

Cocoa Supplier Training on Forced Labour

Lesson 7: Coordination and Collaboration with Stakeholders

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To help participants learn the importance of collaboration and coordination in the fight against forced labour

Community monitors cannot combat forced labour alone



A comprehensive and coordinated approach to address forced labour

Cocoa suppliers cannot combat forced labour alone and must forge alliances with a broad range of organizations that play a role in eliminating forced labour.

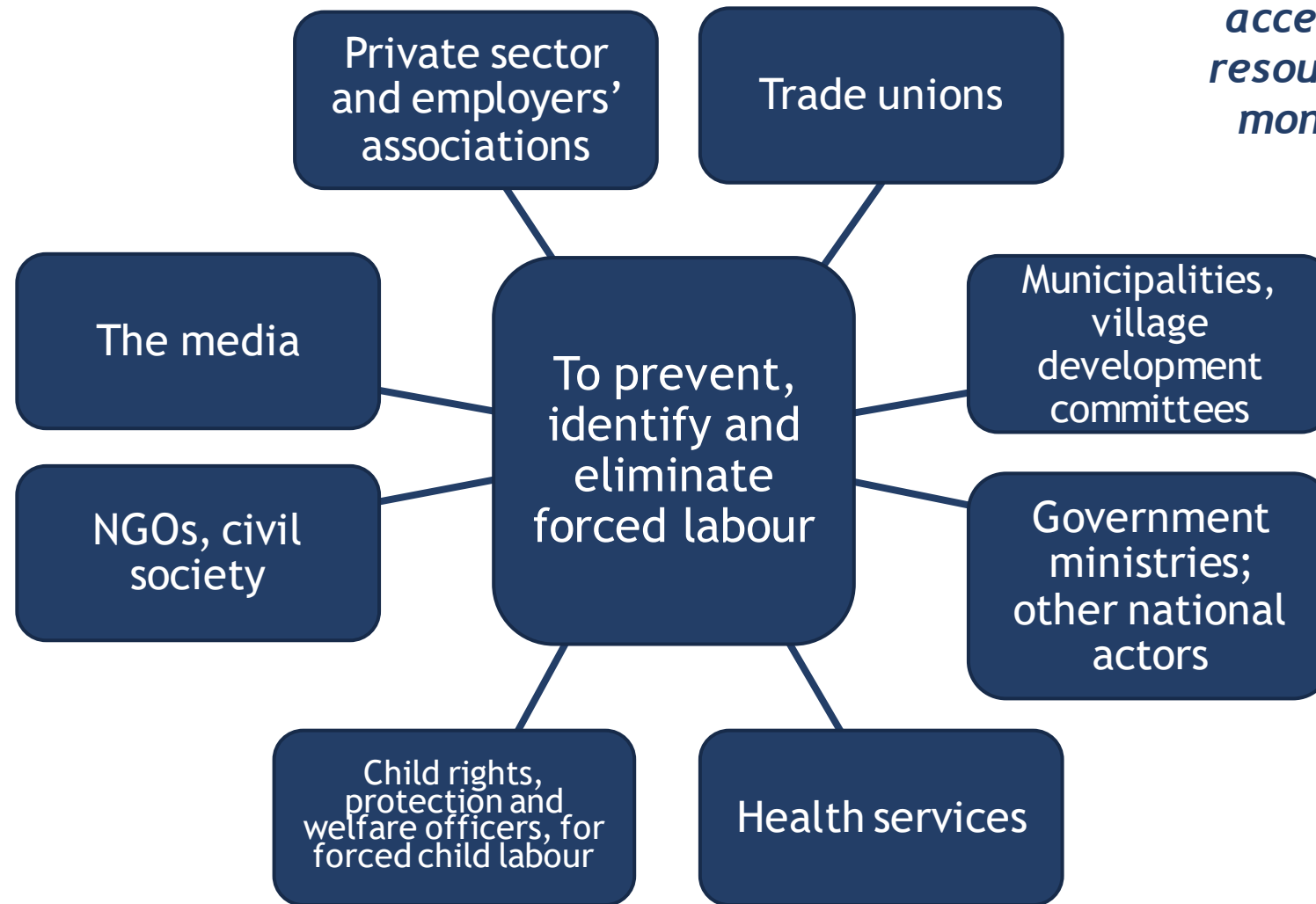


To succeed, agencies must share information and coordinate their activities.

For example, labour conditions in cocoa production intersect with, among other topics:

- ▶ social security
- ▶ employment relations
- ▶ macroeconomic policy
- ▶ health and safety
- ▶ migration
- ▶ education

Potential collaborators



These groups may have access to information or resources that community monitors can leverage.

Possibilities for collaboration



Example of collaboration: FLIP Ghana TWG

Forced Labour Indicator Project's (FLIP) Technical Working Group (TWG) in Ghana to address forced labour

Includes representatives from:

- ▶ government ministries
- ▶ employer and employee organizations
- ▶ civil society

Activities include:

- ▶ members' progress updates on addressing forced labour
- ▶ information-sharing among the community of experts



Example of collaboration: FLIP Ghana TWG

TWG members include representatives from:

Ghana's Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations

Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection

General Agricultural Workers Union

Solidaridad West Africa

The International Labour Organization

The Minerals Commission

Ghana Free the Slaves

The International Cocoa Initiative

The Cocoa Research Institute of Ghana

The Ghana Cocoa Board

Ghana Employers' Association

The Ghana Police Service's Anti-trafficking Unit and Domestic Violence and Victim Support Unit



Example of collaboration: FLIP Ghana TWG

To date, the TWG has provided technical inputs for the implementation of the FLIP, including contributing to the project's online learning resources.



They also reviewed and verified sector field findings on forced labour before the findings were officially submitted to Ghana's Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations.



Some have worked with the FLIP team to train their institutions on the forced labour indicators.

Example of collaboration: ICI

The International Cocoa Initiative (ICI)

*"ICI...is a multi-stakeholder partnership advancing the elimination of child labour and forced labour, by uniting the forces of the cocoa and chocolate industry, civil society, farming communities, governments, international organizations and donors."**



Includes representatives from:

- ▶ cocoa and chocolate companies
- ▶ cocoa producer organizations and communities
- ▶ civil society organizations
- ▶ Governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana

ICI's 2021-2026 strategy** explicitly includes promotion of collaboration to increase alignment and accountability across stakeholders.

*<https://cocoainitiative.org/about-ici/about-us/>

**<https://cocoainitiative.org/knowledge-centre-post/ici-strategy-2021-2026/>

Example of collaboration: ICI

ICI activities include:*

- ▶ **Community level:**
 - ▶ awareness-raising
 - ▶ development of community action plans
 - ▶ work in the areas of education, health, water and sanitation and rural livelihoods
- ▶ **Supply chain level:**
 - ▶ Implementation of CLMRS
 - ▶ Training for supply chain actors
 - ▶ Engagement with certification schemes
- ▶ **National and international levels:**
 - ▶ Training and technical advising to governments and private sector
 - ▶ Data collection and development and dissemination of good practice guidance
 - ▶ Awareness-raising and public education



*<https://cocoainitiative.org/our-work/our-work/community-level/>



What are some examples of ways that community monitors in the field collaborate with stakeholders?

What can be done to improve collaboration?