

Tool 3: A List of Multi-Brand and Multi-Stakeholder Initiatives

Better Cotton Initiative

<http://bettercotton.org>

The Better Cotton Initiative (BCI) is a multi-stakeholder group comprised of international brands and NGOs that aims to improve cotton-growing conditions through a product certification program. Currently, certification covers the harvest through gin stages. Certification standards include both environmental and social indicators, including a prohibition of forced labor, child labor and trafficking in the supply chain.

Business Social Compliance Initiative

<http://www.bsci-intl.org>

The Business Social Compliance Initiative (BSCI) includes over 600 companies that utilize BSCI's common Code of Conduct, which prohibits child and forced labor. The BSCI provides companies with practical management, auditing tools and guidelines to implement the BSCI Code and monitor improvements of working conditions in the supply chain. Member companies are required to show improvement on 3.5 and 5.5 year cycles.

Business for Social Responsibility

<http://www.bsr.org>

<http://migrationlinkages.bsr.org/>

Business for Social Responsibility (BSR) provides global member companies with consulting and research on issues such as environment, human rights, economic development, and governance. BSR's Migration Linkages program aims to help companies address issues affecting international migrants in supply chains at local, regional and global levels. BSR recently developed a Migrant Worker Management Toolkit and a Good Practice Guide on Global Migration.

Electronics Industry Citizenship Coalition

<http://www.eicc.info>

The Electronics Industry Citizenship Coalition (EICC) has published an industry code of conduct for companies in the global electronics and ICT supply chains to improve working and environmental conditions and promote ethical business practices. The Code of Conduct provides guidelines for performance and compliance with key CSR policies, including labor issues. EICC provides tools to audit compliance with the code, and helps companies report on progress.

End Human Trafficking Now! Campaign

<http://www.endhumantraffickingnow.com>

<http://www.microsoft.com/middleeast/humantrafficking/default.aspx>

End Human Trafficking Now! partners with the business community to eliminate human trafficking worldwide. It assists businesses in implementing internal and external programs to reduce human trafficking and has worked closely with Microsoft and the UN Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking (UN.GIFT) to develop an eLearning tool to increase business awareness of the issue.

Ethical Trading Initiative

<http://www.ethicaltrade.org/about-eti>

The Ethical Trading Initiative (ETI) is an alliance of companies, trade unions and civil society organizations. All corporate members of ETI agree to adopt the ETI Base Code of Labor Practice which is based on the standards of the International Labor Organization (ILO). ETI provides members with access to round tables for knowledge sharing, as well as trainings and tools.

Fair Labor Association

<http://www.fairlabor.org/fla>

The Fair Labor Association (FLA) is an effort by companies, colleges, universities, and civil society organizations to improve working conditions in supply chain factories. The FLA has developed a Workplace Code of Conduct, based on ILO standards, and created a practical monitoring, remediation and verification process to achieve those standards. The FLA is a brand accountability system that places the onus on companies to voluntarily achieve the FLA's labor standards in the factories that manufacture their products. Universities affiliated with the FLA ensure that the licensees supplying their licensed products manufacture or source those products from factories in which workers' rights are protected.

Fair Wear Foundation

<http://fairwear.org>

Fair Wear Foundation (FWF) is an international verification initiative focusing on labor standards in the garment sector. Governed by labor unions, NGOs and business associations, FWF verifies that its member companies implement the FWF Code of Labor Practices in their supply chains through process audits and verification.

Forest Stewardship Council

<http://www.fsc.org>

The Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) is a multi-stakeholder organization that promotes responsible management of the world's forests through standard setting and independent certification and labeling of forest products. Forest Management (FM) certification requires that, in addition to compliance with national legislation and environmental guidelines, forest management protects against forced labor.

Global Reporting Initiative

<http://www.globalreporting.org/AboutGRI/WhatIsGRI>

The Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) is a multi-stakeholder network involving business, civil society, labor, academic and professional institutions that publishes a corporate social responsibility reporting framework for companies. Its aim is to mainstream transparency on environmental and social issues in supply chains. The framework sets out indicators that brands can use to measure and report their economic, environmental, and social performance – including indicators for measuring forced labor in the supply chain.

Global Social Compliance Program

<http://www.gscpnet.com>

The Global Social Compliance Program (GSCP) is a business driven coalition that aims to improve the sustainability of the supply base through efforts to develop a shared global approach. The GSCP's objective is to develop a collaborative approach to remediation by taking the focus off compliance audits and concentrating efforts and resources on capacity building. To meet this goal the GSCP offers members knowledge sharing platforms and best practices, as well as reference tools and process guides.

International Cocoa Initiative

<http://www.cocoainitiative.org/en/about-us>

The International Cocoa Initiative (ICI) is a partnership of companies, labor unions and NGOs that works to prevent child and forced labor in the West African cocoa supply chain through programmatic activities such as sensitization, training, and other community level micro-projects, with a particular focus on education. While the ICI is primarily community centered, it also works with producer governments and advocates for effective legislation at the national level to address child labor, forced labor and human trafficking.

Institute for Human Rights in Business

<http://www.institutehrb.org>

The Institute for Human Rights and Business (IHRB) facilitates dialogue and provides analysis on issues relating to the role of business in human rights. Current research and dialogue includes a focus on strengthening protections for migrant workers in supply chains. IHRB works directly with business leaders, government officials and others to evaluate the effectiveness of current policies, operational practices and multi-stakeholder initiatives relevant to human rights. Its focus on protections for migrant workers includes a series of Roundtables for Collective Action that bring together brands, suppliers and recruitment agencies to identify key risk areas and principles of good practice.

International Confederation of Private Employment Agencies

<http://www.ciett.org>

The International Confederation of Private Employment Agencies (Ciett) works to promote the interests of the temporary agency work sector through promoting standards within the staffing industry. Ciett consists of 44 national federations of private employment agencies and seven of the largest staffing companies worldwide.

Kimberly Process (Diamonds)

http://www.kimberlyprocess.com/home/index_en.html

The Kimberly Process is the largest international certifier of "conflict-free" diamonds. It uses a certification process that aims to prevent diamonds financing war or mined by forced labor from entering the market. It was created to ensure consumers that their purchases were not financing human rights abuses. Member countries are required to officially submit statistics that can be verified through audit. The World Diamond Council represents the international diamond industry in the Kimberly Process and has played a major role from the outset.

Madison Dialogue (Gold, Diamonds)

<http://www.madisondialogue.org>

The Madison Dialogue is an industry-focused organization that seeks to build engagement in the gold and diamond supply chains through information sharing among companies, civil society groups and others seeking to encourage best practices, sustainable economic development, and verified sources of responsible gold, diamonds and other minerals.

Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil

<http://www.rspo.org>

The Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) brings together palm oil producers, processors, traders, consumer goods manufacturers, retailers, banks, investors and civil society representatives to develop and implement global standards for sustainable palm oil. In addition to environmental and management requirements, the standards specify that palm oil plantations must be compliant with the ILO standards on forced labor, child labor, and the fair treatment of migrant workers.

Social Accountability International

<http://www.sa-intl.org>

Social Accountability International (SAI) is a multi-stakeholder, standards setting organization whose mission is to advance the human rights of workers around the world. SAI provides capacity-building services for the implementation of its SA8000 standard – a recognized benchmark among voluntary codes and standards initiatives that employers can use to measure their own performance and responsibly manage their supply chains. SAI offers training in SA8000 and other workplace standards to managers, workers and auditors. It contracts with a global accreditation agency, Social Accountability Accreditation Services (SAAS) that licenses and oversees auditing organizations to award certification to employers that comply with SA8000.

United Nations Global Compact

<http://www.unglobalcompact.org>

The United Nations Global Compact is a policy initiative for businesses interested in incorporating human rights, labor, environmental and anti-corruption principles into their operations and strategies. It aims to support business engagement in mainstreaming these principals in business operations worldwide, and encourages business support broader UN goals, including the Millennium Development Goals. In May 2008, a Global Compact Labor Working Group was established under the auspices of the Global Compact Board. It is jointly chaired by the International Organization of Employers (IOE) and the International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC).