

**Module 6. Monitoring**  
**How to monitor child labor risks**  
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**RAINFOREST  
ALLIANCE**



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This module is the final in the series of six modules to support farms in their child labor due diligence efforts. For further information about other modules, please refer to below overview:

**Module 1:** [What is child labor: Understanding the root causes of child labor](#)

**Module 2:** [Assess and Address Child labor: How to implement child labor due diligence](#)

**Module 3:** [Risk Assessment: How to assess the risk of child labor](#)

**Module 4:** [Mitigation: How to prevent child labor risks](#)

**Module 5:** [Remediation: How to respond to cases of child labor](#)

**Module 6:** [Monitoring: How to monitor child labor risks](#)

**Workbook:** [Risk Guidance and practical exercises](#)

**Annex A:** [Engaging with Children](#)

**Annex B:** [Business Frameworks](#)

**Annex C:** [Resources](#)



## MONITORING

Monitoring is essential to the good-functioning of the assess-and-address due diligence system because it allows you to check your progress over time and coordinate actions. The data you collect helps you to continuously improve your system and impact on reducing child labor. It is also essential to understand changes to the risk environment and to identify potential cases of child labor.

This section provides guidance about how to set up and conduct community-based monitoring of child labor risks, and how to monitor your assess-and-address system.

Assess-and-Address	
	<p><b>Core requirement</b> 5.1.3 Monitoring: The management representative/ committee:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitors risks and the implementation of risk mitigation measures</li> <li>• Monitors remediation activities (see 5.1.4)</li> </ul> <p>The intensity of the monitoring system is adjusted to the risk level and the issue.</p> <p><b>Indicator:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The number of potential cases identified by the monitoring system and referred to the Grievance Mechanism (by gender, age, and type of issue)</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Core requirement</b> 1.4.4 Management yearly carries out a self-assessment to evaluate the compliance with the Rainforest Alliance Agricultural Standard.</p>
	<p><b>Mandatory Smart Meter (for farms in medium or high risk for child labor)</b> 5.1.8. The management assures a good functioning of the assess-and-address system. For this purpose, from year one onwards, a yearly assessment of the assess-and-address system for the relevant issue(s) is conducted, based on the following five elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Effective implementation of mitigation measures</li> <li>• Effective training on relevant assess-and-address topics</li> <li>• Effective cooperation with external actors</li> <li>• Effective monitoring of the monitor the assess-and-address system</li> <li>• Effective internal collaboration on assess-and-address topics</li> </ul> <p>Indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scores on the assess-and-address system elements</li> </ul>
	<p>Use the RA Monitoring tool provided as a framework for monitoring questions Report internally and externally on your continuous improvement</p>

### Child labor monitoring overview



Monitoring is a process of continuous assessment that provides early, detailed information on the progress or delay, of ongoing activities. Monitoring tells you whether what you are doing is working.

In assess-and-address, monitors assess two elements:

1. The good functioning of the system you have put in place; and
2. Child labor risks identified in households, families, farms and in communities.

Monitoring is a powerful tool to help you achieve Rainforest Alliance standards because it helps to:

- Prevent child labor because you monitor ongoing risks and the actions you decided to take to mitigate those risks
- Ensure you properly address actual child labor cases because you monitor your remediation actions
- Identify any weaknesses in your assess-and-address system and processes so that you are able to work effectively

#### Key takeaway

In assess-and-address, you are required to monitor:

- Risks of child labor and corresponding mitigation actions
- Actual child labor cases and corresponding remediation actions
- Good functioning of the assess-and-address system

Monitoring is a process that looks outward and inward because you monitor your risks, the actions you take, and the system you have set up to manage child labor.

For example this means monitoring involves:

- Talking to households, farms, communities and schools to understand child labor risks (e.g. school attendance, hazardous work, under-age work)
- Checking you are effectively implementing the core requirements, mandatory improvements and smart meters for child labor, and any associated steps
- Checking the progress, effectiveness and impact of your activities to tackle child labor risks and remediate actual cases

A ready-made [Monitoring Guidance Tool](#) is available to help you organize and implement your monitoring system. The tool contains two sets of questions, one set about child labor risks and another about the assess-and-address system. Additional questions for higher risk farms and groups are also included in the tool.

As the majority of your actions and annual goals, based on your risk assessment and self-assessment, are set out in the Management Plan, this document is important for monitoring. When you design your Management Plan, it can be useful to consider the data you will need to collect and report as part of your monitoring duties.

#### Key takeaway

Monitoring the Assess-and-address child labor system informs:

- The wider, annual "self-assessment" of compliance with the Standard (1.4.4)
- Medium or higher risk farms or groups conduct an additional annual, self-assessment on five elements of the child labor assess-and-address system, and this is part of a mandatory smart meter improvement (5.1.8)



Go to the [Guidance R: Assess-and-Address Monitoring Guidance Tool](#) to see recommended monitoring questions, for your Assess-and-address system.

## Community-based approach

Community-based monitoring is when monitoring of the risk and occurrence of child labor in your farm and community is done regularly by trusted and informed community members, rather than occasionally and by external monitors. This is the approach that RA encourages certificate holders to adopt in medium and high-risk locations. Community monitors work to help farmers prevent child labor and to raise awareness on child labor. They are not community police.

Community-based approaches are increasingly used by NGOs and by certification schemes because they bring a variety of benefits to the certificate holder (see table). For example, the International Cocoa Initiative (ICI)'s Effectiveness Review of Child Labour Monitoring Systems (2017), suggests that community-based monitoring can produce more reliable data than external monitors do, as the latter might not spot hidden forms of child labor or might not have established the community's trust to disclose details.<sup>1</sup>

**The International Cocoa Initiative** was established in 2002 to promote child protection in cocoa-growing communities and to mitigate the risks of child labor in the supply chain of cocoa.

ICI works at community level in Ghana and Cote d'Ivoire, creating awareness and helping to develop Community Action Plans. ICI also works at supply chain level, managing Child Labour Monitoring and Remediation Systems (CLMRS).

The ICI approach relies upon facilitators within cocoa-growing communities who raise awareness on the issue of child labour, identify cases and request remediation actions that are implemented by ICI together with the chocolate company and cocoa supplier. All the information is collected via smartphones and gathered on a database from which systematic analysis can be conducted and remediation strategies refined.<sup>2</sup>

**Figure 1. Benefits of community-based monitoring**

What are the benefits of community-based monitoring compared to external monitoring?	
Creates community engagement and buy-in	Monitoring, through household, farm and community meetings, helps empower communities to change their practices from child labor to educating their children in schools and through safe work experiences.
Prevents actual child labor cases	The data collected through monitoring systems, can help identify child labor risks and cases early-on and provide information on rising child labor risks.
Prepare to pass your audit & prepare for your internal and external inspection	Monitoring helps you prepare for internal and external inspections / audits. When non-compliance issues are found during monitoring, the most fitting solution to overcome this can be identified (e.g. by changing the tasks a child conducts or by limiting the hours a child works).
Facilitates collaboration beyond the farm	Sharing reliable, community-based monitoring data on child labor occurrence and root causes with local and national government(s), NGOs and CBOs, community members, businesses and local service

<sup>1</sup> International Cocoa Initiative, Effectiveness Review of Child Labour Monitoring Systems in the Smallholder Agricultural Sector of Sub-Saharan Africa, Review of emerging good practices, Geneva, 2017, available at: <http://www.cocoainitiative.org/knowledge-centre-post/effectiveness-review-of-child-labour-monitoring-systems-in-the-smallholder-agricultural-sector-of-sub-saharan-africa/>

<sup>2</sup> For more information, please visit: <https://cocoainitiative.org>



	providers, will help tackle child labor in society, beyond one crop / village only.
Supports fundraising	Data collected through monitoring can help demonstrate that you have made improvements since your initial risk assessment, which can show effectiveness of your programs to tackle child labor.
Comply with legislation	Laws requiring companies to show that they are taking active steps to prevent and respond to child and forced labor are more and more common (USA, UK, France, Australia, potentially Netherlands). A monitoring system to identify, deter and deal with child labor is an essential element of actively preventing and responding to child labor.

## Preparing to monitor child labor

An effective monitoring system is organised, tailored to the local context, and relies upon community members who are trusted and have a good understanding of child labor.

The following are some key guidelines for setting up a community-based monitoring system, for your assess-and-address due diligence process.

### GOOD PRACTICE GUIDELINES: Preparation for child labor monitoring



#### Monitoring (5.1.4)

##### Who is responsible?

The assess-and-address committee has overall responsibility for the assess-and-address system and for monitoring.

Members of the assess-and-address committee, gender or grievance committees, or other relevant management functions will be involved in coordinating and analysing data collection for the monitoring assessments.

##### Who are the monitors?

Monitors must be trusted community members and informed about child labor. They also need to be literate as well as skilled in recording data and talking to community members.

Monitors can be drawn from the assess-and-address committee, or from other related committees, such as the gender committee. They could also include the child labor community liaison if your farm has this role (this was recommended for high risk locations for child labor in pre-merger UTZ).

Monitors can also be drawn from the wider farm, for example, workers, trade union representatives, or lead farmers, and also from the community, including teachers, women's groups, agricultural extension officers, and agronomists.

Integrate monitoring into the responsibilities of people's existing functions, roles and activities where appropriate, for example:

- Worker representative(s) on the assess-and-address committee, or gender committee representative, monitors child labor risks as part of their normal activities.



- Management representative checks and verifies documentation relevant to the age verification process;
- Teachers help to identify children at risk of missing school in order to work.

#### How to train and incentivize monitors?

All monitors (including those from committees) will need training on child labor and how to conduct monitoring. The more in-depth the training you provide, the more effective your monitors will be in helping you to prevent child labor.

You may also wish to consider incentivizing or compensating monitors. Studies have shown that engaging community members yields more reliable data when these monitors are appropriately compensated for the work they do. Compensation could include the provision of bicycles, travel or meeting costs, or payment for time.

#### What do monitors need to know and understand?

- The assess-and-address approach
- What is child labor and when can children work
- Root causes of child labor
- Specific monitoring tasks
- Awareness raising tasks
- Good interviewing techniques, including key requirements to work with children
- Data collection including how to use devices or written forms to record data
- Data storage, maintaining privacy and ethical standards
- Principles of working with children, e.g. Child rights, best interests of the child & child vulnerabilities including gender, immigration status and disabilities
- Child protection
- How to respond to cases of child labor

#### How to monitor?

Organize interviews (individual or group), and targeted visits to observe situations, based on the risk profile of your local context, for example:

- Community monitors interview households with children at high risk of child labor because of their age or income status
- Women's groups or NGOs interview and observe child labor risks on family farms

Adjust your monitoring method based upon the size of your workforce and the way in which your group or farms are organised.

#### When to monitor?

Monitoring occurs regularly throughout the year. This will help prevent regular forms of child labor, including children carrying heavy loads, working with chemicals or in more hidden forms of child labor, including hazardous domestic work.

School hours and holidays need to be considered to ensure the data collected is accurate and representative. ICI monitoring shows that identification of child labor risks spike during school holidays.

A risk-based approach should also be taken toward the frequency and timing of monitoring. For example, monitoring should be tailored to the crop-cycle, especially when labor demands are high.

#### Should monitoring be announced?



ICI's effectiveness review of community-based monitoring found a combination of announced and unannounced monitoring visits to be most effective in preventing and responding to child labor.<sup>3</sup>

- Announced visits are useful to prevent child labor; as monitors can speak with employers/parents and convince them of the reasons not to employ underage children or let children conduct hazardous tasks.
- Unannounced visits are useful to spot hidden child labor but are less likely to create ongoing trust and dialogue.

#### Where to monitor?

A risk-based approach to monitoring means that you can target your efforts where children are most at risk.

- For example, you might focus on households in a remote area without schools, communities with small plots of lands, households which have recently suffered a loss of livelihood, or areas where migrant workers are hired.

Monitoring outside your farm or group to address the root causes that push or pull children to work on your farm or others, or that incentivize them to move from one crop to another.

- The root causes of child labor on a farm are directly connected to the community, so it is good practice to monitor communities, schools and households.

## Examples of monitoring programmes

**1. By size or workforce type:** You will need to adjust your monitoring approach for each site, to ensure that it is effective and practical. The following are examples of how to monitor different sites, according to the site of the site or the type of workers hired.

The case studies include: how to tackle monitoring of a large workforce, or a large number of smallholder farms in a group, and how to communicate best with a largely female workforce.

### Examples of monitoring according to different risk profiles

#### **A large banana plantation with hired workers**

As it is difficult to monitor the entire workforce you could:

- Ask the union or workers' organisation if concerns have been raised about child labor and work with them to raise awareness
- Encourage the plantation to provide an anonymous hotline for grievances.
- Conduct targeted monitoring of the age verification process during hiring, either at the plantation or via the labor provider.

#### **Cocoa cooperative with thousands of smallholder members**

Although each unit has a small workforce, there are many smallholder farms to monitor, so in this case you could:

- Visit a sample of smallholder farms only – preferably selecting those in the highest risk area for child labor
- Hire monitors in the communities

<sup>3</sup> International Cocoa Initiative, Effectiveness Review of Child Labour Monitoring Systems in the Smallholder Agricultural Sector of Sub-Saharan Africa, Review of emerging good practices, Geneva, 2017, available at: <http://www.cocoainitiative.org/knowledge-centre-post/effectiveness-review-of-child-labour-monitoring-systems-in-the-smallholder-agricultural-sector-of-sub-saharan-africa/>



- Work with teachers and parents to monitor school attendance
- Work with lead farmers and women's groups to raise awareness

**Medium-sized farm with a large portion of female workers**

The challenge here may be how to communicate with a largely female workforce, so in this case you could:

- Work with Gender Committee members to conduct monitoring
- Hire female monitors from the workers' representatives
- Raise awareness through local women's groups

**2. By location:** Taking a risk-based approach includes monitoring locations where children are at higher risk of child labor; so if you know some of your member farmers live in communities far away from schools, they are more likely to have children working. As these examples highlight, this approach includes monitoring the farm workplace, but it also includes monitoring of schools, households and communities because the root causes of child labor are usually outside the farm. This is why it is so important to engage a wide variety of monitors in the community.

**Figure 2. Where to monitor child labor?**

Where to monitor child labor?	
<i>Community monitoring</i>	Monitoring child labor in your highest risk communities first, through exploratory visits and meetings with community leaders, community groups, including women's groups, youth groups, religious leaders and farmer groups, will help create a better understanding of child labor risks and potential root causes. You can then target medium and low risk communities.
<i>Household monitoring</i>	Monitoring households might identify cases of child labor in the household (including domestic work and cattle herding), but its key strength lies in the fact that it can lead to parents disclosing cases of child labor. Different household monitoring systems are used: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <u>Risk-based sampling</u>: selecting at risk households, including vulnerable poor and uneducated families, including female and child headed households, as well as migrant and refugee settlements. It is helpful to include landless families who are agricultural workers or might have working children. This helps identify root causes of child labor.</li> <li>2. <u>Community-based sampling</u>: visiting all community members in the communities your farmers work and live; this is time and resource intensive. Useful in that it gives an overview of the % of households at risk of child labor.</li> <li>3. <u>Member-based sampling</u>: visiting households of your target farmer group; this is less resource intensive than community-based sampling but might not capture information on the most vulnerable families; it provides a useful overview of the % of members at risk of child labor.</li> </ol>
<i>School monitoring</i>	Increasingly, child labor monitoring also encompasses visits to school, because of the strong correlation between school attendance and child labor. However, it is important to be aware that a large numbers of child laborers combine work with school, so a child being registered in school does not mean that s/he is not in child labor. Establishing relationships with teachers is important so that teachers share information when children do



	not attend school regularly or have dropped out and are at increased risk of child labor.
<i>Farm workplace monitoring</i>	Workplace monitoring should review recruitment and labor practices, housing conditions and record keeping. Selecting farms for monitoring can be risk-based, e.g. which farms are most likely to use child labor? When monitoring the workplace, it is helpful to establish relationships with the employer, and encourage them to be open, ask questions, share difficulties so you can link to necessary support. It is important to also ask questions to workers, including child workers directly.

## Data accuracy and privacy

**Accuracy:** The key to quality data is explaining to the farms and community that assess-and-address is not designed to punish, but to identify risks so that they can be mitigated and prevented from becoming actual cases of child labor. Communicating your management plan and your goals for continuous improvement are ways in which you can help workers and farmers to feel more confident about reporting issues.

Any farm/group will experience difficulty in gathering accurate information because child labor can be sensitive and parents or employers may not fully understand when and why children cannot work. Children who are in child labor may not wish to report it or may not be aware that it is child labor. Awareness raising is therefore another crucial element to effective monitoring.

Your data collection methods are also crucial to verifying the accuracy of the data collected.

- Use at least three sources of information to verify the accuracy of data, for example, combining interviews, with observation and documentation (internal, such as internal inspection reports, worker registries, or surveys, and external such as NGO or official reports).
- Simple observation can help to identify hidden cases of child labor (e.g. migrating families and their children) as well as dangerous working environments, including tools and pesticides.<sup>4</sup> Observations also help identify root causes including poverty.<sup>5</sup>
- Cross check against different records you have as a result of Assess-and-address, for example, you farm risk assessment, grievance reports, community based monitoring of child labor, internal inspection reports, self-assessments and audits.

**Data management:** It is important to systematically store the child labor data you collect preferably digitally in a secure database. Storing data digitally will make it easier for you to analyse your progress and improvement over time.

Monitoring data can be entered in a database, through a connected portable device for information gathering, or if you have a paper-based system, make sure that monitoring sheets are stored somewhere safely.

<sup>4</sup> International Cocoa Initiative, Effectiveness Review of Child Labour Monitoring Systems in the Smallholder Agricultural Sector of Sub-Saharan Africa, Review of emerging good practices, Geneva, 2017

<sup>5</sup> The Grameen Bank has developed extensive guidance on monitoring poverty Grameen Bank, indicators on measuring household poverty: <http://www.grameen.com/10-indicators/>



**Privacy:** Ensure that you store data in line with data protection and privacy regulations to protect the personal details of individuals. Children require more protection because they may be less aware of the risks involved in their data being collected, stored and shared. Ask for the consent of the head of household / parent when you store data about children.

**Note!** If monitoring identifies a potential case of child labor, follow the guidelines in the [Remediation Protocol](#) and refer to Module 5 (remediation) of the Child Labor Guide and be careful to protect the confidentiality and anonymity of the child.

## Data and key indicators

When you monitor – in households, farms, communities, and schools, and high-risk areas – you want to collect data that informs your understanding of child labor risk in a systematic way. If the monitoring process identifies weaknesses, it gives the farm/group an opportunity to work with households, schools and communities to find a solution.

The [Monitoring Guidance Tool](#) provides you with a set of questions for household monitors, teachers and community leaders. The questions in the Tool are designed to identify key risks of child labor and how effectively your Assess-and-address system is managing those risks. You can tailor the set of questions to your local situation, but keep in mind the key data points that you will need to inform your effective management of child labor risk.

In all circumstances, the key information you need from monitoring includes:

- Data on cases of child labor and remediation of these cases
- Data on child labor risks and the progress of mitigation activities
- Data on the root causes of child labor in your area

**Note!** You are required to collect certain key indicators as part of child labor due diligence and these include:

Key indicator for effectiveness of monitoring:

- The number of potential cases identified by the monitoring system and referred to the Grievance Mechanism (by gender, age, and type of issue)

Key indicator for effectiveness of remediation:

- Number and percentage of confirmed child labor cases remediated per the Remediation Protocol (by gender, age, and type of issue)

Key indicator for effectiveness of Assess-and-address system:

- Scores on the assess-and-address system elements

*This table lists the type of data you need to collect when monitoring and explains why it is useful. Some data points are relevant only to farms or groups that are in countries, or farm crops, that are medium or high risk for child labor.*

**Figure 3. Example data to be collected on child labor risk**

Monitoring data: Child labor risk	What the data tells you about
Collect by: Number, age, gender; or simple yes/no Sources: Household, family, community, school	Informs understanding of risk by household, family, community, school
School attendance	



Number of children enrolled in school	Risk of child labor
Number of children missing school	Risk of child labor that needs mitigation
Number of children combining work and school	Risk of child labor that needs mitigation
Number of children repeating years at school	Risk of child labor that needs mitigation
<b>Under-age work</b>	
Number of children working under-age	Risk/case of child labor that needs mitigation
Number of children at risk of child labor and why	Risk of child labor that needs mitigation
<b>Hazardous work</b>	
Number of children doing hazardous work	Risk/case of child labor that needs mitigation
Types of hazardous tasks children are doing	Risk/case of child labor that needs mitigation
Hours children are working (in last week)	Risk of child labor that needs mitigation
Average hours children work at a certain time e.g. harvest, planting	Risk of child labor that needs mitigation
Employers of children on farms	May require training, awareness raising, or be responsible for mitigation/remediation
<b>Root causes</b>	
Number of children who are vulnerable to child labor and why	Root cause
<b>Monitoring data: Assess-and-address</b>	<b>What the data tells you about</b>
<b>Number, percentage, yes/no</b>	Informs understanding of good functioning of the system and where it can improve
<b>Assess-and-address committee</b>	
Committee has the required members, completed training required, and members are trusted, impartial and accessible	There is a functioning Committee coordinating child labor due diligence
Committee coordinates effectively with gender and grievance committee (medium/high risk only)	There is a functioning Committee coordinating child labor due diligence
Management and staff have received awareness raising on child labor	Management understand child labor
Workers and group members (including women and men) have received training, and it is changing behaviours (medium/high risk only)	Men and women workers and farmers understand child labor
Posters on child labor are visibly located on farms	Workers and farmers understand child labor
<b>Risk mitigation</b>	
Risk and mitigation tool completed Mitigation measures are in the Management Plan (Basic, all; In-depth, medium and high risk only)	Child labor risks have been identified and a plan is in place to mitigate
Mitigation measures completion rate for basic and in-depth risk assessment	Degree to which mitigation is being implemented
<b>Monitoring</b>	



Number of monitors hired and trained, including in Remediation Protocol Internal inspection results are accessible to monitors	The monitoring team is effective
Monitoring occurs at least annually	Monitoring is regular
Monitors visit worksites/farms, communities, schools, households	Monitoring is risk-based
<b>Remediation</b>	
Committee is trained on Remediation Protocol	Committee knows how to manage remediation effectively
Stakeholders for remediation identified and evidence of relationship or agreements established (medium and high risk only)	Committee is collaborating with stakeholders to remediate cases
Remediation Plan is complete and in the Management Plan	Committee and all others involved are managing remediation effectively
Remediation of actual cases has followed Remediation Protocol  Remediation involves relevant committees (medium and high risk only)	Committee and all others involved are managing remediation effectively
Records are kept of number and type of child labor cases Records are kept of effective remediation of child labor cases (this could include number of children who have dropped out/returned to child labor)	Child labor cases are identified  Degree to which remediation is being implemented
<b>Key indicators to report</b>	
The number of potential cases identified by the monitoring system and referred to the Grievance Mechanism (by gender, age, and type of issue)	Measures the effectiveness of the monitoring system
Number and percentage of confirmed child labor cases remediated per the Remediation Protocol (by gender, age, and type of issue)	Measures the effectiveness of remediation and also risk mitigation
Scores on the assess-and-address system elements (5.1.8)	Measures the effectiveness of the Assess-and-address system

*Go to the Monitoring Guidance Tool to see recommended monitoring questions on child labor risks and the effectiveness of your assess-and-address system.*

**Note!** If you identify a potential case of child labor during your monitoring, refer it to the Grievance Committee for them to investigate and confirm.

*Go to Module 1. What is child labor, to read in more detail about when children are and are not allowed to work.*

## Continuous improvement

Assess-and-address
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Assess-and-address is based on a system of continuous improvement. Learning from what you do so you can do it better, is an essential element of your management plan. It is suggested that you have procedures in place to learn from the challenges and successes you identify through monitoring.

Regular analysis and review of monitoring data, as well as other reports such as internal inspections, self-assessments and audits, help to improve knowledge and understanding about child labor, and what you are doing to prevent it.

- Reviewing your data will improve the capacity of the assess-and-address committee to effectively oversee child labor due diligence  
Sharing relevant data with farms/groups and stakeholders, can help farmers and workers to understand how this system is helping to prevent child labor.

The following are good practice suggestions for how to ensure that you use your monitoring data to strengthen your child labor due diligence:

**Agenda item:** Putting the review and discussion of monitoring data on your regular committee meeting agenda is a simple way to ensure that you review monitoring data on a regular basis.

**Review and learn from cases together:** You could also consider establishing regular meetings with stakeholders about ongoing risk mitigation cases, or remediation activities. If you have completed the remediation of actual cases, it can be helpful to discuss how you addressed them and what steps you took to support affected children, together with other organisations – without disclosing information about the child.

#### Key takeaway

To protect children's privacy rights, it is not advised to report publicly on actual cases (unless to relevant authorities or bodies supporting the child). However, it is useful to report on the risk or case and the steps taken to mitigate or remediate.