#### 4. ****What can we expect from tomorrow’s slavery?****

The report will consider current trends and dynamics in contemporary forms of slavery. We welcome concise inputs addressing:

* current prevalence estimates and patterns,
* modelling of risks and vulnerabilities, to better understand major risk factors for modern slavery, and
* analysis of how slavery is being impacted by major socioeconomic, technological and political developments, such as:
	+ - conflict trends,
		- labour market changes,
		- demographic developments,
		- climate change,
		- shifting gender norms,
		- any other relevant major social trends.

Please share your views on (1) major slavery risk factors, (2) oncoming risk-multipliers and (3) how you predict these will change what slavery will look like in the future.

Please also feel free to share relevant sources you think should be considered.

*One of the key trends in modern slavery risk factors* ***is the rise in global labour migration****. In 2015* [*the ILO estimated*](https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---dcomm/documents/publication/wcms_436343.pdf) *that 150 million people globally were migrant workers – and that figure was increasing. Labour migration is likely to continue to grow and become more complex, due to global issues (such as climate change) and national politics. Migrant workers are particularly vulnerable to modern slavery – they often pay large fees to obtain work, which may be very different to how it was sold to them, and find themselves in situations of debt bondage with no access to support or remedy.*

*A second trend is* ***the increasing presence of women in the workplace****. Gender is a key risk factor for modern slavery. Women are more likely to be in temporary, part-time or casual work. They may often have less awareness of their rights and less bargaining power. And they are more likely than men to be subject to sexual harassment and violence. (See ETI’s recent* [***Base Code Guidance: Gender Equality***](https://www.ethicaltrade.org/sites/default/files/shared_resources/Base%20code%20guidance%2C%20gender%20equality%2C%20Part%20A.pdf) *for more detail.) All of these factors make women more vulnerable to modern slavery.*

#### 5. ****Today’s anti-slavery.**** This section will take stock of the current anti-slavery movement and provide an overview of what we know about what works in tackling modern slavery at the national, regional and global level. The section will then analyse what this tells us about which aspects of tomorrow’s potential slavery might be tackled and/or prevented by today’s anti-slavery strategies, and which aspects may require new strategies.  Please share your views on (1) what is known about ‘what works’ in anti-slavery policy, programming and strategies, (2) whether contemporary anti-slavery efforts are organized in a way that reflects this understanding of effective strategies, and (3) what might need to be changed in anti-slavery efforts to better build on ‘what works’ and/or address gaps in our programming and strategies.  Again, please feel free to share relevant sources you think should be considered.

*What works in anti-slavery policy, programming and strategies*

* ***Multi-stakeholder initiatives*** *that bring together business, civil society, government and worker organisations have proven to be effective at addressing and resolving situations of modern slavery in global supply chains. Individually, actors – whether businesses, NGOs or governments – may struggle to bring about systemic change, but together they can collaborate to maximise their leverage and address the structural factors underlying and facilitating kinds of modern slavery.*
* ***Robust, properly enforced labour market regulation*** *ensures that (for example) child labour is prevented, debt bondage is not permitted, and minimum wage legislation is applied. Too often, modern slavery occurs in countries where the necessary legislation either does not exist or, more commonly, is not enforced. The risk factors that can lead to modern slavery – underpayment of wages, hazardous working conditions, cost undercutting leading to use of child labour – are allowed to flourish.*

*Contemporary efforts*

* *Contemporary anti-slavery efforts, whether from governments or civil society, are often predicated on* ***a ‘rescue and prosecute’ model*** *– rescue the victim and prosecute the criminal. While this is suitable for some cases of modern slavery, it may miss others – those that are less clear cut or in flux. It also fails to address the underlying structural factors that permit situations of modern slavery to occur – such as labour market regulation, poverty, lack of economic opportunity, migration law, and social norms (e.g. regarding child labour or women’s rights)*
* *We need* ***a more preventive, systemic approach*** *that unites the private sector, public sector, NGOs and worker organisations. An approach that supports victims of modern slavery while not returning them to a position of vulnerability.*

#### 6. ****Tomorrow’s anti-slavery.**** This section will explore how the anti-slavery movement can adapt to effectively tackle current and future drivers of modern slavery, including new technologies, methods and partnerships.    Please share your views on the new methods and partnerships as well as technologies and tools, including potential risks, that are emerging that could help tackle tomorrow’s slavery, today.  Once again, please share relevant sources you think should be considered.

*Methods*

* ***Public sector procurement****: an emerging trend in anti-slavery work is the leveraging of government money (trillions of dollars globally) to mitigate the risk of modern slavery in global supply chains. By developing robust procurement rules and processes, national and local governments can ensure that they are conducting appropriate due diligence and that they are supporting their suppliers to improve conditions in their supply chains.*
* ***Continuing Transparency in Supply Chains legislation:*** *following the UK’s example (in Section 54 of the Modern Slavery Act 2015), several other jurisdictions are now adopting Transparency in Supply Chains legislation (e.g. Australia’s new Modern Slavery Act or France’s Duty of Vigilance law). These new pieces of legislation are beginning to create a global expectation of appropriate human rights due diligence from all big businesses, which in turn will help to address modern slavery occurring within supply chains.*

*Technology*

* *There are an increasing number of new technologies designed to enable* ***supply chain transparency and traceability****. While the benefits and reliability of these technologies are still to be determined, it seems likely that this will become a focus of future anti-slavery efforts.*
* *There are also increasing numbers of* ***‘worker voice’ apps and platforms****. These all perform different functions, and not many are owned or designed by the workers they claim to support, but if harnessed correctly these technologies can support workers to organise, access support and obtain remedy where they have suffered labour abuses*
* *A third kind of technology is that devoted to* ***mapping supply chain risks*** *(e.g. the US State Department’s* [*Responsible Sourcing Tool*](https://www.responsiblesourcingtool.org/)*); these can help businesses and governments to understand where the risks of modern slavery are in their sourcing or procurement activities, and to respond accordingly, but to be effective such tools need to be founded on robust data.*