

Integrating policies addressing modern slavery and climate change

Annexes

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TRANSPARENTEM



Supplementary Information: Realigning modern slavery and climate change policies for equitable governance and action

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The full report is accessible on the Modern Slavery PEC website at <https://modernslaverypec.org/resources/integrating-policies-modern-slavery-climate-change>.

Annex A: Assessing Evidence Gaps and Recommendations

A.1 Approach

Literature Review

For the search for relevant academic literature a series of bullion “AND” search terms (**Table A.1**) were included in combination to identify materials that would cover topics related to both modern slavery and climate change. “ALL FIELDS” were used to capture all potential sources on both Web of Science and Scopus. Only these two databases were searched as 2,761 articles and conference papers were identified as being related to the search terminology (**Figure A.1**). Duplicates were removed and those with no clear authorship from the databases were excluded. These articles were then assessed (title and abstracts) for relevance before conducting a full review.

Table A.1: Terminology used for the search of materials on the relationship between modern slavery and climate change in the academic and grey literature.

| Modern Slavery Terminology* | Climate Change Terminology |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Modern slavery• Human trafficking• Labor/labour exploitation• Debt bondage/bonded labor/labour• Forced marriage• Forced labor/labour | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Climate change• Global warming• Environmental degradation• Environmental damage |

* *Child labour was not used as a specific search term as the ‘worst forms of child labour’ are often captured by those linked to child forced labour and thus we combined this within the searches for forced labour.*

Relevant grey literature was identified in a different manner (**Figure A.1**), targeted searches of key anti-slavery and climate change organisations who have engaged in the topic of the modern slavery-climate change nexus were searched using either “CLIMATE CHANGE” and/or “MODERN SLAVERY” depending on the topical expertise of the organisation. In total 18 NGO, governmental, and research organisations websites were searched for grey material. Additional searches were undertaken for information not included in reports for both the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) using the same materials. Titles and abstracts of those materials identified were again reviewed for inclusion in the full evidence review. A further six publications were identified post-search that were deemed relevant and therefore included in the review.

The inclusion criteria for the title and abstract screening stated that the reports must have: 1) a direct reference to modern slavery (or other typologies included under this umbrella term) and 2) must show a clear link to climate change or variability (including environmental degradation or damage). If the available review materials did not refer directly to anything within these categories positing toward a combined relationship, then they were excluded the full review phase of the analysis.

In total **95 articles and grey literature** (reports, book chapters, blogs) were included in the full evidence review analysis (for the full list see **Annex A.2**).

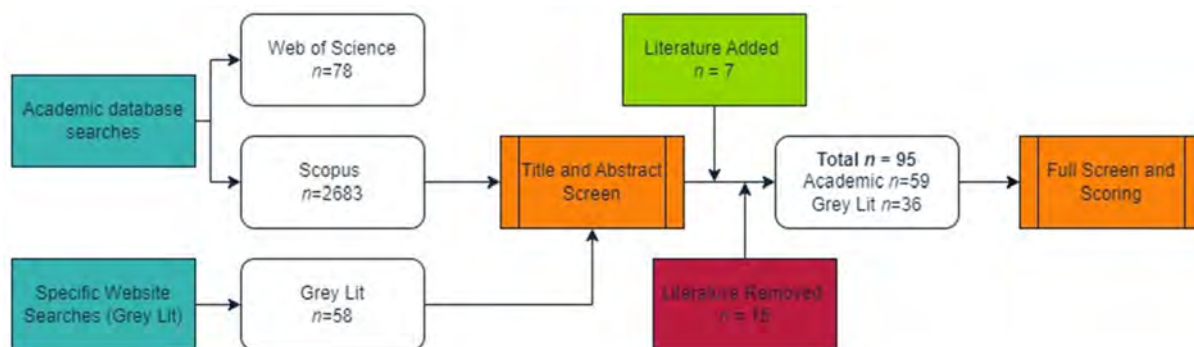


Figure A.1: Structure of the search for data related to the scoping review of academic and grey literature associated with climate change and modern slavery.

These materials were reviewed and assigned a relevancy score related to the topic of modern slavery and climate change to determine the strength of the resources in relation to the research aims (see **Section 1** of the full report) (Younas and Ali 2021). The relevancy score was based on a five-point scale adapted from criteria applied to systematic reviews by Acosta et al. (2020) (**Table A.2**). An additional score of zero was added for those sources that may have appeared to be relevant during the title and abstract review but upon reflection during the full screening process it was determined that the source was in fact not related to the intersection between modern slavery and climate change.

Table A.2: Relevancy scoring system applied to the literature being reviewed, adapted from the Criterion 1 (theoretical or conceptual definition) included in the MQQ (methodological quality questionnaire) for systematic reviews found in Appendix A of Acosta et al. (2020).

| Score | Assignment Definition |
|-------|---|
| 1 | Are there clear linkages between modern slavery and climate change made based on primary evidence that are directly tied to combined recommendations. |
| 2 | Linkages between modern slavery and climate change are made based on primary evidence but no combined recommendations are included. |
| 3 | There are clear linkages between modern slavery and climate change made based on inference that are directly tied to combined recommendations. |
| 4 | Some linkages between modern slavery and climate change made based on inference but no combined recommendations are included. |
| 5 | Modern Slavery and climate change are both noted but there is no clear connection made between the two variables. |
| 0 | Not relevant to the topic under full review. |

Recommendations Assessment

To assess the commonalities and targeted action because of the reviewed literature, we undertook a classification assessment of the recommendations provided in the sources analysed above. Recommendations were pulled from all papers that were deemed to have

some level of relevance (therefore only those with a score of zero, or that were identified as not having any recommendations were excluded).

Qualitative coding of the recommendations was undertaken, applying a grounded theory approach (Bryant and Charmaz 2007; Noble and Mitchell 2016), and reviewing each recommendation as identified via thematic content analysis (Burnard et al. 2008) within Nvivo12. Overall, the recommendations were categorized into 30 overarching topics (see **Section A.3**).

As part of a group consensus exercise (adapting the nominal group technique (McMillan et al. 2016; Manera et al. 2019) for qualitative groupings), six research team members produced groupings of the topic themes to assess commonality across the recommendations and identify the overarching areas that were being highlighted to policy makers within the evidence that was reviewed in the first phase of the consensus analysis.

Following the submission of all six members' thematic groupings, and overarching team grouping was developed. This was developed by producing a cross-reference table, comparing the groupings made by each member and filtering recommendations into the thematic groups by most common selection. Recommendations which were split across multiple themes were sorted into thematic groups deemed most suitable by the members who conducted the literature review and flagged for final discussion. This was followed by a group discussion of any changes that we wanted to make and encouraged discussion of agreements and disagreements before the final groupings were decided upon by the team. The discussion raised valuable points of intersection between thematic groups and opportunities for effective recommendation design within the current project.

A.2 List of the 95 sources that were reviewed as part of the evidence review on modern slavery and climate change, including the review scores that were applied

| ID | Citation | Title | Type | Score |
|-----------|---------------------------|--|-------------|--------------|
| 1 | Adduci (2017) | Neo-Liberalism, Mining and Labour in the Indian State of Odisha: Outlining a Political Economy Analysis | Academic | 4 |
| 2 | Aderemi and Akanji (2022) | African legislatures in social emergencies: challenges and outcomes | Academic | 0 |
| 3 | Ahmed et al. (2019) | The nexus between extreme weather events, sexual violence, and early marriage: a study of vulnerable populations in Bangladesh | Academic | 2 |
| 4 | Ajaero et al. (2018) | University of Nigeria Nsukka research and post-2015 development agenda | Academic | 0 |
| 5 | Alam and Faruque (2014) | Legal regulation of the shipbreaking industry in Bangladesh: The international regulatory framework and domestic implementation challenges | Academic | 4 |
| 6 | Alharbi (2022) | Woman and Nature: Reading Farah's From a Crooked Rib from an Ecofeminist Perspective | Academic | 0 |

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|----|-----------------------------|---|-----------|---|
| 7 | Allen and Lacey (2018) | Identity management in disaster response environments: a child exploitation mitigation perspective | Academic | 0 |
| 8 | Alston et al. (2014) | Are climate challenges reinforcing child and forced marriage and dowry as adaptation strategies in the context of Bangladesh? | Academic | 2 |
| 9 | Amadi (2022) | Beyond mainstream development: the moral economy alternative | Academic | 5 |
| 10 | Amin-Chaudhry et al. (2022) | Sustainability motivations and challenges in the Australian agribusiness | Academic | 2 |
| 11 | Arfo et al. (2020) | ISO 20121 Applied to Taomoda® Week for the enhancement of territorial resources towards the circular economy | Academic | 4 |
| 12 | Asadullah (2021) | Child marriage, climate vulnerability and natural disasters in coastal Bangladesh | Academic | 2 |
| 13 | Atal (2022) | Globalizing Regulation: A New Progressive Agenda for Trade and Investment | Academic | 0 |
| 14 | Bair (2019) | Dialectics of dissociation | Academic | 0 |
| 15 | Balch (2022) | COP27 and modern slavery | Grey Lit. | 3 |
| 16 | Bales and Sovacool (2021) | From forests to factories: How modern slavery deepens the crisis of climate change | Academic | 3 |
| 17 | Bayne et al. (2022) | Supply chain disclosure: stakeholder preferences versus current practice in Australia | Academic | 5 |
| 18 | Bergquist et al. (2011) | Participatory energy synthesis of integrated food and biofuel production: a case study from Brazil | Academic | 4 |
| 19 | Bharadwaj et al. (2021) | Climate-induced migration and modern slavery: A toolkit for policymakers | Grey Lit. | 1 |
| 20 | Bharadwaj et al. (2021) | Climate change, migration, and vulnerability to trafficking | Grey Lit. | 4 |
| 21 | Bharadwaj et al. (2022) | Climate change, migration, and vulnerability to trafficking | Grey Lit. | 1 |
| 22 | Birchall (2019) | Irremediable impacts and unaccountable contributors: the possibility of a trust fund for victims to remedy large-scale human rights impacts | Academic | 3 |
| 23 | Bodendorf et al. (2022) | Indicators and countermeasures of modern slavery in global supply chains: Pathway to a social supply chain management framework | Academic | 5 |
| 24 | Boyd et al. (2018) | Modern Slavery, Environmental Destruction and Climate Change: Fisheries, Field, Forests and Factories | Grey Lit. | 3 |
| 25 | Boyd et al. (2021) | Informing action for United Nations SDG target 8.7 and interdependent SDGs: Examining modern slavery from space | Academic | 1 |
| 26 | Brickell et al. (2018) | Blood Bricks: Untold stories of modern slavery and climate change from Cambodia | Grey Lit. | 1 |
| 27 | Bronkers and Gruni (2021) | Retooling the Sustainability Standards in EU Free Trade Agreements | Academic | 3 |

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|----|--------------------------------|---|-----------|---|
| 28 | Brown (2010) | Rapprochement Between Vietnam and the United States | Academic | 4 |
| 29 | Brown et al. (2021) | Modern slavery, environmental degradation and climate change: Fisheries, field, forests and factories | Academic | 5 |
| 30 | Calanas et al. (2021) | Tied Hands. Fact finding mission report on Harawa-Charawa: Debt, Poverty and Climate Change in Dhanusha, Nepal | Grey Lit. | 1 |
| 31 | Cameron et al. (2020) | Global Crises: Gendered Vulnerabilities of Structural Inequality, Environmental Performance, and Modern Slavery | Academic | 2 |
| 32 | Carrico et al. (2020) | Extreme weather and marriage among girls and women in Bangladesh | Academic | 2 |
| 33 | Chanda et al. (2021) | Technology, Policy, and Market Adaptation Mechanisms for Sustainable Fresh Produce Industry: The Case of Tomato Production in Florida, USA. | Academic | 4 |
| 34 | Clark and Longo (2021) | Global labor value chains, commodification, and the socioecological structure of severe exploitation. A case study of the Thai seafood sector | Academic | 2 |
| 35 | Cockayne (2021) | Developing Freedom: The Sustainable Development Case for Ending Modern Slavery, Forced Labour and Human Trafficking | Grey Lit. | 4 |
| 36 | Coelho (2016) | The Climate Change-Human Trafficking Nexus | Grey Lit. | 1 |
| 37 | David et al. (2019) | Migrants and their vulnerability to human trafficking, modern slavery and forced labour | Grey Lit. | 4 |
| 38 | Deberdt and Le Billon (2022) | The Green Transition in Context—Cobalt Responsible Sourcing for Battery Manufacturing, Society & Natural Resources | Academic | 4 |
| 39 | Decker Sparks et al. (2021) | Growing evidence of the interconnections between modern slavery, environmental degradation, and climate change | Academic | 1 |
| 40 | Donoboe (2008) | Flowers, Diamonds, and Gold: The Destructive Public Health, Human Rights, and Environmental Consequences of Symbols of Love | Academic | 4 |
| 41 | Evans (2020) | Overcoming the global despondency trap: strengthening corporate accountability in supply chains | Academic | 4 |
| 42 | Fischer (2016) | Hope dries up? Women and Girls coping with Drought and Climate Change in Mozambique | Grey Lit. | 1 |
| 43 | Foolmaun and Ramjeeawon (2013) | Comparative life cycle assessment and social life cycle assessment of used polyethylene terephthalate (PET) bottles in Mauritius | Academic | 5 |
| 44 | Fowler (2021) | Corporate social responsibility and joint venture governance—the forgotten issues | Academic | 5 |
| 45 | Giuliani and Nieri (2020) | Fixing “bad” capitalism: why CSR and pro-good initiatives may not be enough | Academic | 4 |
| 46 | Grono (2021) | What the climate movement can teach us about ending modern slavery | Grey Lit. | 4 |

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|----|----------------------------------|--|-----------|-----|
| 47 | Hesketh and Balch (2021) | Modern slavery and international development: Future opportunities for policy and evidence in the UK | Grey Lit | 4 |
| 48 | Hewitt (2016) | Disaster Risk Reduction in the Era of "Homeland Security": The Struggle for Precautionary, Preventive, and Non-violent Approaches | Academic | 0 |
| 49 | Hilland et al. (2022) | Assessing the case for a Global Commission on Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking | Grey Lit. | 4 |
| 50 | ILO (2016) | Academy on Rural Development: Towards Decent Work for Youth in the Rural Economy | Grey Lit. | 4 |
| 51 | ILO (2020) | The role of the ILO in addressing climate change and a just transition for all | Grey Lit. | 3 |
| 52 | ILO (2020) | The role of the ILO in addressing climate change and a just transition for all | Grey Lit. | N/A |
| 53 | ILO (2022) | The future of work in the oil and gas industry: Opportunities and challenges for a just transition to a future of work that contributes to sustainable development | Grey Lit. | 0 |
| 54 | ILO (2022) | Global Estimates of Modern Slavery: Forced Labour and Forced Marriage | Grey Lit. | 4 |
| 55 | Iribarren (2021) | Social life cycle assessment of green methanol and benchmarking against conventional fossil methanol | Academic | 4 |
| 56 | Jackson (2021) | Modern Slavery as a Threat to Forests: Reviewing the Links between Modern Slavery, Deforestation, and Potential Solutions | Academic | 1 |
| 57 | Jackson (2022) | Rights Lab Ecosystems and the Environment Programme Submission to the United Nations Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children | Grey Lit. | 3 |
| 58 | Jackson (forthcoming) | Climate change, migration and human trafficking. Assessing the impact of climate change, migration, and human trafficking risks for populations in the Bangladesh and India Sundarbans | Grey Lit. | 1 |
| 59 | Jackson and Decker Sparks (2020) | Ending slavery by decarbonisation? Exploring the nexus of modern slavery, deforestation, and climate change action via REDD+ | Academic | 3 |
| 60 | Jackson et al. (2021) | Modern Slavery, Environmental Degradation and Climate Change: Present and Future Pathways for Addressing the Nexus | Grey Lit. | 1 |
| 61 | Lafargue et al. (2022) | Broken chocolate: biomarkers as a method for delivering cocoa supply chain visibility | Academic | 3 |
| 62 | Liechtenstein Initiative (2019) | A Blueprint for Mobilizing Finance Against Slavery and Trafficking: Final report of the Liechtenstein Initiative's Financial Sector Commission on modern slavery and human trafficking | Grey Lit. | 4 |
| 63 | Machado et al. (2017) | Analysis of socioeconomic and environmental sensitivity of sugarcane cultivation using a Geographic Information System | Academic | 2 |

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|----|---|---|-----------|---|
| 64 | Marshall (2009) | <i>Religion and Global Development: Intersecting Paths</i> in Religious Pluralism, Globalization, and World Politics | Academic | 0 |
| 65 | Massaro (2019) | Pope Francis on Overcoming Exclusion: A Theological Vision with Economic and Social Implications | Academic | 0 |
| 66 | McAlpine et al. (2021) | Agent-based modeling for migration and modern slavery research: a systematic review | Academic | 0 |
| 67 | Middleton (2022) | Tradition, leadership and innovation in public health education. Commemorating the 100th anniversary of ESPM | Academic | 0 |
| 68 | Mitu et al. (2022) | Climate Risks and Truncated Opportunities: How Do Environmental Challenges Intersect with Economic and Social Disadvantages for Rohingya Adolescents in Bangladesh? | Academic | 3 |
| 69 | Modern Slavery International Taskforce (2021) | How can COP26 address climate change and modern slavery? | Grey Lit. | 3 |
| 70 | Molinari (2017) | Intensifying Insecurities: The impact of climate change on vulnerability to human trafficking in the Indian Sundarbans | Academic | 1 |
| 71 | Mondal and Chakraborty (2022) | Making interventions in Health, Migration, and Child Protection in Sundarbans more Climate responsive | Grey Lit. | 1 |
| 72 | Mouhot (2011) | Past connections and present similarities in slave ownership and fossil fuel usage | Academic | 5 |
| 73 | Munns and Katz (2023) | Addressing vulnerability to modern slavery in a growing tide of migration. | Academic | 4 |
| 74 | Narchi et al. (2020) | Environmental Violence and the Socio-environmental (de)Evolution of a Landscape in the San Quintín Valley | Academic | 3 |
| 75 | Nishimoto (2017) | Opening remarks at the Alliance 8.7 Consultation for the Pacific Islands | Grey Lit. | 5 |
| 76 | O'Connell (2021) | From a vicious to a virtuous circle: Addressing climate change, environmental destruction and contemporary slavery | Grey Lit. | 1 |
| 77 | O'Connell et al. (2021) | Towards a holistic approach to contemporary slavery and climate change | Academic | 4 |
| 78 | Patel and Rajak (2022) | Effects and resilience to climate crisis among adolescents: a narrative review on South Asian countries, <i>Climate and Development</i> | Academic | 1 |
| 79 | Ranjan (2016) | Migration from Bangladesh: Impulses, Risks and Exploitations | Academic | 3 |
| 80 | Selwyn (2021) | A Green New Deal for Agriculture: For, Within, or Against Capitalism? | Academic | 4 |
| 81 | Sheu et al. (2021) | Potential Impact of Climate Change on Human Trafficking | Academic | 1 |
| 82 | Sovacool (2021) | Who are the victims of low-carbon transitions? Towards a political ecology of climate change mitigation? | Academic | 3 |

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|----|------------------------|---|-----------|---|
| 83 | Susa (2019) | Global dynamics of socio-environmental crisis: Dangers on the way to a sustainable future | Academic | 3 |
| 84 | Terre de Hommes (2017) | The Neglected Link: Effects of Climate Change and Environmental Degradation on Child Labour | Grey Lit. | 1 |
| 85 | Tearne et al. (2021) | The health and security of women and girls following disaster: A qualitative investigation in post-earthquake Nepal | Academic | 4 |
| 86 | Tompkins et al. (2018) | The Impact of Environmental Stressors on Human Trafficking | Academic | 0 |
| 87 | UNODC (2022) | Climate, Crime and Exploitation | Grey Lit. | 1 |
| 88 | Verité (2020) | Exploring intersections of trafficking in persons vulnerability and environmental degradation in forestry and adjacent sectors: Case studies on illicit harvesting of <i>pterocarpus tinctorius</i> and road construction in Mozambique | Grey Lit. | 4 |
| 89 | Walk Free (2016) | The Global Slavery Index 2016 | Grey Lit. | 4 |
| 90 | Walk Free (2020) | Murky Waters: A qualitative assessment of modern slavery in the Pacific Region | Grey Lit. | 1 |
| 91 | Walk Free (2023) | The Global Slavery Index 2023 | Grey Lit. | 2 |
| 92 | Zhao (2022) | How sustainable are the biodegradable medical gowns via environmental and social life cycle assessment? | Academic | 3 |
| 93 | Walk Free (2023) | Bridging ESG Silos: The Intersection of Climate Change and Modern Slavery | Grey Lit. | 3 |
| 94 | Glass (2023) | Modern slavery: the hidden obstacle to achieving climate justice in the Asia-Pacific region, and beyond | Academic | 3 |
| 95 | Murray et al. (2022) | Toward an Emissions and Modern Slavery Impact Accounting Model | Academic | 4 |

A.3 List of the coded classifications of the recommendations provided prior to grouping by the research team plus the description of the coded materials included in this category for each team member

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| <p>Accountability and Liability (includes governance and business response) Recommendations which cover the need for business, organisations, and others, to be accountable for their actions in relation to modern slavery and/or climate change. Also proposing in some cases, the potential for criminal liability or sanctions based on inaction or evidence of exploitative practices against people and the environment.</p> |
| <p>Alternative Livelihoods Support Inclusion of transitions and support for communities/vulnerable peoples who can be supported through a change to their occupation/employment/subsistence operations specifically in addressing risks of modern slavery and/or climate change.</p> |
| <p>Awareness Campaigns Education through specific outreach mechanisms termed ‘awareness’ – this can be through campaigns or localised engagement and can occur on several scales, for example with local community members, business, or governmental bodies.</p> |
| <p>Governance Capacity Building Capacity building for governance institutions to be able to provide resources and support to engage with issues of modern slavery and climate change.</p> |
| <p>Community Capacity Building (including Adaption) Community-focused adaptation and capacity building approaches through the development of skills, changing activities, hazard-risk management. All through the adaptation phase – therefore working towards reducing risks (both modern slavery and climate change) following risks already being in place.</p> |
| <p>Community Capacity Building (including Mitigation) Community-focused mitigation and capacity building approaches through the development of skills, changing activities, hazard-risk management. All through the adaptation phase – therefore working towards reducing risks (both modern slavery and climate change) prior to risks being in place.</p> |
| <p>Collaborative Action Drawing together expertise, knowledge and data from the antislavery and climate change sectors to address combined social-ecological issues and <u>take a form of action based on shared knowledge</u> (or a form of action is suggested).</p> |
| <p>Collaborative Learnings Drawing together expertise, knowledge and data from the antislavery and climate change sectors to address combined social-ecological issues and <u>sharing expertise only</u> is suggested.</p> |
| <p>Combined Modern Slavery-Environment Legislation (e.g., HREDD) This includes direct references to joint due diligence frameworks that seek to include both labour issues (including modern slavery and forced labour) as well as environmental degradation and climate change. For example, the EU’s proposed Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence. Also includes references to legislation (more broadly) which seek to combine addressing modern slavery and environmental issues.</p> |
| <p>Development of New Legislation/Policy (all areas of focus) Calls for new legislation/policy are mentioned but they do not directly request that modern slavery and climate change be directly tied together. For example, new legislation on bonded labour may be requested, but no mention of climate change risks was noted, and vice versa.</p> |

Due Diligence Frameworks (not combined)

Direct mentions of due diligence frameworks of all kinds – but they directly refer to a due diligence methodology. As such, HREDD mechanisms can be coded here also, but there are also codes for labour due diligence frameworks, and environmental degradation due diligence frameworks that are not combined included.

Economic Restructuring

A change is proposed related to the methods of finance that are put in place e.g., a redistribution of wealth, a change in capitalistic actions, funds for the community etc.

Enforcement of Legislation/Policy

Improvements and the action of implementing legislation/policy that is already in operation through enforcement is recommended. This can range from enforcement of labour inspections to the implementation of required monitoring or reporting as required by current policy.

Evidence Integration

Calls for the inclusion of primary evidence gathered through research to be integrated or used to improvement legislation – whether that is being proposed, or whether it is improving on existing systems.

Financial Commitments

Often associated with national commitments in the climate space, the recommendations often call for specific economic and financial commitments to ensure support services and supply of resources for communities.

Gender Mainstreaming

Focusing on specific recommendations, which are aligned with the empowerment of women and girls in the modern slavery and climate change space.

Health

References in the recommendations are made around access to healthcare, improved health outcomes, more sexual education to support cultural norms etc.

Increased Monitoring

Recommendations include calls for improved or newly established monitoring capacity, often linked to governments and governance bodies. This is the collection of data in an official government capacity to support with statistical understanding of issues from the governance level – tied to government action.

Further Research

Recommendations here call for independent data collection and ‘more research’ into the topic that is not tied with governance actors – independent action for improved data quality to understand issues connecting modern slavery and climate change.

Training/Education

Training and/or education is recommended as an investment or programme that should be implemented to support communities/assist in addressing the modern slavery-climate change nexus.

Integration of Modern Slavery into Current Environmental Legislation/Policies

Calls for integration of modern slavery concerns into current environmental legislation/policies rather than the development of new combined governance methods.

International Commitments (legal and non-legally binding)

Addressing international treaties, commitments, agreements, and policies – some of which may not be legally binding – are included as a space which can be used to strengthen the support of government action against the dual risks of modern slavery and climate change.

Just Transition

The concept of the ‘just transition’ are directly mentioned within a recommendation as a call for action to address risks to communities.

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| <p>Loss and Damage</p> <p>The concept of 'loss and damage' as a form of finance redistribution and response to climate change risks are noted as a call for action in the recommendations provided.</p> |
| <p>Migration Protections</p> <p>Any call for improvement in the protections, monitoring, or support services available to migrant populations who are vulnerable to risks of modern slavery and may have chosen to migrate as a result of climate are included. All migration is covered in this coded block, as risks to migrants increase because of being an often-marginalised community.</p> |
| <p>Referral Mechanisms</p> <p>Recommendations that include references to referral mechanisms (e.g., NRM) to support survivors – mainly linked to modern slavery cases rather than climate change.</p> |
| <p>Support Mechanisms</p> <p>References to all forms of support (not including livelihood changes) are included in relation to both climate change and modern slavery. Includes providing direct financial support, education, health services, etc. to communities. Can be overlap in the codes with other groups in the classification book but they cover a broader range of socio-economic support services communities need beyond adaptation and mitigation provisions.</p> |
| <p>Survivor and Worker Voices Inclusion</p> <p>Inclusion and mainstreaming of survivor, worker, and community leader voices within the development of policy, implementation of programming etc. If this is included in a recommendation, it has been coded here.</p> |
| <p>Technological Innovation</p> <p>Development or implementation of technology-based resources to support with a range of actions including monitoring, development of evidence integration etc.</p> |
| <p>Youth Mainstreaming</p> <p>Focusing on specific recommendations, which are aligned with the empowerment of children in the modern slavery and climate change space.</p> |

A.4 References

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Annex B: Domestic Legislative Review

The legislation that were reviewed in full are listed below, within connecting legislation marked through indented bullet points, and those that are secondary legislation demarcated in italics:

- Human Rights Act 1998 (c. 42)
- Sustainable Energy Act 2003 (c. 30)
- Climate Change and Sustainable Energy Act 2006 (c. 19)
- Climate Change Act 2008 (c. 27)
 - Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 (asp 12)
- Modern Slavery Act 2015 (c. 30)
 - *The Modern Slavery Act 2015 (Transparency in Supply Chains) Regulations 2015 (1833)*
 - *The Modern Slavery Act 2015 (Duty of Co-operate with Commissioner) Regulations 2016 (1043)*
 - Human Trafficking and Exploitation (Criminal Justice and Support for Victims) Act (Northern Ireland) 2015 (c. 2)
 - Human Trafficking and Exploitation (Scotland) Act 2015 (asp 12)
- Environment (Wales) Act 2016 (anaw 3)
 - *The Climate Change (Interim Emissions Targets) (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2021 (338 W. 92)*
 - *The Climate Change (Net Welsh Emissions Account Credit Limit) (Wales) Regulations 2021 (334 W. 89)*
 - *The Climate Change (Carbon Budgets) (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2021 (332 W. 87)*
- Climate Change (Emissions Reduction Targets) (Scotland) Act 2019 (asp 15)
- Environment Act 2021 (c. 30)
- Climate Change Act (Northern Ireland) 2022 (c. 31)

Annex C: Governance Actor Interview Questions

What work does the participant/the participant's organization do currently/has done in the recent past/ or plans to do on modern slavery/climate change/both?

How do you see the intersections between modern slavery and climate change?

Which key departments, agencies or organizations do you regularly engage with as part of your work on modern slavery/climate change?

Why do you engage with these departments/agencies/organizations, and for what purpose? (e.g., around specific pieces of work/developing specific policies?)

Which government departments/agencies/organizations (at national or devolved scale) would you want to work with that you don't already on your work related to modern slavery and /or climate change issues?

Why would you like to work with those groups? What do you see as the key to connection/intersections you have?

What are the current barriers to collaborating with these actors/departments (etc.)? How can these be overcome?

What are the current opportunities for addressing the intersections between modern slavery and climate change?

What are the current challenges with addressing the intersections between modern slavery and climate change?

Do you foresee any barriers to emphasizing the social element of ESG?

What do you see as the key governance gaps between modern slavery and climate change? (if any)

What are the key opportunities for joining-up modern slavery/climate change? What would you like to see moving forwards?

Are there any recommendations around combined responses/actions to modern slavery and/or climate change (as an example) that have sounded good in principle, but would not work in reality? What about those recommendations were not possible in your opinion?

Is there a model/good practices from elsewhere that you believe may be applicable to the UK/devolved administrations?

Annex D: Supplementary Notes on Recommendation Context

D.1 Recommendations Context: Governance

A key theme is the need to establish new cross-departmental sub-groups (**G3a**) to address and begin to implement many of the other recommendations, or embed concepts of modern slavery and climate change into existing sub-groups. Such activities could be implemented through existing cross-departmental groups, such as the Domestic and Economic Affairs (Energy, Climate and Net Zero), cross Whitehall working groups or the National Security Council (resilience). We propose that aims of such collaborative efforts should include: 1) monitoring the implementation of listed recommendations; 2) promoting and maintaining ongoing input of evidence base into UK policy and strategic priorities; and 3) ensuring integration of human rights across government actions on immigration, modern slavery and climate change.

Legislative changes could be made in the short-term through the reintroduction of the Transparency in Supply Chains Bill (**G4c**). Additionally, following the lead of the UK Government (HM Government 2023) public bodies should begin to produce modern slavery statements to place themselves in a leading position ahead of any mandated rules that may be enacted in the future (**G4d**).

D.2 Recommendations Context: Knowledge-to-Action

Further evidence is required and called for by governance actors, it is therefore the role of the research community to pursue answers and provide actionable knowledge, with the support of funding organisations. The starting points for addressing some of these gaps (**K1**) are included in **Table 3**.

To establish safe pathways for migrants (**K2**) we outline the need to rescind the Illegal Migration Act 2023 in its current form (see recommendation **S4**) due to the core concerns raised by the human rights and anti-slavery community (see **Box 1** in report).

D.3 Recommendations Context: Capacity Building and Finance Mechanisms

Bolstering adaptation finance (**C1**) is something that has been identified previously as an important part of addressing climate change and could work to reduce vulnerabilities to intersectional issues including modern slavery. For example, the tripling of adaptation funding through ODA to £1.5bn in 2025 (as outlined in the International Climate Finance Strategy) is a welcomed start but does not go far enough, especially when the recent estimates suggest that adaptation needs could be 5 to 10 times greater than current funding supports (UNEP, 2022a,b).

In terms of research funding (**C2**), we have identified similar schemes to the former Global Challenges Research Fund (GCRF) – which the NAP England commended for its improved understanding of interacting risks, and of which regions and sectors are most fragile and how to improve resilience. For example, UK funding schemes that should consider funding research into modern slavery and climate change include: 1) the Modern

Slavery Innovation Fund (MSIF), Home Office; 2) Strategic Priorities Fund, UKRI; and 3) Modern Slavery Policy and Evidence Centre (MSPEC). Furthermore, funding bodies should consider tendering for research proposals directly addressing the compounding risks of modern slavery and climate change with both domestic and international focuses. This would have direct policy impact, as calls for evidence are clear from governance actors.

Moreover, the ability to address ESG issues (**C3**) is likely to become increasingly relevant as the UK is set to imminently unveil new regulations (Fisher and Bryan 2023) to align somewhat with the other more rigorous due diligence frameworks being applied globally.

D.4 Recommendations Context: Support, Lived Experience and Inclusion

Perhaps most importantly for recommendation **S1** it is vital that policymakers working on legislation, policy, and programming focused on activities that may involve person(s) with experiences of modern slavery should consciously include and provide payment to access the expertise of those with lived-experience to identify areas for potential improvements; for example through a Lived-Experience Advisory Programme/Panel (LEAP). What is key however, is that any implementation of a LEAP should be mutually beneficial and provide opportunities for members through mechanisms such as embedded training and fair payment.

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