

**► Regional consultation for
Latin America in preparation of
the 5th Global Conference on the
Elimination of
Child Labour
(Durban, 2022)**

16–17 November 2021

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► 1. Preparatory Regional Consultation for the V Global Conference on Child Labour.

1. Since 1997, countries have had a forum to discuss, share good practices, progress on policies, and commit to eliminating child labour, with particular focus on its worst forms. Global Conferences on the subject have produced a number of statements that serve to identify priorities and mobilize political support for the elimination of child labour.
2. The V Global Conference¹, to be hosted by South Africa in 2022, will take place only three years later to measure the SDGs target of 8.7 in 2025, on child labour. The Global Conference will provide a forum for sharing the most advanced approaches to promoting inclusive education, formalization of the economy, social protection, labour inspection and other proven means of eliminating child labour. It will also identify emerging political innovations that respond to the dynamic and changing nature of the challenge.
3. At the IV Global Conference in Argentina (Buenos Aires, 2017), many governments, social partners and other actors committed themselves to taking new measures to eliminate child labour. The V Global Conference will provide an opportunity to assess progress in fulfilling these Pledges, as well as those made during the International Year for the Elimination of Child Labour, and to make new commitments.
4. As part of the preparations for the V Congress, virtual tripartite regional consultations were organized in the Americas, Africa, Arab States, Asia and the Pacific, and Europe and Central Asia.
5. The Regional Consultation of the Americas was held in virtual format on 16 and 17 November 2021, with the aim of reporting the ILO constituents on child labour data in the region, as well as on the progress made in the organization of the V Conference. The Consultation also discussed progress and challenges in addressing child labour and identified priorities and suggestions for the Conference.
6. The specific objectives were:
 - To mobilize representatives of governments, employers' and workers' organizations of the Americas for the preparation of the V Global Conference;
 - To discuss the most relevant aspects and challenges of eradicating child labour;
 - To present recent data produced by the ILO for discussion in plenary session;
 - To identify and systematize the regional priorities of the Americas.
 - To listen to and mobilize civil society to support the V Global Conference.
7. Participated representatives of governments, employers' and workers' organizations from 33 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean (Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Dominican Republic, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saint Lucia, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela) and 2 North American countries (United States and Canada), as well as representatives of organized civil society.

1.1 Plenary discussion²

Day 01 (11/16/2021)

8. The organized plenary discussion gave the floor to all who requested to speak, to express their views and suggestions. During the session contributions were also collected in the Zoom meeting, which the coordination of the event gathered for its record.

¹ General information page: <https://youtu.be/3jiiEZgmNQs>

² Recordings available at: <https://youtu.be/ScPCNIgvgHM> and https://youtu.be/6a_r6bJ1znQ

9. The sessions of the Regional Consultation were translated simultaneously into English, Portuguese, French and Spanish, to make participation and debate equally accessible to all.
10. At the opening session, the ILO Regional Director for Latin America, and the Caribbean, **Vinicius Pinheiro**, highlighted the impact of the pandemic on efforts to eradicate child labour, the importance of education, and of mobilizing all actors to strengthen their commitment to and fight against child labour.
11. Then, **Sipho Ndebele**, Head of the Employment and Labour Department - Ministry of Labour of South Africa, presented the progress made in organizing the V Global Conference, confirming that it would be held in a hybrid way (face-to-face and virtual) and would bring together nearly 2000 delegates worldwide, although all decisions were subject to the evolution of the COVID-19 pandemic. He said that *"the focus of the conference will be on Scaling Up and Strengthening capacities and Integrating, Accelerating and Building a resilient future labour market through a human-centred approach."*
12. To close the opening, the Director of the ILO Office for the United States and Canada, **Kevin Cassidy**, highlighted the commitments of the IV Global Conference and the region's progress in eliminating child labour, while at the same time the number of people working in the informal sector and in more precarious working conditions had increased, threatening the progress made in recent years.
13. For session 1, **Sonia Sago** and **Sergio Diaz**, representatives of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security of Argentina -host country of the IV Global Conference-, presented a summary of the organization of the Conference, its challenges, and main achievements. As they reported, the Buenos Aires Declaration on Child Labour, Forced Labour, and Youth Employment and 96 voluntary Pledges of action were obtained as a result thereof, with the aim of carrying out concrete actions in line with the objectives of the IV Conference. They stressed that *"the commitment is to establish a line of continuity between conferences and to continue building on agreements."* Annex 4 provides a summary of the presentation.
14. The Commitment is to establish a line of continuity between the conferences and to continue building on agreements.
15. In follow-up, **Alejandra Gonzalez**, representing the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare of Chile, as a Pioneer Country of the Alliance 8.7³, presented the results of the implementation of the integrated road map for the issues of child labour, trafficking in persons and forced labour.
16. After the presentations, **Susana Santomingo**, from the General Confederation of Labour of Argentina (CGT), focal point of the working sector in RI for the Southern Cone, stressed that the V Conference should focus on child labour. *"With a view to the V Conference, the conference should focus on child labour. It is understood that all the countries have ratified C182, but not all the C138, -she cites the specific case of the countries acting as co-operators. We believe that C138, the actions it proposes (including the setting of a minimum age for admission to employment), and its recommendation, should bear a great deal of weight at the fifth conference, but also including the knowledge of good practices in the field of trafficking in persons or forced labour. The III Conference in Brazil focused on child labour, was highly successful and among its achievements is the Regional Initiative Stop Child Labour in LAC. At the IV Conference, there was a forced imposition by the C182 process, so much so that the issue of child labour was diluted and too much attention was given to trafficking in persons and forced labour matters. It is understood that these issues should be addressed, but this cannot displace the emphasis on child labour that the V Conference should have."*
17. After the interval, **Federico Blanco**, Research Officer, ILO FUNDAMENTALS, presented a statistical report on child labour in the region⁴. Annex 5 provides the presentation.
18. To open discussion, **Marlene Mazariesgos**, from the Coordinating Committee of Agricultural, Commercial, Industrial and Financial Associations (CACIF) of Guatemala, representing employers' organizations, shared the priorities of employers in the region.
19. *"Achieving the 8.7 target despite the pandemic, addressing root causes of child labour: poverty, informality, lack of social protection, lack of access to education and training, weakness of labour inspection systems, and lack of enabling environments for business development to create productive and decent employment for adults, which were aggravated by COVID-19 and needed joint action to forge a better future. Most child labour occurs in informality, in domestic work, in rural areas, which contributes to making the problem invisible. Addressing the problem effectively means reaching out to those we*

³ Visit the Alliance 8.7 website at: <https://www.alliance87.org/>

⁴ ILO, *Child labour statistical profile: Latin America and the Caribbean*, Geneva 2021. Available in Spanish, French and English at: www.ilo.org/ippec/Informationresources/WCMS_828362/lang-en/index.htm

have not reached so far with these global strategies, and making them visible, through innovation, dissemination and emulation of good business practices and successful public policies, by learning from them, but also from what hasn't worked. We have successful programs and actions, public-private partnerships, business networks, business organizations and committed companies. However, we must not overlook that the problem of child labour is a systemic problem, therefore, a company facing the problem will not be able to act in isolation, it will require collective collaboration and commitment of all the parties involved, governments, international organizations, companies, and workers. All involved actors are essential to addressing the problem. Business organizations promote compliance with law and respect for human rights, promote the importance of quality education for all children and training opportunities for young people. In addition, they make a positive contribution to economic and social development, in particular, they contribute to achieving fundamental principles and rights at work, including the eradication of child labour and particularly in the worst forms, committed to the non-recruitment of child labour in their operations. As part of the economic and social development agenda, they promote the importance of creating formal jobs with social coverage and thereby advance their contributions to the SDGs, yet governments' role is critical to meeting the 2030 targets, and its social dialogue with employers' and workers' organizations as a fundamental strategy for developing appropriate public policies to address child labour and the challenges that countries face."

20. And she closed saying, *"this is why the role of the ILO is fundamental; because of its convening power it has the key role in coordinating collaboration between stakeholders. Business organizations are important actors at local, national, regional and international levels, as they can reach the largest number of companies and support the development of competencies among their members. In turn, agencies such as the ILO, UNICEF and UNDP must work closely with representative business organizations to coordinate the different programs and projects at the national level and thus maximize their impact, not through targeted projects, but actions focused on the root causes of child labour. Coordination between the international and local levels is important, so that the debates held in Geneva, New York or Brussels do not just remain at that level, but are adopted at national and local levels, because preventing and acting locally is essential. For the purpose, spaces of coordination such as RI and Alliance 8.7, -that bring together united nations agencies, governments, employers' and workers' organizations- are important spaces to address and coordinate actions. Once again, let me reiterate that as a business sector, we are still committed to boys, girls and adolescents in the world working for a better future and promoting social actions to prevent child labour and to guarantee quality education for all."*
21. As spokesperson appointed by the workers, **Paola Egusquiza**, from the Autonomous Central of Workers (CAT) of Peru, focal point of the Regional Initiative for the Andean countries, on the priorities discussed, said.
22. *"We agree that the subject of the V Conference should not address too many issues because the road maps, actions and models of intervention are different in each case. It is clear to us that child labour eradication must start from its worst forms, and that is where the interrelationship with forced labour takes place. The C138 must be ratified as a commitment within the framework of the V Conference and with it, the minimum age work must be defined. Secondly, we agree that a target was set for the eradication of child labour by 2025. Informality, lack of social protection, and lack of employment have been identified as causes of child labour. These situations were present in several countries before the pandemic and social protection systems are almost non-existent so, the needs cannot be met during the pandemic period. Informality is not only within mere informality, but in informality within formality. This is a very important aspect of tripartite engagement and work, where the business sector and government have a role to play in terms of clear commitments by companies to their supply chains. Large companies must not only take charge of their main company but also of their entire production chain, because this is where informality is shown. We agree with these processes of productive decentralization; they are ways of improving productivity of a company and therefore, of generating wealth, but in doing so, they must ensure that no child labour is found throughout the entire supply chain and, above all, in its worst forms. Also, we consider revising public policies as a priority issue, because first, there should be a political will. Many countries are pioneers of the Alliance 8.7, many countries belong to the IR, and in that regard, references of the international discourse should go down to the national level. This descent takes place through public policies, which depend on an adequate budget to be implemented. And this does not just apply to the national, but regional and local. We can see where child labour is in figures: in rural areas, in agriculture, where the state has not reached out. That is why we, as trade unions, believe that the best form of intervention is descending into territories, and that is where we have experience. That is why we believe that we must participate in all tool-implementing processes, to prevent child labour from its very formation. We also believe that the approach to eradicating child labour and preventing it is a comprehensive approach which, in addition to child labour as such, investigates the existence of social protection, basic services such as school, infrastructure, and decent work for parents. Where there is no decent work for adults, there is child labour, there is forced labour, there is trafficking in persons, because there is vulnerability, which is the first condition for these problems to emerge."*
23. She goes on, *"another emerging issue with the impact of the pandemic is the issue of migration. Child labour calls for a specific approach, which makes its road map different from forced labour or trafficking in persons, where the priority is*

access to and conditions for providing quality education, that encourages attendance. This has turned complicated because of the pandemic as many countries do not have adequate connectivity or minimal services. School attendance must be guaranteed, from a tripartite perspective, of public policy based on social dialogue, so as to break this circle of poverty in boys, girls and adolescents and so that they acquire skills for employability in decent work, with rights. Another important priority is vocational training and learning, where clear local-appropriate training and learning policies must be specified, bringing training alternatives closer to the opportunities for decent employment present in the area, so young people have local training opportunities and should not resort to rural-urban migration for lack of alternatives. From the CEC, we have relaunched the continental group for fighting against child labour, to cover this descent into territory in all the countries of the region. As long as children and adolescents work is normalized in a country, as long as permissiveness toward these practices is maintained, there will be no progress toward the eradication of child labour."

24. Following the presentation of the spokespersons, interventions were collected from constituents participating in the event.
25. **Susana Santomingo**, of the CGT, noted that: *"The picture of the situation of child labour is very clear. However, we still do not have firm data on the pandemic picture. In the countries of the region, there were already high levels of poverty resulting from the neoliberal policies that are deepening with the pandemic. We, governments, employers, and workers must transcend the exchange and dissemination of good practices and successful experiences. This stage requires optimizing policies, and we cannot go half-hearted. For the trade union sector, a form of integrated approach is to apply tools such as MIRT, accompanied by an integrated approach to the treatment of the problem, and when I say integral I mean both from a perspective of integral protection of the rights of boys, girls and adolescents, as well as what is needed in terms of decent work for adults to reverse this situation in a sustainable way. Argentina's experience suggests that most of the cases that need to be addressed in decent work for adults in the household are in the informal sector, and this comprehensive approach must include productive development strategies at the local level. Some niches of productive development have not been taken into account. This proposal that we are promoting from Argentina involves adding value to products and investigating niches of productive development as part of this guarantee of decent work for adults, which can support efforts to eradicate child labour. In terms of redistributive policies and optimization of rights, a setback is noted in labour rights and in human rights in general in the region. As a trade union sector, we commit to training our representatives in the territory to formulate proposals for alternatives at the local level. Our role is not to replace the State. But we do prepare and train ourselves to generate influence. Our commitment is to social dialogue, openness, and accompaniment. We need the same commitment from employers and government, and we need to optimize tripartism not only in the intervention model, but in the implementation of MIRT. It is very important for us to be able to cooperate. Among some employers, -as we know that there are very interesting companies- there is resistance to tripartism. There are times when the proposals we put forward do not seem friendly to some governments."*
26. And she ended saying: *"Once again: our commitment is to social dialogue, accompaniment and proactiveness. We must add transparency to all our practices. And we need to build tripartism where there is no tripartism and to accompany the intervention processes of an integral nature. We understand that, in these very serious times, in addition to superstructural public policies, we must focus actions at local level."*
27. **Roderick Chaverri**, representative of the Ministry of Labour and Labour Development of Panama, highlighted a concern regarding the targeting of public policies on gender equality, as statistics indicate a decrease in child labour among girls compared with boys. *"After listening to Federico Blanco, I have a concern about the targeting of public policies on gender equality. As far as I can see, the statistics indicate that there is a decrease in child labour for girls compared with boys. If we look closer, we realize that girls are among the worst forms of child labour, they have a very high potential risk of falling into more severe and complicated activities. I do not know whether the possibility of including gender perspective more deeply in the analysis and targeting of public policies is contemplated to address the issue and not to cast out the situation of girls who, in view of this scenario, while they are fewer in numbers than boys in child labour situations, they are more affected by the worst forms, due to the cultural practices of our societies. I would like to share Santomingo's words on the need to strengthen community development to prevent child labour, as it requires the strengthening of families and communities."*
28. **Federico Blanco** answered: *"I absolutely agree with Chaverri. The gender perspective can determine the success or failure of public policies for the eradication of child labour. The starting point of gender understanding in child labour is the definition of work itself, which has evolved in recent years quite specifically to the extent that we have a broad conception of work that includes all activities that are not necessarily counted in the GDP of the country, such as domestic tasks within the household, which are mostly carried out by girls in LAC. But also, with regard to economic activities: understanding what the characteristics are with regard to the concentration of boys, girls, and adolescents in different sectors, which activities are*

carried out by boys and girls in the same sector. In this, gender perspective is absolutely essential and for this it is necessary to have first-hand data representative of the reality of the country. For example, many labour force surveys implemented in the region do not currently have these indicators and these variables on domestic tasks performed by boys, girls, and adolescents, so from the very design of the instruments, from the origin of work indicators, it is essential to have this gender perspective to generate this information, that is needed for decision-making."

29. **Ingreed Susan Clark** from Saint Vincent and the Granadines asks Paola Egusquiza: (T.N. original text in English) *You mention the difficulty of the powers that be are having in helping/assisting children in the rural areas who have to access to running water or power etc.... does that mean that these children are completely left out of the current education process? In my home country COVID-19, too, has created many situations which school aged children are concern, and our government has been assisting by providing the technology to have them continue their education online even while they are at home. The mediator translated it: You mention the difficulty of factitious powers to help children in rural areas who have no access to running water or power etc. Does it mean that these children are completely left out of the current education process?*
30. **Paola Egusquiza** from CAT (Peru) responds: *"My intervention referred to the fact that States are called upon providing social protection to the population. Social protection is not only security, safety, health, and pensions, but also includes infrastructure, education, health, all those aspects that allow adults to work and children to have access to basic conditions. This situation (pandemic) is conducive to the problem of child labour and even the worst forms in many regions. This must be a priority of the States. The pandemic has unveiled pending issues in this area."*
31. **Werner Ramirez**, Trade Union rep, Guatemala requests the floor: *"To combat child labour, there must be a clear political will beyond any speech, and priority must be given to building the value of the workforce with better wages, real labour protection policies, paying attention to corruption and impunity, and that the governmental agencies are not co-opted."*
32. **Laura Gimenez**, Employers' representative of the Argentine Industrial Union (UIA), wished to emphasize the points made by the Employers' representative of Guatemala. *"I wanted to emphasize some issues related to Marlene's earlier strategies and comprehensive intervention. We believe that the global conference is an opportunity to discuss the policies that we consider most appropriate and the experiences we have in the different territories, not only to disseminate them but to explain them and to know them in detail. Creation of decent work for adults and productive development of regions is also an important issue. It is very important for employers to have a compatible environment for the creation and development of sustainable businesses and to support the development of productive niches as a strategic element in the eradication of child labour. Without decent work for adults, we can hardly get children out of situations of risk. Some governments and workers' employers' organizations have implemented very interesting strategies that support transition to formality, promotion of job creation and it seems very important for us to take advantage of the moment to disseminate it, to generate new capacities to implement these types of policies that must be adapted to local conditions but it is also interesting to know how they have been implemented in other latitudes. It was also very important for us to listen to the representative of the Ministry of Labour of South Africa when he referred to the education axis for this conference. We also have very interesting initiatives to adapt the curriculum on promoting professional practices in safe environments in formal businesses, to bridge the gap between the school world and the work world, so that adolescents may have contact with formal businesses, to gain experience that allows them to enter the formal labour market with quality jobs. In Argentina, as in other countries, we always see that the institutionalization of tripartism has been and continues to be key. This conference should also be an opportunity to make a commitment to continue promoting tripartism, to take advantage of its benefits, and continue strengthening government capacities to manage these tripartite spaces which, despite not being simple, there are consensus-building experiences around agendas as complex as the one gathering us and to take advantage of the viability and sustainability of the measures that are implemented in the territory."*
33. Then, **Inginia Ciprian**, Dominican Republic, CNTD, head of the children's area and member of the inter-union committee for the eradication of child labour in the Dominican Republic. *"The previous interventions have been very appropriate, and I sympathize with that. Child labour in the LAC region is a common issue for all and what we must do is continue striving for decent work for mothers and fathers and a strengthening of tripartism. We know that much is said, but very little is done."*
34. *"In the region, and especially coming down to municipalities, we need quality education to be universal, free and to reach sectors that do not have any connectivity at all. In addition to not having connection, we must add that parents often lack sufficient education to accompany and promote the educational process of their children. That is why we believe and propose that an adult education axis should be added, especially in vulnerable areas, as there is an increase in child labour, as the colleague said, mainly in the countryside and the existing child labour in agriculture will only be battled when parents and even adolescents have decent work and social dialogue is allowed, and the strengthening of tripartism is promoted, both in*

the countryside and in the cities, because in the cities we have major pockets of child labour in trade and girls in domestic work, especially in times of pandemic, trying to raise awareness in depth in vulnerable areas, where access to quality education is very limited. Children who have seen the continuity of their educational process interrupted and have stayed home without assistance to continue preparing, pose us the challenge of helping them to reinsert in school, with due follow-up to see if they really made the most of the time, and focusing on parents who often don't know how to read or write and there is no adult to act as a tutor and follow up on the children's educational process."

35. *"Another important thing discussed at the IV Conference has to do with forced labour. In all areas, the three sectors must have eradication of child labour as the number one subject, as one thing leads to the other. If we eradicate child labour, we create the conditions to eliminate trafficking and forced labour in the future. Another subject that can be considered as a second priority of the conference is migrant children. Migrant population is found in all fields and in all cities. In these two subjects, progress can be made and used to promote the other subject. All government representatives must take the lead in that we must encourage an economic proposal, if new donors come up, new operators, but fair operators that agree with the tripartism policy to support RI. We already know that the RI is doing an excellent job, but it needs resources to continue operating. The RI can be a bridge to reaching the goal and also to continue expanding to other continents."*
36. **Carmen Tight**, CTP and responsible for child labour (ti) issues before the national committee of CONATO workers, states: *"we agree with our trade union mates because they reflect the feeling of the trade union movement. I agree that the gender approach must be included because the problem is there and must be made visible. Tripartite logic must be promoted. We are discussing how the pandemic will be addressed, but not how child labour will be eradicated. Numbers show that there is a problem and that we must tackle it. We must continue strengthening the road that we and the RI have and work tripartite. Child labour must be in all tripartite tables, especially in terms of post-pandemic work."*
37. In her speech, **Mariela Gomez**, Ministry of Labour of Paraguay, Directorate of Protection of Children and Adolescents, said *"we propose to expand social protection systems and focus them on individuals, people, throughout their life cycles, and we propose focusing on NNA in the next global conference."*
38. In turn, **Luiz Poveda**, representative of the Ministry of Labour of Ecuador, added that: *"child labour eradication is key, and all countries must be vigilant and carefully monitored, precisely through tripartite dialogue. In Ecuador, we have the National Labour and Wages Council, which is the body made up of workers, employers and government and deals with all issues concerning labour and social security issues, naturally, among them, eradication of child labour. We have a child labour eradication project in force since 2008 until 2021. This project seeks to reduce these figures and to fully strengthen strategies for reducing child labour, forced labour, and promoting acceptable working conditions in business supply chains. This project was declared emblematic to be treated as a government policy, and thus we have a ministerial agreement issued by the Ministry of Labour in 2008, and whose main mission is to implement public policies, programs and projects for progressive eradication of child labour (ti) of 5 to 14 year-old NNA, as well as regularization of the status of 15 and 17 year-old adolescents provided that they are not carrying out hazardous activities, as stated in the 2015 ministerial agreement."*
39. *"One of the components of the project is precisely to build mechanisms for following up, controlling, and monitoring NNA cases detected in child labour to return the rights violated. Another component of the project is to promote and strengthen strategic alliances for inter-institutional and intersectoral public and private cooperation for the prevention and eradication of ti. In Ecuador, project technicians are called on to verify and accompany labour inspectors to regularize the labour situation of adolescents over 15 and to refer cases of NNA under 15 to cantonal rights protection systems. Another is technical assistance to decentralized autonomous governments for the implementation of public policies for the prevention, protection, and definitive eradication of ti, developing actions to raise awareness on ti, thereby protecting diverse populations of different sectors at the national level."*
40. *"In this situation, we must be clear that the basis of concerted action must be legislation providing for the total elimination of ti as the ultimate policy objective and driving measures to this end and explicitly identifying and prohibiting the worst forms of ti, which must be eliminated urgently. This is what is being worked on in Ecuador with the leadership of the Ministry of Labour, with support from the national government as it is in the interests of workers, employers, and the government to eradicate child labour."*
41. **Cecilia Tello**, representative of the Ministry of Labour and Employment Promotion of Peru, highlighted: *"We reaffirm the importance that strengthening social protection systems of individuals and families alike can be made visible in the global conference, to contain any shocks that may arise in the future and may be required in the context of attending the pandemic in respect of the vulnerability of household members and especially of NNA. According to statistics, ti in Peru was subsiding until 2019. Child labour rate in 2019 was 12%. Since then, an increase of 1.6% in 2020 (to 13.6%) and 13% in 2021 (to 26.6%) has been noted. From the Ministry of Labour, -governing body leading a space of expanded tripartite social dialogue with*

civil society- we can assert that the problem has different variables and causes and requires an integral approach, so that we can sustain NNA and enable them to exercise their fundamental rights, especially the right to education."

42. *"In this context, we consider relevant to establish the correlation between confinement and remote and virtual education and the increase in child labour which, in the case of Peru, it has been one of the countries to undergo a greater period of lock down of the educational system in the region. In addition to that, a priority must be established so that -from a social protection perspective- not only the provision of services be guaranteed but the quality of services since from the very beginning of the national strategy to eradicate child labour, it is noted that NNA's future expectations are related to their permanence in the educational space and the information and training they may receive in the educational process. Another line of work is the implementation of MIRT associated with an approach to territorial management, so that territories can act by prioritizing their areas of greatest vulnerability, but also relying on resources provided by the central Government, bringing together the municipal inspectorates and the accompaniment of specialized agencies such as the Public Ministry, Police Station, Office of the Ombudsman for Women, Children and Adolescents, so that mechanisms are in place not only to identify cases but to deal with them adequately. Another priority to be included in the discussion points of the V Conference is the need for a detailed characterization of child labour in agricultural work, including activities carried out as unpaid family work, to be clear about what activities NNA can and cannot participate in. Peru prohibited work in agriculture for persons under 18.*
43. *We applaud the incorporation of gender approach and the inclusion of unpaid domestic work in the approach and monitoring of child labour in the region, given the multiple evidence of this form of violation in the region. The new Domestic Workers Act provides that domestic work is a prohibited activity. This shows the country's willingness to address child labour and strengthen social protection systems so that attention to child labour is integrated and adequately provided by an appropriate service platform."*
44. **Armando Urtecho**, employers' representative of the Honduran Council of Private Enterprise (COHEP), said that *"I think it is important to add to what colleagues said, that many times conferences are focused on supply chains and many times child labour is not in supply chains, but in informality. This is important to clarify so that there are clear, concerted policies born out of the tripartite social dialogue.*

We do not register families where there is domestic child labour. We do not register employers. It is also important that this new cycle includes the phenomenon of migration, specifically that of families migrating with their children or unaccompanied migrant children. As an employer sector, we believe that those who leave the country can often have a capacity to work, but not the children, and thus it should be dealt with differently; a special approach to addressing this migration problem. We have stressed this situation in the different spaces where we have participated, making it clear that from the formal sector of the economy there are many good practices that can be shared to prevent or eradicate child labour."
45. **Roberto Gouveia**, representative of the Ministry of Citizenship of Brazil, joined Paola Egusquiza's comment on *"concern for the generation of work and income to families as a way of combating child labour, with the families of children and adolescents involved in the problem. In fact, it can even be a problem prevention tool. In this regard, experiences of Solidarity Economy and Urban Agriculture in Brazil could be added to these efforts. So, I suggest that the Regional Initiative seek dialogue with the ILO's South-South Cooperation on the issue of Solidarity Economy, as well as with the FAO, which knows the Brazilian experience in Urban Agriculture."*
46. **Tânia Mara Dornellas dos Santos**, National Forum for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour, Brazil, added: *"although all of the proposals are interesting, if we are to reach the 8.7 target, it is essential that we go beyond tripartism, because there is no way to end child labour without also involving civil society."*
47. **Mariela Gomez Orue**, MTESS PARAGUAY requested the floor: *"From Paraguay, we propose to expand social protection systems, since the pandemic taught us that policies must be centred on people in all their life cycles. With regard to the central theme for the conference: it should be child labour, and articulate actions with the other issues such as Trafficking in persons, or forced labour, as prevalence of child labour remains the highest."*
48. **Robert Gouveia**, Ministry of Citizenship, Brazil. *"Good afternoon, everyone. I support colleague Paola Egusquiza's comment who emphasizes the concern for the generation of work and income to families as a way of combating child labour, with the families of children and adolescents involved in the problem. In fact, it can even be a problem prevention tool. In this regard, experiences of Solidarity Economy and Urban Agriculture in Brazil could be added to these efforts. So, I suggest that the RI seeks dialogue with the ILO's South-South Cooperation on the issue of Solidarity Economy, as well as with the FAO, which knows the Brazilian experience in Urban Agriculture."*

- 49. Marcia Eugenio**, representative of the United States Department of Labour, indicated that *"The USDOL is very grateful to be part of this important discussion and thanks the ILO and the Government of South Africa for organizing this event. We agree with all speakers who have raised the importance of addressing informality and making significant improvements in decent work for adults, the voice and empowerment of workers and social protection for vulnerable individuals and communities. We want to hear a little more about how the subject of forced labour will be integrated into the conference."*
- 50. Amanda Enriquez**, representative of the Colombian Ministry of Labour, asks: *"According to what has been said, in our region, Latin America and the Caribbean, it is necessary to make visible the data related to female child labour, are they not so representative?"*
- 51. Sasha Deer-Gordon**, representative of the Ministry of Labour and Social Security of Jamaica, noted that *"a comprehensive approach by the government, employers' and workers' groups and the civil society is required to adequately address the problem of child labour and must include the private sector. In Jamaica, we have an active National Steering Committee that includes representatives from the Ministry of Education (it takes into account child education, also essential for the reintegration of working children into the education system.) The Ministry of Social Security will provide social assistance and support for the reintegration of children and their families. Support is also provided by the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development to assist in the development of rural infrastructure, including drinking water and electricity. To have a greater and meaningful impact on protecting our children, all critical actors must work together."*
- 52. Stephanie Fingal**, employers' representative of the Employers Consultative Association (ECA) of Trinidad and Tobago, said, *"I agree that all citizens, including employers, should receive education about child labour and its negative impact on the sustainability of any country. We must find a way to provide free education to all high school-age children to give them a fair chance to earn a living. Perhaps, we could offer incentives to employers to obtain their financial support for such education when governments cannot afford to do so on their own."*
- 53. Hinginia Ciprian** added *"where it has not been ratified, ratification of Convention 138 on the minimum age for admission to employment must be required."*
- 54. Yalena de la Peña**, representative of the Employers' Confederation of the Mexican Republic, supporting what was said by her colleagues, added *"I will not repeat what colleagues have already stated. We leave everything to public policy issue, we have insisted on dialogue, but it has not been a priority for governments. We agree on the importance of the issue of migration. In Mexico, from 2018 to 2020, poverty increased by 5,1 million additional to the pre-existing 61,8 M; and 4,6 M fell into extreme poverty. From the employer sector with UNICEF, work has been done on awareness raising issues, trying to promote sustainable businesses, caring for value chains, and making girls' rights visible."*
- 55. Daniela Peralta**, representative of the Ministry of Labour of Ecuador, highlighted, *"many have already mentioned and, must be emphasized, the importance of building public policies that are equitable and that take into account gender and human mobility approaches, which are the main difficulties that systematically violate the rights of NNA in child labour. It is important to see domestic work as a non-permitted job, it is a subject that must be taken into account when addressing public policies, because in the private sphere, human rights violations can occur, especially in the context of the pandemic. In the case of Ecuador, prohibition of domestic child labour is pending. Gender and human mobility and the public policies to address them are not specific to governments and public institutions, but there is active participation from the business sector. These policies can be addressed and established throughout the value chain and guide new policies aimed at promoting employability and creating decent jobs for families in extreme poverty. We find ourselves in a scenario where poverty has increased considerably and where parents do not have access to decent jobs and hence the increase in informality."*
- 56. Carlos Ugarte**, representative of the Chamber of Industries of Uruguay, wanted to add that *"in order not to repeat all the valuable interventions, I will add what is relevant to Uruguay. In Uruguay there is a quadripartite body, that is, the Committee for the Eradication of Child Labour in Uruguay. It is coordinated by the Ministry of Labour, there is representation of employers and workers, and a fourth actor representing NGOs working on the topic of childhood and adolescence. In Uruguay, there is a general agreement of all sectors in favour of the eradication of child labour. There are no recent measurements, but last June it was announced that future official employment surveys will also consider the underage segment, so new statistics will be available next year. Uruguay is an agricultural livestock country and, in these places, unpaid family child labour is naturalized. It is in the informal sectors where perhaps the greatest efforts are made; the country will have to invest more in inspections: inspectors to get out of Montevideo to be closer to this reality that is rapidly and increasingly changing. Today, child labour is not "felt" as it was a few years ago, when NNA were seen seeking sustenance with their families. Fortunately, today we no longer see that. Work has been non-stop, and I think that the experience of eradicating child labour from quadripartite has yielded many and very good results. Both institutional agencies and NGOs*

are active in inspection work. A series of trainings were carried out, even in the interior of the country. This awareness is key to mobilizing society as a whole."

- 57. Maria Silvana Bitencourt**, MTSS Uruguay: *"Excellent intervention Carlos Ugarte, you summarized our situation perfectly. From the IGTSS we are completing the questionnaire to include in the Household Survey to be conducted next year. CETI will be summoned to report by the end of November."*
- 58. Susana Santomingo** CGT Argentina CSA: *"I understand that it is quadripartite in Uruguay because NGOs are federated".*
- 59. Juan Martinez**, representative of the Trade Union Confederation of the Americas (CSA), said: *"that is right, the National Association of NGOs (ANONG), which is the confederation of development-oriented civil society organizations, is participating."*
- 60. Delcy Sosa**, Confederación Autónoma Sindical Clasista La Casc, ended the discussion. *"We have an inter-union committee where the three trade union centres coordinate efforts and participate in the National Steering Committee for the Elimination of Child Labour, led by the Ministry of Labour. In the Dominican Republic, employers have been made not to contract children and adolescents. Family child labour does happen a lot and work is being done to raise awareness among these populations. NNA are observed even at night and in unsuitable areas selling flowers, selling fruits and all kinds of items; and that is sad. Child labour face is that of poverty. Working NNAs usually live in families where their parents are unemployed. Workers' wages must be improved, that is, the construction of decent work, guaranteeing access to basic needs for families is a prerequisite for successful eradication of child labour, because it is economic reasons that are behind this problem."*

Day 02 (11/17/2021)

- 61.** Session 3 began with a preliminary presentation of the results of the questionnaire (data previously described in this report) and of the preliminary results of the previous day's discussion, which identified as priority topics⁵:
- Gender and inequality/other discrimination;
 - Immigration status;
 - Integrated approach;
 - Informality;
 - Joint tripartism-articulation institutional/work;
 - Awareness/training;
 - Hazardous work/worst forms;
 - Education and vocational training/learning;
 - Decent work at permitted age;
 - Social protection;
- 62.** Next, interventions were made by spokespersons for employers' and workers' organizations.
- 63. Laura Gimenez** employers' representative of the Argentine Industrial Union (UIA) said that *"child labour is a problem of poverty, for employers it means that development should be discussed. In Latin America and the Caribbean, it is about informality, poverty, lack of access to education, lack of access to vocational training, about environments of corruption or institutional weakness and, in general, about lack of environments conducive to business development, and at the heart of it, we are talking about promoting sustainable development, inclusive development and creating productive and decent employment for adults."*
- 64.** *This is what we mean when we talk about strategies for comprehensive intervention, not to just removing children from child labour situations - which is essential and urgent - but working together and in concert so that these families have alternative development options, access to vocational training and decent jobs. It is a very serious violation of the rights of children and adolescents, but it also hinders growth, it also harms the development of our economies and societies. Children who work and do not go to school are separated from the labour market, they do not reach their potential and are always going to be on the side-lines and will have fewer chances to enter labour markets, and as a result, societies, and not only companies, lose*

⁵ Breakdown of questionnaire and presentation in annex.

access to qualified people, capable people needed to grow and develop. This hinders access to international growth markets, foreign exchange inflows, which are sometimes so important for some of our countries.

- 65. The countries of our region, together with workers' and employers' organizations, made immense efforts not to step back on the achievements of child labour eradicating during this period, but it is necessary to ensure that these efforts are sustainable and, on the other hand, to accelerate these results.*
- 66. How to do this when there was such destruction of businesses and being in a context that sets a perfect storm for the fiscal economy?*
- 67. Specifically, we believe that at this V Global Conference it is very important that we allow ourselves the space to discuss support measures for micro, small and medium-sized businesses, tax benefits, programs to promote the adoption of technologies, and improvements in productivity. Not only in LAC, SMEs have a fundamental role as job providers, so we have to think of how to support these SMEs so that they are not rejected to informality, so that they can transition to formality, so that they can avoid the risks related to child labour, so that they can be sustainable, so that they can access financing, be able to grow and generate more employment.*
- 68. It is very important to understand that the challenges of these companies change by regions. Challenges of child labour and challenges of economic development in our region; we need an overview of what strategies are available, what policies have been most effective, and to be able to identify strategies and tools to address these problems. It is essential to talk about this: about development of regional economies and productive niches, and to discuss the creation of employment for adults and training alternatives, vocational training for young people and adults, policies to reduce technology gap and to promote the adoption of technologies with improved productivity and working conditions.*
- 69. First, we should take a space to reflect what has happened since the Buenos Aires Declaration of 2017; where we are in terms of the Pledges made by the various sectors and the measures that were taken in the countries that had the best results and came closer to the Pledges of this declaration. In this regard, address successful public policies and successful partnerships to address the causes of it; we believe that RI is a great experience that deserves to be shared in this forum and that it is very important that we address training actions for workers' and employers' associations and public-private cooperation and tripartite experiences because these strategies have to be addressed in a comprehensive manner and listening to the voices of actors in the world of work, both workers' associations and employers' organizations that have a lot of experience in this approach.*
- 70. We also think that we must reflect on how the ILO supported its constituents to go forward on this challenge; where the efforts of the office were put; and what actions to strengthen governments, workers' and employers' organizations and the demands of constituents.*
- 71. Child labour is a systemic phenomenon. No single sector can solve this. There is a need for collective collaboration and political commitment from the parties involved, governments, workers, and employers.*
- 72. The ILO has a key convening power, has a coordinating role for stakeholder collaboration, and a commitment to this mandate is needed. Because it has a call to coordinate efforts not only within the ILO but also with other international agencies such as UNICEF and UNDP to coordinate strategies at the national and regional level and maximize their impact."*
- 73. Then, **Susana Santomingo**, workers' representative of the General Central of Workers of Argentina (CGT), said that "the questionnaire was rather hard, especially some questions that accept text of a different size than the one announced."*
- 74. The PPT is backwards, the result of workers and employers.*
- 75. The position of the trade union sector is known: We agree on the diagnosis, although not always on the strategies. The expectation for the conference is whether we will be able to take strategies that will lead to the eradication of child labour. We agree on the importance of decent work for adults, we agree on the importance of education and the need for productive development.*
- 76. We have to agree on how: some strategies were effective, others were not. We believe a lot in territorial work and for this purpose, training and tools for territorial management must be optimized. We need that developed countries help us with the debt problem, which is large, and which causes creditor agencies to impose their conditions by limiting social investment. While promoting action at local level, raising local multisectoral tables, and advocating the creation of decent work for adults, we need a strong commitment to redistributive policies. How do we do it?*
- 77. Strengthening of institutions is a fundamental axis, both at the national and regional levels: stability and RI at the regional level must be sustainable. If, at this V Conference, we manage to generate a unity of conception on three or four axes, and*

this is accompanied by political commitment from constituents and governments to make it effective, with the results provided by MIRT, they will come accompanied by actions of an integral nature to address the problem.

78. *MIRT is a fundamental instrument.*

79. *The pandemic has worsened the conditions of vulnerable children. We must guarantee the right to education and the right to connectivity for NNA. What we need to achieve upon the V Conference is a sincere approach, unity of ideas, and operational decentralization with the potential to evaluate the results and the impact that our strategies have on the countries."*

80. The constituents then made specific interventions and listened to civil society, with only one intervention by the Labour Advocate, **Ana Maria Ramos**, of the Ministry of Labour (MPT), Brazil, which warned of the risk of changes in Brazilian legislation that could directly impact progress in terms of child labour, especially the risk of reducing the minimum age for work. Then, **Ana Vazquez** from Global March stressed the importance that Consultation had incorporated civil society which reinforces the importance of this participation. She suggests that civil society be strongly incorporated into social dialogue and listen to children and adolescents to plan actions.

81. Subsequently, the following requested the floor:

82. Stephanie Fingal, from the Employers Consultative Association of Trinidad and Tobago, noted that *"with COVID-19, many children have dropped out of schools. Without children education, child labour eradication will remain an elusive goal. Employers' and workers' organizations, as well as governments, seeking to promote conditions for the development of economies and societies, must commit themselves and invest in avoiding these situations, which generate social deterioration."*

83. Rosalia Zingales from the Ministry of People's Power for the Social Labour Process of Venezuela added: *"I share previous remarks that it is essential to strengthen direct assistance to the family group and to quality employment and sufficient to support the family group addressed to adult workers. In Venezuela, we are working to optimize the protection and supply of decent, safe, and healthy jobs for adolescents who integrate into the world of work. We believe it is important to expand our scope as governments, workers' and employers' organizations in the informal economy and self-employment, which still requires much research. It is important for the V Conference to listen to the voices of working NNA, to understand them and to listen to them without intermediaries."*

84. Roderick Chaverri, chairman of the childhood and adolescence network in Panama. *"The pandemic weakened all economies in the world. Many families in our region will need to migrate and bring their children with them. Panama faces a growing number of people, not only regional but even extra-continental, marching northward in search of the American dream. This subject should be addressed at the V Conference."*

85. Smirna Sanchez from the Ministry of Labour and Social Security of Costa Rica continued: *"I agree with what has been said: tripartite work, strengthening of employment, etc. COVID-19 has disrupted all areas, but the most affected populations have been the ones that were already vulnerable. We need to discuss how we can guarantee equal opportunities for all children and adolescents, regardless of their social, economic, etc., condition. Economic policy has taken up the regional agenda, leaving social policy behind. This cannot go on."*

86. Roberto Padilha, Ministry of Citizenship of Brazil, complemented: *"As I picked up yesterday in the chat, I would like to stress the importance of generating jobs and income for NNA families at risk of child labour. To do this, it is suggested to look for instruments and tools that guarantee livelihoods for these families beyond the formal market; that is not always accessible to all. Solidarity economy and urban agriculture may be good alternatives already known to the ILO, FAO and the UN."*

87. Farouk Mohammed, government representative, Trinidad and Tobago continued: *"One of the challenges, particularly in the Caribbean region, is that some countries lack up-to-date child labour data to guide the development of specific policies and interventions to eliminate child labour. How will these countries be able to measure progress without the baseline data to measure them? Technical and financial support is needed for these countries to develop mechanisms and capacity for continuous data collection if we are to move forward as a region."*

88. Hinginia Ciprian, from the National Confederation of Dominican Workers (CNTD) added: *"Child labour is our priority. How are we going to fight it if governments do not include an item in the nation's budget to support national and local work, as well as promote the implementation of the Risk Identification Model."*

89. Laura Gimenez, Argentine Industrial Union: *"I would like to clarify, just in case; we agree with the working sector that the Conference should focus on Child Labour (its causes and tools to advance the goals.)"*

90. **Edixon Campos Monasteries**, Ministry of Labour and Employment Promotion of Peru: "We believe it is important to commit the participation of other actors in the eradication of child labour. In the case of Education, we have seen experiences where teacher, moved by reality, makes an initial identification of problematic cases, and leads each in the right direction, either to stop working in a prohibited activity or to move to a permitted form of work. The RI must be guaranteed long term continuity. Strengthen cooperation to learn and exchange good practices and lessons learned.
91. As a complement, we consider that one of the fundamental axes to be addressed, now more than ever in the context of a pandemic, is the generation and socialization of knowledge about the prevalence, characteristics and dynamics of child labour in the territories. For the purpose, commitment and participation of the academic environment, of different universities and research centres of the countries could be sought."
92. **Tyrone Esna**, Confederation of Workers Rerum Novarum, Costa Rica: "The problem is that countries set targets to meet objectives. No sector alone will be able to make progress on the eradication of child labour. Only together, the three constituents must move forward together, armed with social dialogue."
93. **Viviana Doval**, Central Workers of Argentina: "I agree with most of the issues raised. It seems to me, however, that the V Conference should be an opportunity to install the subject of child labour and institutional systems."
94. **Laura Gimenez**, UIA, Argentina: "It is necessary to have a process to size the issues to be dealt with, and that it be tripartite. In order to make the most of this space, I would like to look at vocational training initiatives in greater depth. It is very important for employers to share examples of ecosystems that link school and work, that allow young people to interact with and in a private business and accumulate work experience that then allows them better access to decent work."
95. The following agenda item was devoted to collecting suggestions for the V Global Conference.
96. **Claudia Peneleu**, representative of the Ministry of Labour of Guatemala: "As a suggestion, regarding Pledges. It is an issue that could be included in the work plan of the Regional Initiative, to follow it up on a regular and timely basis, and to guide all plans, specific and global, to meet the objectives and concerns of the countries, to be addressing the problem from the macro, but with strategies that allow to land them at the local level, to reach the largest possible population. The same with any other tools generated from the Regional Initiative, which must continue as the platform, with the role that it has been playing and developing for the countries, to support, guide and follow up the different processes of the region, and that allows us to move forward together and with greater force in the implementation of the different strategies."
97. **Cristiana Paiva Gomes**, of the Central America Unica de los Laborers of Brazil: "The situation in Brazil is very adverse. The pandemic has raised a number of other problems that were already difficult. Child labour here in Brazil has attracted the world's attention by the lack of responsibility of President Jair Bolsonaro. He created ways to reduce Education resources, preferring more people to start working early and this is made clear here in Pec 18 and this dialogue is strong. Here, we are carrying out various campaigns in various fields in the fight against child labour. And these campaigns do not always have an impact. The subject is often found only within institutions as an agenda of the type of practice to perform, that in practice and in sharing this, and the actual insertion of the popular civil society, is somewhat distant. We need to improve our type of written speech in our file cards and materials, be more concise and clearer. The ILO is putting more pressure on governments here and we need to increase ever more partnerships and accountability in the agenda and concerns about impacts today and in the future.
98. **Susana Santomingo**, representative of the General Confederation of Labour (CGT) of Argentina, said that "we should make efforts promoting the tripartite model in all regions as good practice. This process should lead to the institutionalization of the Regional Initiative within the ILO itself, encouraging colleagues from other regions to adopt this collaborative working model. We know that poverty, educational exclusion, etc., has increased in this pandemic context, it is not necessary to be disruptive but effective. What we are seeing in the territories refers us to the old recipe, the old model of social justice, there is not much innovation in that. We must have an open mind, flexibility, but we must not, necessarily, disregard old tools to change them for new ones. Deepening protection models can enable us to meet the needs we see in the territories."
99. **Sergio Diaz**, representative of the Ministry of Labour and Social Security of Argentina, proposed "giving continuity to Pledges, to experiences, and to all that was discussed at the IV Conference in Buenos Aires. On the other hand, in the context of pandemic and post-pandemic, we must think about whether those strategies that worked before the pandemic continue to work in a pandemic context or should be varied. Here, it is important to think disruptively."

- 100.Cristiana Paiva**, representative of the Forum for the Eradication of Child Labour, Secretary of Juventude CUT Brazil, Councilor do FNPETI, said “we must lead to reflections capable of mobilizing our civil society in the countries to take a participatory and active attitude in processes of eradicating child labour. On my speech: The situation in Brazil is very adverse. The pandemic has raised a number of other problems that were already difficult. Here, we are carrying out various campaigns in various fields in the fight against child labour. And these campaigns do not always have an impact. The subject is often found only within institutions as an agenda of the type of practice to perform, that in practice and in sharing this, and the actual insertion of the popular civil society, is somewhat distant. We need to improve our type of written speech in our file cards and materials, be more concise and clearer. The ILO is putting more pressure on governments here and we need to increase ever more partnerships and accountability in the agenda and concerns about impacts today and in the future. Eradicate now!”
- 101.Laura Gimenez**, of the UIA, Argentina, noted that they agreed with the previous statements, “particularly that of giving continuity to what was agreed at the IV Buenos Aires Conference, as well as discuss what has changed and what policy approach might be required upon this change. It is important to make room for the problem and social dialogue in the conference. We agree on the initiative to promote the Regional Initiative model, as a model for the other regions and of course to ensure the continuity of the RI in Latin America and the Caribbean. The hybrid Conference format is a challenge. We believe that this should involve redesigning the sessions so that there are many shorter sessions in a longer span of time, so that all relevant issues can be addressed and discussed in sufficient depth and from a tripartite dialogue logic.”
- 102.Claudia Peneleu**, representative of the Ministry of Labour of Guatemala, regarding the Pledges, suggested “that it could be included in the work plan of the Regional Initiative, to follow it up on a regular and timely basis, and to guide all plans, specific and global, to meet the objectives and concerns of the countries, to be addressing the problem from the macro, but with strategies that allow to land them at the local level, to reach the largest possible population. The same with any other tools generated from the Regional Initiative, which must continue as the platform, with the role that it has been playing and developing for the countries, to support, guide and follow up the different processes of the region, and that allows us to move forward together and with greater force in the implementation of the different strategies.”
- 103.Hinginia Ciprian**, representative of the National Confederation of Dominican Workers (CNTD), stressed that “it is very important to analyse, dissect, the examples of good practices to emulate them. It is very important to return to the Pledges of the IV Conference, and to assess achievements and impacts. In order to make progress, strengthening of social dialogue, strengthening of tripartism, is not equally recognized in all countries. There are still countries that resist to the participation of workers' representatives in decision-making. The tripartite model should be strengthened.”
- 104.Werner Coc Ramirez**, from the Trade Union of Workers of Guatemala stated that “it is important that in the preparatory phases of the V Conference different regions and countries are verified and monitored, that they present compliance with the actions committed, and that a clear ethical commitment is assumed with respect for the right to freedom of association, to collective bargaining, and in general to labour rights. Wage level in Guatemala is so low that it is probably promoting child labour. It is important that these tripartite committees are monitored. Education is essential to be able to tackle child labour eradication, but quality education such as that referred to in international treaties. If tripartite commissions are made, there must be a follow-up and verification process and ensure that they are not spaces where speeches are reproduced without content.”

► 2. Summary of considerations and suggestions

- 105.** The discussion has been intense, with a relevant participation of the constituents, especially considering the difficulties due to the short preparation time. The commitment is evident on the part of governments, employers' organizations and workers' organizations. To sum up, it may be noted that they agree with the need for innovation, analysis and sharing of best practices. Addressing the problem effectively means reaching out to those we have not reached so far with these global strategies, and making them visible, through innovation, dissemination and emulation of good practices and successful public policies, by learning from them, but also from what hasn't worked.
- 106.** Some issues appear more evident, such as the need to strengthen the discussion of gender and other discrimination; the impact of informality on child labour, as well as precarious work for adults; the importance of vocational training and learning policies, with protected youth work; the impact of COVID-19 on children and child labour; the importance of quality and accessible education for children and adolescents, innovative, cross-cutting strategies and good practices to reduce child labour; migration situation and its impact on increasing vulnerability to child labour; the importance of an integrated approach to the PDFT; strengthening of social dialogue, awareness-raising and training of tripartite actors; social protection; domestic and rural work – giving greater visibility.
- 107.** Considering that this report prioritized the voice of constituents, we do not consider it appropriate to analyse their demands, suggestions, and concerns. They are all clearly specified in the document.

Main recommendations for the 5th Global Conference

- 108.** The most important and repeated recommendation has been to maintain the central focus on child labour. Forced labour and trafficking in persons issues should not be dealt with in the context of the Conference, unless in situations related to child labour, i.e. as cross-cutting;
- 109.** To continue what was agreed at the IV Global Conference in Buenos Aires, as well as to discuss what has changed and what policy approach might be required by virtue of this change. It is important to make room for the problem and social dialogue in the Conference.
- 110.** The hybrid Conference format is a challenge. It was suggested to redesign the sessions so that there are many shorter sessions in a longer span of time, so that all relevant issues can be addressed and discussed in sufficient depth and from a tripartite dialogue logic.
- 111.** As a suggestion regarding Pledges in the region, they could be included in the work plan of the Regional Initiative, to follow them up on a regular and timely basis, and to guide all plans, specific and global, to meet the objectives and concerns of the countries, to be addressing the problem from the macro, but with strategies that allow to land them at the local level, to reach the largest possible population.
- 112.** The Regional Initiative, -which must continue as the platform- with the role that it has been playing and developing for the countries, to support, guide and follow up the different processes of the region, and that allows us to move forward together and with greater force in the implementation of the different strategies.
- 113.** Training of tripartite actors;
- 114.** It is important to take steps to promote the tripartite model of the Regional Initiative in all regions as a good practice. This process should lead to the institutionalization of the Regional Initiative within the ILO itself, encouraging the other regions to adopt this collaborative working model.
- 115.** It is important that in the preparatory phases of the V Conference different regions and countries are verified and monitored and present compliance with the actions committed and that a clear ethical commitment is assumed with respect for the right to freedom of association, to collective bargaining, and in general, to labour rights.

► Annexes

Annex 1: Agenda

Día 1, 16 de noviembre de 2021

09:00 – 13:00 (hora Lima)

Sesión Inaugural 09:00 – 10:45	
09:00 – 09:15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vinícius Pinheiro, Director Regional de la Oficina de la OIT para América Latina y el Caribe
09:15 – 09:25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kevin Cassidy, Director de la Oficina de la OIT para Estados Unidos y Canadá
09:25 – 09:40	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sipho Ndebele, jefe de la Unidad de Relaciones Internacionales del Ministerio del Trabajo en Sudáfrica
09:40 – 10:00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentación de los compromisos de la IVC Sonia Sago y Segio Días, Coordinación de Políticas de Prevención y Erradicación de Trabajo Infantil y Protección de Trabajo Adolescentes del Ministerio de Trabajo, Empleo y Seguridad de Argentina
10:00 – 10:20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prioridades de los Países Pioneros de la Alianza 8.7 Alejandra González Burgos, Jefa de Departamento de Erradicación del Trabajo Infantil, Ministerio del Trabajo y Previsión Social de Chile
10:20 – 10:45	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comentarios generales
10:45 – 11:00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intervalo
Sesión 1 11:00 – 13:00	
11:00 – 11:20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentación del “Informe Estadístico Regional América Latina y el Caribe” Federico Blanco, Oficial de Investigación, Servicios de Principios y Derechos Fundamentales en el Trabajo, OIT
11:20 – 11:40	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prioridades de los trabajadores y empleadores Marlene Mazariegos, Representante de los Empleadores, (Comité Coordinador de Asociaciones Agrícolas, Comerciales, Industriales y Financieras – CACIF), Guatemala Paola Egusquiza – CAT, Perú
11:40 – 13:00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preguntas y discusión en plenaria Moderación: Daniela Trucco, Oficial Superior de Asuntos Sociales, CEPAL

Día 2, 17 de noviembre de 2021

09:00 – 13:00 (hora Lima)

Sesión 2 09:00 – 10:45	
09:00 – 09:10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Presentación de los resultados de la encuesta sobre las prioridades de la región Thaís Faria, Oficial Técnica en Principios y Derechos Fundamentales en el Trabajo para América Latina y el Caribe, OIT
09:10 - 09:40	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Comentarios Laura Giménez, Representante de los Empleadores (Unión Industrial Argentina – UIA), Argentina Susana Santomingo – CGT, Argentina
09:40 – 10:45	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Discusión en plenaria para consensuar las prioridades Moderación: Ana López, Coordinadora de la Secretaría Técnica de la Iniciativa Regional América Latina y el Caribe Libre de Trabajo Infantil, OIT
10:45 – 11:00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Intervalo
Sesión 3 11:00 – 13:00	
11:00 – 12:00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Continuación de la discusión de las prioridades y presentación del resumen de la sesión anterior Moderación: Ana López
12:00 – 12:30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Discusión sobre propuestas y temas relevantes para la 5a. Conferencia Mundial ● Manifestación de la sociedad civil
12:30 – 12:45	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Comentarios Francesco D'Olvidio , Jefe de la Unidad de Soluciones e Innovaciones, OIT
12:45 – 13:00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Cierre de la Consulta Regional Claudia Coenjaerts, Directora Regional Adjunta de la Oficina de la OIT para América Latina y el Caribe

Annex 2: Participants

Governments

Aida Stella Duarte Bareño	Colombia	Ministry of Labour
Alejandra Gonzalez	Chile	Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare
Alvaro Ernesto Segovia Garcia	Mexico	Secretary of Labour and Social Welfare
Amanda Patricia Enriquez Guerrero	Colombia	Ministry of Labour
Ana Clara da Costa Nogueira	Brazil	Ministério do Trabalho e Previdência
Cecilia Tello Guerrero	Peru	Ministry of Labour and Promotion of Employment
Edixon Campos Monasterios	Peru	Ministry of Labour and Promotion of Employment
Enemencio Gomera	Dominican Republic	Ministry of Labour
Esmirna Sánchez Vargas	Costa Rica	Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare
Farouk Mohammed	Trinidad and Tobago	Ministry of Labour
Francisco Coullanges Xavier	Brazil	Ministério da Cidadania
Maisa Wijngaarde	Suriname	Ministry of Labour, Employment Opportunities and Youth Affairs
Maria Daniela Peralta Galarza	Ecuador	Child Labour Eradication Project - Ministry of Labour Ecuador
Mariela Noemi Gomez Orue	Paraguay	Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare
Marva Howell	Barbados	Ministry of Labour and Social Partnership Relations
Mayrenis Corniel	Dominican Republic	Ministry of Labour
Rhonda Farley	Barbados	Ministry of Labour and Social Partnership Relations
Roberto Padilha Guimarães	Brazil	Ministério do Trabalho e Previdência
Rosalía Zingales	Venezuela	Ministry of People's Power for the Social Process of Labour
Sasha Deer-Gordon	Jamaica	Ministry of Labour and Social Security
Yolantha Yallop	Bahamas	Ministry of Labour

Employers

AB. LUIS POVEDA VELASCO	Ecuador	CHAMBER OF INDUSTRIES OF GUAYAQUIL
Analisa Montenegro	Panama	CONEP
Carlos Ugarte	Uruguay	Chamber of Industries of Uruguay
Cecilia Milagros Flores Castañon	Peru	CONFIEP
GILBERTO SANCHEZ ALBORNOZ	Venezuela	FEDECAMARAS
Graciela Acevedo Yrigoyen	Paraguay	Feprinco
Gustavo Solorzano Diaz	Honduras	COHEP
Helen Doelwijt	Suriname	VSB
Jaleyna de la Peña Molina	Mexico	COPARMEX

Jerome Jules	Saint Lucia	St. Lucia Employers Federation
JORGE LUIS ARAYA-CHAVES	Costa Rica	UCCAEP
Juliana Manrique	Colombia	National Association of Entrepreneurs of Colombia - ANDI
Laura Gimenez	Argentina	Argentine Industrial Union
Marlene Mazariegos	Guatemala	Coordinating Committee of Agricultural, Commercial, Industrial and Financial Associations - CACIF
Pablo Bobic	Chile	Confederation of Production and Trade
Pedro R Rodríguez Velazquez	Dominican Republic	Employers' Confederation of the Dominican Republic (COPARDOM)
Peter Goudie	Bahamas	Bahamas Chamber of Commerce & Employers Confederation
Ronnie Goldberg	United States	USCIB
Stephanie Fingal	Trinidad and Tobago	Employers Consultative Association
Wilson Corrêa de Araújo Neto	Brazil	Confederação Nacional da Indústria (CNI)

Workers

Alejandro Aviles Gomez	Mexico	National Union of Workers
Carmen Taitt	Panama	CTRP
Cristiana Paiva Gomes	Brazil	CUT Brazil
Graciela Elizabeth Congo	Paraguay	Workers' United Center
GRIMILDA BRUNA CASTILLO	Chile	Workers' United Center of Chile, CUT
Hernan Ruggirello	Argentina	CGTRA
Hinginia Ciprian	Dominican Republic	National Confederation of Dominican Workers (CNTD)
JOSE MUCHUCH	Guatemala	HISTORICAL UNISITRAGUA
Kathleen Nanton Davis	Saint Vicente and the Grenadines	SVGPCU
Laura jojhanne munevar castañeda	Colombia	CUT COLOMBIA
Laura Munevar	Colombia	Unified Central of Workers CUT Colombia
Nancy Mabel Ailigo	Argentina	CTA OF LXS WORKERS OF RIO NEGRO
Norma Papinutti	Argentina	Utre-Ctera-Cta
Paola del Carmen Egusquiza Granda	Peru	Autonomous Workers' Confederation of Peru
Paola del Carmen Egusquiza Granda	Peru	Autonomous Workers' Confederation of Peru
Rosa Icanaque	Peru	CATP
Susana Santomingo	Argentina	Trade Union Confederation of the Americas CSA

Tyronne Esna Montero	Costa Rica	Confederation of Workers Rerum Novarum
Viviana Doval	Argentina	Argentine Workers Central (T)
Werner Ismael Coc Ramirez	Guatemala	Labour Union of Guatemala Historical UNSITRAGUA
Windink Ramirez	Dominican Republic	National Confederation of Dominican Workers

Others

Civil Society and Others

Lina Nataly Alvarado Riaño	Colombia	Better World Foundation
Andrea	Chile	Network of United Companies for Children UPPI
MARIA JOSE MONZON ROJAS	Guatemala	HISTORICAL UNISITRAGUA
Maro Guerrero	Argentina	Development and Self-Management (D&A)
Patricio Agustin Cabezas	Argentina	CePaDeHu - Participation Center for Peace and Human Rights
Isaac Ruiz Sanchez	Peru	Center for Social Studies and Publications - CESIP
Ana Vasquez Gardini	Peru	Global March Against Child Labour
Francisca Gonzalez	Chile	Corporation OPCION
Andreza Ortigoza	Paraguay	DEQUENI Foundation
Florencia	Argentina	Awareness Association
Miriam Ines Gomez Gonzalez	Colombia	Better World Foundation - Global March Against Child Labour Colombia
Ana Maria Villa Real Ferreira Ramos	Brazil	Public Ministry of Lobar - MPT
Fulvia Farinelli	Argentina	OCR
Roderick Chaverri	Panama	Child and Adolescent Network

UN agencies

Kathia Romero Cano	Peru	ILO
Katalina Moyano	Ecuador	FAO
Eliana Moreno	Brazil	UNHCR
Resel Melville	Trinidad and Tobago	International Labour Organisation
Camila Almeida	Brazil	ILO
Daniela Quesada Fernandez	Costa Rica	ILO RI Technical Secretariat
Ana Lopez Castello	Peru	ILO
Federico Blanco Allais	Venezuela	ILO
Nestor Calderon Goyenaga	Costa Rica	Universal Postal Union
Daniela Trucco	Chile	ECLAC
Adriano	Chile	FAO
Fulvia Farinelli	Argentina	OCR
Raisa Voyvodich	Peru	ILO
Andres Espejo	Chile	ECLAC

DIEGO AGOSTINHO CALIXTO	Brazil	ILO
Paula Fonseca	Brazil	ILO

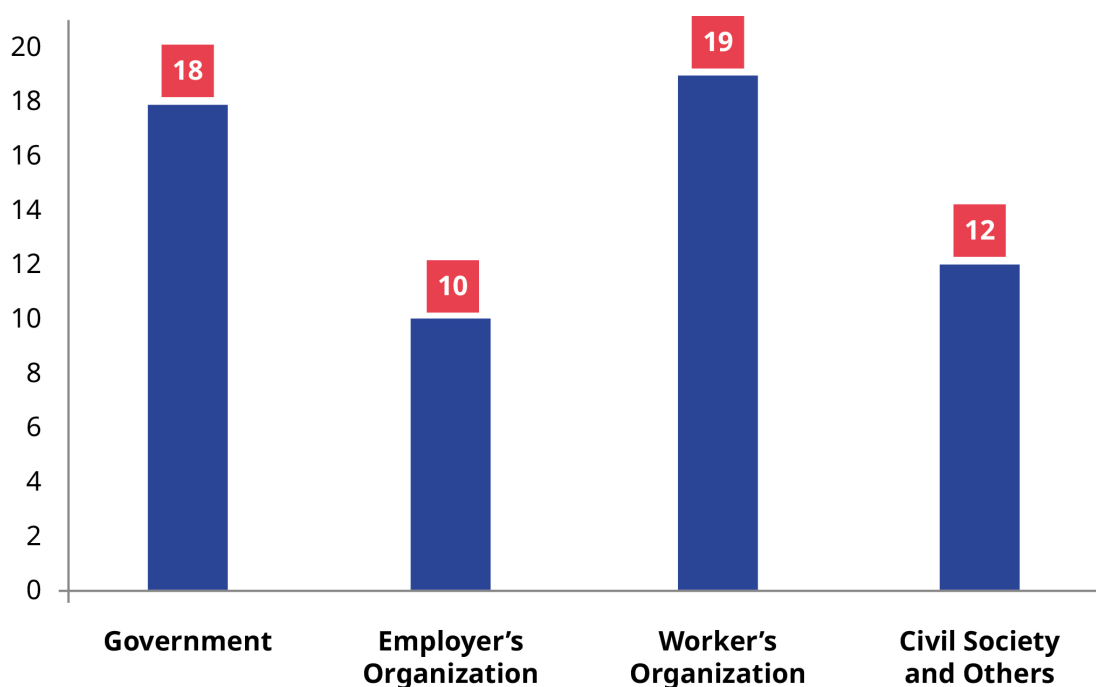
► **The Regional Consultation of the Americas obtained the following representation from countries and constituents.**



Annex 3. Previous Questionnaire

Due to the conditions imposed by the COVID-19 pandemic in the region, Consultation had to be conducted in a virtual format, which limited working time. For this reason, and to complement the information gathered during Consultation sessions, an online questionnaire was designed and shared with the registered persons. Systematization of responses collected was used as merely indicative information to motivate participation in discussion sessions.

The following graph shows the number of replies received, 18 from government, representing 16 countries, 10 from employers, representing 9 countries, and 19 from workers, representing 9 countries.



Reporte de respuestas **Cuestionario previo Consulta Regional**



AÑO INTERNACIONAL
PARA LA ELIMINACIÓN
DEL TRABAJO INFANTIL



Organización
Internacional
del Trabajo

**En opinión de su organización,
¿cuáles son los 3 puntos más
importantes a ser incluidos en la
agenda de la Quinta Conferencia
Mundial sobre Trabajo Infantil, en
Sudáfrica?**



AÑO INTERNACIONAL
PARA LA ELIMINACIÓN
DEL TRABAJO INFANTIL



Organización
Internacional
del Trabajo

GOBIERNO

- Trabajo infantil en el contexto de la pandemia
- Condiciones educativas para los niños.
- Genero y trabajo infantil
- Trabajo Infantil en la ruralidad.
- Potenciar el MIRT (Modelo de Identificación de Riesgo de TI)
- Empleabilidad en trabajo adolescente protegido.
- Desigualdades que llevan al trabajo infantil (pobreza, raza, etnia, educación, mendicidad, economía informal, etc)/ Discriminación
- Trabajo infantil en las cadenas de valor
- Informalidad
- Estrategias innovadoras y transversales para reducir el trabajo infantil.
- Comunidades y grupos familiares con alto riesgo - los grupos más vulnerables
- Trabajo infantil migrante.
- Rehabilitación de víctimas del trabajo infantil.

ORGANIZACIÓN DE EMPLEADORES

- Fortalecer la educación y propiciar el acceso global a la misma.
- Salud de calidad en niños y adolescentes (asistencia alimenticia, educación sexual y deportiva).
- Actividades formativas que les permita tener oportunidades laborales en el futuro.
- Impacto de la pandemia en la lucha contra la erradicación del trabajo infantil
- Nuevos métodos, programas, proyectos innovadores para alcanzar las metas establecidas.
- Fortalecer legislación y políticas públicas.
- Eliminación de las peores formas de trabajo infantil
- Adoptar medidas inmediatas y eficaces para erradicar el trabajo forzoso
- Incluir el aspecto de género.

ORGANIZACIÓN DE TRABAJADORES

- Trabajo decente para los jóvenes y protección a infancia trabajadora.
- Sensibilización a los líderes sindicales/capacitación
- Inclusión de niños, niñas y adolescentes en la V Conferencia
- Educación de calidad para niños y adolescentes.
- Eliminación de las peores formas de TI como prioridad
- Políticas Públicas para combatir el Trabajo Infantil.
- Protección social.
- Fortalecimiento del diálogo social tripartito.
- Profundizar en el aprendizaje del modelo predictor y en la concientización sobre los ODS, meta 8.7.
- Levantamiento actualizado del Trabajo Infantil en América Latina.
- Programas de formación de formadores.
- Estrategias innovadora para cumplir la meta 8.7 de los ODS
- Trabajo infantil y cadenas de suministro
- Impacto del COVID19 en las Infancias
- Mostrar acciones realizadas para erradicar el trabajo infantil/buenas practicas

SOCIEDAD CIVIL y OTROS

- Permitir la participación de los NATs en la discusión así como en el diseño de políticas.
- Erradicación de las peores formas de trabajo infantil
- Protección de los niñas y niños niñas trabajadores
- Sensibilización en la prevención y erradicación de trabajo infantil.
- Financiamiento por parte del Estado en políticas y programas
- Fortalecer la educación pública, gratuita y de calidad
- Considerar la diversidad cultural de los niños y adolescentes.
- Desarrollo de programas de prevención integrales. Priorización de las familias más vulnerables
- Trabajo infantil en sector agrícola e inaccion de la justicia en denuncias relacionadas a este sector.
- Fomentar la participación en la planificación estratégica para erradicar el trabajo infantil a las OSC.

¿Cuáles son los mayores desafíos que su país/organización enfrenta en la eliminación del trabajo infantil desde la última Conferencia Mundial sobre Trabajo Infantil en 2017?

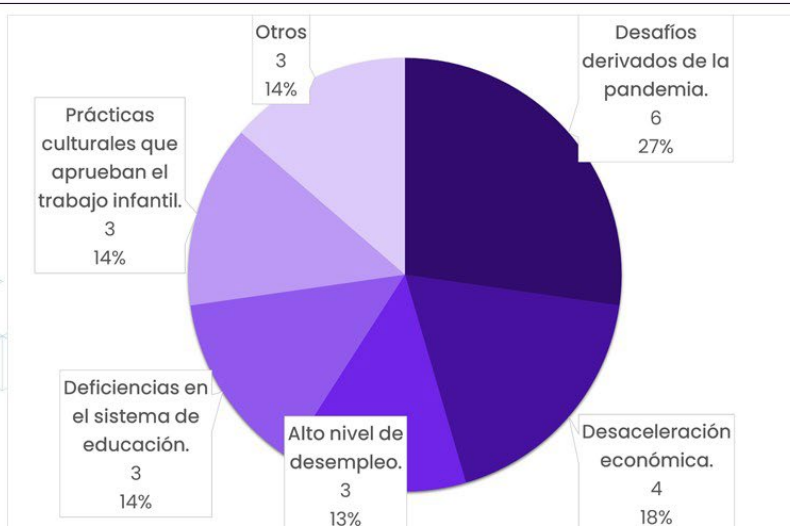


AÑO INTERNACIONAL
PARA LA ELIMINACIÓN
DEL TRABAJO INFANTIL



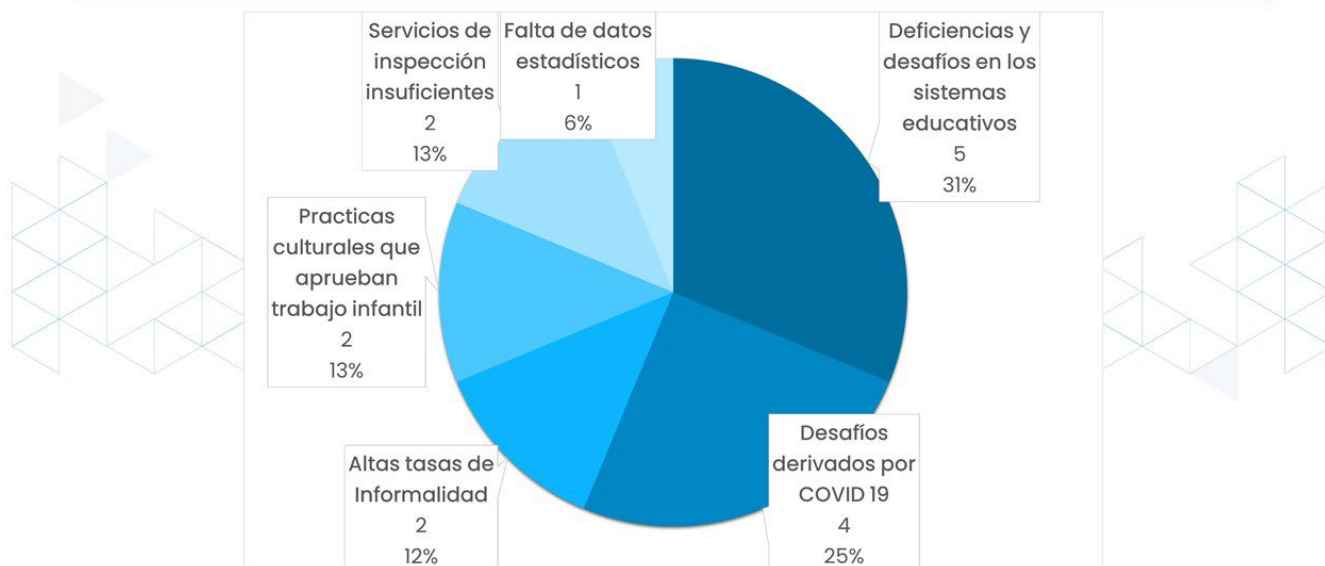
Organización
Internacional
del Trabajo

GOBIERNO

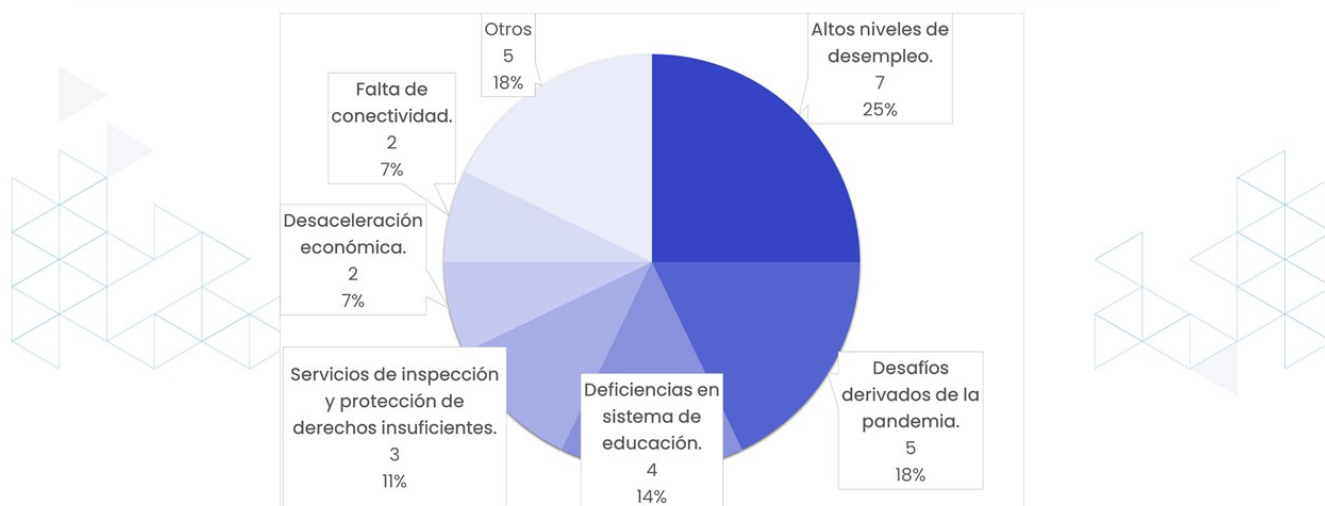


Otros: Desarrollo de estrategias para combatir las formas de trabajo infantil. | Falta de inspección laboral.

ORGANIZACIÓN DE EMPLEADORES

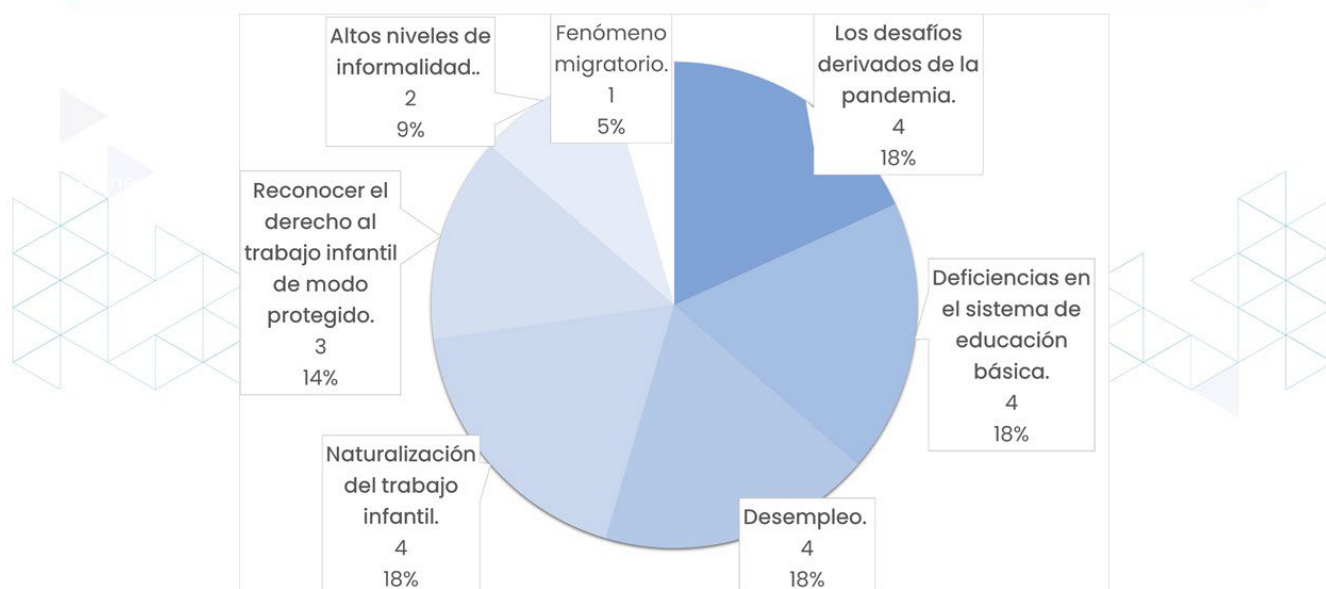


ORGANIZACIÓN DE TRABAJADORES



Otros: Informalidad laboral | Naturalización de trabajo infantil | Falta de articulación entre los organismos estatales | Reconocimiento de otras formas de trabajo y protección de los mismos | Mayor involucramiento y asignación de presupuesto.

SOCIEDAD CIVIL Y OTROS



¿Qué enfoques o prácticas han tenido más éxito en la eliminación del trabajo infantil en su país/organización?

GOBIERNO

- Enfoque integral, Intersectorial e interinstitucional.
- Trabajo articulado, Alianzas tripartitas y la inclusión de las autoridades locales.
- La implementación de políticas focalizadas en territorios, por ejemplo el MIRT
- Capacitaciones & Educación, Sensibilización de los actores sociales y la sociedad civil a través de redes sociales, plan comunicacional (building Public awareness strategies)
- Asistencias Técnicas a nivel territorial.
- The design of appropriate social protection interventions. Preventive approach. inspection practices
- Centros de atención y cuidado
- Fortalecimiento de los programas de asignación familiar directa
- Programa de Alimentación Escolar.
- Red empresas.
- Políticas de descentralización.

ORGANIZACIÓN DE EMPLEADORES

- Creación Redes Empresariales para la Prevención de Trabajo Infantil; La cooperación público/privado.
- Capacitación a los actores sociales, awareness, cooperation stakeholders. Sensibilización en el tema.
- La escolaridad y educación sostenible. Proyectos de asistencia para que los niños asistan a la escuela. El aumento de la cobertura de la educación escolar.
- Work of Children's Authority at country level & pre-requisite for national registration of migrants

ORGANIZACIÓN DE TRABAJADORES

- Articulación de mesas locales Multisectoriales
- Campaña de sensibilización (Muitas campanhas e a formação da base para o tema)
- El Trabajo Decente para padres, madres y hermanos mayores
- Enfoque integral: trabajo decente para adultos, protección social, educación.
- El abordaje territorial con centros de cuidados, la creación de los comité locales, creación de núcleos comunitarios y las células vigilancias en las zonas más vulnerables y otros.
- La formalización de la economía Popular
- MIRTI modelo municipal.

SOCIEDAD CIVIL y OTROS

- La implementación de la Estrategia Nacional.
- Acceder a trabajo digno en conjugación a los demás derechos.
- El trabajo con los mismos NATs
- Esfuerzos de articulación intersectorial
- Desarrollo descentralizado de capacidades
- Esfuerzos de articulación de diferentes actores. Desarrollo descentralizado de capacidades.
- Concientizar a las familias y niños sobre sus derechos y los riesgos que tiene el trabajo infantil.
- Capacitación a familias en comunidades vulnerables.

Annex 4. Presentation by the representatives of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security of Argentina

IV Conferencia Mundial sobre la Erradicación Sostenida del Trabajo Infantil (Argentina, 2017)

Objetivo principal:

Reforzar los compromisos mundiales para acelerar la erradicación del trabajo infantil en todas sus formas para 2025, y del trabajo forzoso, la esclavitud moderna y la trata de personas para 2030, como indica la meta 8.7 de los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible (ODS).

Asistencia:

- Delegaciones de 138 países (representantes del Gobierno, empleadores y trabajadores)
- Total de aproximadamente 3.800 participantes

IV Conferencia Mundial sobre la Erradicación Sostenida del Trabajo Infantil (Argentina, 2017)

Producto principal: Declaración de Buenos Aires sobre el Trabajo Infantil, el Trabajo Forzoso y el Empleo Joven.

Algunos puntos destacados:

- La disminución de los progresos en años recientes.
- La alta prevalencia del trabajo infantil particularmente en la economía rural e informal, en el contexto de crisis y conflictos armados y en los estratos más bajos de la cadena de suministros.
- Se reconoce que el 71 % del **trabajo infantil** se concentra en los diversos subsectores de la agricultura, que el 42 % de este trabajo es peligroso, y que se realiza principalmente en empresas informales y familiares que dependen del trabajo de sus hijos.

IV Conferencia Mundial sobre la Erradicación Sostenida del Trabajo Infantil (Argentina, 2017)

Promesas

Se formularon 96 promesas voluntarias (*pledges*) con el fin de llevar a cabo acciones concretas alineadas con los objetivos de la IV Conferencia.

Estas promesas abarcan las siguientes áreas temáticas:

- Acciones en materia de política e investigación
- Compromisos financieros
- Promoción de alianzas
- Compromisos para ratificar instrumentos normativos internacionales
- Acciones legislativas a nivel nacional

IV Conferencia Mundial sobre la Erradicación Sostenida del Trabajo Infantil (Argentina, 2017)

Las promesas fueron recibidas antes y durante la IV Conferencia por un Comité Tripartito de Evaluación.

Fueron examinadas con los siguientes criterios:

- Que estén en línea con los objetivos de la IV Conferencia Mundial y la Declaración de Buenos Aires.
- Que sean orientadas a la acción, mensurables y con plazos precisos.
- Que promuevan preferiblemente asociaciones entre participantes que impliquen acciones conjuntas y objetivos compartidos.
- Que se encuentren formuladas en uno de los idiomas de trabajo de la Conferencia: inglés, francés o español.
- Que sean breves, concisas y específicas.

Según fue consignado en el documento oficial correspondiente a las Promesas realizadas en la IV Conferencia, se invitará a quienes hayan realizado promesas a informar sobre su progreso en la V Conferencia Mundial.

IV Conferencia Mundial sobre la Erradicación Sostenida del Trabajo Infantil (Argentina, 2017)

Promesas

Distribución de grupos

	Absoluto	Porcentaje
Gobiernos y Grupos Regionales	54	56%
Organizaciones de Trabajadores	12	13%
Organizaciones de Empleadores	1	1%
Naciones Unidas y Organizaciones Internacionales	11	11%
Organizaciones de la Sociedad Civil	18	19%



IV Conferencia Mundial sobre la Erradicación Sostenida del Trabajo Infantil (Argentina, 2017)

Promesas

Distribución geográfica

	Absoluto	Porcentaje
África	17	18%
América	30	31%
Asia	14	14%
Europa	17	18%
Oceanía	1	1%
Global	16	17%
Interregional	1	1%



IV Conferencia Mundial sobre la Erradicación Sostenida del Trabajo Infantil (Argentina, 2017)

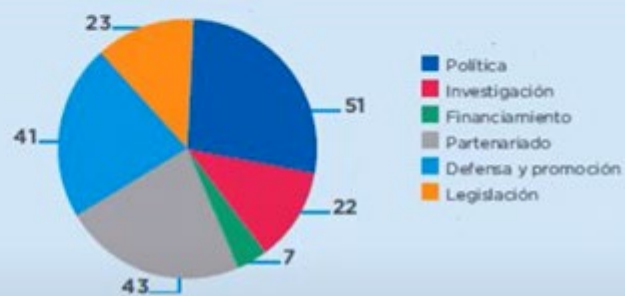
Promesas

Por categoría

	Absoluto	Porcentaje
Política	51	27%
Investigación	22	12%
Financiamiento	7	4%
Partenariado	43	23%
Defensa y promoción	41	22%
Legislación	23	12%

*Las promesas pueden estar ubicadas en más de una categoría.

POR CATEGORÍA



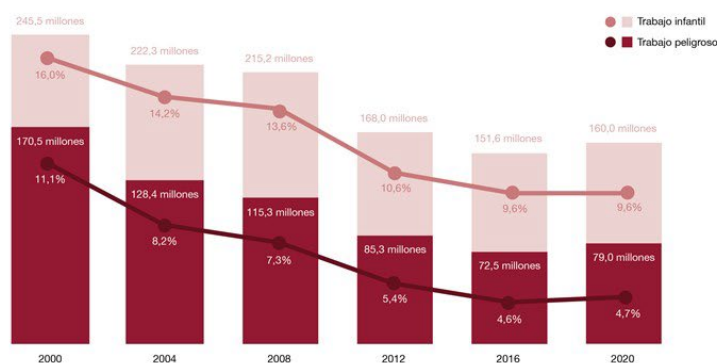
Annex 5: Presentation by Federico Blanco, FUNDAMENTALS, ILO

► Introducción

- Estimaciones mundiales sobre el trabajo infantil producidas en 2000, 2004, 2008, 2012, 2016 y 2020
- Sexta edición realizada por primera vez en colaboración con el UNICEF
- 106 conjuntos de datos nacionales – que cubren el 66 por ciento de la población mundial de niños de 5 a 17 años
- Estimaciones previas a la COVID-19 + modelización/simulación del impacto de la pandemia de la COVID-19 en el trabajo infantil
- https://www.ilo.org/ipec/Informationresources/WCMS_800301/lang--en/index.htm

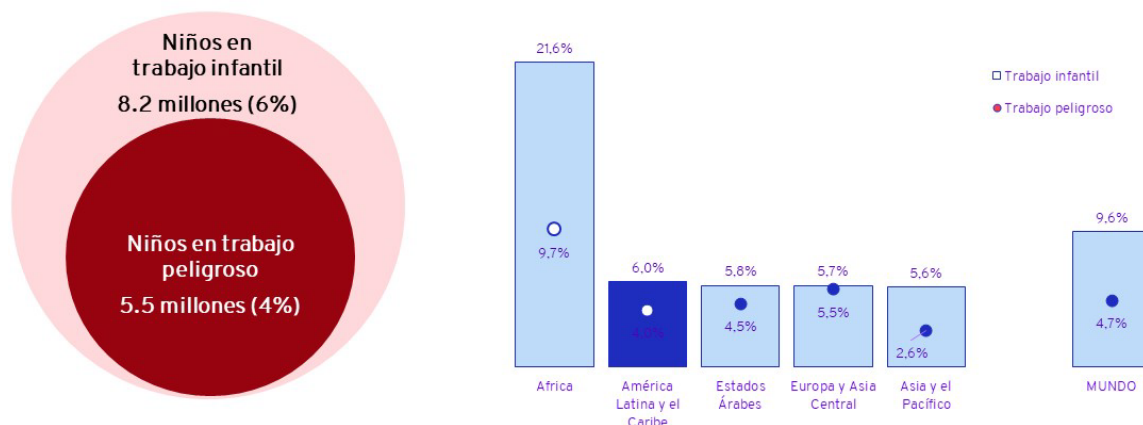
► Los progresos mundiales en la lucha contra el trabajo infantil se han estancado desde 2016

Porcentaje y número de niños de 5 a 17 años en trabajo infantil



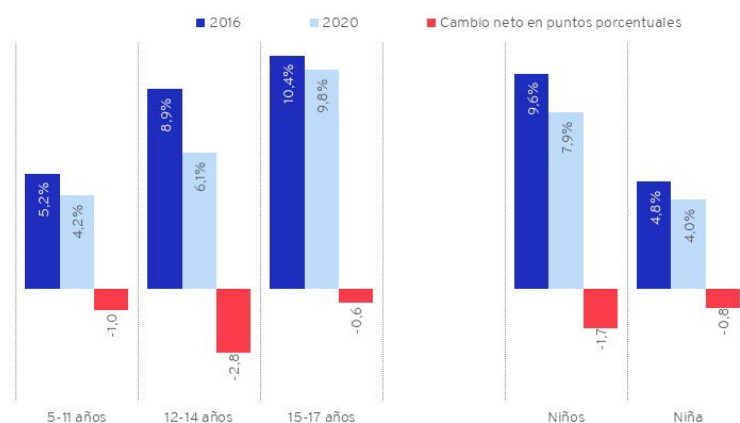
- **En la actualidad, 8.2 millones de niños se encuentran en situación de trabajo infantil en América Latina y el Caribe, de los cuales 5.5 millones realizan trabajos peligrosos**

Porcentaje y número de niños de 5 a 17 años en trabajo infantil y en trabajo peligroso



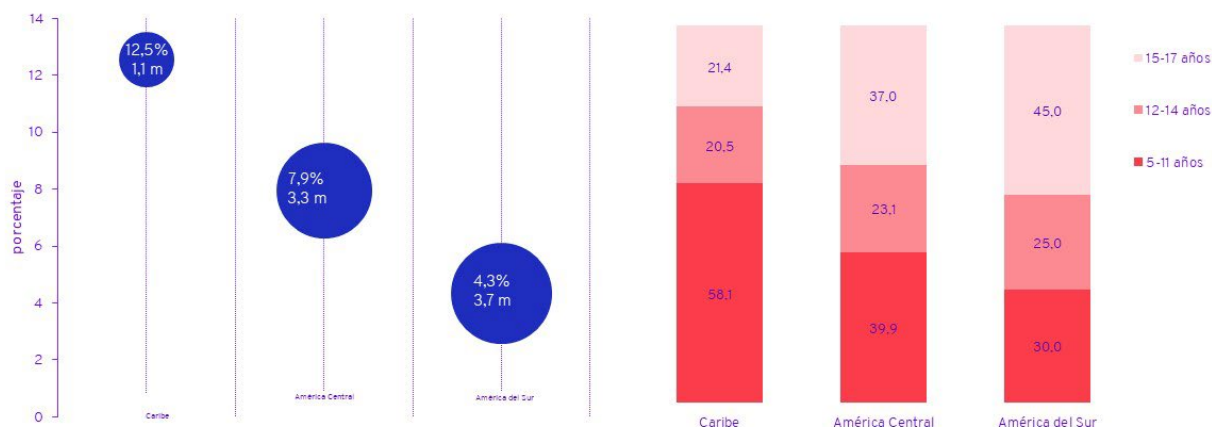
- **El trabajo infantil se redujo en todos los grupos de edad, con diferencias**

Porcentaje de niños de 5 a 17 años en trabajo infantil, por grupo de edad y sexo, 2016 y 2020



Diferencias intrarregionales en el trabajo infantil

Porcentaje y número de niños en trabajo infantil, por sub-región



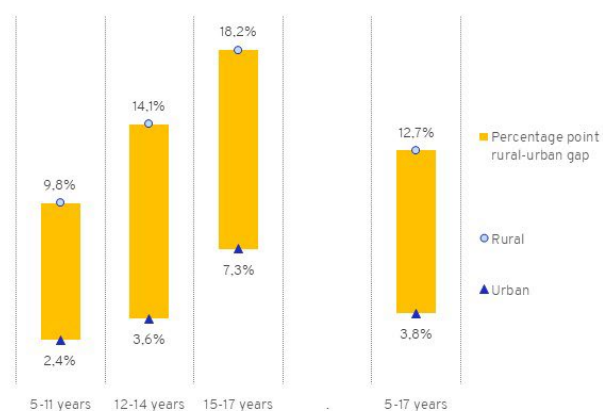
Perfil de edad y género del trabajo infantil

Porcentaje de niños en trabajo infantil, por grupo de edad y sexo



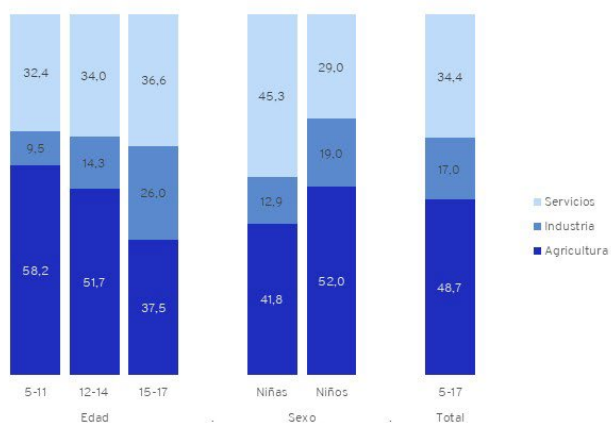
► Dimensión rural del trabajo infantil

Porcentaje de niños en trabajo infantil, por grupo de edad y sexo



► Rama de actividad económica y situación en la ocupación

Rama de actividad económica, por grupo de edad y sexo

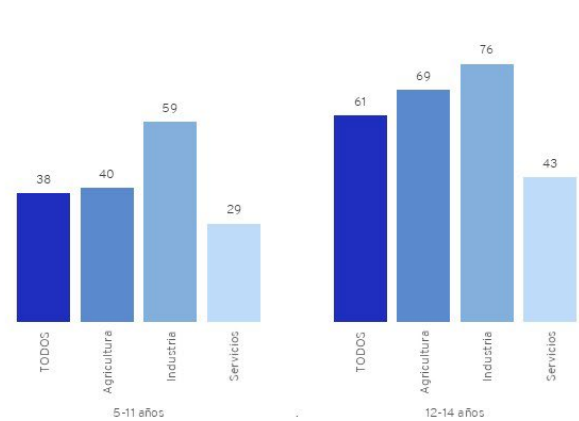


Situación en la ocupación, por grupo de edad y sexo



► **Trabajo peligroso por rama de actividad y situación en la ocupación**

Porcentaje de trabajo infantil que constituye un trabajo peligroso, grupo de edad de 5 a 14 años, por grupo de edad y rama de actividad



Porcentaje de trabajo infantil que constituye un trabajo peligroso, grupo de edad de 5 a 14 años, por grupo de edad y situación en la ocupación

