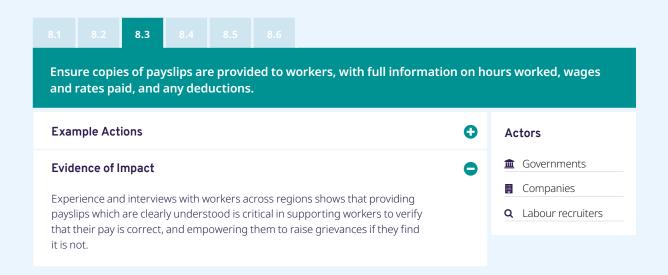






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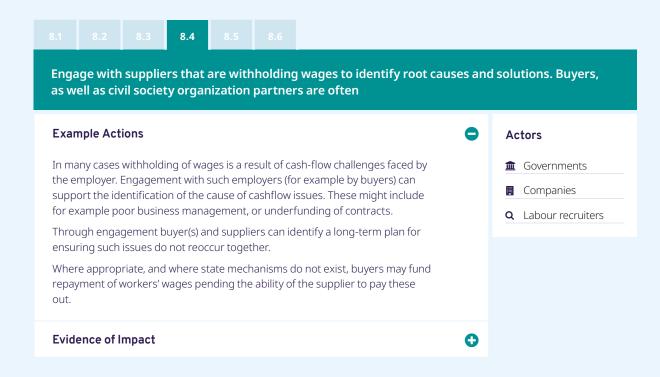






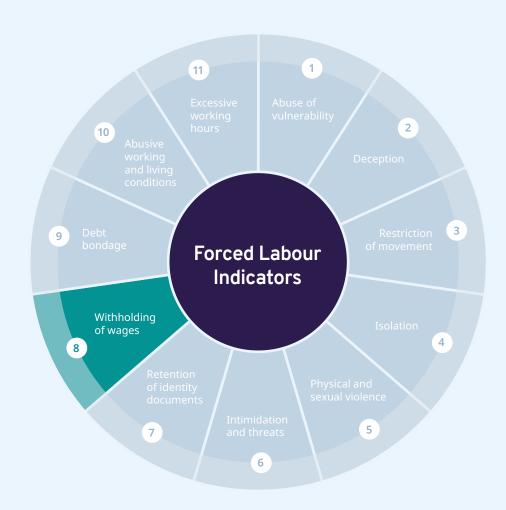
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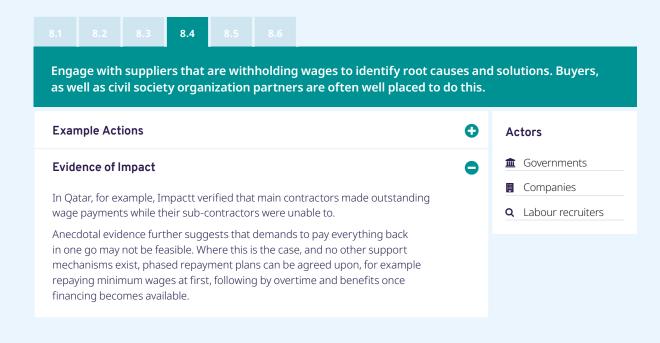






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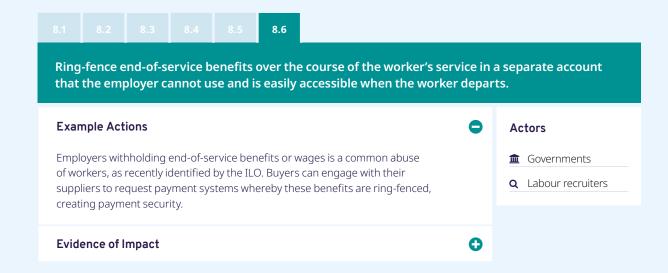






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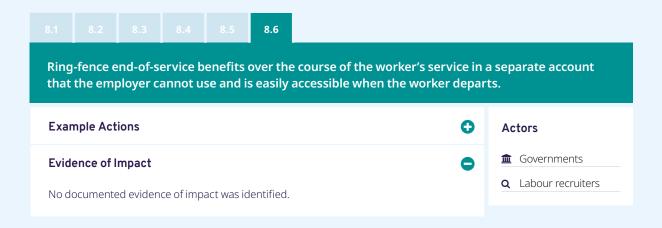






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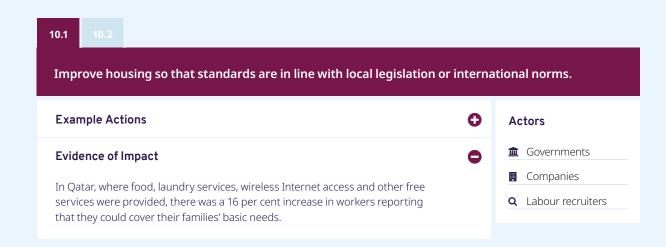
See ILO on workers' housing.

See "Annual External Compliance Report of the Supreme Committee for Delivery and Legacy's Workers' Welfare Standards", February 2020 (p. 32)



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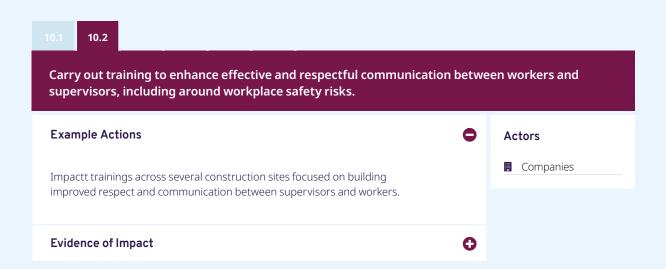
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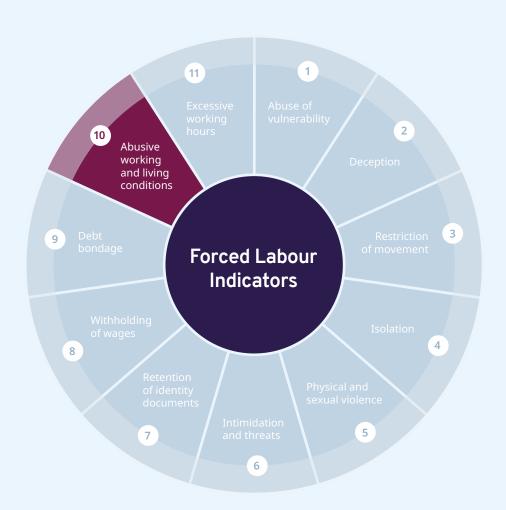
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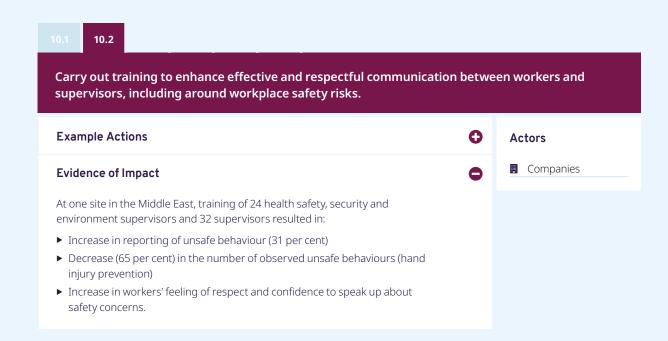






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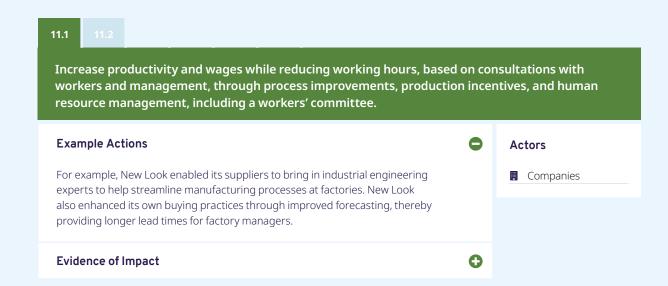






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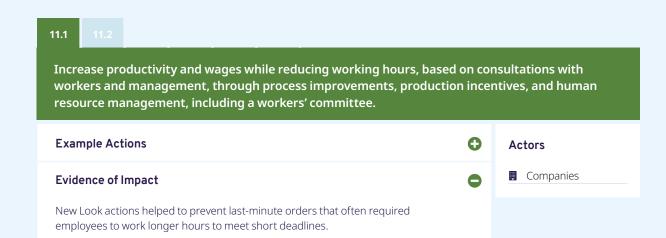






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In turn, this enabled the factories to better manage production. After

consultations with factory workers, Bangladeshi suppliers also introduced benefits packages to workers – including measures such as additional medical

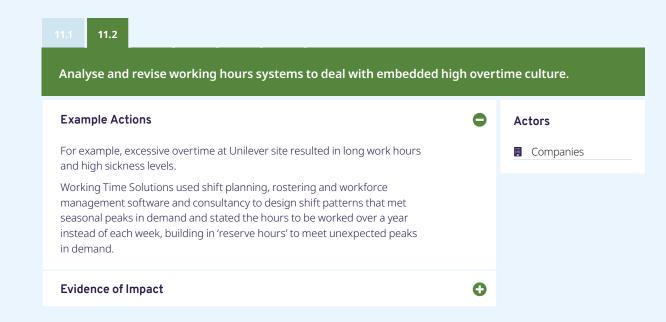
care, childcare facilities, a matching provident fund, better quality meals, bonuses for improved attendances and a production incentive scheme. The direct benefits for the Bangladeshi suppliers were greater efficiency and

productivity, reduced absenteeism and reduced staff turnover.



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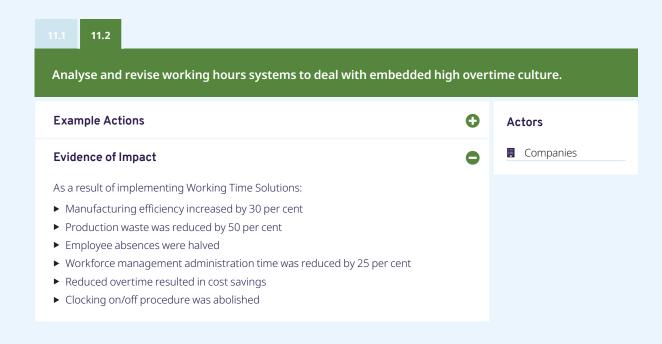






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Toolbox 1: Forced Labour

Toolbox 2: Fair Recruitment



Toolbox 2

This toolbox focusses the two indicators generally associated with recruitment, debt bondage and deception, and proposes a broad range of actions to address unfair recruitment practices.

Migrant workers are more likely to be in forced labour than non-migrant workers. Migrant workers are often found in situations of debt bondage as a result of worker-borne recruitment fees and related costs and deception typically concerns the terms and conditions of their employment.

Since the majority of fair recruitment pilots take a systems-based approach, including various combinations of actions, it is challenging to point to the specific impacts of any single action taken. Instead, therefore, toolbox 2 presents a range of actions that can be combined to effectively address systemic unfair recruitment practices.



Toolbox 1: Forced Labour



Company policies and procedures	0
Strengthen due diligence	•
Establish contracts or service-level agreements with recruitment business partners	0
Provide candidates with clear information on the recruitment process and their prospective employment	•
Provide access to grievance mechanisms during recruitment	0
Remediate debt bondage caused by worker-paid recruitment fees	0



Toolbox 1: Forced Labou

Toolbox 2: Fair Recruitment



Company policies and procedures

Actors

Companies

Suppliers

Q Labour recruiters

Example Actions

Adopt a fair recruitment (including a zero recruitment fees and related costs) policy which is aligned to the ILO General Principles and Operational Guidelines for Fair Recruitment and includes clear guidelines for implementation. The policy should be communicated externally via guidelines and other means, including contracts to all prospective and current business partners and relevant stakeholders. It should clearly stipulate that workers do not pay recruitment fees pre-, during or post-employment.

ILO, Promising Practices: Zero Recruitment Fee Policy for (Migrant) Workers in Jordan and Mexico: Fair Recruitment Practice by Recruitment Agency adapted to COVID-19.

Strengthen due diligence

Establish contracts or service-level agreements with recruitment business partners

Provide candidates with clear information on the recruitment process and their prospective employment

Provide access to grievance mechanisms during recruitment

Remediate debt bondage caused by worker-paid recruitment fees



Toolbox 1: Forced Labour



Company policies and procedures	C
Strengthen due diligence	c
Ex. 1 Ex. 2 Ex. 3 Ex. 4 Ex. 5 Ex. 6 Ex. 7	
Example Actions	Actors
Build a transparent overview of all actors involved in the recruitment of workers.	Companies
The first step is mapping all actors involved in the supply chain (e.g. labour recruiters in destination and origin country, sub-agents). For companies and labour recruiters, this can	Suppliers
include requiring business partners to provide a list of all labour recruiter or sub-agents involved in the process (and evidence that they are legally registered businesses).	Q Labour recruiters
 See Ellen Zimiles, Alma Angotti, Tim Mueller and Balki Aydin, "Using Technology to Battle Forced Labor in Supply Chain", Guidehouse (2020). Tools such as <u>Diginex's LUMEN tool.</u> 	
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trengther	n due di	ligence	e												
Ex. 1	Ex. 2														
Exampl	le Actio	ns											Acto	rs	
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Responsil	ble Busine	ess Allian	<u>ce</u> provisi	on of traini	ing and too	ols to supp	port r	memb	ers to	identif	fy and add	ress risks			
stablish c	contract	s or se	rvice-le	vel agre	ements v	with red	cruit	mer	nt bus	sines	s partne	rs			•
rovide ca	ndidate	s with	clear in	formatio	on on the	e recrui	tme	nt pı	roces	s and	d their p	rospec	tive empl	oyment	(
				hanieme	s durina	recruiti	men	ıt							6
rovide ac	cess to	grievar	nce mec	ilailisili.	o aarmig										



Toolbox 1: Forced Labour



trengthen due diligence	
trengthen due diligence	•
Ex. 1 Ex. 2 Ex. 3 Ex. 4 Ex. 5 Ex. 6 Ex. 7	
Example Actions Evidence of Impact	Actors
Support company, labour recruiter and sub-agent capacity-building. Providing capacity-	Companies
building support to companies and labour recruiters based on gaps identified during human rights assessments is critical to achieving long-term improvements.	Suppliers
ILO Promising Practices: Piloting Fair Recruitment From Bangladesh To Qatar In The Construction Sector	Q Labour recruiters
ILO Promising Practices: Piloting Fair Recruitment From Bangladesh To Qatar In The Construction Sector stablish contracts or service-level agreements with recruitment business partners	
	•
stablish contracts or service-level agreements with recruitment business partners	•



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trengthen due diligence	c
Ex. 1 Ex. 2 Ex. 3 Ex. 4 Ex. 5 Ex. 6 Ex. 7	
Example Actions <u>Evidence of Impact</u>	Actors
A pilot by ILO showed that technical support provided to labour recruiter and sub-contractor	Companies
management and staff regarding the implementation of a fair recruitment system led to a 92 per cent reduction in the average costs of worker-paid recruitment fees.	Suppliers
ILO Promising Practices: Piloting Fair Recruitment From Bangladesh To Qatar In The Construction Sector	Q Labour recruiters
ILO Promising Practices: Piloting Fair Recruitment From Bangladesh To Qatar In The Construction Sector Establish contracts or service-level agreements with recruitment business partners	
	G
stablish contracts or service-level agreements with recruitment business partners	G



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engthen due diligence	•
x. 1 Ex. 2 Ex. 3 Ex. 4 Ex. 5 Ex. 6 Ex. 7	
Example Actions Evidence of Impact	Actors
Increase direct involvement and closely monitor every step of the recruitment process.	Companies
Send human resources and technical teams to recruitment drives to monitor partners'	Suppliers
compliance with company policies and expectations, communicate directly with applicants	
about the absence of recruitment fees, and review and participate directly in recruitment	Q Labour recruiters
interviews and trade tests. Where companies do not have capacity to do this, partnerships	Q Labour recruiters
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	Q Labour recruiters
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Toolbox 1: Forced Labour



Company policies and procedures	
Strengthen due diligence	•
Ex. 1 Ex. 2 Ex. 3 Ex. 4 Ex. 5 Ex. 6 Ex. 7	
Example Actions <u>Evidence of Impact</u>	Actors
Supplier companies noted this was particularly effective.	Companies
	Suppliers
	Q Labour recruiters
establish contracts or service-level agreements with recruitment business po	
establish contracts or service-level agreements with recruitment business porovide candidates with clear information on the recruitment process and the provide access to grievance mechanisms during recruitment	



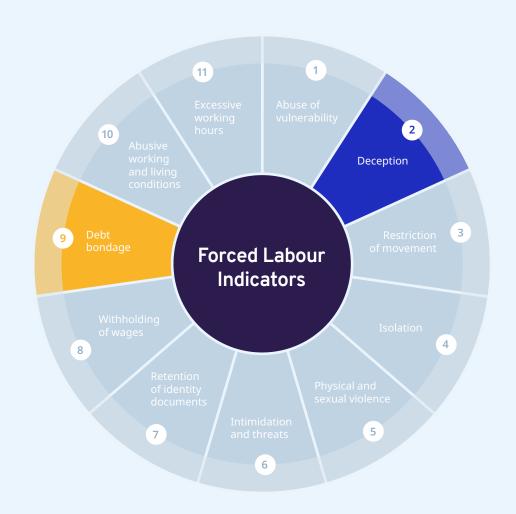
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ompany policies and procedures		0
rengthen due diligence		•
Ex. 1 Ex. 2 Ex. 3 Ex. 4 Ex. 5 Ex. 6 Ex. 7		
Example Actions Evidence of Impact	Actors	
Develop third-party independent, human rights based monitoring of recruitment within communities of origin. Partnerships with civil society, community or faith-based organizations in migrant workers' home countries can be an effective means of monitoring the recruitment process and providing a dedicated grievance mechanism pre-departure, especially where companies or suppliers are not able to dedicate resources on the ground themselves. Involvement of such organizations, where trusted by migrants, increases the likelihood that exploitation will be reported.	CompaniesSuppliersLabour recrui	ters
See the report of the Ethical Recruitment pilot Etablish contracts or service-level agreements with recruitment business partners		0
rovide candidates with clear information on the recruitment process and their prospect	ive employment	0
ovide access to grievance mechanisms during recruitment		0



Toolbox 1: Forced Labour



Company policies and procedures	•
trengthen due diligence	•
Ex. 1	
Example Actions <u>Evidence of Impact</u>	Actors
Thai Union engaged with Migrant Workers Rights Network, a membership-based civil society organization for migrant workers from Myanmar.	Companies Suppliers Labour recruiters
See the report of the Ethical Recruitment pilot	
See the report of the Ethical Recruitment pilot	
See the report of the Ethical Recruitment pilot Stablish contracts or service-level agreements with recruitment business partners	•
stablish contracts or service-level agreements with recruitment business partners	



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engthen due diligence	
x. 1 Ex. 2 Ex. 3 Ex. 4 Ex. 5 Ex. 6 Ex. 7	
Example Actions	Actors
Require disclosure of recruitment partners and key practices.	Companies
Request disclosure of names and licenses of all affiliated labour recruiters, agents and subagents to increase transparency.	Suppliers
Suppliers may request labour recruiter or sub-agent partners to share all job adverts used to promote jobs and check these to ensure correct information is provided.	Q Labour recruiters
ablish contracts or service-level agreements with recruitment business partners	(
vide candidates with clear information on the recruitment process and their prospec	tive employment
vide access to grievance mechanisms during recruitment	•



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ompany policies and procedures	•
rengthen due diligence	c
Ex. 1 Ex. 2 Ex. 3 Ex. 4 Ex. 5 Ex. 6 Ex. 7	
Example Actions Evidence of Impact	Actors
Interview workers on arrival and post-arrival (within 3-6 months) in a safe and confidential	Companies
environment, to provide them the opportunity to disclose details around any recruitment fees and costs paid, and/or any intimidation faced.	Suppliers
Since companies rarely achieve "zero recruitment fees" within one recruitment cycle, such	Q Labour recruiters
interviews provide valuable insights which can improve overall engagement with labour recruiter partners.	
stablish contracts or service-level agreements with recruitment business partners	G
rovide candidates with clear information on the recruitment process and their prospect	ive employment G
·	
rovide access to grievance mechanisms during recruitment	C



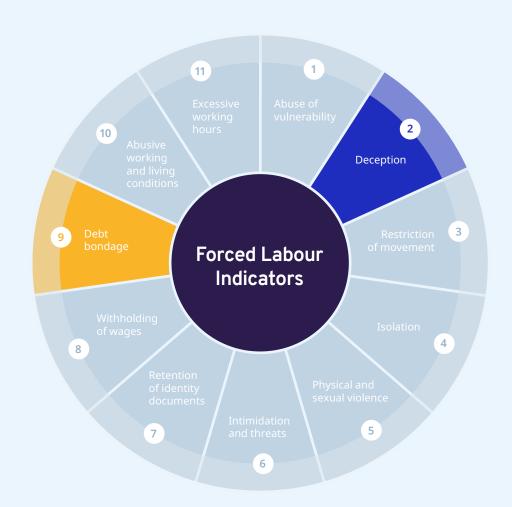
Toolbox 1: Forced Labour



ompany policies and procedures		C
rengthen due diligence		
Ex. 1		
Example Actions <u>Evidence of Impact</u>	Actors	
Impactt experience shows that many workers do not feel comfortable disclosing fees paid when they first arrive, for fear of losing their job. Clients that carried out post-arrival interviews	Companies	
after several months found that workers felt more secure and were more likely to open up.	Suppliers	
	Q Labour recrui	+050
	C Labour recrui	ters
tablish contracts or service-level agreements with recruitment business partners	C Labour Fector	ters
tablish contracts or service-level agreements with recruitment business partners ovide candidates with clear information on the recruitment process and their prospect		
<u> </u>		ters



Toolbox 1: Forced Labour



trengthen due diligence	
stablish contracts or service-level agreements with recruitment business partners	s •
Ex. 1 Ex. 2 Ex. 3 Ex. 4	
Example Actions	Actors
Suppliers may contract directly with source country labour recruiters where	Companies
possible. Eliminate use of sub-agents or intermediaries to reduce the number of actors involved.	Suppliers
and the disc of sub-discrete of intermediaties to reduce the name of detors involved.	Q Labour recruiters
See ILO Promising Practices: Nepal – Jordan Corridor Fair Recruitment Pilot	
rovide candidates with clear information on the recruitment process and their pro	ospective employment
Provide access to grievance mechanisms during recruitment	•



Toolbox 1: Forced Labour



cablish contracts or service-level agreements with recruitment business partner	rs
Example Actions Evidence of Impact Establish service-level agreements with suppliers, labour recruiters and sub-agents which clearly communicate that the costs of recruitment are covered by the company and that workers should not pay fees as part of the recruitment process.	Actors Companies Suppliers Labour recruiters
ovide candidates with clear information on the recruitment process and their provide access to grievance mechanisms during recruitment	ospective employment



Toolbox 1: Forced Labour



Strengthen due diligence	
stablish contracts or service-level agreements with recruitment business partners	C
Example Actions Evidence of Impact Impactt experience suggests that revision of contracts has significantly contributed to the reduction of fees and other exploitative practices.	Actors Companies Suppliers Labour recruiters
Provide candidates with clear information on the recruitment process and their prospec	tive employment G



Toolbox 1: Forced Labour



trengthen due diligence	•
stablish contracts or service-level agreements with recruitment business partners	•
Ex. 1 Ex. 2 Ex. 3 Ex. 4	
Example Actions Evidence of Impact	Actors
Engage with labour recruiters and/or sub-agents to understand their costs and profit margin in detail and pay agents sufficient service fees (administration and/or profit margins) to reduce risk of fee-charging to workers.	Companies
	Suppliers
	Q Labour recruiters
See <u>VINCI/QDVC</u>	
rovide candidates with clear information on the recruitment process and their prospe	ective employment
	•
rovide access to grievance mechanisms during recruitment	•



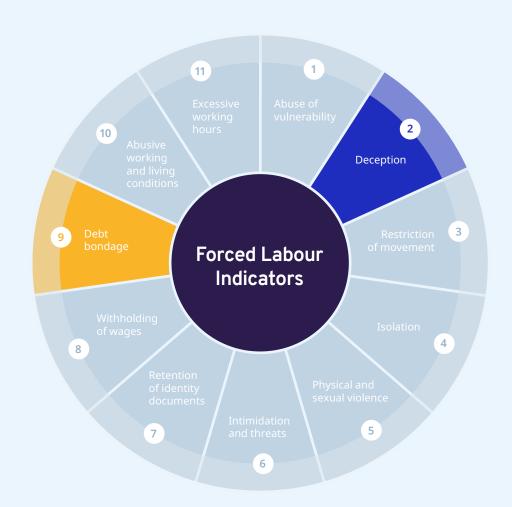
Toolbox 1: Forced Labour



trengthen due diligence	
stablish contracts or service-level agreements with recruitment business partner	rs
Ex. 1 Ex. 2 Ex. 3 Ex. 4	
Example Actions <u>Evidence of Impact</u>	Actors
For example VINCI/QDVC financial analysis justified including the cost of workers'	Companies
resignation and/or early repatriation in a trusted partner's service fee.	Suppliers
See <u>VINCI/QDVC</u>	Labour recruiters
rovide candidates with clear information on the recruitment process and their pro	ospective employment
rovide access to grievance mechanisms during recruitment	•



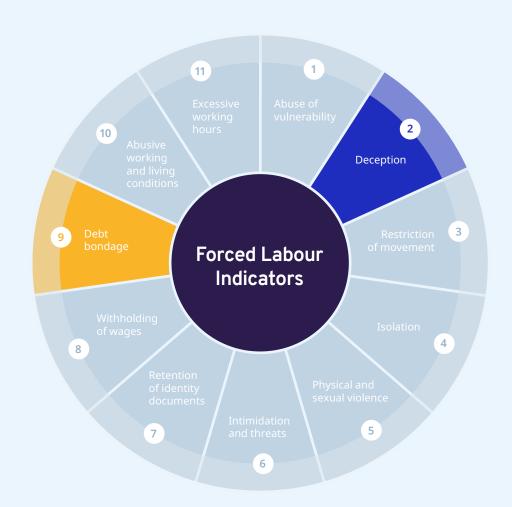
Toolbox 1: Forced Labour



rengthen due diligence	
tablish contracts or service-level agreements with recruitment business partners	•
Ex. 1 Ex. 2 Ex. 3 Ex. 4	
Example Actions	Actors
Pay service fees to labour recruiters up front to reduce risk of fee charging to workers – as all costs are borne by the recruitment agency prior to the candidates starting work.	Companies
	Suppliers
	Q Labour recruiters
ovide candidates with clear information on the recruitment process and their prospe	ective employment
ovide access to grievance mechanisms during recruitment	
emediate debt bondage caused by worker-paid recruitment fees	



Toolbox 1: Forced Labour



trengthen due diligence	
stablish contracts or service-level agreements with recruitment business partners	
rovide candidates with clear information on the recruitment process and their pros	pective employment
Example Actions	Actors
Raise migrant workers' awareness of their right to fair recruitment through community engagement.	
See <u>ILO Promising Practices: Raising Pakistani migrant workers' awareness of their right to fair recruitment.</u>	Civil society organizations
rovide access to grievance mechanisms during recruitment	



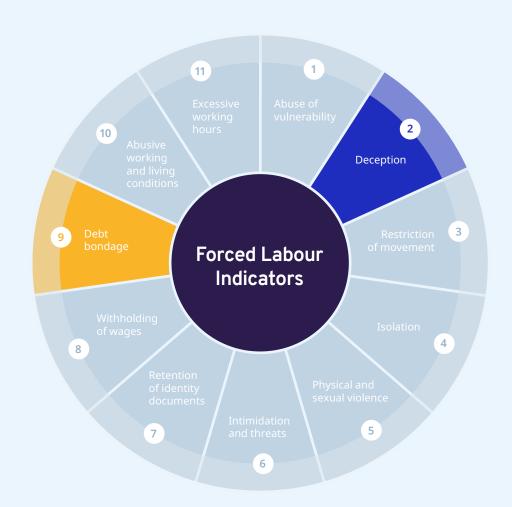
Toolbox 1: Forced Labour



Company policies and procedures	C
Strengthen due diligence	C
Establish contracts or service-level agreements with recruitment business partners	G
Provide candidates with clear information on the recruitment process and their prospe	ctive employment C
Example Actions Evidence of Impact Raise migrant workers' awareness of their rights and how to seek support both preand post-arrival by introducing mandatory orientation programmes.	Actors Governments Companies
Mandatory post-arrival orientation can help to raise awareness of workers' rights, cultural information and access to grievance mechanisms, however, the quality of programmes must be aligned to ensure effectiveness.	Q Labour recruiters
See Government of Singapore Settling-in Programme.	
Provide access to grievance mechanisms during recruitment	C



Toolbox 1: Forced Labour



Strengthen due diligence	•
Establish contracts or service-level agreements with recruitment business partners	(
Provide candidates with clear information on the recruitment process and their prosp	pective employment
Ex. 1 Ex. 2 Ex. 3 Ex. 4	
Example Actions <u>Evidence of Impact</u>	Actors
For example, the Government of Singapore only issued work permits to migrant workers	
who completed mandatory one-day orientation within two weeks of arrival.	Companies
See Government of Singapore Settling-in Programme.	Q Labour recruiters
Provide access to grievance mechanisms during recruitment	



Toolbox 1: Forced Labour



ompany policies and procedures	•
trengthen due diligence	C
stablish contracts or service-level agreements with recruitment business partners	C
rovide candidates with clear information on the recruitment process and their prospect	tive employment
Ex. 1 Ex. 2 Ex. 3 Ex. 4	
Example Actions	Actors
Provide clear communication to workers on recruitment and employment:	Companies
► Prepare flyers for candidates which show timelines of all stages in the recruitment process.	Suppliers
► Improve offer letters provided to workers by labour recruiters, and train labour recruiters and sub-agents on how they should communicate key terms and conditions with workers.	Q Labour recruiters
► Ensure that written contracts of employment are provided to workers, and that these are	
transparent and understood. Prevent contract substitution by increasing transparency of recruitment and employment processes, including through use of technology solutions.	
Ellen Zimiles, Alma Angotti, Tim Mueller and Balki Aydin, <u>"Using Technology to Battle Forced Labor in Supply Chain"</u> , Guidehouse (2020). Examples of technology solutions include <u>eMin</u> (blockchain), or Diginex's <u>LUMEN</u> tool.	
rovide access to grievance mechanisms during recruitment	C



Toolbox 1: Forced Labour



trengthen due diligence	G
stablish contracts or service-level agreements with recruitment business partners	6
rovide candidates with clear information on the recruitment process and their prosp	ective employment
Ex. 1	
Example Actions	Actors
Maintain involvement with workers after recruitment is completed, to provide them	Suppliers
with opportunities to disclose the payment of fees, if applicable.	Q Labour recruiters
rovide access to grievance mechanisms during recruitment	•



Toolbox 1: Forced Labour



Strengthen due diligence	
Establish contracts or service-level agreements with recruitment business partners Provide candidates with clear information on the recruitment process and their prospective employment	
Example Actions Evidence of Impact	Actors
Provide access to a third-party helpline to all candidates during their journey, and ensure that they know to report any fee payment requests recruitment-related exploitation to the helpline.	E companies
During recruitment drives, some companies provide a number that lead designated contact or human resources. Candidates were encouraged to prove it works.	



Toolbox 1: Forced Labour



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ment Actors ision of such a helpline (either on of fee-charging and other Suppliers	trengthen due diligence	
ision of such a helpline (either on of fee-charging and other Actors Companies Suppliers	stablish contracts or service-level agreements with recruitment business partners	
Actors ision of such a helpline (either on of fee-charging and other Suppliers	rovide candidates with clear information on the recruitment process and their prosp	ective employment
ision of such a helpline (either on of fee-charging and other Suppliers	rovide access to grievance mechanisms during recruitment	
on of fee-charging and other Suppliers	Example Actions <u>Evidence of Impact</u>	Actors
Suppliers	Anecdotal evidence from companies suggests that the provision of such a helpline (either	Companies
Q Labour recruiters	by the company, or a third party) enables better identification of fee-charging and other exploitative practices, early on in the recruitment process	Suppliers
		Q Labour recruiters
		Q Labour rec



Toolbox 1: Forced Labour



Company policies and procedures	
Strengthen due diligence	
Establish contracts or service-level agreements with recruitment business partners	
Provide candidates with clear information on the recruitment process and their prospe	ective employment
Provide access to grievance mechanisms during recruitment	
Remediate debt bondage caused by worker-paid recruitment fees	
Remediate debt bondage caused by worker-paid recruitment fees Example Actions Evidence of Impact	Actors
Example Actions Evidence of Impact Reimburse recruitment fees and related costs to all affected workers. The repayment	Actors Companies
Example Actions Evidence of Impact	1.000.0



Toolbox 1: Forced Labour



ompany policies a	nu procedures	
trengthen due dili	gence	G
stablish contracts	or service-level agreements with recruitment business partners	C
Provide candidates	with clear information on the recruitment process and their prospe	ctive employment 🕒
rovide access to g	rievance mechanisms during recruitment	0
temediate debt boi	ndage caused by worker-paid recruitment fees	e
Example Actions	Evidence of Impact	Actors
	Evidence of Impact pactt remediation programmes shows that workers felt:	Actors Companies
Evidence from Imp		1.00010
Evidence from Imp ▶ Able to repay ou better future.	pactt remediation programmes shows that workers felt:	Companies