Reducing Child Labor and Forced Labor: DOL's Toolkit for Responsible Businesses

REDUCING CHILD LABOR AND FORCED LABOR A Toolkit for RESPONSIBLE BUSINESSES In today's global marketplace, consumers have come to expect more from a business than just products. They expect good corporate cimentally, Clearly, thinking represent control and the rare materials they start from a-past of made by child labor and forced labors is businesses to an other reconstruction to recognize the composite of composite of composite of composite of composite of composite of composite descriptions and the responsibility. Reducing Child Labors and Torout Labors A Toolist for Responsible Studiesses is an other reconstruct on help businesses that a positive spep toward outsident field the and forced labor in the construction through effective social compliance system.

Steps to a Social Compliance System

In December 2012, DOL launched *Reducing Child Labor and Forced Labor: A Toolkit for Responsible Businesses*, available at http://www.dol.gov/ChildLaborBusinessToolkit, the first guide developed by the U.S. government to help businesses combat child labor and forced labor in their global supply chains. This toolkit responds to a mandate in the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act (TVPRA) of 2005 that DOL work with businesses to develop and disseminate business practices that have been effective in reducing child labor and forced labor.

This free, easy-to-use toolkit provides practical, step-by-step guidance on eight key elements of comprehensive social compliance programs. The toolkit is designed for companies that do not have social compliance systems in place, and for companies looking to strengthen their existing systems. The eight elements of the toolkit are:

Stakeholder Engagement Strategies that companies have found effective to identify their key stakeholders and engage them meaningfully on child and forced labor issues.

Assessment of Risks and Impacts/Due Diligence

Methods that companies have found effective to identify and track child or forced labor risks in supply chains.

3. Development of Standards

Examples of Code of Conduct provisions or other policies that aim to address specific child labor and forced labor challenges (e.g. migrant workers, subcontracting, homework).

Communication and Training on Standards

Examples of training and communication programs to raise awareness around child and forced labor among various stakeholder groups (e.g. suppliers, sub-tier suppliers, communities).

5 • Workplace Monitoring

Techniques that companies have found effective related to monitoring/auditing (e.g. age verification, auditor skills for interacting with children and victim populations, inclusion of labor brokers/recruiters in audits).

6 Remediation

Approaches that companies have found effective to respond to the immediate and more long-term needs of children and/or forced labor victims (e.g. approaches to working with families, provision of educational and other services).

Independent Review

Methods that companies have found effective to obtain an independent assessment of their efforts to combat child/forced labor.

8 Public Reporting

Formats and methods that companies have found useful for reporting on child and forced labor issues in industries, geographic areas and supply chains.